

Report on the public health of Finsbury 1908 including annual report on factories and workshops.

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THE
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FINSBURY.

REPORT

ON THE

PUBLIC HEALTH OF FINSBURY

1908.

Including Annual Report on Factories and Workshops.

BY

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of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Medical Officer of Health.

LONDON :

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1909.



1962

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HINSDALE

REPORT



PUBLIC HEALTH

1962

Report of the Public Health Officer for the year 1962

Author: Mr. R. J. ...

Printed and Published by ...

Metropolitan Borough of Hinsdale

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury.**

His Worship the Mayor :
Councillor W. A. Dingle, M.D., J.P.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Public Health and Sanitary condition of the Borough of Finsbury for the year 1908. The instructions of the Local Government Board, with regard to the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health, have been followed in its construction, and for the sake of uniformity the method of arrangement of the contents in sections, adopted in previous reports, has, in the main, been adhered to.

During the year I received the greatest consideration, assistance and support from the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee of the Council, and I take this opportunity of tendering my grateful thanks to them. At the same time I should like to record my appreciation of the loyal way in which the members of the Staff of the Department have supported me. They have done excellent work and given me most valuable assistance.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES PORTER,

Medical Officer of Health

*Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.
8th March, (1909).*

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A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—Estimated at the middle of 1908, the population of the Borough was 96,007, the estimate for each of the sub-registration districts being :—

*Clerkenwell	60,280
Finsbury (St. Luke)	34,173
St. Sepulchre	1,554
	<hr/>
	96,007
	<hr/>

Compared with the estimate made to the middle of 1907 (96,737), the population shews a decrease of 725. The estimate that there was this decrease is based on the assumption that the rate of progression of the population was the same as that between the censuses of 1891 and 1901, when the population was found to have declined 9,444—from 110,907 to 101,463.

The reason for the decline, which has been going on steadily during the last 40 years, is the alteration in the circumstances of the Borough. It is becoming more and more a manufacturing and business centre, and less and less residential. In the main, the inhabitants are of the working class, who reside in the district chiefly because their work is there. As means of transit further improve, and business premises multiply, and the district becomes less suited for residence, greater numbers of the people will migrate, and the population will still further be depleted. With the exception of a number of models, the houses are of the older fashioned type, provided, in the majority of instances, with basements. Most of the houses are occupied by more than one family, the floors being either let separately by the owner or sub-let by the person renting the whole house.

The number of the houses occupied wholly by one family, even in the formerly fashionable squares, is diminishing, some being now used as offices and business premises, others being let in tenements.

* The districts of "North Clerkenwell" and "South Clerkenwell" were united in April, 1908.

BIRTHS. (a) *Registration.*—During the year, 3,474 births were registered. This is 113 more than in 1907, when the number was 3,361. The birth rate of the Borough, using the figure 3,474, is 36.2; that of London being 25.8. Of the total number, 1,751 were boys and 1,723 girls. There were 35 twin births, and two of triplets. In one of the triplet cases the children (all males) were still-born, and in the other the children, though born alive, eventually died. Two of the latter were boys and one a girl.

The birth-rate on the registered births is 36.2, but since 631 of the 755 births which occurred in the City of London Lying-in Hospital were to parents inhabitants of other districts, this number has to be deducted, leaving 2,843. Births to the number of 59 took place in the City Road Workhouse, and 14 Finsbury births were notified from other Boroughs. When these figures are added to 2,843, the total number of births belonging to the Borough is found to be 2,916, and the birth-rate 30.3.

The following table shews the birth-rates in Finsbury and each of the sub-registration districts since the Borough was formed:—

TABLE A.—BIRTH RATES.

	The Borough. *	Clerkenwell. †		St. Luke.	St. Sepulchre.	Corrected Birth Rates for the Borough.
		North	South			
1901	37'3	30'2	30'9	50'8	20.1	32'0
1902	36'0	30'1	30'4	45'6	23'1	31'7
1903	36'4	30'5	30'9	47'3	20'3	31'4
1904	36'4	31'5	29'7	47'1	20.5	31'3
1905	34'6	29'1	29'0	45'3	13.2	29'4
1906	35'5	30'7	30'0	45'1	24'7	30'9
1907	34'7	29'9	27'6	45'9	15'3	29'8
1908	36'2	29'3		49'1	18'6	30'3

* These rates include the births taking place in the City of London Lying-in Hospital, only about one-sixth of which belong to the Borough of Finsbury. This is the reason why the Finsbury birth-rate is frequently stated to be so high. The corrected birth-rates, after deduction of births not rightly belonging to Finsbury, is shown in the last column of the Table.

† The North and South Clerkenwell sub-registration districts were united in April, 1908.

(b) *Notification*—The Notification of Births Act, 1907, was adopted by the Borough Council on the 19th December, 1907. On 5th March, 1908, the Local Government Board consented to this adoption, and directed that the provisions of the Act should come into force within the Borough on 9th March, 1908. In order to acquaint the inhabitants of the Borough with the terms of the Act, explanatory placards were posted in suitable positions and exposed in the offices of the Registrars, and in the Dispensaries, Mission Rooms, Crèches, etc., throughout the district. In addition, handbills were distributed by the Inspectors, and advertisements inserted in the "Islington Gazette" and the "Finsbury Weekly News and Chronicle."

A copy of the placard is subjoined:—

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FINSBURY.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

The Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury hereby give notice that they have passed a resolution adopting the Notification of Births Act, 1907, in this Metropolitan Borough, and that the consent of the Local Government Board has been duly obtained thereto.

On and after the date fixed by the Board, viz.: 9th March, 1908, the provisions of the Act will be in force in the Borough.

The Act requires the Notification to the Medical Officer of Health of all Births in the Borough, and attention is specially drawn to the following important requirements:—

- (i) Within 36 hours after the birth of a child within the Borough, notice in writing must be given to the Medical Officer of Health.
 - (a) By the father of the child if he is residing at the time of the birth in the house where the birth takes place.
 - (b) By any person who at the time of the birth or within 6 hours thereafter was in attendance on the mother.
- ii) The written notice of the birth giving the necessary information thereof, should be addressed to the "Medical Officer of Health, Finsbury Town Hall, Rosebery Avenue, E.C." and must be sent by post prepaid, or delivered at the Public Health Office at the Town Hall, within 36 hours after the birth.

- (iii) Every birth must be notified whether the child be born alive or dead.
- (iv) Any person failing to give notice of a birth as required is liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.
- (v) As well as notifying the birth to the Medical Officer of Health the persons responsible must register it with the Registrar in the usual way.

All Doctors and Mid-wives residing or practising in the Borough will on application be provided without charge with stamped addressed letter cards which may be used for the purpose of notifying births.

By order

GEORGE WHITEHEAD PRESTON.

Town Clerk

TOWN HALL, ROSEBERY AVENUE, E.C.

4th. March, 1908.

As directed by the Act (Section 2 (3)), its provisions were brought to the attention of the medical practitioners and mid-wives practising in the district, by means of the following circular:—

Dear Sir (or Madam).

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

I am directed by the Borough Council to inform you that the above Act having been adopted by them and the consent of the Local Government Board to the resolution of adoption having been obtained, the provisions of the Act will come into force within the Borough on 9th March, 1908.

Further, as directed by section 2 (3) of the Act, I have to bring its provisions to your attention.

All Births to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health.—The Notification of Births Act, 1907, is quite a short measure containing in all only six sections. Of these the most important is section 1, which provides that, in the case of every child born in an area in which the Act is adopted, notice in writing of the birth must be given to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the child is born.

Persons responsible for Notification.—The persons upon whom the duty of notifying devolves are 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 any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after the birth.

Mode of Notification.—Notice is to be given by posting a prepaid letter or postcard addressed to the Medical Officer of Health, or by delivering a written notice at his office or residence, giving the necessary information of the birth within 36 hours after the birth.

Letter cards enclosed.—Stamped addressed postcards containing the form of notice are to be supplied free of charge by the local authority to any Medical Practitioner or Midwife residing or practising in their area, who applies for the same.

Penalty Clause.—Any person who fails to give notice of a birth as required by the Act is liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Shillings. No penalty, however, is incurred if the person satisfies the court that he had reasonable grounds to believe that notice had been duly given by some other person.

Still as well as Live Births to be notified.—Section 1 further provides that the notification shall apply to any child which has issued forth from its mother after the expiration of the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, whether alive or dead.

Registration as well as Notification necessary.—It is to be noted that the notification to be made under this Act is in addition to and not in substitution for the requirements of any Act relating to the registration of Births.

The provisions of the Act, apart from those given above, are of little importance, so far as the Medical Practitioner and the Midwife are concerned.

A supply of stamped addressed letter cards is enclosed for your use in your midwifery practice, and I shall be obliged if you will arrange, in any case you are attending, for one to be handed for transmission, when filled up, to the Medical Officer of Health, by the person responsible for notification. In the absence of any other person you yourself will, of course, be responsible for sending in the notification within the time stated.

Any assistance rendered by you in this or any other way in carrying out the provisions of this most important Act, will be greatly appreciated by the Borough Council. Additional stamped addressed letter cards will be supplied on application to the Medical Officer of Health.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES PORTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

The purport of the letter-card mentioned above was as follows:—

Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

To the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

I hereby give you notice of the birth of a live (or stillborn)
Child, at

Address

Occupied by

Surname of Child *Sex*

Date and Hour of Birth

Is this the First Child?

Notice given by

Name

Address

Capacity

(i.e. Father or person present at or within 6 hours after the birth.)

Date of Notice

N.B.—The above form must be filled in and delivered or posted to the Medical Officer of Health, at the address on the other side **within 36 hours** after the birth of any child in the Borough.

The persons required to notify by the Notification of Births Act are the father of the child, if he resides at the time in the house where the birth took place, and any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within 6 hours after the birth.

This notification applies to any child which has issued forth from its mother after the expiration of the 28th week of pregnancy, whether dead or alive.

In addition to sending this notification the persons responsible must register the birth with the Registrar in the usual way.

During the time the Act has been in force it has worked very smoothly. At first there was a certain amount of delay on the part of certain parties in sending in notifications. In these cases the father was written to and an explanation called for. In most cases the excuse offered was ignorance of the existence of the necessity to notify.

As a result of comparison with the returns of the registrars, a comparison which is carried out regularly, since by the Act these officials are to be allowed access to the notification lists, persons failing to notify have been readily traced. To these a printed form has been sent, and has never failed to induce defaulters to notify. In the later months of the year the number of failures was comparatively few, and, doubtless, as the Act becomes better known, and the medical men and mid-wives get into the habit of calling attention to the necessity for notifying, the number of notifications received after the expiry of the statutory period of 36 hours from birth will be greatly reduced.

During the period under review, no prosecutions were instituted as it was thought inadvisable to take extreme measures till the Act was better known. One interesting effect of the adoption of the Act has been a reduction in the number of the parents who delay registration of births till near the end of the six weeks allowed for this.

The number of notifications received between March 9th and December 31st was 2,953. Of these 1,491 were males and 1,462 females, and there were 74 still-births. Two notifications were of triplets, and 35 of twins. Of the births, 652 were notified from the City of London Lying-in Hospital, 532 or 81.6 per cent. belonging to other Boroughs.

The percentage notified by parents was 16.9; by medical men, 3.5; by mid-wives, 11.4; and by other persons (professional assistants, etc.), 68.0.

INVESTIGATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH BIRTHS.—Up till the coming into force of the Notification of Births Act, the visits paid by the women inspectors in connection with births were made mainly after the receipt of the information supplied by the

registrars. After March 9th, the source of information that a birth had occurred at any address was usually the notification received under the Act. In the notified cases it was possible to visit earlier, and probably do more good, though it is doubtful if, in the majority of cases, much good can be done by visitation in the early days of lying-in, or, indeed, till this is over.

For advice to have much effect, the mother must be herself experiencing difficulties, and must not have too many neighbourly advisers. When she is lying-in, the woman of the class usually visited is generally helped with the baby by friends, who have ideas of their own on the subject of infant management, and who advise against recommendations from other quarters. When the patient is up and about, and is left to tend her child by herself, she is more ready to listen and to be advised.

With two women inspectors giving only part of their time to visitation of births, it has been found quite impossible to visit all cases. So far as possible an attempt has been made to see the mothers of first babies, these being, of course, less experienced and also more amenable than the mothers of larger families. When it could be arranged, more than one visit was paid to individual cases. This re-visitation is most desirable and most effective, and if, in each case, a visit could be paid once a month until the child was, say, twelve months old, the value of visitation would be very considerably increased.

The accompanying table, continued from the Report of 1907, shows the kind of information collected by the women inspectors at their visits. Attention is again directed to the percentage of infants stated to be wholly or partially breast-fed (breast only, 82 per cent; breast, etc., 5.5 per cent.) It must be borne in mind, however, that a large number of the women are unable to continue to suckle their children for any length of time after taking up their ordinary duties again. Practically all the women in Finsbury who cease to breast-feed their babies, do so because they cannot, not because they will not, continue. Women who are over-worked, under-fed, worried, and unable, either from their circumstances or surroundings, to thoroughly regain their strength after child-bearing, cannot secrete milk, good either in quality or quantity.

TABLE B.
BIRTHS' INVESTIGATIONS 1908.

Totals.	Age at Visit. weeks.	Method of Feeding.					Condition of Child.			Mother's Work.			Mother's Health.			Condition of Tenement.			No. of Rooms.				First Born.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	
		Breast only.	Breast, etc.	Cows Milk.	Artificial or Condensed.	Not Fed	Well Nourished.	Fairly Nourished.	Badly Nourished.	None.	Away from Home.	Ditto Intermittent	Some Home Work.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Clean.	Fairly Clean.	Dirty.	One.	Two.	Three.				Four or more.
231	0-1	192	—	13	2	24	166	32	33	145	24	53	9	179	42	10	144	69	18	101	87	37	6	75	16	3
153	1-2	140	4	8	1	—	100	34	19	94	12	37	10	113	35	5	104	40	9	59	62	22	10	62	14	2
59	2-3	53	4	2	—	—	42	11	6	39	4	12	4	44	14	1	31	23	5	25	20	12	2	28	2	1
40	3-4	34	1	4	1	—	23	15	2	27	5	3	5	30	9	1	21	17	2	20	7	8	5	15	—	1
39	4-5	34	2	2	1	—	17	17	5	30	3	3	3	24	14	1	19	16	4	14	16	6	3	13	4	—
26	5-6	23	2	1	—	—	17	5	4	15	1	4	6	18	6	2	14	11	1	6	13	5	2	8	—	2
20	6-7	13	4	1	2	—	13	7	—	13	1	4	2	16	4	—	15	5	—	3	11	6	—	5	2	—
46	7-8	34	3	7	2	—	25	16	5	38	2	3	3	38	8	—	27	16	3	9	21	12	4	6	6	1
143	8-12 over 12	102	18	18	5	—	71	56	16	103	6	18	16	103	39	1	82	47	14	35	70	29	9	29	4	2
81	—	62	8	5	6	—	46	22	13	59	5	12	5	61	18	2	48	27	6	21	40	15	5	17	—	2
838	—	687	46	61	20	24	520	215	103	563	63	149	63	626	189	23	505	271	62	293	347	152	46	258	48	14
	%	82	5.5	7	2.5	3.0	62	26	12	67	7.5	18	7.5	75	22.5	2.5	60	32.5	7.5	35	41.5	18	5.5	31	5.5	1.6

The information elicited by the women inspectors and summarised in the foregoing table, is exceedingly interesting and valuable. Some mention has already been made of the method of feeding of the 838 cases visited, and the percentages of those wholly breast-fed and partially breast-fed have been given. Of the number artificially fed (81) 61—or 7 per cent.—were on cows' milk, and 20—or 2.5 per cent.—on condensed milk or artificial foods.

A point worthy of note in the table, so far as feeding is concerned, is that the number of breast-fed children seems to be fairly high at all the age periods given. Of the total (838) about one-fourth (231) were visited before they were one week old. Of this number, 192 (83 per cent.) were found to be suckled by the mother, and 15 (6 per cent.) were receiving cows' milk or artificial foods.

A percentage such as this, or even higher, was expected at this early date, the fear being that the number of mothers able to breast-feed would diminish after the first fortnight. It is satisfactory to note, however, that this is not borne out by the figures, and out of 143 babies aged from two to three months, the number breast-fed (102) gave a percentage of 71. The percentage on the total (838) was 82.

Condition of Child. — Enquiries made under this heading revealed the fact that 62 per cent. were well nourished, 26 only fairly, and the remainder badly. About 12 per cent. seems to be the average for badly nourished babies at each age group. Which means, if these figures be taken as representative of all the births in the Borough, that at least 12 out of every 100 children born will have a struggle to get through the first year of life; be liable to attack by the dangerous and common disorders of infancy—epidemic diarrhoea and respiratory diseases (bronchitis, pneumonia, etc.)—and not well able to withstand them.

Mothers' Work. — Of the 838 mothers, 67 per cent did only house work; 7.5 per cent. worked away from home, and a like number did some form of home work. The percentage of mothers occasionally working away from home was 18.

Further reference to the matter of mothers' work will be found on page 34, under Infant Deaths.

Mothers' Health. — In 75 per cent. the health of the mother was good; in 25 per cent. it was indifferent or bad. That the child is likely to be influenced by the physical condition of the mother will be readily understood, and the 626 children who had healthy mothers are much more likely to have been endowed with good health at birth and to have careful attention afterwards. The health of the mother is commented upon further in connection with Infant Deaths.

Condition of Tenement. — The percentages as to this, as also with regard to the number of rooms occupied in each case visited, are given in the table. These matters are referred to in connection with the infant deaths' investigations.

A special note is made in the table with regard to the number of first-born children visited, and the number of twins. Wherever possible an attempt is made to investigate in all first-births, since, as is natural, the inexperienced mother has most difficulties, and if she can be put on the right lines at first, the succeeding children are likely to benefit.

Because the nursing of twins is likely also to be attended with difficulty, all twin births are also visited. The percentage of first-born babies to the total was 31, and of twin births, 5.5.

Year	Number of children visited	Number of first-born children	Number of twin births	Percentage of first-born	Percentage of twin births
1901	181	57	10	31.5	5.5
1902	190	61	11	32.1	5.8
1903	197	63	12	32.0	6.1
1904	210	68	13	32.4	6.2
1905	224	71	14	31.7	6.3
1906	247	78	15	31.6	6.1
1907	249	80	16	32.1	6.4
1908	251	81	17	32.3	6.8

The "corrected" death rate is more useful than the crude death rate when comparisons are to be made with other districts, since

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

DEATHS.—During the year there were registered 931 deaths. From this number, 55 in respect of persons who, though dying in the Borough were non-resident in it, must be deducted, and 891 must be added, that number of Finsbury persons having died in Institutions outside the district. These changes make the actual number of Finsbury deaths up to 1,767.

Death Rates.— From this figure, the so-called *crude* and *corrected Death Rates* are calculated.

The “crude” (or uncorrected) death rate is calculated from the total number of deaths on the estimated population, and is stated as so many deaths per 1000. In 1908 this rate was 18.4 per 1000, as against 18.3 in 1907. The crude death rates per annum since the formation of the Borough are shown in Table C.

For the whole of London the death rate was 14.0 per 1000, as compared with 14.6 in 1907.

TABLE C.
CRUDE DEATH RATES.

	The Borough.	North Clerkenwell.	South Clerkenwell.	St. Luke.	St. Sepulchre.
1901	21.4	20.0	20.3	23.7	18.8
1902	22.7	22.3	20.7	24.3	20.1
1903	19.8	19.2	18.3	21.7	19.0
1904	21.1	21.7	18.9	22.0	23.0
1905	18.9	18.5	17.3	20.2	25.2
1906	20.7	22.7	18.6	20.3	24.7
1907	18.3	17.5	16.4	20.3	24.9
1908	18.4	18.3		18.9	10.3

The “corrected” death rate is more useful than the crude death rate when comparisons are to be made with other districts, since,

in it, the relative numbers of old and young persons and of males and females are taken into account. The mortality among the very young and the very old is, admittedly, much higher than amongst persons at intermediate ages. It is also higher amongst males than females. Apart, therefore, from other considerations, *e.g.*, the sanitary condition, a district with a population containing large numbers of young children and old people might be expected to have a higher death rate than one in which the inhabitants were mainly young adult females. In order to overcome the difficulty of fairly comparing districts differently situated merely as to the age and sex of the inhabitants, the method of "correction for age and sex distribution" in the 76 great towns of England and Wales was devised by the Registrar-General.

This method the Medical Officer of Health of the Administrative County of London has adopted, and applied to the Metropolitan Boroughs. For the purposes of correction, what is known as a "factor for correction" is calculated for each. When the crude death rate is multiplied by this figure the corrected death rate is obtained. The factor for Finsbury is 1.0355, and the corrected death rate, which allows for the mortality of each sex at different age periods, is 19.0 per 1000 living, as compared with 18.9 in 1907.

The corrected death rate for each of the past five years is given in Table D.—

TABLE D.

CORRECTED DEATH RATES.

Year.	Crude Death Rate.	Corrected Death Rate.
1904	21.1	22.0
1905	18.9	19.5
1906	20.7	21.4
1907	18.3	18.9
1908	18.4	19.0

Of the 1,767 deaths, 891, as already stated, occurred in outlying Institutions. The remainder, viz., 876, occurred in the Borough. The number occurring in each of the sub-registration districts was:—

Clerkenwell	551
St. Luke	313
St. Sepulchre	12
	<hr/>
	876
	<hr/>

The outlying Institutions in which Finsbury residents died are named below and in Table E, the figures relating to deaths in such Institutions each year since 1901 are shown.

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS, &c.

I. GENERAL HOSPITALS.		IV. POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS.	
St. Bartholomew's	... 177	Holborn Infirmary	... 250
Royal Free	... 44	Holborn Workhouse,	
King's College	... 6	City Road	... 189
Middlesex	... 7	Holborn Workhouse,	
University	... 1	Mitcham	... 27
Other Hospitals	... 25	Other Poor Law Institutions	13
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	260		479
II. SPECIAL HOSPITALS.		V. ASYLUMS.	
Great Ormond Street		Caterham	... 2
(Children's)	... 31	Banstead	... 3
Homœopathic	... 5	Dartford	... 3
Royal Chest	... 5	Colney Hatch	... 5
Other Hospitals	... 12	Claybury	... 5
	<hr/>	Other Asylums	... 14
	53		<hr/>
III. FEVER HOSPITALS.			32
Eastern	... 17	VI. UNCLASSIFIABLE ... 39	
North Western	... 8		<hr/>
London Fever	... 2		
Fountain	... 1		
	<hr/>		
	28	Total	... 891
			<hr/>

TABLE E.

	Total Deaths.	Deaths in Public Institutions, &c., outside District belonging to Finsbury.	Percentage.
1901	2,161	876	40.5
1902	2,283	908	39.8
1903	1,993	870	43.6
1904	2,084	965	46.3
1905	1,855	886	47.8
1906	2,020	1,020	50.5
1907	1,774	911	51.3
1908	1,767	891	50.4

CAUSES AND AGES AT DEATH.

Table IV. of the Local Government Board series, which will be found at page 143, contains the details regarding the deaths which occurred in the Borough during the year 1908. In it are shown in addition to the certified causes of death, the numbers which occurred from such causes in various age groups.

Certain of the facts given in the table call for special mention, and it is proposed in this Report to refer more fully to the number of deaths occurring in the Borough at the extremes of life—in Infancy and Old Age—and to consider certain of such causes as have contributed most largely to the death rate.

I. DEATHS IN RELATION TO AGE.

In the following table the total number of deaths from all causes have been arranged, according to age, in certain groups. The relatively large number of deaths of children under one year of age will be considered under the heading "Infantile Mortality."

Age Periods.	Under 1 year.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	65 and over.	at all ages.
No. of Deaths.	400	216	66	54	640	391	1767

A. SENILE MORTALITY.

Deaths of Finsbury persons over 65, to the number of 391, occurred in the Borough as follows:—

Clerkenwell	232
St. Luke	148
St. Sepulchre	11
	391

Of these, 123 were between 65 and 70 years of age; 194 between 70 and 80; 63 between 80 and 90; 10 between 90 and 100; and 1 between 100 and 110. The conditions from which these persons were certified as having died will be found on page 143.

In the following table the deaths of infants under one year of age, and of persons of 65 and upwards, are compared. The numbers occurring in each quarter are given:—

	Jan-March	April-June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec	Total
Infants under 1 year	97	71	115	117	400
Persons of 65 years and upwards	141	68	88	94	391

B. INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of Finsbury children who died under the age of one year in 1908 was 400. The numbers dying in the three previous years were, in 1907, 368; in 1906, 474; and in 1905, 429.

Of the 400 deaths in 1908, only 272 actually occurred in the Borough, the remaining 128 taking place in institutions outside. Information regarding these was supplied by the Registrar-General.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.—This rate is stated as the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1000 births occurring in the same year. This year, as last year, three distinct figures are given as the infantile mortality rate of the Borough. Two of these rates are calculated by the Medical Officer; the third is the rate given by the Registrar-General in his table of infantile mortality in the Metropolitan Boroughs.

Though the figures may, and often do, differ, each is accurate and of service for purposes of comparison, just as the "crude" and "corrected" death rates mentioned at pages 18 & 19 are accurate and of service.

The first infantile mortality rate is that calculated on the number of deaths mentioned above, and *the total number of births registered as having occurred in the Borough*, whether inside or outside institutions, and whether or not the parents belonged to Finsbury. The number of registered births for 1908, it will be remembered, was 3,474.

These two figures, viz., 400 and 3,474, are those asked for in the Local Government Board Tables, in which no account is taken of outside births, and on them an infantile mortality rate may be worked out.

For the year 1908, the rate so calculated is 115. In the accompanying table this figure is compared with the rates *calculated in the same way* for the years since 1871-80:—

TABLE F.
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

	London.*	Finsbury.†
1871-80	158	158
1881-90	152	154
1891-1900	158	152
1901	148	140
1902	139	154
1903	130	137
1904	144	145
1905	129	126
1906	131	137
1907	116	109
1908	112	115

Registrar General's Returns.

† Crude Rates

The rate for 1907, it will be noted, was 109; 6 per 1000 below that of 1908, and was the lowest ever recorded in Finsbury. Part of the reduction in 1907 was undoubtedly due to the existence of weather conditions favourable to infants. The year 1908, on the other hand, was one generally regarded as unfavourable, inasmuch as the summer and early autumn months were hot and dry, conditions conducive to epidemic diarrhœa, one of the most fatal of infantile complaints. Notwithstanding this, the rate was only 6 above that of the favourable year, and was as much as 22 per 1000 below the figure for 1906, a year more comparable, so far as weather conditions were concerned, with 1908 than was 1907.

Another point to which attention may be directed, in connection with the above table, is that, as the figures from 1901 stand, there seems to be a tendency for a drop to occur in the rates in each alternate year (the odd numbers), while a rise occurs in the intermediate (even-numbered) years. Looked at in this light, a rise was to be expected in 1908, and has indeed occurred, but to a much lower level than in any of the preceding "rise" years.

The conclusion justifiable from the figures given above, as well as from those in the next table—which contains what may be called the "corrected" infantile mortality rates—is that there is distinct evidence of reduction in infantile mortality. This, it is perfectly obvious, is not due entirely to weather conditions, but partly also to the measures of sanitation, general and special, adopted and carried out in the Borough.

The second infantile mortality rate is that which has been called above the "corrected" rate. It is calculated on the same number of deaths (400), but on a different number of births, viz., what is believed to be the *actual* number occurring to Finsbury people. This is obtained by deducting from 3,474 the number (631) occurring in the City of London Lying-in Hospital to patients from other districts, and adding to the number left, births occurring outside Finsbury to people actually residents in the Borough. The total number of Finsbury births obtained in this way is 2,916, and the infantile mortality rate, calculated on 400 infant deaths and 2,916 Finsbury births in 1908, is 137.

The figures for the years since 1901 are given in Table G., and it will be noted that the corrected rate of this year is 9 above last year and 20 below that of 1906.

TABLE G. †

	The Borough.		North Clerkenwell.		South Clerkenwell.		St. Luke.		St. Sepulchre.	
	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality	No. of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality
1901 ...	*533	163·8	158	149·2	124	139·6	172	137·0	6	162·1
1902 ...	558	174·9	183	173·3	152	172·7	217	178·4	6	157·9
1903 ...	503	159·1	163	153·8	125	142·2	210	176·5	5	151·5
1904 ...	522	168·6	191	177·2	123	147·8	206	178·7	2	60·6
1905 ...	429	148·6	146	148·2	98	121·7	178	165·5	7	333·4
1906 ..	474	157·3	183	172·5	116	135·9	166	157·0	9	219·5
1907 ...	368	128·0	119	116·5	105	135·1	136	128·3	8	307·7
1908 ...	400	137·0	Clerkenwell.		Infant Deaths. Infant Mortality.		163	150·1	1	34·5
			236		131·0					

* The return for 1901 includes 73 infant deaths taking place in institutions outside the Borough but belonging to Finsbury, and which cannot now be distributed in districts. Throughout the table, births taking place in the City of London Lying-in Hospital, but not belonging to Finsbury, have been excluded, and the births taking place in City Road Workhouse, &c., belonging to Finsbury, have been included.

† Contains the Corrected Rates calculated by the Medical Officer.

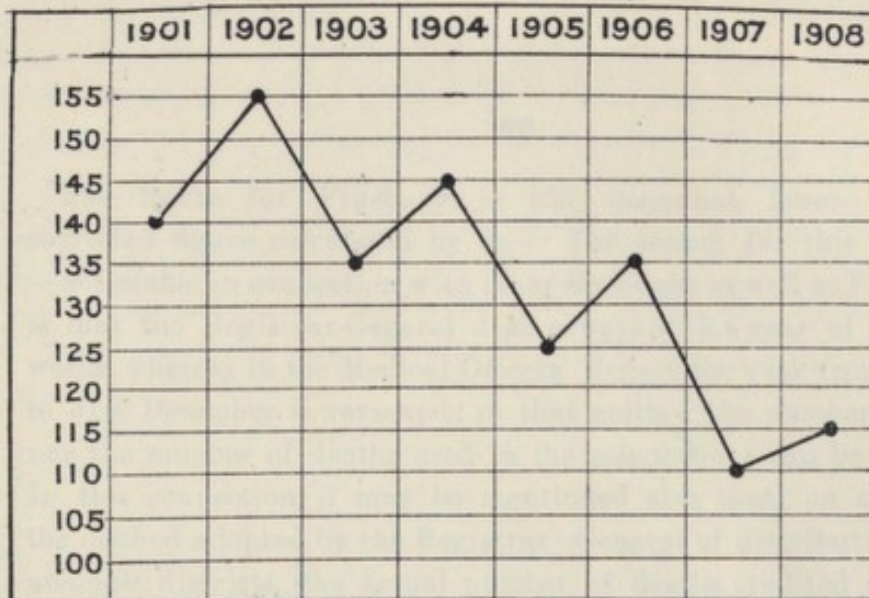
The rates in the above table are in all cases higher than those in Table F., the result of the corrections made, as already stated, in the figures. These figures do not, however, invalidate the conclusions drawn from the "crude" rates, viz., that whatever the cause, apart from weather conditions, Finsbury is improving, so far, at least, as regards infantile mortality.

The third Infantile Mortality Rate is that given by the Registrar-General. It also is a corrected rate, and serves for comparison with other Metropolitan Boroughs. This comparison has been made in Table H, on page 27.

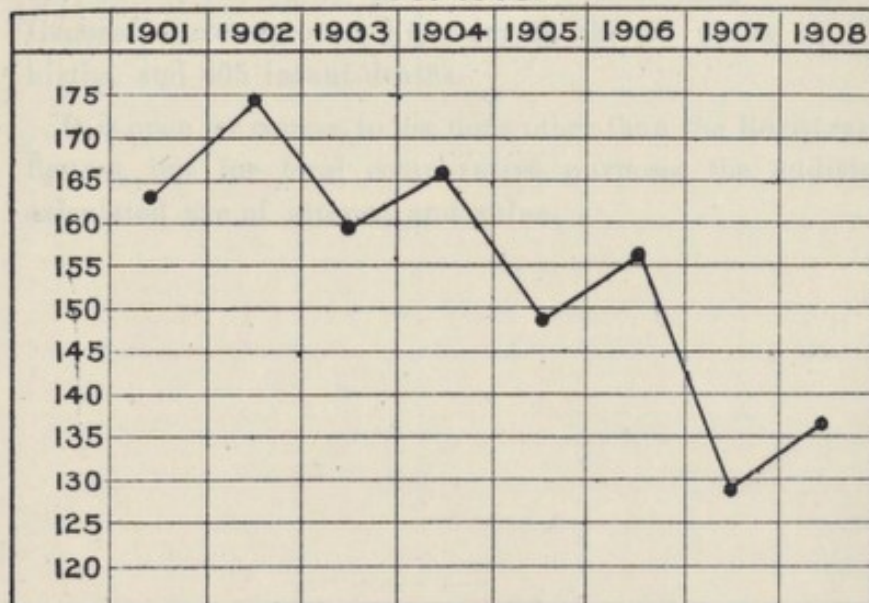
The figure for Finsbury is 133, somewhat lower than the corrected figure calculated by us. The reason for this difference—noticeable in connection with other Boroughs as well as Finsbury—is that the Registrar-General deals always with a year of 52 or 53 weeks, whereas in the Medical Officers' Report the year from 1st Jan. to 31st December is reviewed; so that neither the number of births nor the number of deaths used in the calculations can be the same. In this connection it may be mentioned also that, on account of the method adopted by the Registrar-General of distributing deaths amongst districts, the actual number of deaths credited by him to Finsbury, at least, and probably also other Boroughs, rarely agrees with that of the Medical Officer, and results which do not correspond are almost certain to be obtained. According to the Registrar-General there were in Finsbury in the 53 weeks of 1908, 3,038 births, and 405 infant deaths.

It is open, of course, to use none other than the Registrar-General's figures, but for local comparative purposes the additional rates calculated are of interest and value.

CRUDE INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES, 1901-1908.



CORRECTED INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES, 1901-1908.



INFANT MORTALITY RATES ACCORDING TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, 1901-1908.

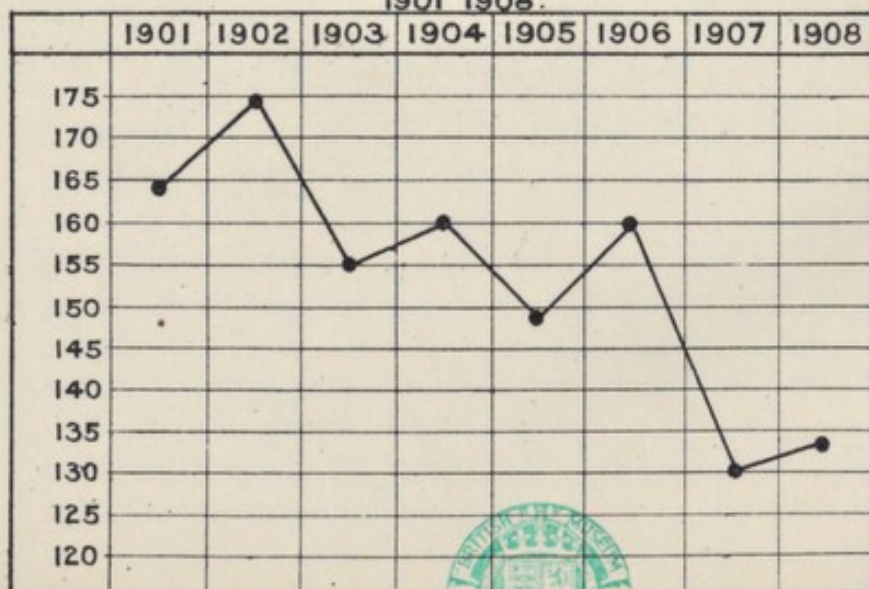


TABLE H.

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF INFANT MORTALITY
THROUGHOUT LONDON FOR 1908, AND THE THREE
PROCEEDING YEARS.

Borough.*	Infant Mortality Rate.			
	1905	1906	1907	1908
1 { Hampstead ...	92	77 (1)	69 (1)	69 (1)
1 { Lewisham ...	92	113 (7)	90 (2)	86 (2)
2 Woolwich ...	102	109 (5)	112 (10)	94 (4)
3 City of Westminster	106	110 (6)	102 (7)	102 (7)
4 Chelsea ...	112	133 (18)	122 (16)	107 (11)
5 { Paddington ...	117	105 (4)	109 (9)	103 (8)
5 { Wandsworth ...	117	121 (11)	99 (4)	97 (5)
6 { Holborn ...	119	120 (10)	131 (21)	113 (12)
6 { Greenwich ...	119	119 (9)	100 (5)	120 (16)
7 Stoke Newington	120	102 (3)	100 (5)	92 (3)
8 { Islington ...	121	124 (13)	116 (13)	102 (7)
8 { Deptford ...	121	143 (21)	108 (8)	122 (17)
9 Camberwell ...	122	130 (15)	115 (12)	104 (9)
10 Lambeth ...	124	131 (16)	120 (15)	104 (9)
11 St. Pancras ...	127	123 (12)	108 (8)	107 (11)
12 { St. Marylebone ...	128	117 (8)	101 (7)	101 (6)
12 { Battersea ...	128	126 (14)	114 (11)	106 (10)
13 { Hackney ...	132	119 (9)	112 (10)	115 (13)
13 { Hammersmith ...	132	138 (20)	117 (14)	120 (16)
14 Kensington ...	139	132 (17)	128 (19)	119 (15)
15 Stepney ...	142	134 (19)	117 (14)	130 (19)
16 Fulham ...	143	134 (19)	122 (16)	116 (14)
17 Southwark ...	144	144 (22)	138 (22)	131 (20)
18 City of London ...	146	101 (2)	94 (3)	92 (3)
19 Bermondsey ...	147	153 (24)	123 (17)	144 (24)
20 Finsbury ...	148	160 (26)	130 (20)	133 (22)
21 Bethnal Green ...	149	155 (25)	138 (22)	132 (21)
22 Poplar ...	151	152 (23)	124 (18)	123 (18)
23 Shoreditch ...	160	163 (27)	150 (23)	139 (23)

* The Boroughs are placed in order of Rate, for 1905. Their relative positions in the remaining years are indicated by the figure in brackets.

The accompanying chart shows the steady decline which is taking place in infantile mortality, no matter which rates are studied—crude, corrected, or Registrar-General's.

Of the 400 infant deaths which took place during the year, 127—or 31.7 per cent.—occurred in Institutions; 20 took place in Poor Law Institutions; 102 in Hospitals; 2 in the street; and 3 in Homes. Of the infants taken to hospitals, 5 were found to be dead on arrival, and a considerable proportion were in a dying condition before they were removed. Inquests were held in 69 cases (17.2 per cent.) The causes of death were as follows:—Suffocation in bed, 28; suffocation from spasm of windpipe, etc., 6; broncho-pneumonia, 11; exhaustion and debility, 6; heart failure, 6; convulsions, 8; other causes, 4.

Ages at Death.—The following tables (I. and J.) show the ages at and causes of death amongst infants, arranged in groups for each of the three sub-registration districts.

TABLE I.

Months.	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—	11—	Totals
Clerkenwell	64	20	22	20	20	20	12	15	13	13	9	8	236
St. Luke	54	13	13	15	13	9	9	8	7	9	4	9	163
St. Sepulchre ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	118	33	35	35	34	29	21	23	20	22	13	17	400

TABLE J.

Causes of Death.	Diarrhoea.	Prematurity.	Marasmus.	Atrophy, &c.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Convulsions.	Suffocation.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Tuberculosis.	Meningitis.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
Clerkenwell	47	36	18	15	13	27	10	17	4	5	8	16	20	236
St. Luke	33	26	10	13	8	23	8	16	6	2	1	5	12	163
St. Sepulchre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Totals	80	62	28	28	21	50	18	33	10	7	10	21	32	400

In Table K, the numbers dying from each of the causes mentioned in Table J, are arranged according to the age at which death occurred, the periods shown being those indicated at the head of the columns.

TABLE K.

Certified Cause of Death.	Months 0-3	Months 3-6	Months 6-12	Totals.
Diarrhœa	13	35	32	80
Prematurity	61	1	0	62
Marasmus and Debility ...	8	13	7	28
Atrophy and Developmental Disease	28	0	0	28
Bronchitis	8	6	7	21
Pneumonia	13	10	27	50
Convulsions	9	3	6	18
Suffocation	25	6	2	33
Measles	0	1	9	10
Whooping Cough	1	3	3	7
Tuberculosis	1	4	5	10
Meningitis (Inclgd. Tuberculous)	3	7	11	21
Miscellaneous	17	8	7	32
TOTALS... ..	187	97	116	400

Apart from showing the causes of death, this table brings out the important fact that by far the greatest number of deaths occurred in the first quarter of life, nearly one-half taking place in that period. Of the children who died in this quarter, most did not see the end of the first month, as is shown in Table I. These early deaths are traceable mainly to immaturity, the infant having been born before the end of the full term, or with some developmental defect which may be obvious (for instance, cleft palate), or indefinite, and merely a lack of vitality and want of ability to maintain a separate existence by taking, digesting, and assimilating food. The conditions in the above table, classed under the general head of "Immaturity," are Prematurity, Marasmus (*i.e.*, wasting) and Debility, and Atrophy and Developmental disease.

These, it will be noted, accounted for 118 of the 400 deaths; and 97 took place in the first three months.

Apart from Immaturity, Diarrhœa and conditions affecting the organs of Respiration accounted for a considerable proportion of the deaths. The figures for each of these three great causes are:—

Immaturity	118
Lung Disease	71
Epidemic Diarrhœa	80
Total	269

Nearly one-third—67.25 per cent.—of the total infant deaths, therefore, are due to these causes alone. In 1907 the percentage was 69. The percentage borne to the total 400 deaths in 1908, by each cause, was:—Immaturity, 29.5; Lung Disease, 17.75; and Epidemic Diarrhœa, 20. Each year the first-named is found to take the head of the list, and the following table, which shows the number of deaths and the percentage due to Immaturity, since 1901, is interesting in this connection:—

TABLE L.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Totals
Premature Birth ...	65	79	70	63	65	52	61	62	517
Other immature conditions. (Atrophy, Congenital Disease &c.)	97	90	86	89	67	90	66	56	641
Total Deaths from Immaturity ...	162	169	156	152	132	142	127	118	1158
Total Infant Deaths ...	533	558	503	522	429	474	368	400	3787
Percentage of Immaturity Deaths on Total Infant Deaths ...	30.4	30.3	31.0	29.1	30.7	29.9	34.5	29.5	30.6

Enquiries in Connection with Infant Deaths.—In order to obtain information as to the causes of death and, if possible, data upon which to base preventive measures against infantile mortality, a certain number of visits are paid by the women inspectors in connection with deaths of infants under one year of age. Enquiries into certain points are made. The facts elicited in 221 deaths last year are tabulated below (Tables M. and N.):—

TABLE M.
ENQUIRIES INTO INFANT DEATHS, 1908.

1908.	Method of Feeding.					Reasons for Weaning.				Cause of Death.																
	Totals.	Breast only.	Breast, etc.	Cows' Milk.	Artificial or Condensed.	Not Fed.	Loss of Milk.	Illness of Mother or Child.	Mother's Work.	Mother's Death.	Diarrhea.	Prematurity.	Marasmus.	Atrophy, etc.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Convulsions.	Suffocation.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Tuberculosis.	Meningitis.	Miscellaneous.	First-born.	Twins.	Illegitimate.
Weeks.																										
0-1	38	6	1	8	1	22	-	8	-	1	-	22	-	10	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	5	1
1-2	8	3	-	5	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1
2-3	12	7	1	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	5	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
3-4	9	7	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-
Months																										
1-2	17	9	2	6	-	-	4	2	-	-	4	1	2	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	-	-
2-3	14	6	3	3	2	-	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-
3-4	20	8	-	8	4	-	8	4	-	-	8	-	2	2	1	1	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	-
4-5	20	3	2	10	5	-	10	3	2	-	12	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	-	-
5-6	15	5	-	8	2	-	5	3	1	1	3	-	2	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	5	1	-	-
6-7	10	2	-	6	2	-	5	2	1	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
7-8	14	3	1	7	3	-	8	2	-	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
8-9	10	4	1	4	1	-	2	2	1	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-
9-10	14	4	4	3	3	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	1	-	1	-	1	4	1	1	-	-	-
10-11	8	1	2	3	2	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
11-12	12	3	4	4	1	-	2	3	-	-	3	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Totals	221	71	21	81	26	22	57	40	7	3	55	33	15	15	9	26	10	15	7	2	4	13	17	30	18	4

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TABLE N.
ENQUIRIES INTO INFANT DEATHS, 1908.

1908.			Methods of Feeding.					Mother's Health.			Mother's Work.			Condition of Tenement.			Number of Rooms in Tenement.				Age in Months.														
Totals.	Firstborn.	Twins.						Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	None.	Away from Home.	Do. Intermittently.	Some Home Work.	Clean.	Fair.	Dirty.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four or more.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
																																		Breast only.	Breast, &c.	Cows Milk.	Artificial & Condensed.	Not Fed.
55	10	-	Diarrhoea ...	2	5	33	15	-	32	21	2	39	9	4	3	30	18	7	21	24	8	2	-	4	5	6	12	3	6	8	5	1	2	3	
33	4	7	Prematurity ...	4	1	14	2	12	15	10	8	20	7	6	-	17	13	3	15	9	7	2	31	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15	-	2	Marasmus ...	1	3	9	2	-	7	5	3	10	3	1	1	6	6	3	3	3	8	3	1	1	2	-	4	3	2	-	1	1	1	-	
15	8	4	Atrophy and Developmental	6	-	2	-	7	7	7	1	12	1	2	-	9	4	2	5	6	4	-	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	-	-	Bronchitis ...	4	2	3	-	-	7	1	2	5	2	1	1	2	5	2	1	5	3	3	-	2	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	
26	3	2	Pneumonia ...	13	5	7	1	-	13	12	1	16	2	4	4	12	10	4	5	15	3	3	2	5	2	1	-	3	3	-	1	2	2	5	
10	3	1	Convulsions ...	2	-	6	1	1	8	1	1	7	-	2	1	6	2	2	2	6	2	-	3	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
15	-	1	Suffocation ...	11	1	1	1	1	13	2	-	9	-	1	5	3	12	-	8	5	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	-	-	Measles ...	2	1	4	-	-	6	1	-	6	-	1	-	3	4	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	
2	-	1	Whooping Cough	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	-	Tuberculosis ...	2	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	2	-	2	-	1	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
13	1	-	Meningitis, including Tuberculous	11	-	1	1	-	11	2	-	7	1	3	2	5	7	1	6	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	3	4	-	-	
17	1	-	Miscellaneous ...	13	1	-	2	1	13	4	-	12	1	1	2	6	10	1	5	8	3	1	6	2	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	1	2	
221	30	18		71	21	81	26	22	133	69	19	146	26	29	20	100	94	27	74	98	40	9	67	18	14	20	19	15	11	13	10	14	8	12	

In the first of these tables (M.), the information obtained is arranged in relation to cause of death, and in the second (N.), according to age at death. Both are of great interest in different connections.

The points regarding which information was sought in each case investigated, are shown in the tables, and certain of these call for further reference.

Method of Feeding.—Of the total 221 cases, 71 were breast-fed entirely; 21 partly. The number artificially fed was 107; not fed at all, 22.

The percentage of breast-fed children who died was 32. Especially low is the percentage of children dying of diarrhœa fed on the breast, viz., 2 out of 55. Of 15 cases of death due to suffocation in bed, 11 were breast-fed infants, which rather supports the view that death, in many of these cases, results from the fact that the mother goes to sleep while the nipple is still in the baby's mouth, and death follows either because the breast presses over the baby's nose and mouth, or the mother rolls over upon the child. The same conclusion is possible from the figures for the past five years contained in Table O. on page 35.

Of 30 children who died of wasting (marasmus and atrophy), 13 were fed artificially, 7 not at all, and only 10 on the breast.

A very interesting column of figures is that headed, "*Reasons for Weaning.*" The smallness of the number (7) of those mothers who had to wean on account of work is noteworthy. Loss of milk and ill-health were the principal causes.

Mother's Health.—Of the dead children, 137—or 61 per cent.—had healthy mothers; 62—or 28 per cent.—of the mothers had indifferent, and 22—or 11 per cent.—bad health. These figures seem to vary little from year to year. The largest number of unhealthy mothers—8 out of 33—was found amongst those children who died of prematurity.

Mother's Work. — Well over 50 per cent. of the mothers did no work apart from house-work. Only 26—or 11.7 per cent.—worked away from home. Some of the employed mothers, it is found, can, and do, leave their work during the day in order to return home and feed their children. In Finsbury, at least, it seems to be the exception, rather than the rule, for the mothers to work after the birth of the child. A certain number are driven, by such a necessity as the death of the husband, to do so.

Home Conditions.—Of the homes examined, 27—or 12 per cent.—were dirty; 94—or 42 per cent.—were fairly clean; and the remainder, 100—or 48 per cent.—clean. The majority of the homes (77 per cent.) had only one or two rooms.

The figures examined year by year are exceedingly small, and a certain amount of caution is necessary in basing conclusions upon them. In order to overcome this difficulty, the data for the past 5 years have been put together and the results tabulated in Table O.

The number of deaths in that time amounts to 1,560, and it may be noted here that, taking even this comparatively large number, the results of the analysis bring out the same facts, viz.—(1) The bulk of the children who die are such as have been artificially fed; this is especially the case in those dying of diarrhœa and of wasting conditions (the percentage of the total number of children breast-fed is 34.5; the figures for diarrhœa and wasting being 12 and 25 per cent. respectively). (2) Premature children are, in the majority of instances, the offspring of unhealthy mothers. (3) Most deaths occur amongst the children of parents occupying one or two roomed tenements. (In 31 per cent. one room, and in 43 per cent. two rooms, were occupied.) (4) Most of the mothers of the dead children had no occupation taking them away from home. (5) The majority of the children who died of suffocation—72 out of 99—were breast-fed children. The majority of the mothers of these children were careiess, as was shown by the fact that only in 44 of the 99 was the house clean. The sleeping accommodation was also probably limited, as 78 of the deaths occurred in one or two-roomed tenements.

TABLE O.
INVESTIGATION OF INFANT DEATHS, 1904-1908.

1904 to 1908	Cause of Death.	Method of Feeding.					Mother's Health. *			Mother's Work.			Condition of Tenement.			Number of Rooms in Tenement.				Age in Months.												
		Breast only.	Breast, &c.	Cows Milk.	Artificial & Condensed.	Not Fed.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	None.	Away from Home.	Intermittent.	Some Home Work.	Clean.	Fair.	Dirty.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four or more.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
338	Diarrhoea ...	41	32	173	92	—	102	51	9	225	49	29	35	179	112	47	111	143	55	29	13	39	33	53	44	30	25	40	17	14	15	24
221	Prematurity ...	52	9	46	6	108	52	37	23	148	26	25	22	146	57	18	68	85	46	22	199	16	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
154	Marasmus ...	35	27	68	22	2	47	22	9	102	19	27	6	68	57	29	62	67	17	8	22	24	31	17	13	13	6	7	9	5	3	4
67	Atrophy and Developmental	21	4	20	3	19	25	20	11	44	11	3	9	37	21	9	21	25	15	6	47	6	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113	Bronchitis ...	56	20	23	14	—	35	10	5	78	9	20	6	53	49	11	25	48	30	10	16	12	15	11	5	8	8	5	6	12	8	6
164	Pneumonia ...	66	35	43	19	1	63	31	5	110	10	25	13	71	68	25	43	75	30	16	9	12	17	7	3	17	18	8	14	14	17	28
92	Convulsions ...	43	14	24	7	4	31	11	3	62	9	10	11	59	28	5	30	45	11	6	31	8	7	6	11	7	1	3	4	5	4	5
99	Suffocation ...	72	13	4	2	8	43	11	1	63	5	17	14	44	44	11	35	43	14	7	27	25	19	11	8	2	4	1	—	—	—	
49	Measles ...	13	13	16	7	—	23	9	1	32	4	10	3	22	19	8	12	21	14	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	2	8	7	9	16
47	Whooping Cough	23	8	11	5	—	19	5	2	26	9	7	5	27	15	5	11	24	6	6	—	1	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	6	6	3
48	Tuberculosis ...	17	11	13	7	—	13	4	3	29	4	9	6	24	17	7	15	27	3	3	—	1	1	6	8	5	6	3	4	8	4	2
35	Meningitis, including Tuberculous	24	3	5	3	—	24	9	2	23	4	4	4	20	14	1	12	12	11	—	2	1	1	1	6	4	4	4	5	6	—	1
133	Miscellaneous ...	69	15	26	12	11	45	11	3	88	14	15	16	75	44	13	42	55	25	11	50	15	2	6	6	6	8	5	6	6	11	11
1560		532	204	472	199	153	522	231	77	1030	179	201	150	826	545	189	487	670	277	126	416	151	144	128	112	98	87	83	78	84	77	102
%		34.5	13	30.5	12	10	63	28	9	66	11.5	13	9.5	53	35	12	31	43	18	8	26	9.5	9.5	8	8	6	5.5	5.5	5	5.5	5	6.5

* Enquiries as to this point were only commenced in 1906. The total number regarding which information was obtained, is 830.

PREVENTION OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The methods of prevention of Infantile Mortality which have been in vogue in Finsbury for the last few years were continued during 1908.

These methods are founded upon the facts elicited as a result of investigation into infant deaths, viz., that the three chief causes of death were, Immaturity, Lung Disease, and Epidemic Diarrhœa, and that these were contributed to largely by the slackness and ignorance of mothers, who mis-managed or improperly fed their infants.

Briefly, the preventive measures may be classed as :—(a) General ; and (b) Special.

(a) *General*. — The general measures are such as are directed towards the improvement of sanitation generally. These cannot fail to exercise an influence in prolonging infant life. That they have not been neglected during the year is evidenced in this Report.

(b) *Special*. — These are measures having as a main object the reduction of the number of deaths of infants under one year of age by endeavouring to :—(1) Instruct mothers on infant management ; and (2) secure proper feeding of infants.

(1) *Instruction of Mothers*. — This was carried out mainly by the Borough Council's two Women Sanitary Inspectors (Mrs. Greenwood and Miss Jones), who visited the homes and gave instructions, verbal and printed, and saw and weighed babies, and talked to mothers about infant management at certain centres in the Borough, viz., the Milk Depôt, the Leysian Mission Dispensary, and the Peel Institute. The two latter centres were kindly lent for the purpose by the respective Secretaries, and in each case a weighing machine was also provided.

The number of first visits paid to infants during the year was 838, the information regarding the births having been obtained from the Registrar's returns or from notifications under the

Notification of Births Act, already referred to. As far as possible, all mothers of first babies have been visited, and more than one visit paid.

At the centres, simple talks have been held with each mother, and her interest in her child's progress stimulated by taking and recording its weight at each visit.

(2) *Feeding of Infants.*— The object throughout has been the encouragement of breast, as opposed to artificial, feeding. Mothers able to suckle their infants have been urged to do so, and advised to resort to artificial feeding only when, as unfortunately frequently happens, the breast milk has disappeared. When this occurred, instructions were given as to the precautions to be adopted in connection with artificial methods.

The Infants' Milk Depôt.— For the furnishing of artificial food for infants deprived of their mother's milk, the Infants' Milk Depôt was provided. This enterprise was taken over from the Finsbury Social Workers' Association, in March, 1906. Primarily the object of the Depôt was the reduction of the infantile mortality. This it sought to attain (*a*) by providing, for bottle-fed children, milk mixtures as closely approximating human milk as possible, prepared from milk which should be of the best quality, clean, pure, and free from disease germs, such as those of tuberculosis; (*b*) by supervising the feeding of each infant, making such alterations in its diet as its progress—judged by variations in its weight and condition—warranted; (*c*) by advising mothers as to the care of the children.

Each child received individual attention, which was recognised to be essential if good was to be done.

The most careful discrimination was exercised in connection with the admission of children. None who could be at all breast-fed were accepted, and it was a condition of admission that the infant should be brought once a fortnight for inspection and weighing to the depôt at Lloyds Row, where a species of consultation was held, each Wednesday, by one of the Council's women inspectors (Miss Jones) and the Medical Officer of Health.

During the greater part of 1908 the milk mixtures were obtained, as in previous years, through the kindness of Mr. Carson, from the Jersey herd on his farm in Essex. At the end of September, however, the contract with Mr. Carson was terminated, and an agreement entered into with the Aylesbury Dairy Company for the supply of the mixtures for the six months ending 31st March, 1909. This firm undertook to use milk obtained from tuberculin-tested cows, on a farm which had been approved by the Medical Officer of Health. The charges made by the Aylesbury Dairy Company, viz., 2s. 4d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 2d., for the three classes of mixture were in excess of those made by Mr. Carson, who charged the same price as charged by the Council to the users, *i.e.*, 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. In respect of the additional charge, however, the former company undertook to bear expenses, which under the contract with Mr. Carson were borne by the Council. These included carriage, bottles, boxes, etc.

The total number of children fed during 1908 was 205, as against 253 in 1907. Of this number, 72 were on the books at the end of 1907, and 133 were admitted during 1908. At the end of the year 51 still remained upon the books, 154 having discontinued. Including the 205 fed during 1908 the number of children who have used the milk depôt milk since the commencement of the scheme is 647.

In this connection, the following table is of interest:—

	Births * (corrected.)	Total number of Infants on Depot.	Average weekly number of Infants on Depot.
1906	3,012	206	59
1907	2,884	253	76·5
1908	2,916	205	57

* The average percentage of babies in the Borough who are wholly or partially breast-fed seems to be about 85. Only 15 % of the children born are, therefore eligible.

Before any infant is placed on the depôt books the parents are required to state the reason for desiring a supply, and also to give

the name of the person recommending that application should be made. The reasons given were as follows:—

No breast milk, or an insufficiency of milk	88 or 66.5 per cent.
Death or illness of mother	23 „ 17.5 „ „
The breast milk not agreeing with the infant	12 „ 9 „ „
Infants unable to suckle, or similarly defective	4 „ 3 „ „
The mother at work	6 „ 4 „ „
	—————
	133 „ 100
	—————

As to recommendations: of the 133 children admitted during 1908, 62, or 46 per cent. were recommended by doctors or St. Bartholomew's Hospital; 30 or 23 per cent. were recommended by neighbours; 13 or 10 per cent. were recommended by sanitary inspectors; 19 or 14 per cent. were mothers returning with succeeding children; 9 or 7 per cent. were sent by the relieving officers, or the district nurse.

Apart from inquiring as to the reason for applying to the depôt and the source of the recommendation, inquiries were made as to the circumstances of the parents, the occupation of the father and mother, the number of the child in the family, its condition at birth, and the method of feeding in use. An attempt was made also to obtain information as to the health of the mother before and during pregnancy, and since the birth of the child.

Some of the facts elicited, deserve special mention. With regard to the circumstances of the parents, for instance, it was found that, judged from the neighbourhoods from which they came, and the number of rooms occupied, the majority were poor; 34, or 26 per cent., had one room only, and 60, or 45 per cent., two rooms. The remainder, amounting to 29.5 per cent. had 3 or more rooms.

As to occupation, it was found that 47.5 per cent. followed definite trades: 7.5 per cent. were shopkeepers, 12 per cent. were labourers, and 2 per cent. were carmen. The remaining 33 per cent. were odd-men, postmen, soldiers, policemen, porters, and so on.

Amongst the mothers, 22, or 16.5 per cent., did work other than ordinary housework, and were away from home intermittently, or entirely, during the day.

Of the 133 children, 43 or 32 per cent. were first babies, 24 or 18 per cent. second, and 66 or 50 per cent. third, or later, children.

Health at time of Admission.—38 or 29 per cent. were healthy, 56 or 42 per cent. were in poor health, and not making satisfactory progress, and 33 or 25 per cent. were suffering from some definite disorder, *e.g.*, diarrhoea and sickness. A number (6 or 4 per cent.) were practically dying.

The inquiries as to feeding elicited important information with regard to the period for which the infants had been breast fed before artificial feeding was adopted. This may be best shown as follows:—

BREAST FEEDING.

Period.	Weeks.				Months.											
	1	2	3	4	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Under																
Number	15	19	8	4	28	14	10	5	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	

Most of the children had had artificial food in some form—milk and water or barley water, Nestlé's milk, etc., for some period before entering the depôt; 18 had no breast-milk at all prior to admission.

As to the *health of the mothers*, it was found that 88 (66 per cent) were healthy, and 41 (30.8 per cent.) weakly or definitely ill. In 4 cases the mother was dead, or in hospital.

RESULTS.—As to whether or not a child was benefitting was determined to a certain extent by its weight, and whether it gained or lost. If the gain was 1lb. or more per month, the progress was regarded as good; if there was loss of weight it was bad, and if a gain of less than 1 lb. unsatisfactory. In the two latter cases, the infant was placed under closer observation, weighings were made weekly instead of, as usual, fortnightly, and changes, if indicated, made in the diet

In this connection it is well to mention that it has been noted in Finsbury as elsewhere, that during the first few days after the baby is put on depôt milk it *loses* weight. Despite this fact, however, the weighings showed that 71 per cent. of the babies made good progress, gaining on an average 4.5 ozs. per week; 20 per cent. made unsatisfactory progress, gaining 2 ozs. per week; while 9 per cent. progressed badly.

Of the 205 children, 10 died. The following particulars regarding these deaths are of interest:—

C. C.—A premature infant, weighing under 3 lbs., was admitted when 2 days old, by request of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The child showed few signs of life, and was fed on depôt milk and brandy till death, one month later. "Premature birth, Marasmus," was the certified cause of death.

W. J. S.—Was on the depôt from birth. The infant progressed satisfactorily, the average gain being 7 ozs. per week. An attack of diarrhœa and vomiting in August terminated fatally after 12 days.

T. T.—A premature infant, weighing under 3 lbs., was admitted when 2 day's old, recommended from St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Death occurred 10 days later.

H. M. F.—Was very ill with diarrhœa and vomiting at time of admission. It had the milk for four days, but made no progress. It died 4 days after discontinuing.

B. S.—Was admitted when $4\frac{1}{2}$ month's old much wasted, and in a weak condition. The improvement was very slow, the average gain being 1.5 oz. per week. An attack of diarrhœa and vomiting terminated fatally after 3 weeks.

S.S.—Was a twin prematurely born, and admitted at the request of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It only had the milk for two days, then went into the incubator in hospital and died next day.

A. C.—Was admitted to the depôt on account of the mother's decease, was then making very poor progress, being in the care of the grandmother, who was very ignorant. Made fair progress, although the home conditions were most unsatisfactory. Death occurred quite suddenly. An inquest was held, "Convulsions, acute congestion of the brain, malnutrition" being the certified cause.

E. G. C.—Was admitted to the depôt in a wasting condition, and made very unsatisfactory progress. Diarrhœa and vomiting at intervals. It was admitted into hospital, and remained there two days, being discharged as cured. It was then fed on whey and brandy, and died four days later. This child had the depôt milk altogether for 3 weeks.

A. B.—This child was on the depôt from birth. It progressed well in spite of frequent attacks of bronchitis, gaining on an average $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. per week. When 10 months old, an attack of bronchopneumonia terminated fatally.

J. H. P.—Was admitted in June in a very wasted condition. Child made no progress at all, and had attacks of diarrhœa and sickness at intervals. Died at the end of July. "Diarrhœa and vomiting" being the certified cause.

No satisfactory method has been found of calculating a rate for comparative purposes from the number of deaths of depôt-fed children. The plan usually adopted is to give the rate as per 1,000 depôt-fed children, and calculated in this way the Finsbury depôt infantile mortality rate is 49 per 1,000, the corrected rate (our own) for the Borough being 137 per 1,000 births.

As already noted, the number of children remaining on the depôt at the end of 1908 was 51. The number discontinuing the milk was therefore 154. In this figure there are included the 10 who died. The accompanying table (P) contains particulars with regard to the time the use of the milk was continued, and the reasons accounting for the discontinuance:—

TABLE P.

No. Discontinuing.	Months on Depôt.	REASONS FOR DISCONTINUING.									Known to have died after leaving Depôt.
		Completed Cases.	Unable to continue payment.	Not Benefitted (immature or in a dying condition when brought).	Removed out of district.	Removed to Infirmary.	Lack of perseverance on Mother's part.	Discontinued by Doctor's order.	No reason obtainable.	Deaths.	
34	0—1	1	8	4	3	4	4	4	1	*5	7
13	1—2	—	5	—	2	1	2	1	—	2	—
15	2—3	2	3	—	5	1	2	2	—	—	—
9	3—4	3	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2
10	4—5	3	5	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
13	5—6	9	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
11	6—7	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
8	7—8	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	8—9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	9—10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	10—11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
6	11—12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
154	—	72	28	4	14	7	8	9	2	10	9

* Three of these were in a dying condition when brought to the Depôt.

Initials.	Age when admitted.	State of health on admission.	Length of time on Depot.	Progress and average gain per week.	Reasons for Discontinuing.	Time elapsing between Discontinuing and Death.	Certified cause of Death.
J.W.L.	3 mnths	Very ill, Wasting; also Diarrhoea, and Vomiting	3 weeks.	Very fair, 4-ozs.	Doctor's orders	2 weeks.	"Marasmus Exhaustion."
V.J.C.	3 days.	Good.	3 mnths.	Good. 3-ozs.	Hospital's orders.	1 mnth.	"Epidemic Enteritis & Convulsions"
E.M.B.	7 weeks.	Very wasted condition.	7 weeks.	Slow, 2-6-ozs.	Lack of Perseverance on Mother's part.	2 mnths.	"Diarrhoea & Vomiting"
W.J.	1 month	Prematurely born weight 4-lbs.	6 weeks.	Slow, 2-5-ozs.	Doctor's orders.	2½ mnths.	"Marasmus & Convulsions"
A.B.	3½ mos.	Terribly wasted, and neglected; Mother alcoholic.	1 month	Very fair, 4-ozs.	Unobtainable (most unsatisfactory conditions.)	1 week.	(In Hospital) "Marasmus."
A.R.	10 days.	Premature, 3¾ lbs.	11 weeks	Excellent, 4-7-ozs.	Lack of perseverance on Mother's part.	10 wks.	"Diarrhoea"
M.A.E.	11 weeks	Wasting. Insufficient feeding caused by poverty.	1 week.	Good	Unable to pay.	4 mnths.	"Enteritis Marasmus."
L.S.	2 mnths.	Much wasted, (Mother's illness)	1 week.	Fair.	Doctor's orders.	1 week.	"Marasmus 2 months, Syncope."
I.A.N.	2½ mos.	Much wasted.	2 mnths.	Unsatisfactory. 3-ozs.	Went into Hospital.	3 weeks.	"Marasmus, Toxemia."

Of the children who left the depot at least 9 died afterwards. The following particulars may be given regarding these deaths:—

If this number (9) were added to that given above (10) as of children dying while actually on the depôt, the total 19 would not be excessive for artificially-fed babies. The fact that a large proportion of the infant deaths investigated proved to be of children not fed on human milk has already been noted.

CONCLUSIONS.

In commenting upon the depôt figures for 1907, Dr. Newman drew certain conclusions, and though my experience extends only to the year I have been in the Council's service, I find myself in entire accord with these. Briefly they were as follows:—

1. "That the death-rate among the depôt-fed children was very low." Despite the fact that the great bulk were in poor health, and even actually ill, when put on the depôt, and that they were all artificially-fed, only 10 out of 205 died.

2. "That much of the substantial saving of life has been due to careful infant management in addition to suitable milk." The careful infant management obtained has been the result of the individual attention and instruction given by Miss Jones (Mrs. Beare) who continued in charge of the depôt during the year. This instruction undoubtedly had an effect in prolonging the life of many of the children. The food was of the highest importance, but no matter how carefully prepared, if given without discrimination and to a child improperly looked after, food cannot be expected to produce any very lasting or satisfactory effect.

3. "That during the years that the Borough has had the advantage of an Infant Milk Depôt, the total infant mortality has shown a marked and substantial decline." That this is so is shown in the charts at page 27, in which the curve based on each of the three methods of calculating the rate is given.

The amount of decline due to the work of the depôt, it is impossible to estimate, just as it is impossible to estimate the amount of reduction of the general death rate produced by the work of a hospital. Variations of the infantile rate from year to

year are traceable to weather conditions, and to the presence or absence of epidemics of one kind and another. The gradual fall, independent of these, which undoubtedly is taking place, is probably due to a number of factors. The annual number of births in the Borough being, roughly, 3,000, an additional 3 deaths raises the infantile mortality rate one point. That the depôt and the food provided did not save three lives and reduce the rate 1 per 1,000 last year cannot be argued. As a matter of fact, from my own experience and the records kept at the depôt, I am able to instance cases of lives actually preserved. A number of babies were undoubtedly carried through the first year by the depôt, and a larger number still made progress, which otherwise could not have been made.

Being of this opinion, I can subscribe to Dr. Newman's last conclusion, *viz.* :—

4. "That, apart from the actual saving of infant life, the children on the depôt have, with few exceptions, steadily improved in health and physique, some of them in a remarkable degree": and that "the depôt has exerted also a positive effect in helping to lay the foundations of a good constitution in most of the children who have used the milk."

FINANCES OF THE DEPÔT—The balance sheet prepared by the Borough accountant for the twelve months to 31st December is set out in page 47. For convenience of reference the figures for the three years since the establishment of the depôt are given.

The slight reduction in the amount paid for milk is due to the fact that the number of children resorting to the depôt is lower than in 1907. The explanation that there was a marked reduction in the cost of the items, "Carriage," "Bottles," "Washers, Teats, etc.," and "Boxes," is that for the last 3 months of the year a new contract had been entered into by the Council by which the contractors (the Aylesbury Dairy Company) undertook the responsibility of providing for these.

INSTRUCTION OF MOTHERS—In addition to the consultation held at the depôt, chiefly in connection with depôt-fed babies, but resorted to by other mothers, who were feeding their children either wholly or partly on the breast or with other foods, consultations have been attended by the women inspectors at two other centres. These were at the Leysian Medical Mission Dispensary and the Peel Institute. At the former, the feeding experiments with Glaxo, carried out by Dr. Newman during 1907, were continued for part of 1908. This experiment is referred to below. When it was discontinued, meetings for weighings were held each Wednesday by Mrs. Greenwood.

The meetings at the Peel Institute were held on Tuesdays. Their object was to take the place of the "talks to mothers" inaugurated by Miss Cox, the Finsbury Social Workers' Health Visitor. The offer to continue these was made by Miss Gardiner, of the Peel Institute, and was gladly accepted. The Council's women inspectors supervised the weighings. The talks were of the simplest, and always on health subjects affecting babies, feeding, clothing, etc.. Sometimes they were general to the mothers collectively, sometimes individual, more often both. Each baby was weighed and a record kept. The number of meetings held at the Leysian Mission was 48, the average weekly attendance being 11. The figures for the Peel Institute were: meetings, 42; average attendance, 8.

THE GLAXO EXPERIMENT.—This experiment in feeding was carried on till the middle of November, Messrs. Nathan & Co., the makers, kindly placing a supply of Glaxo at our disposal till that date. The total number of children fed was 26, and the average increase in weight per week 4 ounces. The average period over which the feeding extended was 24.5 weeks. The total number of children observed by Mrs. Greenwood since the experiment commenced in October, 1906, is 68. The average increase in weight per week has been 4.5 ounces, and the average duration of feeding, 21 weeks.

II.—DEATHS IN RELATION TO DISEASE.

The causes of death are given in the Local Government Board Table IV. (see page 143), which shows the total number from each cause and classifies the deaths in various age groups.

The following are the chief causes, and call for special mention :—

EPIDEMIC (SUMMER) DIARRHŒA.

Number of deaths, 126; death rate, 1.31 per 1000. This disease affects mainly young children, and it is one of the outstanding causes of infantile mortality.

The total number of infant deaths in 1908 was 400, and 80—or 20 per cent.—were due to diarrhœa. This number is in excess of that for 1907, when the disease caused 66 deaths.

The diarrhœa death rates since 1900 are given in the subjoined table and, for comparison, the rates for London for the same years :—

Years.	Finsbury	London
1900	1.50	0.78
1901	1.20	0.86
1902	0.81	0.53
1903	0.99	0.64
1904	1.46	1.03
1905	1.13	0.73
1906	1.48	0.93
1907	0.68	0.32
1908	1.31	0.54

CAUSATION OF EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.

The view that the disease is an infectious one, and due to a germ is now generally held. It is also believed that the germ is more likely to attack persons suffering from digestive disturbance, and that it finds its way to the bowel with the food taken. The following well-recognised facts lend support to this view, viz.:—

- (1) It is commonest amongst infants artificially or improperly fed;
- (2) Dirt and diarrhœa are very frequently associated in houses;
- (3) Household and family outbreaks often occur;
- (4) It is most prevalent in the warm summer months, when bacteria best flourish.

Investigation into diarrhœa deaths in Finsbury very well brings out these characteristics:—

AGE.—Of the 80 deaths occurring in infants under one year, 13 were of babies in the first three months of life; 35 in the second three months; and 32 in the last six months. Most of the deaths occur at ages when, as is well known, additions to and changes in the diet are commonly made, viz., at about the sixth month. The digestion of the average baby is very easily upset, and changes in diet readily interfere with the process and lower the resistance of the bowel to attacks by disease germs.

In connection with this point reference may be made to the tables on pages 31, 32 and 35, which contain analyses of the results of investigations into infant deaths. In the table for 1908, it will be noted that, of 55 diarrhœa deaths under one year, 40 took place between the third and eighth months, just that period when changes from breast feeding to artificial feeding are beginning to be made and the baby is allowed to taste what the grown-up members of the family are eating.

DIRT AND DIARRHŒA.—Finsbury experience seems to bring out a distinct connection between these conditions. In the tables already referred to, 7 houses out of 55 in which deaths from diarrhœa had occurred, were dirty, while 18 were only fairly clean. In 21 instances the tenement was one-roomed, and in 24, two-roomed. In 8 cases there were 3, and in two, 4 rooms.

The difficulties in the way of keeping small tenements clean and of preventing them from becoming over-crowded, not only with persons, but with articles of furniture, etc., which harbour dust, are well known.

INFECTION.—The fact that epidemic diarrhœa may be acquired from an already infected person is not generally recognised. In 1908 it was distinctly proved that in at least 5 out of the 55 investigated cases (9 per cent) infection had taken place in this way. The Council's Women Inspectors are continually impressing this upon the mothers visited in the Borough, and urging upon them the necessity of absolute cleanliness and of always washing the hands after attending to an infected child.

In anticipation of the diarrhœa season, the following handbill was prepared early in the year, and large numbers were distributed by the Inspectors:—

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FINSBURY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

ROSEBERY AVENUE, E.C.

SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

Every summer, during the warm weather, many hundreds of babies get *sickness and diarrhœa* and very many die.

This illness is nearly always caused by *wrong feeding*, and *bottle-fed babies* mostly suffer.

With care, mothers can keep babies from catching the disease, and if they do take it, can do much to help them.

1. What to do to keep Sickness and Diarrhœa away.

1. Feed baby on the Breast.
2. Do not *wean* baby during July, August or September.
3. If baby must be fed on the bottle, *do not use a tube bottle.*
4. Only use a clean glass bottle with a teat over the neck.
5. *Boil baby's milk* as soon as it is taken in from the milkman, *and keep it covered.*
6. Only make *one feed at a time.*

7. *Do not use old feeds.* If baby does not use all the feed, throw out what is left in the bottle.
8. Wash out the bottle and teat in *hot water and soda directly* baby is fed, and keep them in *cold water* till the next feeding time.
9. Always have the *bottle and teat quite clean* before putting in the feed.

2 What to do if baby catches the disease.

1. Remember that the illness is serious. Even if baby is teething, try to stop the sickness and diarrhoea.
2. As soon as Sickness and Diarrhoea begins, *stop* giving Milk and Food and give only *pure hot water* sweetened with a little sugar every half hour for 24 hours.
3. *Keep baby warm.* Put on a flannel binder and put a hot water bottle to the child's feet.
4. Open all windows at the top.
5. If in 24 hours the sickness and diarrhoea is not less, *call a doctor.*
6. Remember that *the illness is catching.* Always *wash the hands* after changing baby and *disinfect* all soiled clothing by *boiling.*

CHARLES PORTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1908.

SEASON AND DIARRHOEA.—A name very commonly given to epidemic diarrhoea is "Summer diarrhoea," the disease being more prevalent during that than any other season. The climatic conditions favouring the disease are warm, dry weather. Year after year it is found that if the weather is warm and dry the number of diarrhoea deaths is high; if it is cold and wet, the numbers are low.

The year 1908 was undoubtedly a diarrhoea year, while 1907 was not. This is brought out by the figures; those for 1908 being 80, those for 1907, 42.

Many years ago it was shown that increases in the numbers of deaths from diarrhoea showed a less marked relationship to the air temperature than to the soil temperature.

The temperature of the soil varies with that of the air, but is always some days behind in a rise or a fall. Temperatures taken four feet below the earth surface show the variations markedly, and it has been found that a high four-foot earth temperature is practically always associated with a high diarrhoea death rate. Both are highest in the third quarter of the year, and the following table, which shows the numbers of deaths, the four-foot temperature, and the rainfall in this quarter, each year since 1901, is interesting in this connection:—

Third Quarter Year.	No. of Deaths from Epidemic Diarrhoea.	Mean Temp. 4-ft. earth thermometer.	Rainfall.
1901	93	61.7° F.	4.63
1902	61	57.5° F.	6.02
1903	58	58.1° F.	15.56
1904	95	59.1° F.	4.88
1905	65	59.8° F.	5.45
1906	100	59.4° F.	3.78
1907	17	57.2° F.	3.77
1908	64	59.1 F.	8.16

The following table shows the relationship between these deaths, the temperature, and the rainfall, in the third quarter of 1908:—

Summer Quarter, 1908.	July.				August.					September.			
Dates of months (in weeks).	June 28 to July 4	5-11	12- 18	19- 25	July 26 to Aug. 1	2-8	9- 15	16- 22	23- 29	Aug. 30 to Sept. 5	6- 12	13- 19	20- 26
Mean temperature, four- foot thermometer. (Average 59.1° F.)	57.1	58.5	58.9	58.9	59.5	60.6	61.0	60.4	60.3	59.6	58.4	57.7	57.7
Rainfall (Total (8.15in.))	0.54	0.35	2.76	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.22	0.61	1.99	1.35	0.03	0.11	0.11
No. of deaths from Epidemic Diarrhoea. (Total 64.)	1	2	2	1	2	6	10	13	9	8	4	2	4

FLIES AND DIARRHŒA.—During the year an investigation into the connection between flies and nuisance was carried out on behalf of the London County Council by Dr. Hamer, and observations were made in certain parts of the Borough.

Fly-papers were exposed in certain houses in Goswell Road, Peartree Street, Bastwick Street, Gee Street, and Great Sutton Street, which were in the neighbourhood of stables, and the numbers of flies counted at weekly intervals, when fresh papers were deposited.

In order to discover if there was any connection between the numbers of flies and cases of diarrhœa, each house in the immediate neighbourhood of the fly centres was visited once a week by certain of the Inspectors and enquiries made as to the existence of any cases. When any were heard of a visit was made by one or other of the Women Inspectors, and advice given.

The results obtained were inconclusive, and if they suggested anything, rather lent support to the view that a large number of flies, even flies which have ready access to stable manure, does not necessarily imply numerous cases of diarrhœa.

As a matter of fact, the population of the area in which the fly and diarrhœa investigation was carried on was 5,000, and though there were large stables in the area and large numbers of flies were caught, the number of deaths from diarrhœa was exactly 4. Apart from these, there were some 23 distinct cases of diarrhœa discovered by the Inspectors.

PREVENTION OF EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.— The measures directed against infantile mortality generally are those likely to have an effect on epidemic diarrhœa, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate these here. Cleanliness in the home, cleanliness and care in connection with the feeding of the baby, are all-important. The prevention of direct infection by personal cleanliness on the part of the person attending on the baby is a point to be grasped, and has already been mentioned.

ZYMOTIC OR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of deaths certified as due to the infectious diseases named in the accompanying table, in 1908 was 229. The death-rate was 2.4, that of London as a whole being 1.4.

Reference is made to these diseases in connection with Records of Disease, but the number of deaths from each in the years 1901—1908, is here set out.

	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	TOTAL.
1901	8	19	36	11	4	49	37	95	259
1902	32	15	37	9	6	83	68	84	334
1903	—	12	12	11	4	69	52	100	260
1904	3	17	14	8	5	60	26	145	278
1905	—	21	11	9	—	31	32	111	215
1906	—	13	25	14	5	115	55	144	371
1907	—	16	15	2	1	43	44	66	187
1908	—	12	16	12	3	38	22	126	229

CANCER AND MALIGNANT DISEASE.

During 1908, cancer, or malignant disease, was certified as the cause of death in 87 cases. The death-rate from this cause was 0.90 per 1000.

Distributed according to age and sex, it was found that fewer females died of the disease than males, and the bulk of the deaths, as usually happens, occurred at ages over 25. The details of the

distribution, with totals for the years since 1901, are shown in the accompanying table :—

Ages	Under 10 years	10 and under 20	20 and under 30	30 and under 40	40 and under 50	50 and under 60	60 and under 70	70 and upw'rds	Total
Males ...	1	—	1	1	4	17	19	7	50
Females ...	—	—	1	4	4	10	11	7	37
Totals, 1908...	1	—	2	5	8	27	30	14	87
Totals, 1907...	1	3	1	6	13	19	22	21	86
Totals, 1906...	—	—	2	3	12	17	31	19	84
Totals, 1905...	1	2	—	1	11	15	18	17	65
Totals, 1904...	1	1	3	5	13	22	22	12	79
Totals, 1903...	—	1	2	10	13	29	23	14	92
Totals, 1902...	—	—	—	1	16	17	18	20	72
Totals, 1901...	1	2	2	8	14	18	14	13	72

The parts affected by the disease are indicated below but it may be mentioned that in the 50 men affected, the organs of digestion were the seat of the disease in 19—or 38.0 per cent.—and in the 37 women these organs were affected in 10—or 27 per cent.—and the breast or womb in 3—or 8.1 per cent. :—

Cancer and Malignant Disease of various parts of the body.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Totals
Face, Tongue, Jaw...	—	7	12	7	7	7	9	8	57
Throat, Neck, Gullet	—	8	7	8	8	12	13	7	63
Stomach	9	12	16	8	7	8	9	13	82
Intestines	10	17	11	14	10	20	12	29	123
Liver	10	6	13	11	3	13	10	11	77
Pancreas	—	—	3	3	1	—	2	3	12
Breast	6	9	12	4	11	8	4	3	57
Uterus	16	12	9	14	11	9	13	10	94
Various	21	1	9	10	7	7	14	3	72
Totals	72	72	92	79	65	84	86	87	637

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Table IV. brings out the fact that disease of the respiratory organs caused 417 deaths. Of these, 203 were due to Bronchitis, 174 to Pneumonia, 10 to Pleurisy, and 30 to other respiratory conditions. If the 221 deaths due to Phthisis be added to the 417, the figure for respiratory diseases becomes 638.

Most of these conditions are due largely to exposure, though it cannot be doubted that some of them, *e.g.*, Pneumonia, are due to infection. Protection is largely a matter for the individual, and in the case of children, the mother is responsible for protecting them from exposure, to infection as well as to cold and wet.

Of the 174 Pneumonia deaths, 50 were of children under one, and 49 of children of one and under five years of age. In many of these cases the pneumonia was a sequel of measles, a disease in which there is a distinct liability to affection of the lungs and other respiratory organs.

DISEASES OF THE HEART AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

The number of deaths from these was 114, 86 being due to heart affections. In 1907 the number of deaths from diseases of this system was 205 (heart disease 123).

ALCOHOLISM.

In 1908 the number of deaths attributed directly to alcohol was 10, as compared with 20 in 1907. This is probably only part even of the cases directly traceable to alcohol as a cause. The number traceable to it as an indirect cause is probably much larger. Many of the 28 deaths certified as due to overlaying, for example, were probably due to alcoholism on the part of the parent. Cirrhosis of the liver (21 deaths), in the majority of instances is due to alcohol in excess; so also are a certain number of conditions affecting the kidneys. Nephritis (inflammation of the kidney), and Bright's Disease, accounted for 43 deaths.

If all the 21 cases of Cirrhosis of the Liver be placed to the credit of alcoholism, the total deaths from this cause amount to 31. The comparative figures for alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver since 1901 are shown in the accompanying table:—

Years.	Alcoholism and Delirium Tremens.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Total.
1901	11	22	33
1902	27	21	48
1903	22	29	51
1904	19	25	44
1905	8	22	30
1906	21	31	52
1907	20	26	46
1908	10	21	31
TOTALS (1901-1908)	138	197	335

So far as sex is concerned, it may be mentioned that 5 of the persons dying of alcoholism were men and 5 women. Cirrhosis of the liver caused the death of 14 women.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The fact that during 1908, 221 Finsbury persons died of one form of Tuberculosis, viz., Phthisis, has been mentioned elsewhere. In addition to this number, it may be pointed out, 39 deaths were certified to be due to tuberculous disease in other forms. Tuberculosis, therefore, accounted for 260—or 14 per cent.—of the 1,767 deaths in the Borough.

The parts affected in the 39 due to other forms of tuberculous disease were the membranes of the brain, the peritoneum, etc.

The total number of deaths from tuberculosis in 1907 was 285, and in 1906, 280.

ACCIDENT AND SUICIDE.

So many as 94 deaths were certified as due to these causes, the number of suicides being 18.

Not included in this number are 28 deaths due to overlaying, to which reference is made elsewhere.

During the year, 274 inquests were held on the bodies of persons belonging to Finsbury, 161 of these being conducted at the mortuaries in the Borough, the remaining 113 at places outside.

The verdicts in these cases were as follows:—

NATURAL CAUSES—		SUICIDES—	
Pneumonia	19	Hanging	6
Bronchitis	10	Poisoning... ..	4
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	21	Cutting Throat	3
Cerebral and other Hæmorrhages	16	Drowning	3
Alcoholism	10	Shooting	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	Run over	1
Congestion of Lungs	9		<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
Tuberculosis	11	ACCIDENTS—	
Convulsions	7	Burns	11
Diarrhœa	3	Suffocation in bed	28
Premature Birth... ..	3	" by feeding	1
Malnutrition and want of attention	2	" " smoke	1
Intestinal obstruction	1	Injuries from Fall	36
Pleurisy	3	Run over	9
Cancer	1	Drowning... ..	4
Influenza	1	Poisoning	4
Miscellaneous	25	Injuries to Limbs	10
<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	143	Whilst under Chloroform	3
		Glanders	1
		Miscellaneous	5
		<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
			113

B.—RECORDS OF DISEASE.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The diseases treated of under this heading are such as are brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health by means of notifications. In the diseases known as Small-pox, Cholera, Diphtheria or Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, and Typhus, Typhoid, Relapsing, Continued and Puerperal Fevers, notification is required by Section 55 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever is notifiable under an order of the London County Council, and Phthisis (Consumption) under a form of voluntary notification in force in Finsbury.

Measles and Whooping Cough, which are also considered, are not notifiable, but returns obtained from the Elementary Schools regarding these diseases permit of the keeping of some sort of record. Diarrhœa, which is also an infectious disease, is not notifiable, and information is unfortunately only obtained with regard to cases after death. It is dealt with at page 49.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The notifications received during 1908, under the Public Health Act, and of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, under the County Council order, numbered 654. In 1907 the number was 735, and in 1906, 764.

The returns forwarded to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, were as follows:—

	First Qtr.	Second Qtr.	Third Qtr.	Fourth Qtr.	Total for 1908.
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	88	70	108	121	387
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	34	25	21	50	130
Fevers—					
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	—	—	—	2
Enteric	3	5	10	23	41
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—
Continued	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	37	12	16	25	90
Puerperal Fever	—	1	3	—	4
Totals	164	113	158	219	654

The following table contains particulars as to the number of notifications and removals to hospital, etc., since 1901:—

Year.	Number of Notifications Received.	Notifications per 1,000 of the Population.	Percentage of Cases Removed to Hospital.
1901	1,101	10·8	85·5
1902	1,026	10·1	82·4
1903	566	5·5	78·8
1904	609	6·1	72·5
1905	745	7·5	81·8
1906	764	7·8	76·9
1907	735	7·6	83·4
1908	654	6·5	83·6

In the above Table "Notifications" of Chicken-Pox are excluded (203 in 1907.)

Further particulars with regard to notifications will be found in the Local Government Board Table III., at page 142.

The following table shows the amounts paid in fees for notifications under the Act since 1901.

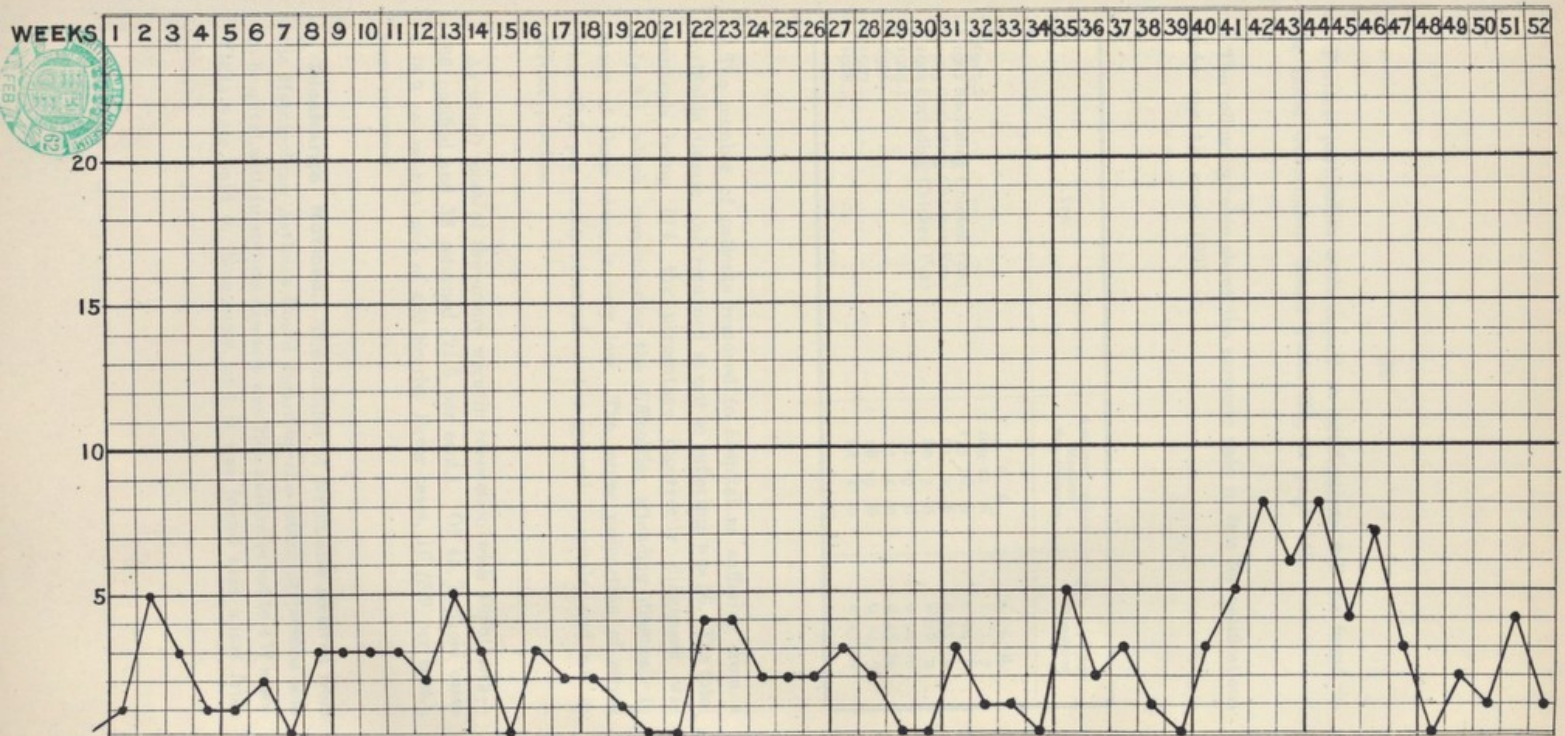
Year.	Amounts paid to Medical Practitioners.	Cost per 1,000 of Population.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1901... ..	109 11 6	1 1 7
1902 (including Chicken Pox)	175 16 6	1 14 8
1903 (including Chicken Pox)	61 7 6	0 11 9
1904 (including Chicken Pox)	80 7 6	0 16 2
1905... ..	71 19 6	0 14 10
1906... ..	77 5 0	0 15 10
1907... ..	68 19 6	0 14 3
1908... ..	64 1 0	0 13 4

The number of patients removed to hospital as suffering from a notifiable disease, and returned as not so suffering, was 56. The total removals being 614, the percentage incorrectly diagnosed was only 9.1, which, remembering the difficulties attending diagnosis in many of these cases, is very low. The larger proportion of errors (viz., 68.2 per cent.) occurred at the general hospitals, and not in private practice.

As usual, most of the errors were in connection with Diphtheria—166 notified and 36 returned (21.6 per cent.). Of 45 Typhoid cases 4 (8.9 per cent.); and of 403 Scarlet Fever cases, 16 (3.9 per cent.), were returned.

Discharge Notices.—The number of certificates received from the Metropolitan Asylums Board regarding the return of persons sent to hospital with infectious diseases was 294, and referred to 432 cases. Visits were paid to these cases, and it was found that apart from

SHEWING THE WEEKLY RISE AND FALL OF DIPHTHERIA DURING 1908.



those noted below, as showing some known sequel of the disease named, all had made a good recovery.

Discharged Cases of Scarlet Fever—				Discharged Cases of Diphtheria—			
Sore Throat	...	...	1	Slight Paresis of limbs	...	...	3
Coryza	...	...	2	Sore throat	...	...	1
Desquamation	...	...	4	Swollen Glands	...	...	1
Ear Discharge	...	...	5				5
			—				—
			12				
Discharged Cases of Typhoid Fever—				Summary—			
Weakness	...	...	3	Sequelæ in Scarlet Fever	...	...	12
Abdominal Pain	...	...	1	Do. Diphtheria	..	...	5
			—	Do. Typhoid Fever	...	...	4
			4				—
			—				21
			—				—

SMALL POX.

For the fourth year in succession no case of this disease was notified. The returns as to vaccination will be found on page 148.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

The actual number of true cases notified was 130. The number for 1907 was 127. Of the cases, 16 proved fatal (12.3 per cent. of the cases notified). During the year 54 doubtful cases were examined bacteriologically; 10 were positive, and 44 negative.

The following table shows the age, incidence of, and the mortality from the disease during the year:—

DIPHTHERIA IN 1908.

Ages in years.		Under 1 year.	1-5	5-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-	Totals.
No. of Notified Cases	Males	3	32	15	3	3	—	—	56
	Females	1	29	41	—	1	1	1	74
TOTALS		4	61	56	3	4	1	1	130
Deaths from Diphtheria.		—	12	4	—	—	—	—	16
Percentage on Cases.		—	19'6	7'1	—	—	—	—	12'3

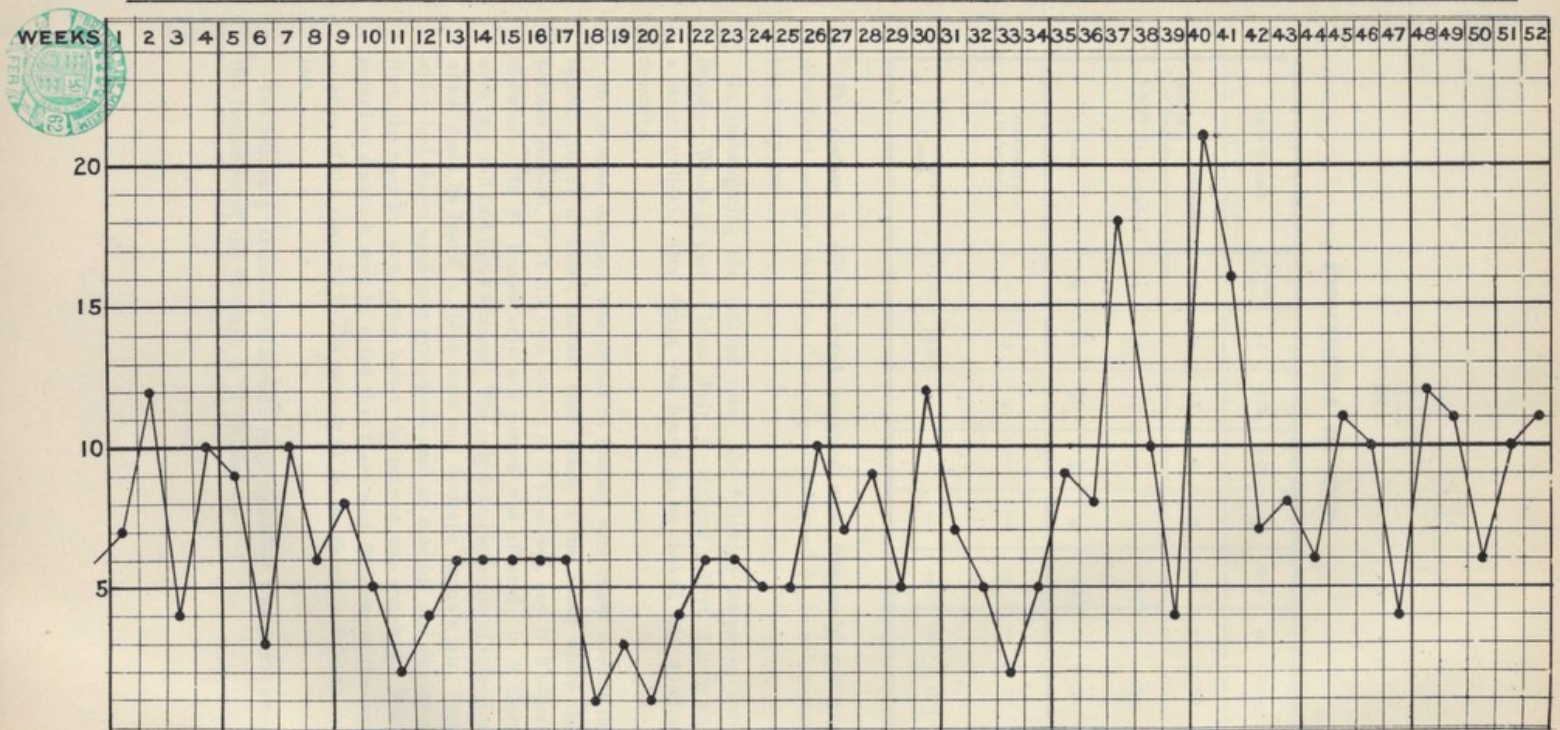
The disease, it will be noted, occurred most frequently and was most fatal amongst children, the age groups beyond 5—15 being comparatively free.

In investigating the notified cases, the following nuisances were found:—Whole or part of house dirty, 4; stopped gulleys, 2 (one was a street gully). One drain was found to be choked and another defective.

In 38 cases infection was traced to contact with cases already infected. In 22 of these, contact took place in the house where the patient resided, or in his own home; in 7 at school, and in 9 others elsewhere. In 97 houses only one person was affected; in 9 there were two, and in 5 three or more. The only possible source of infection which could be found in three cases was domestic animals, viz., cats, which had shown suspicious symptoms, such as sneezing and discharge from the nose for some time before the patient was attacked. With regard to season it may be noted that there were 34 cases in the first quarter of the year, 25 in the second, 21 in the third, and 50 in the last.

The following tabulation of certain facts regarding Diphtheria since the formation of the Borough is of interest:—

SHEWING THE WEEKLY RISE AND FALL OF SCARLET FEVER DURING 1908.



DIPHTHERIA SINCE 1901.

	No. of Cases per 10,000 of Population.	No. of Deaths per 10,000 of Population.	Case Mortality. No. of Deaths per 100 Cases notified.
1901	28.4	3.5	12.5
1902	21.1	3.6	17.1
1903	11.8	1.2	10.1
1904	12.4	1.4	11.4
1905	12.8	1.1	8.7
1906	15.5	2.5	16.5
1907	12.7	1.5	11.8
1908	13.5	1.6	12.3

SCARLET FEVER.

True cases notified in 1908, 387; in 1907, 471. Of the notified cases, 12—or 3.1 per cent.—died. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.12.

The cases notified, and the deaths, may be classified according to age and sex as follows:—

SCARLET FEVER IN 1908.

Ages.		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	30 & over.	Total.
No. of Notified cases.	Males.	2	41	72	33	7	3	1	159
	Females.	2	63	102	34	15	7	5	228
Total	... ..	4	104	174	67	22	10	6	387
Deaths.	Males.	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Females.	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	8
Percentages.	Males.	—	9.8	—	—	—	—	—	2.5
	Females.	—	8.0	2.9	—	—	—	—	3.5

Certain particulars with regard to Scarlet Fever since 1901 may be tabulated as follows:—

SCARLET FEVER SINCE 1901.

	Actual No. of Cases.	No. of Cases per 10,000 of population.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Deaths per 10,000 of population	Case-Mortality No. of Deaths per 100 cases notified.
1901	495	48·1	19	1·8	3·8
1902	381	37·9	15	1·5	3·9
1903	283	28·1	12	1·2	4·2
1904	323	32·6	17	1·7	5·2
1905	456	46·4	21	2·1	4·6
1906	422	43·5	13	2·6	6·1
1907	471	48·6	16	1·7	3·4
1908	387	40·3	12	1·2	3·1

PERIODICITY OF THE DISEASE.—Information with respect to this is contained in the chart which faces page 65, and which shows the weekly rise and fall in numbers of cases throughout the year. The numbers occurring month by month, and in each quarter are given in the accompanying table:—

Months.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Number of Cases	41	28	19	22	17	31	35	24	49	49	41	31
Quarterly Totals	88			70			108			121		

In connection with the investigation of the cases, various points were brought out which may be mentioned. *First*, as to source of

infection; in 175 of the 387 cases no definite clue could be obtained. In the remaining 212, infection was traced to—

- Cases in the neighbourhood in 64 instances
- Cases in the house or family in 66 instances
- Cases in the school in 62 instances
- Cases convalescing from the disease in 6 instances
- Other sources in 11 instances.

With regard to the family cases, it may be noted that in 33 instances 2 were infected; in 7 instances, 3, and in 2 others 4. The person first attacked was supposed to have been infected from neighbouring cases in 9 instances; at school in 12; and elsewhere in 2 instances. In the remainder the source could not be traced.

In January and February a small outbreak of seven cases, which occurred in St. Luke's Hospital, was investigated. The first notifications were received on January 7th, and referred to two nurses employed in one of the wards for female patients. Both were removed to hospital, and disinfection of their sleeping rooms, etc., carried out. The remaining notifications referred to patients in the ward, and were received on January 8th (1); January 31st (2); and February 3rd (2). All these patients were isolated in St. Luke's Hospital. The discovery of the source of the outbreak was somewhat complicated by the fact that for some time, in the ward concerned, there had been a considerable number of cases of sore throat. The source, in all probability, was one or other of the nurses first notified. The precautions taken were the cutting off of communications between the infected ward and the remainder of the hospital; the isolation of the infected persons and disinfection. Examination showed the existence of certain defects in the drainage system of the hospital, which were remedied. After January 3rd, there were no further cases, and the outbreak was limited to the one ward.

On page 126 an analysis of the notifications of infectious cases received from the schools in the Borough will be found. In connection with infectious diseases, several visits were paid to the schools; a work which is carried on also by the medical officers of the London County Council Education authority.

Secondly: Nuisances and defects in sanitation, to the number of 93 were found in houses visited on account of Scarlet Fever. These comprised: dirty houses, 58; defective drainage, 11; defective roof, 3; defective paving, 3; defective or dirty water closet, 16; and defective dustbin, 2.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The number of true cases of this disease notified during the year amounted to 41. The number notified in 1907 was 22, the weather conditions that year being unfavourable to the occurrence of the disease.

Grouped according to the period of the year at which they were received, 3 of the notifications were in the first, 4 in the second, 10 in the third, and 24 in the fourth quarter. The occurrence of so large a proportion in the last quarter is interesting, and marks 1908 as a "late typhoid" year. This lateness has been noted in other districts, and is doubtless due to the climatic conditions prevailing in that part of the year. The bulk of the deaths from Epidemic Diarrhœa occurred in the last quarter also.

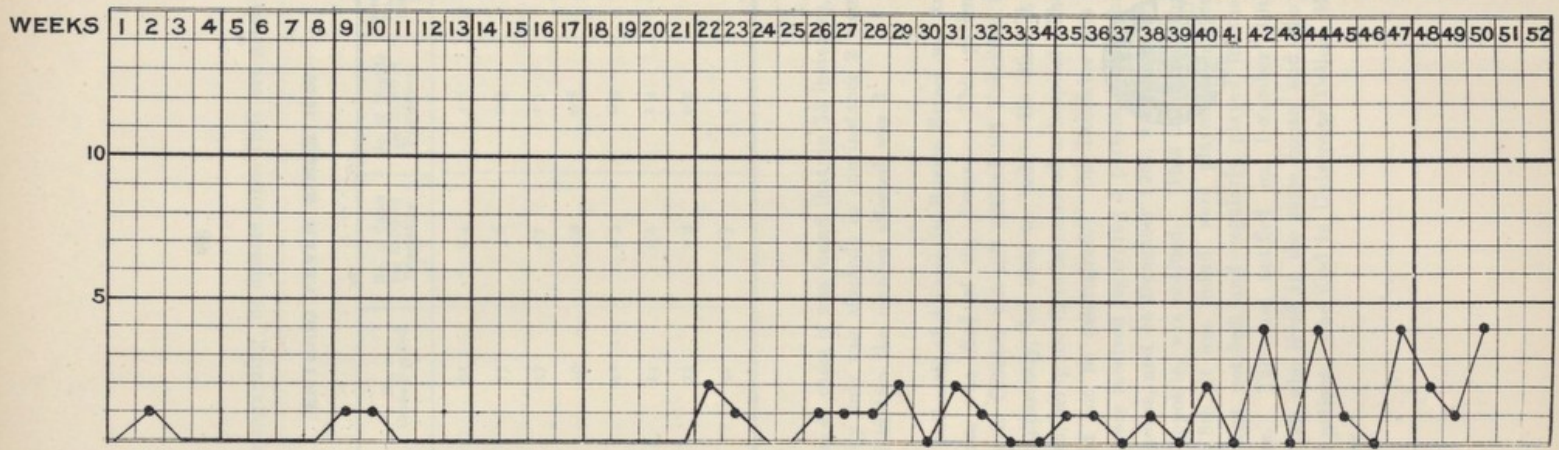
The weekly rise and fall in the number of cases of Enteric Fever is shown on the chart facing this page.

Distributed according to the age of the persons attacked, the following results are obtained:—

ENTERIC FEVER IN 1908.

Ages.	Under 5.	5-15.	15-30.	Above 30.	Totals.
Males ...	1	6	6	10	23
Females ...	1	7	5	5	18
Totals ...	2	13	11	15	41

SHEWING THE WEEKLY RISE AND FALL OF TYPHOID FEVER DURING 1908.



Particulars regarding the disease since 1901 are given below.

ENTERIC FEVER SINCE 1901.

	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Cases per 10,000 of Population.	No. of Deaths per 10,000 of Population.	Case Mortality. No. of Deaths (per 100 Cases Notified)
1901 ...	65	6.4	1.1	16.9
1902 ...	77	7.6	0.9	11.7
1903 ...	47	4.7	1.1	23.4
1904 ...	40	4.0	0.8	20.0
1905 ...	42	4.3	0.9	21.4
1906 ...	44	4.4	1.4	31.8
1907 ...	22	2.2	0.2	21.0
1908 ...	41	4.3	1.2	29.2

Amongst the 41 cases it was found that, in 33 instances, one member of a family only was affected; in one instance 2 members were attacked, and in two the number affected was 3.

One small outbreak of 4 cases in Busaco Street was traced to a patient, a man, who died of the disease. This patient, though attacked early in October was not notified till November 6th, about which time, apparently, he took to bed. He died at home on November 10th, being too ill to be removed to hospital. The source of infection could not be determined. On December 8th and 10th notifications were received regarding 2 persons (one a child) living in the same house, and on December 12th, a child of six, residing in the house opposite, was notified. This child, and that notified on December 8th, it was found, were playmates of the children of the man first notified, and regularly played in the room in which he lay. The case notified on December 10th was a woman, aged 27, who lived in the same house, and who helped to nurse the first patient. She died in University College Hospital on 18th December.

The two instances in which the 3 cases occurred in the same family, present interesting features. In one the person infecting the remaining members was known to be one of the youngest children; in the other, suspicion attached to a child also. In the former, the child was supposed to have had a somewhat prolonged attack of diarrhœa, but was otherwise quite well. Before the true nature of the complaint was determined the child had succeeded in infecting 4 others, two of whom were not attacked till January, 1909, and are therefore not included in the figures for 1908.

In the second case 3 persons were presumed to have been infected by a child who died of what was supposed to be pneumonia. One of the patients, the father of the child, died.

Defects in sanitation, to the number of 13, were found in the infected houses by the inspectors. Of these, 6 were ordinary nuisances—dirty houses, etc., and 7, defects in drainage. Notices were served and the defects remedied.

In 22 of the 41 cases notified, suspicion fell upon food as the source of infection, viz.: Ice cream, 4; watercress, 5; shellfish, 8 (in 5 instances mussels); tinned fish, and other foods, 5.

During the year, 17 specimens of blood from doubtful cases were examined; 10 proved to be negative and 7 positive.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Four cases of this disease were notified during 1908. Of these, 3 died. In one case the patient had been confined for the first time. She was 24 years of age, and death occurred 7 days after the birth of the child. The second patient was 33 years of age, and had been confined for the third time. Death took place on the 11th day. Death in the third case occurred on the 21st day. The woman was 30 years of age, and this was the third confinement.

ERYSIPELAS.

The number of cases of this disease notified during the year was 90. The sex and age distribution of the cases, is shown in the table given below:—

ERYSIPELAS IN 1908.

	Under 1 year.	1-10	10-	20-	30-	40-	50-	60-	Total all ages.
Males		6	4	5	4	9	3	3	34
Females	2	7	2	5	10	10	13	7	56
Totals.	2	13	6	10	14	19	16	10	90

The notifications were received—37 in the first quarter, 12 in the second, 16 in the third, and 25 in the fourth.

The disease is not isolated by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, but a certain number of cases were treated in Holborn Infirmary and General Hospitals.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

"Spotted Fever" continued to be notifiable during 1908, and notifications were received regarding three cases. In all, there was a certain amount of doubt as to the diagnosis. One case it was determined definitely, after receipt of the notification, was not cerebro-spinal fever. The remaining two it was considered right to regard as true cases. Both patients were infants under 1 year of age, and both died.

**MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH
AND PHTHISIS.**

As to the number of cases of the above diseases occurring in the Borough, only a limited amount of information is obtainable. In the case of Measles and Whooping Cough this is derived mainly from the school returns; partly also from the death returns. The number of cases of Phthisis is gauged partly from the notifications; partly from the number of deaths certified as from consumption. Certain details regarding each of them may be given.

MEASLES.

The intimations received from the schools with regard to this disease numbered 184. The schools affected, and the numbers in each, are shown in the accompanying table, which contains also information as to measles derived from other sources. The total number intimated, it will be noted, was 245, which is small compared with the totals for previous years.

REPORTS AS TO MEASLES.

SCHOOLS IN THE BOROUGH.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Albion Place	12	1	12	7	11	1
Amwell Street	—	7	13	13	31	8
Ann Street	32	10	18	4	3	27
Baltic Street	26	6	4	18	5	6
Bath Street	33	35	5	27	21	24
Central Street	13	2	38	22	23	5
Chequer Street... ..	33	37	22	18	27	14
Compton Street	35	29	30	22	31	8
Hugh Myddelton	21	80	74	101	68	7
Moreland Street	39	9	34	51	21	19
Risinghill Street	80	68	8	75	30	23
St. John Street	24	23	20	17	11	—
White Lion Street	—	—	—	38	4	—
Winchester Street	14	46	1	40	11	16
St. Barnabas*	—	2	11	—	—	—
St. Joseph	—	—	—	—	7	6
St. Luke	—	14	2	8	10	—
St. Mark, Brewer Street*	—	—	—	3	3	—
SS. Peter and Paul	—	1	10	1	—	2
Totals	362	370	302	465	317	166
<i>Schools outside Borough</i>	14	23	19	35	54	18
Totals	376	393	321	500	371	184
Other sources :—						
London County Council School Visitors	2	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Practitioners... ..	16	5	26	—	2	1
Other Borough Councils	2	23	7	2	—	3
Registrars of Births and Deaths	—	—	3	60	14	—
Relieving Officers	4	5	—	1	1	1
Sanitary Inspectors	130	333	190	445	65	5
Superintendents of Dwellings	4	16	—	2	17	42
Parents and Guardians	43	27	14	26	8	9
Grand Total	577	802	561	1036	478	245

* Closed during 1907.

The age incidence in the intimated cases, and in the cases in which death occurred is shown in tables below:—

AGE INCIDENCE OF INTIMATED CASES OF MEASLES, 1903-1908.

Year.	Under one Year of Age.				1-	2-	3-	4-	5-10	10-15	Totals.
	0-3	3-6	6-9	9-12							
1903	1	4	9	15	57	58	107	170	150	6	577
1904	—	5	16	28	117	110	148	149	219	10	802
1905	—	7	19	21	75	73	106	103	156	1	561
1906	1	8	35	36	184	182	176	189	214	11	1036
1907	—	3	8	14	39	57	50	92	203	12	478
1908	—	—	1	1	31	14	27	63	104	3	245
Totals	2	27	88	115	503	494	614	766	1046	43	3699

AGE INCIDENCE IN DEATHS FROM MEASLES, 1903-1908.

Year.	Under one Year of Age. In months.				1-	2-	3-	4-	5-10	10-15	Totals.
	0-3	3-6	6-9	9-12							
1903	—	3	2	13	29	9	10	1	1	1	69
1904	—	—	5	9	24	12	5	2	3	—	60
1905	—	2	2	1	14	7	4	—	1	—	31
1906	—	1	8	10	56	17	13	6	3	1	115
1907	—	1	2	9	20	2	7	2	—	—	43
1908	—	1	5	4	17	6	3	—	2	—	38
Totals	—	8	24	46	160	53	42	11	10	2	356

Measles being a highly infectious disease, and one which is, moreover, extremely fatal, especially in childhood, an effort is made by investigating as many cases as possible, disinfecting the houses, and spreading information with regard to the disease, to prevent it as

far as possible. That much good is done is very doubtful, and this is largely due to the fact that information regarding the disease is received so late that probably all, or most of the harm, has been done before steps can be taken. Measles cases are not notifiable, nor is provision made for isolation of the patients in hospital. The number of houses disinfected was 206.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The number of cases intimated by school teachers was 160. The schools from which these were sent will be found in the table with regard to schools at page 126.

The number of deaths certified as from Whooping Cough was 22. The death rate 0.23 per 1,000.

PHTHISIS.

Information with regard to this disease was derived, as already stated, partly as a result of notification under the voluntary system, which has been in vogue in the Borough since 1900; partly from the death returns.

NOTIFICATIONS.—The total number of notifications received during the year was 220. The majority, 192, or 87.4 per cent., came from the poor law medical officers. The number received from medical men in practice was 14 (6.3 per cent.), and from general hospitals 14 (6.3 per cent.).

Table 1 compares the number of notifications received during 1908 with the numbers for previous years.

Distributing the 220 cases notified in 1908, according to age and sex, the following results are obtained:—

PHTHISIS NOTIFICATIONS 1908.

Notified Cases.	Under 10 years	10-	20-	30-	40-	50-	60-	Total.
Males	1	6	27	35	44	19	22	153
Females	2	7	16	10	16	9	7	67
Total	2	13	43	45	60	28	29	220

Phthisis Deaths.—During 1908, 221 persons were certified as having died of consumption. Of these, 53 had been notified during the year as suffering from the disease. The death rate per 1,000 is 2.3, a figure which may be compared with that for London, viz., 1.32, and the average phthisis death rate for the Borough, which seems to be about 2.5 per 1,000.

The age and sex distribution of the deaths is:—

	Under 10 years	10-	20-	30-	40-	50-	60-	Total.
Males.	10	5	23	30	28	18	20	134
Females.	5	8	21	17	19	12	5	87
Total.	15	13	44	47	47	30	25	221

The number of deaths amongst males, as is usual, is, it will be noted, much greater than among females. The figures in 1907 were: Males, 142; females, 101. So far as season is concerned, the deaths were distributed as follows:—62 in the first quarter; 54 in the second; 55 in the third; and 50 in the fourth.

Phthisis in Relation to Occupation.—An analysis of 140 of the 221 deaths from phthisis during the year reveals the fact that the highest mortality occurred amongst those who follow occupations which are laborious, and in which there is much exposure. Labourers headed the list with 23, and carmen and cabmen came next with 19. Most deaths occurred at the middle period of life, 35—45. The well known careless and intemperate habits of the persons following the occupations named undoubtedly exert an influence not only in connection with infection, but with death from the disease as well.

A very large proportion of the deaths from phthisis occurred, as usual, in institutions, especially poor law institutions. This is mainly, of course, due to the fact that the persons resorting to hospital are in the later stages of the disease. The fact that the poor law institutions are so commonly those in which death occurs, suggests that not only the persons dying of consumption in Finsbury, but those infected with the disease, are of the poorest. That phthisis is very

common amongst the poor who have to live under unhealthy conditions—in overcrowded rooms which are stuffy and ill-ventilated, feeding badly and working at occupations which expose them to inclement weather and fatigue—is well known. A great part of the population of Finsbury being of this class, it cannot be wondered at that there are so many deaths from consumption year after year.

The following extract from a letter sent by Dr. MacLearn, the Medical Superintendent of the Holborn Infirmary, Archway Road, N., may be quoted:—“On this date—6th January, 1909—there are under treatment in the Holborn Infirmary, Archway Road, N., 158 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis); of these cases, 84 men and 19 women belong to Finsbury. During the past year—1908—120 deaths due to Phthisis, occurred in this Infirmary; of these deaths, 81 were of Finsbury patients.”

The number of deaths from consumption occurring in Institutions year by year since 1901 is shown below:—

PHTHISIS DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

	Total Number of Phthisis Deaths.	Phthisis Deaths in Holborn Union Infirmary.	In other Institutions.	Total in Institutions.	Percentage of Deaths in Institutions.
1901	216	82	39	121	56·0
1902	240	88	20	108	45·0
1903	223	97	20	117	52·5
1904	251	113	27	140	55·7
1905	215	97	31	128	59·3
1906	232	85	58	143	61·6
1907	243	108	51	159	65·4
1908	221	81	50	131	59·3

The following table contains the death rates per 10,000 of the population at each of certain age periods:—

PHTHISIS DEATH RATES.

	No. of Deaths per 10,000 of the Population at certain age periods.							
	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60 and upwards	Totals
1901								
Males ...	8·6	3·9	21·1	47·6	83·5	78·9	12·8	29·2
Females ...	6·9	8·6	6·2	32·5	22·5	35·8	21·2	15·5
1902								
Males ...	23·3	3·9	20·1	58·0	53·3	76·0	51·3	32·2
Females ...	9·5	10·5	9·4	39·4	31·2	19·2	9·1	17·1
1903								
Males ...	6·0	7·8	17·9	53·0	53·3	84·8	81·3	29·8
Females ...	7·8	9·6	11·5	25·7	36·4	30·3	24·2	17·2
1904								
Males ...	13·8	7·8	23·2	57·0	65·7	61·4	51·3	31·6
Females ...	11·2	6·7	12·5	21·7	43·3	33·0	24·2	18·2
1905								
Males ...	9·7	4·1	17·9	38·0	65·5	96·5	47·1	28·4
Females ...	8·7	7·7	8·4	16·3	38·1	24·8	12·1	14·1
1906								
Males ...	8·6	8·8	13·7	32·6	53·3	67·2	85·6	25·8
Females ...	14·7	13·4	15·7	29·9	32·9	24·8	21·2	19·9
1907								
Males ...	10·3	2·9	21·1	49·0	49·7	81·8	59·9	28·2
Females ...	10·4	8·6	9·4	32·6	41·6	38·5	30·2	19·8
1908								
Males ...	8·6	4·9	24·4	40·7	49·7	52·6	85·6	26·8
Females ...	6·9	4·8	22·0	23·0	32·9	33·0	15·1	16·8

The incidence of deaths and death rates for the same years may be shown as follows:—

		Total No. of Notifications.	No. of Cases notified per 10,000 of Population, (Voluntary notification).	Total No. of Deaths.	Number of Deaths per 10,000 of Population.
1901	...	70	6'9	216	22'2
1902	...	121	12'0	240	24'7
1903	...	219	21'8	223	23'7
1904	...	210	21'2	251	25'3
1905	...	178	18'1	215	21'9
1906	...	217	22'2	232	23'8
1907	...	217	22'4	243	24'6
1908	...	220	22'9	221	23'0

Preventive Measures against Phthisis.—The measures recommended at present for the prevention of phthisis include isolation of the affected for their own benefit, as well as for the protection of others; education of the sick and others, as to the infectious nature of the disease and as to the precautions to be taken both by the infected and the uninfected; and disinfection of infected rooms and articles.

In Finsbury, as in London generally, there being no special provision made by the Local Authority for isolation of Phthisis cases, the efforts at prevention are in the direction of education and disinfection. As a preliminary to all steps, of course, there is notification of the cases. Visits are paid by the inspectors to all houses from which cases are notified, unless a special request is made by the medical practitioner notifying that no visit should be made.

At his visit each inspector obtains particulars as to the notified person, inquires into the sanitary condition of the house, and so on. Instruction as to the best method of disposing of infected expectoration, etc., is given, and disinfection of the rooms, clothing, and of the other articles belonging to the patient, is arranged for.

Apart from disinfecting in notified cases, it is the rule to disinfect whenever possible after death has occurred from phthisis.

During the year, disinfection was carried out in 30 cases after notification, and after death in 42 instances.

At the beginning of 1909 certain new regulations with regard to phthisis came into force, and it is proposed to consider the disease more fully in the report for that year.

Bacteriological examinations of 21 specimens of sputa from doubtful cases were made during 1908. Of these 3 were found to contain the bacillus of tuberculosis, and in 18 the result was negative.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.—As these are not notifiable they are dealt with under the heading—Deaths in Relation to Disease at page 59.

DISINFECTION.

The following tables contain particulars regarding the work of disinfection carried out during 1908 after the infectious diseases. The first Table refers to articles, the second gives the actual number of disinfections carried out each month, and the conditions rendering disinfection necessary. For the disinfection of infected articles two steam disinfectors, viz., Goddard, Massey and Warner's, and Thresh's machines were used. Formic Aldehyde gas, produced by an Alformant lamp burning 30 tabloids per 1,000 cubic feet, and sulphur, or a spray of chloride of lime solution of a strength of 1.2 per cent. were used for the disinfection of premises.

The number of separate rooms disinfected during the year was 933. In 803 cases one room was dealt with, in 118 two, in 5 three, in 1 four rooms, in 4 five rooms, and in 2 six rooms. In addition, disinfections were carried out at the following institutions: St. Luke's Hospital, the City of London Lying-in Hospital, and St. Mark's Hospital. A certain number of school class-rooms and crèches, and some of the articles at one of the police stations, were also dealt with.

DISINFECTION OF INFECTED ARTICLES.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Beds	184	181	203	224	792
Mattresses	5	7	19	4	35
Pillows	279	288	327	357	1,251
Bolsters	90	122	117	125	454
Sheets	192	148	233	267	840
Blankets	227	199	213	260	899
Quilts	158	130	151	195	634
Cushions	37	20	23	22	102
Table Cloths	1	—	—	1	2
Curtains	7	5	—	4	16
Carpets	9	—	3	7	19
Articles of Wearing Apparel	669	216	332	497	1,714
Sundries	239	133	120	218	710
Totals	2097	1449	1741	2181	7,468

REASONS FOR DISINFECTION.

	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Measles.	Phthisis.	For Vermin, etc.	Cancer.	Totals.
January	1	7	11	1	—	11	3	2	2	68
February	—	26	10	3	—	15	9	4	—	67
March	2	23	15	1	—	24	10	8	—	83
April	—	21	9	—	—	21	9	2	—	62
May	—	15	10	4	—	33	3	5	—	70
June	—	30	16	2	—	24	7	7	—	86
July	—	36	13	6	—	9	7	4	—	75
August	—	23	6	2	2	8	5	10	1	57
September	—	52	6	2	4	10	4	8	—	87
October	—	47	23	9	1	24	6	4	1	114
November	—	36	15	5	1	17	5	11	—	90
December	—	35	8	6	—	13	4	10	—	76
	3	381	142	41	8	29	72	75	4	935

SUMMARY OF DISEASED AND UNSOUND MEAT, OFFAL, &C., CONFISCATED
DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

DISEASED.				
Sides of Beef	11	Beef Tongues	28	
Quarters of Beef	24	„ Kidneys	12	
Carcases of Stirks	8	Stirks' Heads	2	
„ Veal	33	„ Plucks	22	
„ Mutton	2	Sheeps' Livers	19,617	
„ Pork	25	„ Lungs	2,800	
Quarters of Pork	3	„ Plucks	101	
Rabbits	24	Pigs' Plucks	99	
Beef Livers	1820	„ Mesenteries	26	
„ Lungs	696	Barrels of Sausage Casings ...	1	
„ Hearts	4			
„ Heads	57			
Total Weight		Tons. Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.		
		... 24 3 1 17		
DECOMPOSED.				
Sides of Beef	2	Sheeps' Lungs	176	
Quarters of Beef	156	„ Kidneys	1,287	
Pieces of Beef	317	Cases of Sheeps' Kidneys ...	377	
Tins of Beef	6	„ „ Brains	5	
Carcases of Mutton	48	„ „ Hearts	1	
Pieces of Mutton	33	„ „ Plucks	38	
Carcases of Lamb	20	Hampers of Sheeps' Kidneys ...	2	
„ Veal	140	Kegs of Tripe	255	
„ Stirks	3	Hampers of Mixed Offal	32	
„ Pork	3	Lambs' Plucks	40	
Pieces of Pork	196	Calves' Tongues	311	
Carcases of Deer	1	„ Plucks	242	
Hams	4	Hampers of Calves' Plucks	6	
Pieces of Bacon	10	„ „ Heads	6	
Rabbits	608	„ „ Livers	8	
Cases of Rabbits	261	Pigs' Plucks	719	
Cases of Boneless pieces of Rabbit	36	„ Livers	77	
Saveloys	120	„ Tongues	24	
Parcels of Sausages	1	Cases of Hogs' Brains	53	
„ Sweetbreads	10	„ Pigs' Kidneys	1	
Cases of Sweetbreads	11	Barrels of Pigs' Plucks	13	
Beef Livers	160	„ „ Kidneys	12	
„ Kidneys	250	Cheddar Cheese	2	
„ Hearts	26	Turkeys	9	
„ Lungs	1,899	Geese	6	
„ Tails	151	Barrels of Herrings	1	
„ Milts	1,552	„ Soles	2	
„ Heads	103	„ Plaice	1	
„ Tongues	421	„ Cod	1	
„ Brains	106	„ Whiting	1	
„ Heels	500	„ Skate	1	
Baskets of Beef Kidneys	2	„ Mackerel	2	
Cases of Beef Kidneys	159	Cases of Tomatoes	2	
„ „ Livers	2	Baskets of Plums	1	
„ „ Tails	43	„ Raspberries	17	
„ „ Brains	1	„ Cherries	1	
„ „ Hearts	71	„ Apples	3	
Sheeps' Heads	608	„ Pears	4	
„ Plucks	1,254	„ Oranges	10	
„ Livers	1,272	„ Walnuts	3	
„ Hearts	120	„ Strawberries	6	
		Tons. Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.		
Total Weight (Decomposed) ...	77	10	3	21
Total Weight (Diseased) ...	24	3	1	17
Grand Total Weight	101	14	1	10

In addition to the surrenders, a certain number of seizures of articles, diseased, or unsound, or unwholesome, or unfit for food, was made. In these, as also in doubtful cases, an examination was carried out by the Medical Officer before the preliminary steps were taken. The following details may be given regarding the cases reported to the Public Health Committee after the articles had been condemned by a Magistrate :—

MEAT, &c., SEIZURES, 1908.

Article	Date and place of seizure.	Seized by	Date Condemned	Instructions of Committee.
A quantity of tomatoes weighing 24 lbs.	January 23rd. At a stall in Exmouth St.	Inspector Jackson	January 23rd.	Prosecution ordered.
A quantity of Minced meat, weighing about 80 lbs.	April 29th. At 55, Exmouth Street.	Inspector Billing	April 29th.	Cautioned.
A quantity of fish (dabs) weighing 28 lbs	June 18th. At a stall in Chapel Street.	Inspector Norman	June 18th.	Prosecution ordered.
Twenty pieces of Pig's Liver weighing 18 lbs.	August 19th. At 55, Exmouth Street.	Inspector Billing	August 19th.	Prosecution ordered.
A quantity of pieces of beef, pork, and veal, weighing 252lbs.	September 22nd. At 55, Chapel Street.	Inspector Billing	September 22nd	Prosecution ordered.
Nine pieces of hind-quarters of Mutton weighing about 176 lbs.	October 3rd. At a stall in Whitecross St.	Inspector Davis	October 3rd.	Prosecution ordered.
A quantity of Tomatoes, weighing 26 lbs.	November 26th. At a stall in Exmouth St.	Inspector Jackson	November 26th.	Cautioned.

As the above table shows, five prosecutions took place. Of these, three referred to meat. The details of these cases are given below :—

MEAT, &c., PROSECUTIONS, 1908.

Date of Trial.	Defendant's Name and Address.	Article.	Where seized and Name of Inspector.	Penalty Imposed.
February 7th.	John Gafney, 116, Whitfield Street, St. Pancras, N.W.	A quantity of Tomatoes weighing 24 lbs. These Tomatoes were very soft, rotten and mouldy.	At a stall in Exmouth Street, Finsbury, (Inspector Jackson.)	30/- and 4/- costs.
July 10th.	Samuel Sewell, 10, Baron St., Finsbury.	A quantity of Fish (dabs) weighing 28 lbs. This fish was very soft and dis-coloured and smelt offensively.	At a stall in Chapel Street, Finsbury, (Inspector Norman.)	40/- and 2/- costs.
September 11th.	Joseph Larkcom 13, Exmouth St., Finsbury.	Twenty pieces of Pigs' Liver, weighing 18 lbs. This Liver was in an advanced stage of decomposition; the Liver being very soft, in parts green in colour, and the whole of it smelt offensively.	55, Exmouth Street, Finsbury, (Inspector Billing.)	£10 and 2/- costs.
September 30th.	Alfred Wagner, 55, Chapel St., Finsbury.	A quantity of pieces of Beef, Pork and Veal, weighing 252 lbs. The whole of this meat was discoloured and very soft, some of it was also spongy and the whole smelt very offensively.	55, Chapel St., Finsbury, (Inspector Billing).	£50, or 3 months imprisonment. Defendant went to prison.
October 22nd.	Arthur Hall, 58, Whitecross Street, Finsbury.	Nine pieces of hind-quarters of Mutton, weighing about 176 lbs. This meat was discoloured, somewhat slimy, very soft and the whole of it smelt offensively.	At a stall in Whitecross Street, Finsbury, (Inspector Davis.)	£25 and 42/6 costs. or one months imprisonment. Defendant went to prison.

The following table, as to the number of meat prosecutions each year since 1901, is of interest in connection with this subject:—

Years.	No. of Cases of Meat Prosecution.	No. of Convictions.	Cases Dismissed.	Weight of Meat, &c., confiscated (in tons).
1901	24	24	—	30
1902	16	16	—	75
1903	19	18	1	101
1904	15	15	—	76
1905	9	9	—	94
1906	5	3	—	121
1907	2	2	—	100
1908	3	3	—	101

Certification of Meat Food Products.—In connection with the certification of these products, the Medical Officer of Health, with the consent of the Council, was designated Certifying Officer by the Local Government Board.

The Argentine was the first Government to require certification with regard to foods exported to their country, and the Phillipine Islands have followed the example.

During 1908 a certain number of certificates were granted, mainly in the case of articles for exportation to Argentina, and chiefly to Bovril, Limited.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The number of slaughter-houses in the Borough remains at three, viz. :—

- 14, Penton Street (cubic capacity 2,451 feet).
- 20, Amwell Street (cubic capacity 3,227 feet).
- 191, Goswell Road* (cubic capacity 1,554 feet).

The premises have been inspected at regular and frequent intervals. No action has been necessary in connection with them during the year. The premises marked with an asterisk are licensed only for the slaughter of small animals.

MILK SUPPLY.

Most of the milk sold in Finsbury is produced elsewhere, large quantities coming from cowsheds so far off as Derbyshire.

The cowsheds in the Borough number only five, the actual number of cows being something short of 100.

The following list shows the situation of the sheds:—

No.	Name of Occupier.	Situation of Premises.	Actual No. of Cows.	Licensed No. of Cows.
1	John Richards	4, Sermon Lane	30	51
2	David Timothy	27, Whiskin Street ...	1	20
3	John Davies	40, Rawstorne Street ...	13	15
4	John James	230, St. John Street ...	27	30
5	Mrs. David Hughes ...	39, Baldwin Street ..	16	17

During the year the premises were regularly inspected by the Medical Officer, the Chief Inspector and the District Inspector, at milking and other times. Any defects noted were pointed out to the owner and remedy called for. In no case was it necessary to take further action. On one or two occasions suspicion was aroused with regard to the condition of certain cows, and the attention of the London County Council was called to them.

Milkshops, Etc. — The number of persons registered as purveyors of milk during the year was 29. The number removed from the register was 45. The total number on the register at the end of the year amounted to 243.

The majority of these 243 persons retail milk in small general shops, the average quantity sold being very small—about 3 or 4 quarts per day.

The registration of these persons is made under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885, Clause 6. Under this clause it is incumbent upon the Council to register the applicant, quite irrespective of the character of the premises, or of any other business carried on along with the sale of milk.

By the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, Section 5, however, the Metropolitan Borough Councils were empowered to remove from the register kept by them, of persons from time to time carrying on in their district the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk; or to refuse to enter upon the register the name of any person carrying, or proposing to carry on, the trade of dairyman or purveyor of milk upon premises which are, in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority, for any reason unsuitable for the sale of milk therein.

Since the coming into force of this Section, the rules with regard to registration have been made much more stringent, and no name has been placed on the register until the shop has been found to be suitable, not only as regards construction, but also as regards the business carried on.

The Act was passed in August, 1908, and between that time and the end of the year, 18 applications were made. In practically all of these cases registration was refused, in the first instance, on the ground that the premises were unsuitable. In eight instances, alterations having been made, the names of the applicants were put on the register. The remaining 10 were refused registration.

Periodical inspections of milk shops, to the number of 386, have been made by the Inspectors, and 50 sanitary notices have been served. Careful watch has been kept with a view to enforcing the carrying out of the requirements of the Council with regard to the keeping of milk pans covered. In this respect there seems to be considerable improvement, and warnings issued to dealers found to be neglectful of the precaution generally lead to improvement.

It is to be hoped that the increased stringency in connection with the registration will lead to a reduction in the number of small general shop-keepers who retail milk along with other articles. The number of articles stocked is usually very large, and the premises are generally over-crowded, and difficult to keep clean. The majority of these persons admit that the quantity of milk sold is exceedingly small, but as it is usual for customers to purchase it at the same time as such articles as tea, sugar, bread, etc., they hesitate to give up the practice. Undoubtedly it would be a hardship for the small

retailer to do so, but the well-known liability of milk to become contaminated, and to act as a carrier of disease, renders it imperative, in the interests of the consumer, that all possible precautions shall be taken.

If protection from contamination in the shop cannot be carried out, the only alternative is to prohibit the sale of milk in the premises, on the ground that they are unsuitable.

With the object of making known the new powers conferred upon the Council, each applicant for a registration form was given also a sheet upon which the Section of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, relating to registration, was set out in full. In addition, since so many of the milk-sellers deal in other foods as well, another Section, containing sanitary regulations for premises for the sale, storage, etc., of food for human consumption was printed on the same sheet. A copy of the sheet is given below.

All premises in the Borough in which food is sold were also visited by the District Inspectors, with the double object of explaining the terms of the Sections to the occupants and of discovering contraventions of the law.

FINSBURY BOROUGH COUNCIL.

REGISTRATION OF MILKSHOPS, &c.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908.

The attention of persons registered or applying for registration as Cowkeepers, Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk, and of those dealing in articles which are to be sold as food for human consumption, is directed to the following Sections in the above Act.

Section 5 (1). Notwithstanding anything contained in the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, Order of 1885, or in any subsequent Order, any sanitary authority may remove from the register, kept by them of persons, from time to time, carrying on in their district the trade of cowkeepers, dairymen

or purveyors of milk, or may refuse to enter upon such register the name of any person carrying on, or proposing to carry on, the trade of a dairyman or purveyor of milk, **upon premises which are, in the opinion of such sanitary authority, for any reason unsuitable for the sale of milk therein.** Provided that for the purposes of this section, premises shall not be deemed to be unsuitable for the sale of milk therein on any ground inconsistent with the provisions or requirements of any order or regulation made under any enactment for the time being in force and applicable to such premises.

(2.) Any person, who thinks himself aggrieved by any decision of a sanitary authority under the provisions of this section may, at any time within twenty-one days from the date of such decision, appeal against the same to a court of summary jurisdiction and, if on any such appeal it shall appear to the court that the premises of the person appealing are in all respects suitable for the sale of milk therein, the court may make an order requiring such authority to enter upon or restore in the register the name of such person.

Section 8. (1.) From and after the passing of this Act the following provisions shall apply to any room, shop or other part of a building within the county in which any article, whether solid or liquid, intended or adapted for the food of man is sold or exposed for sale, or deposited for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale or with a view of further sale :—

- (a) No urinal, water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ashpit, or other like sanitary convenience shall be within such room, shop or other part of a building, or shall communicate therewith except through the open air or through an intervening ventilated space :
- (b) No cistern for supplying water to such room, shop or other part of a building, shall be in direct communication with and directly discharge into any such sanitary convenience :
- (c) No drain or pipe for carrying off fœcal or sewage matter shall have any inlet or opening within such room, shop or other part of a building :
- (d) No such room, shop or other part of a building shall be used as a sleeping place, and, so far as may be reasonably necessary to prevent risk of the infection or contamination of any such article as aforesaid, **no sleeping place shall adjoin such room, shop or other part of a building, and communicate therewith except through the open air or through an intervening ventilated space :**
- (e) Refuse or filth, whether solid or liquid, shall not be deposited or allowed to accumulate in any such room, shop or other part of a building, except so far as may be reasonably necessary for the proper carrying on of trade or business :

(f) Due cleanliness shall be observed in regard to such room, shop or other part of a building, and all articles, apparatus and utensils therein, and shall be observed by persons engaged in such room, shop or other part of a building.

(2). If any person occupies or lets, or knowingly suffers to be occupied any such room, shop or other part of a building wherein any of the conditions prohibited by this section exist, or does or knowingly permits any act or thing therein in contravention of this section, he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding for the first offence twenty shillings, and for every subsequent offence five pounds, and in either case to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Examination of Milk.—This is carried out under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, but it is convenient to consider the subject here rather than in the section dealing with the Acts mentioned.

Samples of milk are taken by the District Inspectors, each of whom is appointed Inspector, under the Acts, in his own district. Sampling is done once a month in each district, "special" samples being taken quarterly, in the evening, or on Sundays, at irregular hours. The total number of samples taken in these ways was 601. Of those 360 were samples of milk, and 29—or 8.0 per cent.—proved to be adulterated. The percentage of adulterated samples in 1903 was 16.7; in 1904, 13.9; in 1905, 10.9; in 1906, 13.5; and in 1907, 11.5.

After the Public Analyst has reported on a sample of any article—milk included—if the analysis shows it to be genuine, that fact is communicated to the vendor. If, on the other hand, it is found to be adulterated, further action depends on the extent of the adulteration and the attendant circumstances, which are gone into by the Medical Officer, with the Inspector and, in certain cases, also the vendor. If the adulteration is not marked, or other circumstances warrant it, the vendor is warned. If extenuating circumstances are wanting and the adulteration is marked, a prosecution follows.

The following table shows the number of samples of milk taken in each of the last 10 years, and gives certain details regarding them. All milk dealers in the Borough, large as well as small, are sampled :—

	No. of Samples Analysed.	No. of Samples Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulterated Samples.	Added Water.					Percentage of Watered Milks in Samples Analysed.	Removal of Fat.					Percentage of Milks with fat removed on Samples Analysed.
				Under 5%	5% or over.	10% or over.	15% or over.	20% or over.		Under 5%	5% or over.	10% or over.	15% or over.	20% or over.	
1899	205	55	26.8	9	16	9	4	6	21.5	—	2	2	6	1	5.3
1900	228	36	15.8	5	12	6	4	2	12.8	—	—	4	1	2	3.0
1901	251	56	22.3	17	13	2	3	2	14.7	2	7	4	3	3	7.6
1902	269	53	19.7	15	15	3	2	3	14.2	2	6	3	2	2	5.5
1903	348	58	16.7	19	20	6	1	1	13.5	3	5	3	—	—	3.2
1904	346	48*	13.9	14	4	2	1	1	6.0	2	8	6	2	2	5.5
1905	349	38*	10.9	16	1	1	—	1	5.4	7	8	1	1	1	5.1
1906	377	51*	13.5	10	11	1	2	—	6.3	9	8	1	—	1	5.0
1907	329	38*	11.5	7	4	4	—	—	4.5	5	9	4	—	2	6.0
1908	360	29	8.0	8	2	1	1	1	3.6	7	5	2	1	1	4.3

* These figures include samples of milk which were adulterated with preservatives.

During the year the number of prosecutions instituted in connection with adulterated milk was 15. The details regarding these cases will be found tabulated on page 135. The following table gives the number of convictions for, and the amount of penalties inflicted, in connection with milk adulteration, each year since 1901 :—

Year.	No. of Convictions.	Fines amounting to.	Costs amounting to.
1901	32	£44 17 6	£17 12 6
1902	23	£33 5 0	£33 7 0
1903	26	£68 0 0	£22 8 0
1904	20	£40 0 0	£16 4 0
1905	5	£4 0 0	£2 13 0
1906	15	£29 10 0	£10 15 0
1907	14	£42 1 0	£22 13 0
1908	12	£22 10 0	£8 5 0
Totals for the 7 years	147	£284 3 6	£133 17 6

Total for Fines and Costs = £418 1s. od.

The quarterly returns for the Borough as to milk sampling may be shown as follows :—

Quarter of the year.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Samples Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	No. of Prosecutions Instituted.	Fines and Costs.
1st	112	11	9·8	2	£ s. d. 10 0 0
2nd	93	15	16·1	7	9 10 0
3rd	71	1	1·4	3	5 7 0
4th	84	2	2·4	3	5 18 0
Total for year	360	29	8·0	15	£30 15 0

As showing the position of Finsbury in this matter, in relation to the other Metropolitan Boroughs, the following figures, taken from the Annual Report of the Local Government Board for 1907-1908, are of interest:—

**MILK ANALYSIS IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES.
1907.**

Metropolitan Boroughs.	No. of milks examined.	No. found to be adulterated.	Percentage of adulterations.
Shoreditch	331	77	23·2
St. Pancras	400	82	20·5
Stepney	824	158	19·2
Hackney	582	88	15·1
Westminster, City	885	132	14·9
Holborn	199	29	14·5
Paddington	367	52	14·2
Bermondsey	717	96	13·4
Lambeth	832	100	12·0
Finsbury	329	38	11·5
Hammersmith	283	32	11·3
<i>London as a whole</i>	12646	1402	11·1
Fulham	265	29	10·9
Wandsworth	501	55	10·9
Battersea	853	85	9·9
Hampstead	280	25	8·9
London, City... ..	472	40	8·4
St. Marylebone	465	39	8·4
Stoke Newington	75	6	8·0
Poplar	152	11	7·2
Camberwell	421	29	6·9
Southwark	972	67	6·8
Islington	603	40	6·6
Lewisham	294	19	6·4
Chelsea	192	10	5·2
Bethnal Green	399	21	5·2
Woolwich	355	17	4·8
Kensington	257	12	4·6
Greenwich	196	9	4·5
Deptford	145	4	2·7

ICE CREAM.

There are in the Borough 75 shops in which ice-cream is sold. These are registered in accordance with the system of registration inaugurated in 1901.

The premises have been periodically inspected and the regulations enforced.

By the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, itinerant vendors of ice-cream are bound to show the name and address of the manufacturer of the substance on their barrows. As is shown in the table on page 137, legal proceedings were taken against three persons who were prosecuted for failing to comply with this requirement.

BUTTER, MARGARINE, etc.

Since the coming into operation of the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, on 1st January, 1908, wholesale dealers in and manufacturers of butter and milk-blended butter must be registered in the same way as margarine dealers and manufacturers, registration of whom was called for by the Margarine Act, 1887, Sec. 9, and the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1889, Sec. 7 (4). Registration is made by the Local Authority, and during 1908, 3 butter, and 4 milk-blended butter manufacturers and wholesale dealers were registered by the Borough Council. The number of persons on the margarine register is 19, 7 names having been added in 1908.

The number of samples of butter taken during the year is shown in the table on page 96. Of these, 9 were found to be adulterated, legal proceedings being instituted in respect of 7.

RESTAURANTS, FOOD STALLS, etc.

The accompanying table gives the details of the inspection of the restaurants since 1902.

Year.	No. of Restaurants.	No. of Notices Served.	Percentage of Premises having Defects.
1902	220	150	68
1903	232	137	59
1904	230	94	40
1905	274	173	63
1906	265	134	50
1907	268	149	55
1908	269	120	44

The food-stalls in the market streets—Chapel Street, Exmouth Street, and Whitecross Street—are regularly inspected, and special arrangements are made for inspection on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings.

SANITATION OF FOOD PREMISES.

In addition to making provision for the refusal of registration of milk sellers by the Borough Council, and the removal of names already on the register, the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, deals also with other matters relating to food supply. The Section referring to these (Section 8) is set out in full in the slip which is attached to the form upon which application is made for registration, a copy of which will be found on page 89.

One of the most important provisions in the Section relates to the occupation of rooms adjoining food shops, stores, etc., and used as sleeping rooms.

Soon after the Act came out a complete survey of the food shops in the Borough was made to discover the extent of the practice of using adjoining rooms as sleeping rooms. In all, 394 places were visited, and 42 shops with sleeping rooms communicating were found. Each of these premises was seen by the Medical Officer and the Chief Inspector, the contravention of the law being pointed out to the occupant. In 3 cases only was it necessary to serve a notice in addition to seeing the occupiers, the suggestion that other arrangements should be made being readily adopted. In the cases in which a notice was served, the alteration called for was afterwards made.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The arrangement in connection with sampling under these Acts is that 600 samples should be taken by the Inspectors per annum, 500 being ordinary samples (including milk) and 100 extra samples (milk only). Each Inspector samples in his own district once a month, and no person retailing articles of diet is omitted.

The number of samples taken during 1908 was 601, of these, 54—or 8.9 per cent.—proved to be adulterated. The number of prosecutions was 28, and fines and costs to the amount of £61 19s. 0d. were recovered. The figures for 1907 were : Percentage of adulterated samples, 8.6 ; prosecutions, 28.

The table given below shows the number and nature of the samples collected. With regard to the extra samples, it may be added that these are taken principally during the evening, and on Sundays, and on the streets. Of these samples, 8.0 per cent. were found to be adulterated, as against 9.0 per cent. ordinary samples :—

	Samples taken.	Adulterated.		Samples taken.	Adulterated.
Milk	360	29	Jam	2	—
Milk (separated) ...	2	—	Lard	6	—
Cream... ..	3	3	Demerara Sugar ...	12	7
Butter	91	8	Ice Cream	2	—
Butter (milk blended)	1	—	Lime Juice	1	—
Margarine	3	—	Olive Oil	3	—
Cheese... ..	12	—	Ground Ginger ...	6	—
Mustard	19	2	Camphorated Oil ...	6	—
Pepper	17	—	Gregory Powder ...	1	1
Pepper (Cayenne) ...	2	—	Lime Liniment ...	1	1
Vinegar	3	—	Quinine Sulphate ...	2	—
Vinegar (Malt) ...	3	—			
Cocoa	12	—	TOTALS ...	601	54
Coffee	20	3			
Coffee and Chicory ...	3	—			
Chocolate	2	—			
Bread	1	—			
Flour	2	—			
Tapioca	3	—			

The number of samples taken each quarter may be stated thus :—

Quarter of the year.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Samples Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated	No. of Prosecutions Instituted.	Fines and Costs.
1st	152	15	9.9	3	£ s. d. 20 14 6*
2nd	156	20	12.8	10	12 4 6
3rd	141	8	5.7	7	13 17 0
4th	152	11	7.2	8	15 3 0
Total for year	{ 601	54	9.0	28	61 19 0

* In one case in which a fine of £10 was imposed, the conviction was quashed on appeal to the High Court.

A comparison of the figures for 1908 with those for the years since 1901 is given below :—

Year.	Total Examined.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Percentage of adulterated samples.	Percentage of adulterated samples for whole of London.
1901	501	413	88	17.56	11.4
1902	556	475	81	14.56	11.9
1903	610	524	86	14.10	10.8
1904	610	537	73	11.96	10.2
1905	620	547	73	11.77	10.2
1906	602	527	75	12.42	12.1
1907	603	551	52	8.62	10.0
1908	601	547	54	8.94	Not yet available.

D.—HOUSING.

No action was taken under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts during 1908. To obtain improvement in housing in the Borough continual supervision has been maintained by the members of the staff, and remedies obtained either by means of notices under the Public Health Act or Bye-laws, or by means of pressure brought to bear upon the owners of property. By this latter means considerable improvements have been, or are being made, in certain properties situated in Sidney Place, Sidney Grove, and Frederick Row.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—The houses on the register under the Bye-laws relating to Houses Let in Lodgings have been closely supervised for the detection of over-crowding and other nuisances. A number of notices have been served and, where necessary, proceedings have been taken to enforce the carrying out of the requirements, especially in connection with the annual cleansing in April, which is called for by the Bye-laws.

The number of houses placed on and removed from the register since 1900, is set out in the following table:—

Year.	No. placed on Register.	No. Removed.	On Register at end of Year.
1900	—	—	327
1901	—	—	327
1902	612	—	939
1903	170	—	1,109
1904	52	30	1,131
1905	45	7	1,169
1906	111	26	1,254
1907	—	21	1,233
1908	—	9	1,224

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—The particulars with regard to the common lodging houses in the Borough are contained in the following table. Visits of inspection have been regularly made during the year :—

Address.	Registered Owner.	Registered Number of Occupants.	Average Attendance.
Pentonville Road, 19-23...	Mrs. Shuttleworth ...	97	78
White Lion Street, 57 ...	Do. ...	97	60
Clerkenwell Green, 35 ...	J. H. Claytor ...	73	68
St. John's Lane, 34 ...	Mrs. Hensman ...	48	30
Old Street, 97 ...	Wm. Cragg ...	80	60
Banner Street, 6 ...	Church Army ...	140	130
	TOTALS ...	535	426

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.—Routine inspections of this type have been made by each of the Inspectors in his own district. The number made during the year was 534. In 360—or 67.0 per cent.—of these houses, sanitary defects were found.

The details of the inspections are as follows:—

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

Street or Buildings.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects were found.	Percentage of houses with defects to houses inspected.	No. of families living in			
				One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms & over.
Allen Street	6	3	50'0	8	5	—	6
Baldwin Street	21	17	81'0	26	13	5	12
Beckford Square	14	13	93'0	46	2	—	—
Central Street	7	5	71'4	12	4	4	9
Charter Buildings... ..	9	8	88'8	—	3	6	—
Field Place	11	5	45'5	4	4	7	2
Frederick Row	4	4	100'0	3	4	1	—
Galway Street	20	16	80'0	5	23	12	2
Gastigny Place	5	5	100'0	14	7	3	—
Goswell Terrace	2	2	100'0	4	3	1	—
Hall Street	11	11	100'0	10	8	2	9
Hat and Mitre Court	15	3	20'0	1	13	2	—
Henry St., Buildings	34	4	11'7	14	16	13	—
Ironmonger Row	4	4	100'0	8	7	—	—
Langton Street	11	10	91'0	9	3	4	7
Lewins Court	5	4	80'0	4	1	1	3
Little Sutton St. Buildings	36	25	69'4	5	30	1	—
Margaret Street	27	18	66'6	37	30	14	9
Merlins Place	9	8	88'8	4	6	1	3
Norman's Buildings	22	14	63'6	22	26	16	2
Northampton Buildings	48	20	41'7	8	16	24	—
Peabody Buildings... ..	23	11	48'0	1	2	18	—
Peerless Street	15	13	86'6	31	11	3	6
Prospect Row	4	2	50'0	2	—	2	2
Rahere Street	14	13	92'8	13	15	1	13
Seabrook Place	13	10	77'0	1	8	3	—
Sidney Grove	27	27	100'0	2	42	2	—
„ Place	15	15	100'0	7	12	3	3
Tilney Court	4	4	100'0	9	1	—	—
Union Place	13	8	61'5	24	7	1	—
Victoria Dwellings	20	4	20'0	—	15	5	—
Whitecross Street	3	3	100'0	—	3	—	2
Wynford Road	57	47	82'4	78	82	16	21
Youngs Buildings	5	4	80'0	3	—	3	1
TOTALS	534	360	67'0	415	422	174	112

OVERCROWDING.—The total number of cases of over-crowding dealt with during 1908 was 125. Of these, 61 instances affected registered houses.

In many cases attention was drawn to the over-crowding by means of complaints—anonymous or otherwise—addressed to the department.

All these complaints were investigated and, as frequently happens, a considerable number proved to be unfounded. The question of over-crowding is a difficult one to deal with, and the reduction by the offending person often, apparently, almost impossible. If reduction can be brought about at all, however, it is insisted upon, time, if necessary, being allowed after the service of the notice for carrying it out.

UNDERGROUND AND STABLE DWELLINGS.—In 11 instances contravention of the law relating to the occupation of underground rooms was discovered by the Inspectors. Notices were served upon the persons responsible and the illegal occupation brought to an end.

The stable dwellings mentioned in the following list have been kept under observation during the year. In the case of Sidney Grove, improvements have been called for, and are now being carried out:—

Premises.	No. of Occupancies.	No. of Persons.		Total.
		Adults.	Children.	
Claremont Mews	13	37	19	56
Holford Yard	2	8	1	9
Holford Mews	3	4	5	9
Jay's Buildings... ..	16	34	39	73
Garnault Mews... ..	1	2	—	2
Sidney Grove	42	77	68	145
Baker's Row	1	5	4	9
14, Clerkenwell Close	1	3	—	3
93A, Charterhouse Street	1	2	1	3
Charterhouse Mews	2	4	3	7
1, New Court, Peters' Lane	1	2	2	4
82, Bath Street... ..	1	2	1	3
119, Lever Street	1	6	1	7
Davis' Yard	1	3	—	3
TOTALS	86	189	144	333

E.—FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

By Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, the duty of reporting each year on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces in the district is placed upon the Medical Officer of Health of every District Council. A copy of the Annual Report, or such part of it as deals with the administration of the Act, is to be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and certain tables, framed by the Secretary of State, are to be filled up and sent to the Secretary. These tables will be found at pages 117-122, while this part of the Report will be devoted to a description of the work in connection with workshops, etc., generally.

A special inspector (Inspector Peverett), it may be mentioned, is told off for this work, and the Council's women inspectors (Mrs. Greenwood and Miss Jones) perform certain duties in connection with home workers, inspecting workshops, etc., in which women only are employed. In this connection it may be mentioned that there are in the Borough 114 workshops in which women only are employed, and 537 in which men and women work together, the total number of women employed being 7,436. Women to the number of 12,760 are employed in 402 of the factories.

During the year 261 workshops and 35 workplaces, a total of 296, were placed upon the register, while 160 obsolete entries were removed. These changes make the total on the register 2059. The number of factories is 828; 128 having been added to and 17 removed from the register. The following table is a summary of all premises in the Borough in which work is carried on:—

Workshops and Workplaces ...	...	...	...	...	2059
Factories ...	...	...	...	...	828
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	...	62
Restaurant Kitchens, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	269
Ice-cream Premises ...	...	...	...	...	75
Home Workers' Premises ...	...	...	...	...	386
Stables ...	...	...	...	...	500
				TOTAL ...	4179

The nature of the work performed in the various factories and workshops in the Borough is stated in the following tables, the first of which contains particulars with regard to workshops and workplaces, the second as to factories:—

Workshops and Workplaces in Finsbury on Register.

Clocks and Watches	128	Tin-plate Workers, &c....	13
Jewellery... ..	105	Brass-workers	12
Cabinet Making, Polishing, &c.	81	Ink, Paint, Gum, &c.	12
Engravers, Embossers and		Sign and Ticket Writing, &c. ...	12
Chasers	69	Timber-yards, &c.	12
Stables, &c.	66	Trunks, Bags and Portmanteaux	12
Tailors and Clothiers	66	Umbrella-making	12
Underclothing, Shirts, Skirts,		Upholstery	11
Blouses, &c.	55	Wood Carvers	10
Leather Goods	50	Electrical Goods	9
Gold and Silversmiths, &c. ...	49	Firewood-chopping, &c.	9
Building Trades	46	Gold-blocking	9
Millinery... ..	44	Opticians	9
Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.	42	Athletic Goods	8
Hats and Caps	42	Children's Clothing	8
Provisions, Bacon, &c.	42	Harness-making	8
Furriers and Skin Dressers ...	41	Rubber Goods	8
Boots and Shoes	36	Wine and Spirit Stores... ..	8
Glass Workers, &c.	32	Basket-workers	7
Ties, Scarves and Belts	31	Bedding and Bedsteads	6
Gilding and Plating	30	Confectionery	6
Picture-frames, Mouldings, &c.	30	Marble and Stone-workers ...	6
Engineers, Machinists, &c. ...	29	Photographic Goods and Work	6
Box Making	28	Pianos, Organs, &c.	6
Druggists, Perfumers, &c. ...	27	Pleating	6
Laundries	27	Woollen Goods	6
Iron and Metal Workers	26	Wood, Ivory, Bone, &c., Turners	6
Stick-mounting and Making ...	26	China and Earthenware	5
Farriers	25	Cork Goods	5
Mantles and Costumes... ..	24	Enamelling and Japanning ...	5
Feather-workers... ..	23	Lamps	5
Jewel and Instrument Cases ...	22	Rag and Paper Waste	5
Coach Builders, Wheel-		Tailors' Busts, &c.	5
wrights, &c.	21	Automatic Machines	4
Ironmongery and Hardware ...	21	Glaziers' Diamonds	4
Instrument Makers	20	Linen Collars	4
Artificial Flowers and Plants ...	18	Mount-cutters	4
Barometers and Thermometers	18	Pens and Pencils	4
Packing-case Making	18	Pipes	4
Book and Card-edge Gilders ...	17	Plaster Casts	4
Paper and Cardboard	17	Scales and Balances	4
Stationery, &c.	17	Cloth-workers	3
Christmas and Post Cards	16	Locksmiths	3
Wire-workers	16	Saw-piercing	3
Brush-making	15	Stamp and Die-cutting and	
Shop-fitting, Show-cases, &c. ...	14	Sinking	3
Coppersmiths, &c.	13	Miscellaneous	126
Cycles and Motors	13		
Dressmaking	13		
Embroidery and Lace	13		
		TOTAL	2059

Factories on Register.

Printers and Stationers ...	154	Wire Workers	7
Engineers, Machinists, &c. ..	91	Ink, Paint, Varnish, &c. ...	6
Gilding and Plating	43	Mantle-making	6
Shirts, Skirts, Blouses, &c. ...	41	Picture-frames, &c. ..	6
Jewellery, Silversmiths, &c. ...	40	Pipe-making and Mounting ...	6
Bookbinders, &c.	35	Cloth-workers	5
Boxes and Paper Bags ...	28	Cocoa, Confectionery, &c. ...	5
Stick Making and Mounting...	28	Distilleries	5
Glass Workers	23	Horse-hair, Feathers, &c. ...	5
Foundries	19	Instrument Cases, &c. ...	5
Ivory, Wood, &c., Turners ...	18	Laundries and Collar Dressers	5
Brass and Copper Workers ...	17	Silk Weaving, &c.	5
Cabinet-making	17	Type-founders, &c.	5
Provisions, Bacon, Grocery, &c.	17	Brushmakers	4
Scientific and Surgical Instru- ments... ..	14	Packing-case Makers	4
Cycles and Motors	13	Paper Goods	4
Shop-fitting, &c.	10	Rubber Goods... ..	4
Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco	9	Boots and Shoes	3
Clock-makers	9	Corn, Forage, &c.	3
Joinery and Saw-mills ...	9	Iron and Tin-plate	3
Leather Goods... ..	9	Pens and Pencils	3
Wheel and Van-wrights ...	9	Saw-making	3
Drug-grinding, &c.	7	Sports Goods	3
Engraving, &c.	7	Miscellaneous	93
Pianofortes, &c.	7	TOTAL	872

SUMMARY OF DEFAULTS AND DEFECTS IN FACTORIES, WORK-
SHOPS AND WORKPLACES FOR WHICH NOTICES WERE SERVED
DURING 1908.

	Work- shops.	Fac- tories.	Work- places.	Total.
Dirty workshops and workplaces	127	—	1	128
Damp and dilapidated workshops, &c.	49	7	—	56
Dirty staircases, &c.	11	7	2	20
Overcrowded workshops	5	—	—	5
Insufficient ventilation	23	—	—	23
Fumes from gas stoves, &c.	6	2	—	8
Drainage of floors	3	—	—	3
Water supply insufficient	—	1	—	1
Sanitary conveniences, cleansed	94	105	10	209
Sanitary conveniences, defects remedied	85	129	29	243
No sanitary convenience	5	—	3	8
Insufficient sanitary convenience accommodation	15	10	1	26
Improper use of sanitary conveniences by two sexes	15	6	—	21
Defective soil pipes	2	2	—	4
Yards cleansed, paved, or paving repaired	15	5	—	20
Defective sinks and gullies	16	7	—	23
Water-cisterns dirty and defective	13	10	6	29
Accumulations of refuse	14	3	4	21
Dustbins defective or absent	81	28	9	118
Drainage defective	17	10	6	33
Rain-water pipes defective, &c.	6	2	2	10
Areas undrained	7	2	1	10
Stables in need of limewashing	1	—	8	9
Stable paving or drainage defective	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	611	336	82	1029

I. Sanitary Condition of Workshops, &c.

(a) **Cleanliness.**—The total number of workshops inspected during the year was 641. The majority of these were found to be in a cleanly condition. Others, to the number of 127, were dirty, and notices calling for cleansing were served and complied with. It is found that the majority of the places regarding which notices are required, are small, and situated, many of them, in or behind occupied houses. The larger and more modern workshops are generally cleaner and better kept.

(b) **Air Space.**—All workshops are measured, the cubic capacity calculated by the Inspector, and the number of occupants who may occupy the premises noted. In most of the larger workshops the air space per worker is well over the 250 cubic feet standard laid down in Section 3 of the Act. A certain number, however, were found to be over-crowded during the year, and while in some cases the conditions were remedied at the suggestion of the Inspector, in 5 instances notices had to be served.

(c) **Ventilation.**—This is a matter which receives a great deal of attention. In many cases the fault, when the ventilation is insufficient, is not want of proper inlets and outlets, but failure to use those provided. During the year the necessity for serving notice as to insufficient ventilation arose in 23 instances. Notice calling for the provision of means for carrying off fumes from gas stoves, etc., was required in 6 cases. In connection with heating of workshops, 10 notices, and in respect of insufficient ventilation in factories 4 notices, were sent to the Home Office.

(d) **Drainage of Floors.**—Attention to this matter is especially given in cases where "wet processes" are carried on. In Finsbury the wet processes are usually in connection with small laundries, and there are 27 of these on the register. Notice calling for more adequate drainage was served in respect of 3 workshops.

(e) **Sanitary Conveniences.**—In connection with the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences, the standard worked to is that laid down in the Home Secretary's Sanitary Accommodation Order of 1903, viz., roughly 1 to 25 persons, with separate and distinct accommodation for female workers.

The number of instances discovered during 1908 in which this standard was not complied with, was 55, and a notice was served in each case, bringing the total number of notices issued since 1903 to 232. Conveniences to the number of 452 have been cleansed and repaired. Of the 55 cases in which notices in respect of insufficient accommodation were served, the defect was primarily insufficiency in 34, while in 21 the conveniences provided were used by the two sexes. In 8 of the 34 instances first mentioned, no conveniences whatever were provided.

During the year, plans to the number of 76 were considered by the Public Health Committee. These related to drainage and sanitary conveniences, and were submitted, many of them, without the necessity of serving notices on the persons concerned.

During the year the systematic survey of the workplaces of the Borough has been completed by the inspection of those in an area bounded by Pentonville Road, Rosebery Avenue, Rosoman Street, Bowling Green Lane, and the Eastern Borough Boundary. This work was commenced in 1902, and has since formed part of the Workshop Inspector's duties. It has involved the primary inspection of about 750 factories, 1,160 workshops, and 470 workplaces, which form the bulk of those now on the Registers. These Registers now form a fairly complete record of the factories, workshops and workplaces in the Borough, and the numbers—2,059 workshops and workplaces and 828 factories—show the markedly industrial character of the Borough.

II. Bakehouses.

In the Section headed "Protection of the Food Supply," some reference has already been made to the subject of bakehouses. During the year, one above-ground bakehouse was closed and one opened, leaving the total number—21—the same as in 1907. Two underground bakehouses having been closed, there remain 38 in occupation. During the year 89 visits were paid by the inspectors, and 11 bakehouses were cleansed or repaired.

III. Home Work (including Outworkers).

A great part of the work in this connection is clerical, and involves the keeping of lists of out-workers and the forwarding of addresses of out-workers to other districts. The work is carried out by Mr. Collins, and takes up a considerable amount of time and entails a

large amount of labour, the number of names received and lists sent out being the second largest in London. For the numbers, see under "Out-workers' Lists."

In addition to the clerical work, the sanitary supervision of the home-workers' premises is imposed upon the Council, who are given also certain duties in connection with infectious diseases in these places. The bulk of this work is attended to by the women inspectors, and is summarized in the accompanying table:—

OUT-WORKERS.			
Number of out-workers' premises	{ visited	—	297
	{ re-visits... ..	—	32
" " out-workers' workshops inspected	...	48	
<i>(For particulars see Table 3).</i>			
" " home-workers premises inspected	...	104	
" " houses visited where homemaker had removed, wrong address given or work given up	...	145	
			297
HOME-WORKERS.			
<i>Particulars relating to work in 104 homes.</i>			
Work carried on in work-room	...	5	
" " living-room	...	44	
" " bed-room	...	4	
" " room used for both living and sleeping	...	51	
			104
Rooms found to be clean	...	64	
" " " in fair order	...	35	
" " " dirty	...	5	
			104
One room tenements	...	18	
Two " "	...	46	
Three " "	...	27	
Four " "	...	13	
			104
Number of persons engaged in home-work:—			
Men	...	11	
Widows or Spinsters	...	45	
Married Women	...	56	
			113
Nuisances abated:			
Rooms stripped and cleansed	...	1	
Floors and Furniture cleansed	...	3	
Absence of dustbin	...	2	
Defect to sanitary convenience	...	1	
			7

Only one case of infectious disease, viz., Scarlet Fever, occurred during the year in the homes of out-workers. The patient was

immediately removed to hospital and the premises disinfected, and it was not found necessary to make an order prohibiting the giving out of work to the premises. Apart from the above case, it may be mentioned that information was received during the year of three cases of infectious disease in the homes of out-workers resident in other Boroughs, but obtaining their work from Finsbury. In these cases it was considered sufficient to visit the premises and advise the occupier.

The following is a list of the occupations followed by the home-workers visited by the inspectors:—

Cardboard box and paper bag making	...	...	26
Tailoring	...	...	15
Artificial flower making	...	...	7
Tie, brace, and belt making	...	...	14
Blouse, shirt, or mantle making	...	...	8
Umbrella making	...	...	2
Ladies' and children's outfitting	...	...	10
Shoemaking	...	...	4
Brush drawing	...	...	7
Burnishing	...	...	3
Fur-lining	...	...	2
Various	...	...	6
Total	...	...	104

IV. Outworkers' Lists.

The number of lists received from employers during the year, in compliance with the requirements of the Factory and Workshop Act, numbered 306. These were sent by 166 employers, and contained 5,865 names and addresses of out-workers. The forwarding of these lists is called for at stated periods — on or before February 1st and August 1st—and of the 306, 178 were received at the proper time. In the Act (Section 107) it is provided that in the event of contravention of the Section relating to out-workers, liability to a penalty is incurred by the person making default. During 1908 proceedings were not instituted. "Reminder" post-cards were sent to all employers of out-workers in January and July, and as a result more lists were received at the statutory periods during 1908 than in any previous year.

The accompanying table contains further information with regard to out-workers, and refers to each of the last four years:—

Lists received from Employers.	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.	
	Number of Lists.	Number of Out-workers.	Number of Lists.	Number of Out-workers.	Number of Lists.	Number of Out-workers.	Number of Lists.	Number of Out-workers.
Jan. 1st to Feb. 1st ... } Due Feb. 1st	23	760	68	1744	47	1273	84	1803
Feb. 2nd to June 30th ... }	87	1605	56	1164	97	1770	70	1167
July 1st to Aug. 1st ... } Due Aug. 1st.	46	1297	33	934	86	1904	94	1703
Aug. 2nd to Dec. 31st ... }	59	1026	87	1911	65	1059	58	1192
	215	4688	244	5753	295	6006	306	5865
Lists received from other Local Authorities ...	90	488	76	449	116	835	108	956
Lists dispatched to other Local Authorities ...	841	4474	527	5297	476	5353	308	4503

Inspection, Registration, &c.			
WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES—			
Workshops and Workplaces on Register at end of 1907	...	...	1923
Workshops placed on Register during 1908	...	261	
Workplaces " " " " " "	...	35	
Total addition, 1908	...	296	
Workshops and Workplaces removed from Register, 1908	...	160	136
Total on Register end of 1908	...	...	2059
FACTORIES—			
Factories on Register at end of 1907	...	...	717
" placed on Register during 1908	...	128	
" removed from Register during 1908	...	17	111
" on Register at end of 1908	...	...	828
FACTORIES—Inspections 333			
Re-visits	...	805	1138
WORKSHOPS—Inspections 641			
Re-visits	...	1256	1897
WORKPLACES—Inspections 242			
Re-visits	...	243	485
Total Inspections	...	1216	
Total Re-visits	...	2304	3520
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATED—			
Personal	...	32	
Anonymous	...	17	
Home Office	...	28	
Per London County Council	...	2	79
Number verified	...	66	
" not verified	...	13	

HOME OFFICE CERTIFICATES, &c.—					
Notices received <i>re</i> existence of workshops (Sec. 127, Sub-Sec. 3)	...	...	...	165	
Complaint Notices (Sec. 5)	...	...	...	28	
Limewashing needed	...	...	...	4	
Sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	22	
Accumulation of refuse	...	...	...	1	
Water supply	...	...	...	1	
Insufficient ventilation	...	...	...	4	
			Total defaults, &c.	32	
Notices sent to Home Office Inspectors	...	...	...	86	
<i>Re</i> FACTORIES—					
No abstract of Act, &c.	...	...	...	18	
Domestic factories	...	...	...	4	
Limewashing needed	...	...	...	12	
Exits in case of fire	...	...	...	1	
Overcrowding	...	...	...	1	
Dangerous machinery	...	...	...	2	
Insufficient ventilation	...	...	...	4	
Complaints forwarded	...	...	...	3	
			Total defaults, &c.	45	
<i>Re</i> WORKSHOPS—					
No abstract of Act, &c.	...	...	...	37	
Lack of means for heating	...	...	...	10	
Domestic workshop	...	...	...	1	
			Total defaults, &c.	48	93

VI. Legal Action.

In connection with the work relating to factories, workshops, and workplaces, 501 intimation and 67 statutory notices have been served. The total number of summonses issued was 6. The results of the prosecutions may be tabulated as follows:—

Date.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Offence.	Result.
March 17	Geo. M. Macintosh 90-92, Banner Street, E.C.	Failing to amend a defective w.c. in a factory laundry at 90-92 Banner Street.	Fined £2 and £2 2s. costs.
March 17	Henry J. Tyler, 346, City Road, E.C.	Failing to provide a proper dust- bin at 7, Howard's Buildings, Central Street.	Dismissed, with £1 costs.
July 16	R. B. Pettitt, 7, River Steeet.	Failing to provide w.c. accom- modation for persons in his employ at the work-place, 7, River Street.	Fined £2 and 2s. costs.
Oct. 22...	William G. Brad- shaw, 112-115, Moorgate Sta- tion Chambers, E.C.	Failing to provide a w.c. for men employed at the workshop 27, Macclesfield Street.	Withdrawn. Work done and £2 5s. costs paid.
Oct. 23...	William E. Pike, 61, Tottenham Rd., Kingsland.	Reconstructing a drain at 88, Rosoman Street, without first deposing plans, &c.	Fined 10s. and 2s. costs.
Nov. 6...	John Sayer, 18, Acton Street, W.C.	Reconstructing a drain at 7, River Street, without first de- positing plans, &c.	Withdrawn. Plan supplied and £1 4s. costs paid.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

CLASS OF WORKS.	NUMBER OF PLACES.‡					Number of Inspections, 1908.	Number of		Number of Prosecutions, 1908.		
	On Register at end of 1907.	Added in 1908.	Removed in 1908.	On Register at end of 1908.			Written Intimations, 1908.	Notices, 1908.	Under Factory Act.	Under Public Health Act.	
				Premises.	Rooms.						
Factories ...	Factory Laundries ...	5	1	1	5	—	28	1	2	—	1
	Factory Bakehouses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Factories ...	712	127	16	823	—	1110	113	16	—	1
Workshops*	Workshop Laundries...	21	7	1	27	—	36	12	—	—	—
	Workshop Bakehouses	61	—	—	61	—	89	15	—	—	—
	Other Workshops ...	1902	289	159	2032	—	1861	320	42	—	2
Workplaces	Places where Food is prepared for Sale † ...	358	10	24	344	—	350	160	—	—	—
	Workplaces other than the above ...	Included in "other workshops."				—	485	55	4	—	2
§ Home-workers' premises ...		360	72	46	386	—	329	7	—	—	—
Total ...		3419	506	247	3678	—	4288	683	64	—	6

* The more important classes of workshop industry are set out in a separate Table. (See page 104).

† A Register is required by s. 131 in the case of Workshops only.

‡ Under this head are included the Kitchens of Hotels, Restaurants, Eating Houses of all sorts, Tripe, Fried Fish and Eel Shops, Ice Cream Premises, and other places where food is prepared.

§ Not being factories or workshops, domestic or otherwise, and in which the occupations carried on are limited to those specified in s. 107.

Number of notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (s. 108)	—
Number of cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises	1
Number of orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (s. 110)	—
Cases reported to H.M. Inspector:	
Failure to affix abstract	55
Replies as to action taken in cases notified by H.M. Inspector	28
Other matters	38
Number of underground bakehouses in use at the end of 1908	38
Certificates granted during the year (s. 101)	—

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	1138	132	2
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	1897	374	2
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises in- cluded in Part 3 of this Report.)	485	59	2
Total	3520	565	6

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:*</i> --				
Want of cleanliness	160	148	12	...
Want of ventilation	27	23	4	...
Overcrowding	6	5	1	...
Want of drainage of floors	3	3	...	...
Other nuisances	552	552	...	3
Sanitary (insufficient	34	34	...	2
accommodation (unsuitable or defective	243	243	...	1
(not separate for sexes	21	21	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101)	2	2	...	...
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)	76	...	76	...
Total	1124	1031	93	6

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

* 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Workshops and Workplaces on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Clocks and Watches	128
Jewellery	105
Cabinet-making, Polishing, &c.	81
Engravers, Chasers, and Embossers	69
Tailors and Clothiers	66
Underclothing, Blouses, Shirts, &c.	55
Leather Goods	50
Gold and Silversmiths... ..	49
Building Trades	46
Millinery	44
Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.	42
Hats and Caps	42
Provisions, Bacon, &c.	42
Other	1240
Total number on Register	2059

* For full Table of Trades, &c., see pages 104 and 105 of Report.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	55
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)	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	28
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	28
Other	38
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	38

F.—GENERAL SANITATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

THE CANAL AND CANAL BOATS.

The portion of the Canal situated within the Borough of Finsbury and known as the City Road Basin, is owned by the Regents Canal and Dock Company, and consists of a waterway of about $5\frac{3}{4}$ acres, a portion of which has a through communication to the River Thames on the one hand, and the Midlands on the other.

The major portion is a "*cul de sac*," with premises on either side occupied by various firms as factories, warehouses and wharves, with a few residential houses.

There are two wharves at which boats load offensive cargoes, viz. :—22, Graham Street and 26, Wharf Road. The former belongs to the Borough of Islington, and the latter to the Borough of Finsbury. The "Offensive Cargoes" consist of street sweepings and house refuse.

Complying with Section 3 of the Canal Boats Act, 1884, and the instruction of the Local Government Board dated 18th December, 1908, I have to report as follows :—

1. The Canal Boats have been inspected by Inspector W. H. Draper, the inspector for that portion of the Borough in which the Canal is situated. There is no special remuneration for this work, as the inspection of the canal boats is included in the duties of the District Sanitary Inspector.

2. The number of Canal Boats inspected during the year 1908 was 101 (11 being offensive cargo boats). There were 5 infringements of the Acts and Regulations, necessitating 5 complaint notes being sent to those responsible for the abatement of the same.

Description of Boat.	Number of Boats Inspected.	Number of Infringements.	Number of Complaint Notes
Offensive Cargo ...	11	—	—
Non-Offensive Cargo...	90	5	5
Total ...	101	5	5

3. Particulars of Infringements :—

- (a) REGISTRATION.—No infringements. This Local Authority has only power of inspection.
- (b) NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF MASTER.—No infringement.
- (c) CERTIFICATES.—One infringement.
- (d) MARKING.—No infringement.
- (e) OVERCROWDING.—No infringement.
- (f) SEPARATION OF THE SEXES.—No infringement.
- (g) CLEANLINESS.—No infringement.
- (h) VENTILATION.—One infringement.
- (i) PAINTING.—No infringement.
- (j) PROVISION OF WATER CASK.—No infringement.
- (k) REMOVAL OF BILGE WATER.—No infringement.
- (l) NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—No case notified as occurring among the occupants of the Canal Boats.
- (m) ADMITTANCE OF INSPECTOR. — Admittance to the Canal Boats has always been readily granted.

In addition to the above, the following defects have been met with and remedied :—Three deck heads leaky.

4. No legal proceedings have been necessary to secure compliance with the Acts and Regulations.

5. Any infringements not rectified within the time specified on the Complaint Note have always been complied with after a written communication to the owners.

The following table gives a comparison of the past seven years as regards the women and children employed on the Canal Boats visiting this District :—

Year.	Boats Inspected.	Persons found on Boats.			Totals.	Registered for.
		Men.	Women.	Children.*		
1902	116	189	78	78	345	365
1903	106	183	45	51	279	346
1904	101	179	47	59	285	344
1905	109	207	33	58	298	349
1906	101	217	28	29	274	327
1907	103	181	40	43	264	322
1908	101	267	18	36	321	353

* The term children should be understood to include only those at ages as stated in the Regulations—viz., under the age of twelve years. From this point of view the total number of persons found on the boats may exceed the number for which the boats are registered, and yet not infringe the Regulations.

6. No infectious disease has been notified or met with in the canal boats, therefore isolation has not been necessary.

7. Cleansing.—In no case has a canal boat been detained for the purpose of cleansing or disinfection.

Of the 101 boats inspected, it was found that 84 (including the whole of the offensive cargo boats) were occupied by men only. Among the 90 non-offensive cargo boats inspected, there were 17 occupied by women and children, and 1 by women only.

I have always found the occupants of the canal boats ready and willing to accede to any request which I have felt it my duty to make regarding cleanliness and good health.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The number of Public Elementary Schools in the Borough is 18 ("Provided," 13; "Non-Provided," 5), which afford accommodation for some 17,897 children.

The greater part of the work in connection with these schools and scholars is in the hands of the London County Council. Visits are, however, made from time to time by the Council's Medical Officer and the Sanitary Inspectors to make enquiries in connection with sanitation, infectious diseases, etc. The total number of visits made by the Inspectors in 1908 was 193.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS.—During the year the number of children excluded from school on account of notifiable infectious disease was 490, and for non-notifiable disease, 1,675. Certificates, to the number of 758, were received from the London County Council (Education Department) regarding these cases, which were distributed as follows:—

SCHOOLS.	NOTIFIABLE.			NON-NOTIFIABLE.				Total.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	All other.	
Albion Place ...	17	1	—	1	9	24	68	120
Amwell Street ...	4	1	—	16	4	24	30	79
Ann Street... ..	7	13	2	29	11	27	50	139
Baltic Street ...	8	—	—	21	—	3	19	51
Bath Street ...	53	28	4	56	9	5	103	258
Bowling Green Lane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Street ...	42	13	—	18	1	38	123	235
Chequer Street ...	40	5	—	51	2	3	85	186
Compton Street ...	38	5	—	13	39	33	133	261
Hugh Myddelton ...	65	18	—	12	10	61	70	236
Moreland Street ...	20	9	—	35	24	18	71	177
Risinghill Street ...	16	17	—	48	50	10	45	186
St. John Street ...	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	5
White Lion Street...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winchester Street...	32	16	—	53	—	10	48	159
St. Joseph, Bunhill Row ...	1	—	—	20	—	—	2	23
St. Luke, Old Street	9	1	—	—	1	6	25	42
St. Mark, Old Street	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.S. Peter and Paul, Rosoman Street...	3	—	—	4	—	—	1	8
Totals ...	356	128	6	377	160	265	873	2165

BLACK SMOKE NUISANCES.

The number of smoke observations made by the inspectors during 1908 was 76. In 19 cases the emission of black smoke lasted three minutes or more, and in respect of these the action noted in the accompanying table was taken. In the remaining 57 the emissions were not considered sufficiently serious to justify the taking of action :—

No.	Premises.	Date.	Duration in Minutes of Black Smoke.	Action taken.
1	56, Compton Street	Jan. 20	3	Cautioned.
2	Star Works, Bunhill Row ...	Jan. 30	3	Cautioned.
3	Leysian Mission Buildings ...	Jan. 30	6	Notices served.
4	L.C.C. School, White Lion Street	Feb. 3	9	Cautioned.
5	61, Old Street	Feb. 25	3	Cautioned.
6	Star Works, Bunhill Row ...	Mch. 2	5	Cautioned.
7	City & Guilds Technical College	Mch. 2	4	Notices served.
8	Westmoreland Mills, 7-11, Lamb's Passage	Mch. 18	6	Notices served.
9	121, Bunhill Row	Mch. 18	9	Notices served.
10	Clerkenwell Flatting Mills ...	Apr. 15	6	Notices served.
11	Cannon Brewery	May 28	4	Notices served.
12	G. N. Railway, Farringdon Street	June 3	9	Notices served.
13	365, St. John Street	June 15	5	Notices served.
14	Cannon Brewery	June 22	6	Cautioned.
15	City Cold Air Stores	Aug. 11	46	Letter sent to City M.O.H.
16	1A, Penton Street	Sept. 18	3½	Cautioned.
17	Haskins' Factory, Memel Street	Oct. 5	4	Cautioned.
18	The City Dressing Co., Ltd. ...	Oct. 8	12	Notices served.
19	H. Howell & Co., Ltd., 180, Old Street	Oct. 29	7	Notices served.

Two "information certificates" were received during the year, one from the Coal Smoke Abatement Society and one from the Public Control Department of the London County Council.

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

During 1908 the arrangement entered into with the Holborn Board of Guardians to provide for the cleansing of applicants under the above Act was adhered to. Applications were received from 13 persons, and 9 were cleansed at the Casual Wards in Gray's Inn Lane. The total cost to the Borough was £2 14s. 0d.

THE MORTUARIES.

The returns for the public mortuaries—that at Warwick Place in the Eastern Division of the Borough, and that at 47, Northampton Road, in the Western Division—are contained in the following table:—

	Northampton Road Mortuary.	Warwick Place Mortuary.	Total.
Inquest cases	95	66	161
Infectious diseases	7	7	14
Bodies deposited by Borough Orders ...	18	4	22
Bodies brought for convenience of relatives, &c.	64	107	171
TOTAL	184	184	368

In addition to the inquests mentioned above as having been held at the Borough Mortuaries, 113 have been held elsewhere upon the bodies of Finsbury persons. The total number of inquests was, therefore, 274. The verdicts have been given in dealing with accident and suicide as causes of death (Page 59).

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER SUPPLY OF TENEMENT HOUSES.—At the beginning of 1908 the following Section (78) of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, came into force:—"For the purposes of Section 48 (Provisions as to house 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 (A) come into operation until the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eight; or (B) apply where the only storey or storeys on which a proper and sufficient supply of water is not provided is or are a storey or storeys (i) constructed at a height exceeding that to which the Metropolitan Water Board may, for the time being, be required to furnish a supply of water for domestic purposes, and (ii) to which a supply of water for such purposes is not, at the passing of this Act, being furnished by the said Board by agreement: Provided also that this Section shall not apply to any tenement house in respect of which it can be shown that any such provision for the supply of water as aforesaid is not reasonably necessary."

A complete survey of his district was undertaken by each inspector for the discovery of tenement houses in which an additional supply, on one or more storeys, was considered reasonably necessary. Prior to the service of notice calling for the supply, a visit was made by the Medical Officer and the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and, as a result, 145 notices issued. Instructions have been given that from time to time additional notices shall be served in each district.

Of those issued, 107 had been complied with by December 31st, 1908. In the majority of these the only source of supply was situated in the yard of the tenement, and the notice has called for the introduction of a supply as near as possible to the middle storey.

During 1908 it was not, on any occasion, found necessary to take proceedings to enforce compliance with a notice.

RECEPTION HOUSE.—During the year the only reception house in use was that at 47, Northampton Road, where accommodation was provided for 2 families (9 persons in all) while their homes were undergoing disinfection.

REMOVAL OF DUST, &c.—The Wharf and Cleansing Department, under the superintendence of Mr. Arthur May, attend to the collection and destruction of refuse and street cleansing. The system of collection adopted is weekly removal from all houses in the Borough. In model dwellings, and in some of the main thoroughfares, removal is undertaken more frequently—bi-weekly, or even daily. Dust-bins and other receptacles are inspected by the sanitary inspectors at all houses visited. Complaints—verbal or written—with regard to non-removal are occasionally received at the Public Health Department, and are referred to the Cleansing Department for attention. In 1908 the number of verbal complaints was 44.

For the collection of offensive refuse from fish shops, etc., special bins are provided by the Borough Council, a deposit of 8s. being required for each. This sum is returned when the use of the bin is discontinued, a sum of one or two shillings, according to quantity, being charged for removal. A specially constructed van is used for collecting such refuse. The quantity collected in 1908 was 8,160 bins.

Refuse destruction till March was carried out at two destructors—one at Phoenix Wharf, Blackfriars, the other at Wharf Road, City Road. After March, the only destructor in use was that at Wharf Road, house refuse being disposed of from Bull Stairs' Wharf, by barge.

The amount collected and destroyed during the year was:—House refuse, 14,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ -loads; and trade refuse, 2,085 $\frac{1}{2}$ -loads. The total weight was 20,474 tons; the cost of collection was £5,204, and of destruction, £2,976.

DRAINAGE PLANS.—During 1908, 179 sets of plans were dealt with by the Public Health Committee. These concerned drainage matters, or referred to the provision of new, or alterations to old, water closets.

Of the plans submitted, 29 related to combined systems of drainage, and involved 84 premises.

The carrying out of works under plans passed by the Council is supervised by the sanitary inspectors in the case of old buildings, when repairs and reconstructions are being done. In new buildings, supervision extends to the construction of water closets and soil pipes. The Borough Surveyor (Mr. P. G. Killick) supervises the drainage of such buildings, advising and co-operating with the Health Department in all matters affecting drainage generally.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following table summarises the work done during the year by the Sanitary Inspectors. The staff throughout the year, remained the same as at the end of 1907, and consisted of:—A Chief Sanitary Inspector, six District Sanitary Inspectors, a special Meat Inspector, a Factory and Workshop Inspector, two Women Sanitary Inspectors, and three clerks. All these devote the whole of their time to the work of the Department.

The Borough is divided into six districts, and an inspector placed in charge of each. Each district inspector carries out all the ordinary duties of a sanitary inspector, including the taking of samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Canal Boats inspection is carried out by the inspector (Draper) in whose district the Canal lies.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector exercises a general supervision over the work of the staff. The duties of the special Meat Inspector and of the Factory and Workshop Inspector have already been noted.

The work of the two Women Inspectors is tabulated on Page 133.

WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

	Inspector Davis.	Inspector Longden.	Inspector Norman.	Inspector Matson.	Inspector Draper.	Inspector Jackson.	Total.
Houses damp, dirty or dilapidated remedied	117	104	134	107	142	128	732
Doors, windows, floors, ceilings, sash cords, &c., repaired...	32	21	38	140	83	22	336
Overcrowding cases abated in other than registered houses	5	7	18	5	8	21	64
Illegal occupations of underground rooms	—	2	1	—	5	3	11
Water-closet defects remedied	232	306	378	196	260	218	1590
Water-closets erected	133	20	28	29	5	10	225
Urinal defects remedied	12	2	10	7	8	5	44
Urinals erected	7	—	3	1	—	1	12
Soil pipe and ventilating shaft defects remedied	6	4	3	6	1	12	32
Soil pipe and ventilating shafts erected	20	6	13	6	7	4	56
Yard defects remedied	74	40	120	136	108	66	544
Waste pipe defects remedied	11	6	37	26	18	11	109
Waste pipes, sinks and lavatories erected	63	5	12	4	9	6	99
Water cistern defects remedied	30	5	21	24	3	11	94
Rubbish, manure, &c., accumulations removed	39	6	13	31	18	19	126
Dung or dust receptacles repaired or renewed	39	34	95	37	42	72	319
Drains relaid or amended	47	22	53	33	39	62	256
Drains cleared	27	24	45	15	20	23	154
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed	38	8	53	16	17	9	141
Water supply to houses re-instated	3	1	4	1	2	4	15
Roofs and gutters repaired	21	27	86	42	59	26	261
Area defects remedied	5	15	21	49	8	11	109
Washhouse defects remedied	14	25	121	62	86	41	349
Bakehouses cleansed or repaired	2	4	1	1	2	1	11
Animal nuisances abated	5	1	2	—	1	6	15
Basement defects remedied... ..	6	20	8	33	24	2	93
Stables cleansed or repaired	3	—	5	—	3	2	13
Water supply laid on to upper storeys of house	2	24	46	16	34	24	146
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	55	4	6	16	16	10	107
Restaurants cleansed or repaired	94	16	15	3	17	15	160
Smoke observations... ..	11	23	8	16	10	8	76
Overcrowding cases abated in registered houses	6	16	17	3	3	16	61
Registrd. houses cleansed throughout	85	195	226	194	149	300	1149
Registered houses — Intimation Notices served	85	200	230	194	149	319	1177
Registered houses — Statutory Notices served	54	36	95	60	20	110	375
First visits on complaint, &c.	1092	1420	1565	1234	1715	1921	8947
Re-visits	3669	5085	5014	4773	4516	4300	27357
Intimation Notices served	400	459	686	306	388	557	2796
Statutory Notices served	58	40	71	41	65	82	357
Infectious disease investigations	110	210	270	183	88	285	1146
House inspections	196	273	269	335	179	268	1520
House to house inspections	49	99	119	67	114	87	535
Canal boats inspected	—	—	—	—	101	—	101

WORK OF LADY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Summary.	Mrs. Greenwood.	Miss Jones.
FIRST VISITS :		
<i>re</i> Births	884	101
<i>re</i> Infant deaths	192	74
<i>re</i> Outworkers (home)	163	100
<i>re</i> Workshops	21	3
<i>re</i> Sundries (Puerperal fever, complaints, etc.)	363	246
VISITS :		
<i>re</i> Depôt children	—	830
REVISITS :		
<i>re</i> Births	942	21
<i>re</i> Infant deaths	92	6
<i>re</i> Outworkers	32	—
<i>re</i> Workshops	6	—
Intimation Notices served :—		
Dirty floors and bedding	17	—
Dirty and defective sanitary conveniences...	11	—
Rooms stripped and cleansed	6	—
Houses dirty and dilapidated	4	—
Rooms overcrowded	6	—
Yards and basements dirty	5	—
Washhouses, dirty	4	—
Absence of dustbin	4	—
Other Nuisances	4	—
Nuisances referred to District Inspectors :—		
Sanitary conveniences and drains defective	14	—
Rooms overcrowded	5	—
Defective roofs	3	—
Yards unpaved and dirty	4	—
Dirty and dilapidated houses	2	—
Other nuisances	5	—

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

During the year 21 summonses were issued under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Metropolis Local Management Acts, 3 under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, and 28 under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

The details regarding these cases may be tabulated as follows :—

**Legal Proceedings under the Public Health
(London) Act, 1891, and the Metropolis
Local Management Act.**

Date.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Offence.	Result.
Jan. 21st	Moriarty, E. P., 4, Cold-bath Square	Failing to provide a water-closet at 14, Vineyard Gardens.	Fined £4 and 2s. costs.
Mar. 3rd	Wintersgill, Thos., 432, Moorgate Station Chambers	Failing to provide proper water supply to water-closet at 2, Vernon Square.	Fined £5 and 2s. costs.
" 17th	Tyler, H. J. 346, City Road	Failing to provide a proper dustbin at 7, Howard's Buildings, Central Street.	Dismissed, with £1 costs.
" "	Mackintosh, George, 90-2, Banner Street	Failing to amend a defective water-closet in a factory laundry at 90-2, Banner Street.	Fined £2 and £2 2s. costs.
" 20th	Goldstein, Abraham, 65, Beaumont Square, Mile End	Failing to provide a water supply to water-closet at 24, Northampton Road.	Fined £3 and 2s. costs.
May 26th	Barker, Lavinia, 33, Gloucester Road, Edmonton	Failing to provide proper water supply to water-closet at 12, Great Arthur Street.	Fined £5.
July 16th	Pettitt, R. B., 7, River Street	Failing to provide water-closet accommodation for persons in his employ at the work-place, 7, River Street.	Fined £2 and 2s. costs.
" 17th	Halley, H. W., 345, Hackney Road	Failing to cleanse the lodging house 40, Margaret Street.	Summons withdrawn; paid £1 3s. costs.
" 28th	Ball, George, Chapel End, St. John's Farm, Walthamstow	Failing to remove obnoxious refuse within the time allowed by the L.C.C. bye-laws.	Fined 10s. and 2s. costs.
" 31st	Clark, Joseph, 4, Hapcott Road, Victoria Park	Failing to remove obnoxious refuse within the time allowed by the L.C.C. bye-laws.	Fined £2 and 2s. costs.
Oct. 2nd	Edmonds, Charles, 9, Lollard Street, Kennington	Failing to cleanse the lodging house at 70, St. Helena Street.	Fined £1 and 10s. 6d. costs.
" 22nd	Taylor, Henry, 50, Byre Road, Lewisham	Reconstructing a drain at the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute, Leonard Street, E.C., without first depositing plans, &c.	Summons withdrawn on payment of £2 5s. costs.
" 22nd	Bradshaw, Wm. G., 112—115, Moorgate Station Chambers, E.C.	Failing to provide a water-closet at 27, Macclesfield Street.	Summons withdrawn on payment of £2 5s. costs.

Date.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Offence.	Result.
Oct. 23rd	Geen, P. & G., 57, Waterloo Road, S.E.	Failing to provide two water-closets with proper water supply at 40, Risinghill Street.	Fined £2 and 2s. costs.
"	Pike, William E., 61, Tottenham Road, Kingsland	Re-constructing a drain at 88, Rosoman Street, without first depositing plans, &c.	Fined 10s. and 2s. costs.
Nov. 6th	Sayer, John, 18, Acton Street	Re-constructing a drain at 7, River Street, without first depositing plans, &c.	Withdrawn on payment of £1 4s. costs.
" 13th	Munday, Abraham, 137, Victoria Park Road	Failing to alter and amend defective water-closet at 53, Warren Street.	Fined £5 and 2s. costs.
" 20th	Genge, Thomas, 14, Buckingham Road, Dalston	Failing to alter and amend defective drain at 93, Rosoman Street.	Fined £5 and costs.
" 27th	Hutton, A. J., 158, Lordship Road, Stoke Newington	Failing to alter and amend defective water-closet at 19, Warren Street.	Fined £5 and 2s. costs.
Dec. 22nd	Lipton, Ld., City Road	Making an addition to a drain in City Road without first depositing plans, &c.	Fined £1 and £3 3s. costs.
"	Lipton, Ld., City Road	Making an addition to a drain in Bath Street without first depositing plans, &c.	Fined £1.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Jan. 21st	Lewis, Thomas, 44, Margaret Street	For selling butter adulterated with 87 per cent. of foreign fat.	Fined £10 and 14s. 6d. costs.
"	Welch, Harry, 90, Rhodes Street, Holloway	For selling milk from which 84·3 per cent. of its cream had been abstracted.	Dismissed.
Mar. 9th	Rees, Evan, 85, Barbican	For selling milk adulterated with 13·7 per cent. of added water.	Fined £10. (This conviction was quashed on appeal to the High Court.)
April 29th	Richards, John, White Conduit Street	For selling milk adulterated with 23·9 per cent. of added water.	Withdrawn; warranty proved.
"	Bott, John, Ashbourne Station, Derbyshire	For supplying false warranty to J. Richards, as above.	Ordered to pay 14s. 6d. costs.
"	Jones, Richard, 18, Upper Ashby Street	For selling milk adulterated with 4·4 per cent. of added water.	Ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs.
" 30th	Morris, Richard, 40, Goswell Road	For selling butter adulterated with 23·9 per cent. of added water.	Withdrawn; warranty proved.

Date.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Offence.	Result.
April 30th	Jones, Richard, 18, Upper Ashby Street	For selling milk adulterated with 3.5 per cent. of added water.	Fined £2 and £1 3s. costs.
May 19th	Evans, Evan, 2, Garnault Place	For selling butter adulterated with 84 per cent. of foreign fat.	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
"	Evans, Evan, 2, Garnault Place	For selling margarine in an unstamped wrapper.	Withdrawn; paid 2s. costs.
" 26th	Williams, A. 79, Central Street	For selling milk adulterated with 5 per cent. of added water.	Dismissed; £3 3s. costs against Council.
June 9th	Roberts, Harry, 209, Whitecross Street	For selling milk from which 8 per cent. of its cream had been abstracted.	Ordered to pay £2 costs.
"	Frutti, Guiseppe, 72, City Road,	For selling milk from which 23 per cent. of its cream had been abstracted.	Fined £3
July 10th	Jones, John 39, Exmouth Street	For selling butter adulterated with 8 per cent. of foreign fat.	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
"	Thomas, E. H., 24, Collier Street	For selling butter adulterated with 56 per cent. of foreign fat.	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
"	Steel, Walter, 144, King's Cross Road	For selling coffee adulterated with 70 per cent. of chicory.	Ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs.
"	Sharpe, A. E., 17, Copenhagen Street	For selling milk adulterated with 15.8 per cent. of added water.	Fined £2 and 2s. costs.
" 23rd	Liberato, Savino, 81, Whitecross Street	For selling milk from which 14.6 per cent. of its cream had been abstracted.	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
"	Shelton, Wm., 33, Hall Street	For selling milk from which 6.6 per cent. of its cream had been abstracted.	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Sept. 8th	Thomas, E. H., 24, Collier Street	For selling butter adulterated with 13 per cent. of foreign fat.	Fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Oct. 2nd	Johnson, John, 170, Sandringham Road	For selling milk from which 95.6 per cent. of its cream had been abstracted.	Fined £1 and £1 3s. costs.
" 23rd	Griffith, Edw., 20, Compton Street	For selling milk from which 10 per cent. of its cream had been abstracted.	Fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
Nov. 6th	Steel, Walter, 144, King's Cross Road,	For selling coffee adulterated with 70 per cent. of chicory.	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
" 24th	Feltham, Douglas (trading as the Tee-to-Tum Tea Co.), 106, St. John's Road, Hoxton	For selling as Demerara sugar sugar-crystals coloured with an organic dye, at 122, Whitecross Street.	Ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs.
"	Robinson, Isaac W., 17, Sidney Street	For selling butter adulterated with 74 per cent. of foreign fat.	Fined £3.

Date.	Name and address of Defendant.	Offence.	Result.
Nov. 24th	Robinson, Isaac W. 17, Sidney Street	For selling mustard adulterated with 25 per cent. of starch.	Fined £3.
„ 27th	Hale, Henry, 11, Exmouth Street	For selling as Demerara sugar sugar-crystals coloured with an organic dye.	Dismissed ; with £4 4s. costs against Council.
Dec. 22nd	Rowlands, David, 7, Compton Street	For selling milk from which 18 per cent. of its cream had been abstracted.	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.

**London County Council (General Powers)
Act, 1902.**

Jan. 21st	Welsh, Harry, 90, Rhodes Road, Holloway	For selling ice cream from a barrow on which the name and address of the manufacturer was not legibly inscribed.	Fined 5s. and 2s. costs.
Oct. 2nd	Flockhard, Wm., 82, Moreland Street	Ditto	Ordered to pay 2s. costs.
„ 22nd	Profetti, Ferdinando, 75, Gee Street	Ditto	Fined 5s. and 2s. costs.

Date	Name and address of donor	Amount	Remarks
1892	The Hon. Mr. Justice	£100	For the purchase of books
1893	The Hon. Mr. Justice	£100	For the purchase of books
1894	The Hon. Mr. Justice	£100	For the purchase of books
1895	The Hon. Mr. Justice	£100	For the purchase of books
1896	The Hon. Mr. Justice	£100	For the purchase of books
1897	The Hon. Mr. Justice	£100	For the purchase of books
1898	The Hon. Mr. Justice	£100	For the purchase of books

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902.

Date	Name and address of donor	Amount	Remarks
1899	The Hon. Mr. Justice	£100	For the purchase of books
1900	The Hon. Mr. Justice	£100	For the purchase of books
1901	The Hon. Mr. Justice	£100	For the purchase of books
1902	The Hon. Mr. Justice	£100	For the purchase of books
1903	The Hon. Mr. Justice	£100	For the purchase of books
1904	The Hon. Mr. Justice	£100	For the purchase of books
1905	The Hon. Mr. Justice	£100	For the purchase of books



LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD AND OTHER TABLES.

Year	Population	Area	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt	Assets	Miscellaneous
1881	1,200	100	100	100	100	100	100
1882	1,300	110	110	110	110	110	110
1883	1,400	120	120	120	120	120	120
1884	1,500	130	130	130	130	130	130
1885	1,600	140	140	140	140	140	140
1886	1,700	150	150	150	150	150	150
1887	1,800	160	160	160	160	160	160
1888	1,900	170	170	170	170	170	170
1889	2,000	180	180	180	180	180	180
1890	2,100	190	190	190	190	190	190
1891	2,200	200	200	200	200	200	200
1892	2,300	210	210	210	210	210	210
1893	2,400	220	220	220	220	220	220
1894	2,500	230	230	230	230	230	230
1895	2,600	240	240	240	240	240	240
1896	2,700	250	250	250	250	250	250
1897	2,800	260	260	260	260	260	260
1898	2,900	270	270	270	270	270	270
1899	3,000	280	280	280	280	280	280
1900	3,100	290	290	290	290	290	290
1901	3,200	300	300	300	300	300	300
1902	3,300	310	310	310	310	310	310
1903	3,400	320	320	320	320	320	320
1904	3,500	330	330	330	330	330	330
1905	3,600	340	340	340	340	340	340
1906	3,700	350	350	350	350	350	350
1907	3,800	360	360	360	360	360	360
1908	3,900	370	370	370	370	370	370
1909	4,000	380	380	380	380	380	380
1910	4,100	390	390	390	390	390	390
1911	4,200	400	400	400	400	400	400
1912	4,300	410	410	410	410	410	410
1913	4,400	420	420	420	420	420	420
1914	4,500	430	430	430	430	430	430
1915	4,600	440	440	440	440	440	440
1916	4,700	450	450	450	450	450	450
1917	4,800	460	460	460	460	460	460
1918	4,900	470	470	470	470	470	470
1919	5,000	480	480	480	480	480	480
1920	5,100	490	490	490	490	490	490
1921	5,200	500	500	500	500	500	500
1922	5,300	510	510	510	510	510	510
1923	5,400	520	520	520	520	520	520
1924	5,500	530	530	530	530	530	530
1925	5,600	540	540	540	540	540	540
1926	5,700	550	550	550	550	550	550
1927	5,800	560	560	560	560	560	560
1928	5,900	570	570	570	570	570	570
1929	6,000	580	580	580	580	580	580
1930	6,100	590	590	590	590	590	590
1931	6,200	600	600	600	600	600	600
1932	6,300	610	610	610	610	610	610
1933	6,400	620	620	620	620	620	620
1934	6,500	630	630	630	630	630	630
1935	6,600	640	640	640	640	640	640
1936	6,700	650	650	650	650	650	650
1937	6,800	660	660	660	660	660	660
1938	6,900	670	670	670	670	670	670
1939	7,000	680	680	680	680	680	680
1940	7,100	690	690	690	690	690	690
1941	7,200	700	700	700	700	700	700
1942	7,300	710	710	710	710	710	710
1943	7,400	720	720	720	720	720	720
1944	7,500	730	730	730	730	730	730
1945	7,600	740	740	740	740	740	740
1946	7,700	750	750	750	750	750	750
1947	7,800	760	760	760	760	760	760
1948	7,900	770	770	770	770	770	770
1949	8,000	780	780	780	780	780	780
1950	8,100	790	790	790	790	790	790
1951	8,200	800	800	800	800	800	800
1952	8,300	810	810	810	810	810	810
1953	8,400	820	820	820	820	820	820
1954	8,500	830	830	830	830	830	830
1955	8,600	840	840	840	840	840	840
1956	8,700	850	850	850	850	850	850
1957	8,800	860	860	860	860	860	860
1958	8,900	870	870	870	870	870	870
1959	9,000	880	880	880	880	880	880
1960	9,100	890	890	890	890	890	890
1961	9,200	900	900	900	900	900	900
1962	9,300	910	910	910	910	910	910
1963	9,400	920	920	920	920	920	920
1964	9,500	930	930	930	930	930	930
1965	9,600	940	940	940	940	940	940
1966	9,700	950	950	950	950	950	950
1967	9,800	960	960	960	960	960	960
1968	9,900	970	970	970	970	970	970
1969	10,000	980	980	980	980	980	980
1970	10,100	990	990	990	990	990	990
1971	10,200	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1972	10,300	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010
1973	10,400	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020
1974	10,500	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030
1975	10,600	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1976	10,700	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
1977	10,800	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060
1978	10,900	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070
1979	11,000	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080
1980	11,100	1,090	1,090	1,090	1,090	1,090	1,090
1981	11,200	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
1982	11,300	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110
1983	11,400	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120
1984	11,500	1,130	1,130	1,130	1,130	1,130	1,130
1985	11,600	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140
1986	11,700	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150
1987	11,800	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160
1988	11,900	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,170
1989	12,000	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180
1990	12,100	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,190
1991	12,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
1992	12,300	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210
1993	12,400	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220
1994	12,500	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230
1995	12,600	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240
1996	12,700	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
1997	12,800	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260
1998	12,900	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270
1999	13,000	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280
2000	13,100	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290	1,290
2001	13,200	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
2002	13,300	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310
2003	13,400	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320
2004	13,500	1,330	1,330	1,330	1,330	1,330	1,330
2005	13,600	1,340	1,340	1,340	1,340	1,340	1,340
2006	13,700	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350
2007	13,800	1,360	1,360	1,360	1,360	1,360	1,360
2008	13,900	1,370	1,370	1,370	1,370	1,370	1,370
2009	14,000	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380
2010	14,100	1,390	1,390	1,390	1,390	1,390	1,390
2011	14,200	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
2012	14,300	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,410
2013	14,400	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420
2014	14,500	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430
2015	14,600	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440
2016	14,700	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450
2017	14,800	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,460
2018	14,900	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,470
2019	15,000	1,480	1,480	1,480	1,480	1,480	1,480
2020	15,100	1,490	1,490	1,490	1,49		

TABLE I.
Name of District—METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FINSBURY.
FOR WHOLE DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Deaths of non-residents registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES NETT.	
		Number.†	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1901	101,463	3,792	37'3	461	121'6	1,318	13'0	33	29	880	2,169	21'4
1902	100,487	3,624	36'0	558	153'9	1,411	14'0	40	35	907	2,283	22'7
1903	100,487	3,664	36'4	503	137'3	1,169	11'6	43	46	870	1,993	19'8
1904	98,958	3,603	36'4	522	144'9	1,174	11'9	59	55	965	2,084	21'1
1905	98,207	3,398	34'6	429	126'2	1,014	10'3	38	45	886	1,855	18'9
1906	97,466	3,464	35'5	474	136'8	1,032	10'6	37	32	1,020	2,020	20'7
1907	96,732	3,361	34'7	368	109'4	912	9'4	54	49	911	1,774	18'3
1908	96,007	3,474	36'2	400	115'1	931	9'7	64	55	891	1,767	18'4

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

† The numbers in this column include births at City of London Lying-in Hospital, not belonging to Finsbury (see p. 8).

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. 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 illness, and dying there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of illness and have died elsewhere.

Area of District in acres
(exclusively of area
covered by water.) } 589

Total population at all ages 101,463
Number of inhabited houses, 9,820
Average number of persons per house, 10'9.

} At Census of 1901

TABLE II.

Borough of Finsbury.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1—THE BOROUGH.				2—NORTH CLERKENWELL.				3—SOUTH CLERKENWELL.				4—ST. LUKE.				5—ST. SEPULCHRE.			
	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.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	<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>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
1901 ...	101,463	3,792	2,161	461	35,028	1,059	699	158	28,676	888	583	124	36,116	1,808	848	173	1,643	37	31	6
1902 ...	100,487	3,624	2,283	558	34,691	1,056	783	183	28,400	881	593	152	37,769	1,649	873	217	1,627	38	34	6
1903 ...	100,487	3,664	1,993	503	34,691	1,060	667	163	28,400	879	519	125	35,769	1,692	776	210	1,627	33	31	5
1904 ...	98,958	3,603	2,084	522	34,163	1,078	743	191	27,968	832	529	123	35,225	1,660	775	206	1,602	33	37	2
1905 ...	98,207	3,398	1,855	429	33,904	985	629	146	27,756	805	481	98	34,957	1,587	705	178	1,590	21	40	7
1906 ...	97,466	3,464	2,020	474	33,648	1,032	764	183	27,547	828	513	116	34,693	1,565	704	166	1,578	39	39	9
1907 ...	96,732	3,361	1,774	368	33,395	1,000	585	119	27,340	756	450	105	34,431	1,581	700	136	1,566	24	39	8
1908 ...	1—THE BOROUGH.				CLERKENWELL.				4—ST. LUKE.				5—ST. SEPULCHRE.							
	96,007	3,474	1,767	400	60,280 | 1,766 | 1,104 | 236				34,173 | 1,679 | 647 | 163				1,554 | 29 | 16 | 1							

- NOTES—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table are areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, *i.e.*, registration sub-districts. Block 1 is used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities.
- (b) Deaths of residents occurring beyond the district are included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered 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 are allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of the deceased.
- (d) The Sub-registration districts of North and South Clerkenwell were united in April, 1908.

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality.			No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.			Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Clerkenwell	St. Luke	St. Sepulchre	Clerkenwell	St. Luke	St. Sepulchre	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.							
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	130	4	64	52	6	4	—	85	45	—	83	44	—	127
Erysipelas	90	2	2	14	7	62	3	65	25	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	387	4	104	241	28	9	1	239	147	1	235	142	1	378
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	41	—	2	13	4	22	—	22	19	—	19	19	—	38
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	1	—	2	1	—	3
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	654	11	173	320	46	100	4	416	237	1	340	206	1	547

TABLE IV.

CAUSES AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Cause of Death,	Deaths in District at Subjoined Ages.							Deaths in Localities.			Deaths in Public Institutions in the District, whether Residents or Non-Residents.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Clerkenwell.	St. Luke.	St. Sepulchre.	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	38	10	26	2	—	—	—	20	18	—	—
Scarlet Fever	12	—	9	3	—	—	—	8	4	—	—
Whooping Cough	22	7	13	2	—	—	—	17	4	1	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	16	—	12	4	—	—	—	9	7	—	—
Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fevers { Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Enteric	12	—	—	—	1	11	—	7	5	—	—
{ Continued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza	17	1	—	1	—	5	10	13	4	—	—
Diarrhœa	61	39	13	1	—	1	7	38	23	—	—
Enteritis	65	41	14	4	—	2	4	39	26	—	—
Puerperal Fever	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Septic Diseases	12	1	1	1	1	6	2	9	3	—	2
Phthisis	221	4	12	4	25	161	15	151	70	—	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases	39	15	15	8	1	—	—	28	10	1	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	87	—	1	—	1	52	33	55	31	1	8
Bronchitis	203	21	16	—	—	66	100	111	88	4	1
Pneumonia	174	50	49	4	1	51	19	104	68	2	2
Pleurisy... ..	10	—	1	1	—	5	3	7	3	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	30	2	2	1	1	14	10	19	11	—	—
Alcoholism	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	6	4	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	21	—	—	—	—	19	2	16	5	—	—
Premature Birth	62	62	—	—	—	—	—	36	26	—	13
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	1	—	2
Heart Disease	86	—	1	9	3	44	29	54	32	—	5
Other Diseases of Circulatory System... ..	28	—	1	—	1	17	9	20	7	1	—
Accidents	76	2	9	9	3	36	17	46	30	—	3
Suicides... ..	18	—	—	—	2	14	2	14	4	—	4
Nervous and Cerebral Diseases	82	1	1	1	1	54	24	47	34	1	6
Senility	69	—	—	—	—	1	68	38	28	3	3
Overlain in Bed	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	15	13	—	—
Convulsions	23	18	5	—	—	—	—	14	9	—	—
Developmental Disease	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	15	13	—	—
Diseases of Stomach	5	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	3	—	1
Inflammation and Softening of Brain	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	1	—	—
Meningitis	21	12	8	1	—	—	—	15	6	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	43	—	1	1	1	28	12	24	18	1	2
Intestinal Obstruction... ..	17	2	—	3	2	5	5	11	5	1	1
Tumours and other Diseases of Female Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marasmus	29	28	1	—	—	—	—	19	10	—	1
All Other Causes	91	28	5	6	8	27	17	69	22	—	5
All Causes	1767	400	216	66	54	640	391	1104	647	16	64

SHOWING THE STATE OF PAUPERISM IN THE HOLBORN UNION (INCLUDING FINSBURY) DURING
THE YEAR 1908.

Quarters.	Average number Relieved during each week.							Finsbury Death Rates.
	Indoor Paupers, Adults and Children.	Out-door Paupers.		Totals.	Totals corres- ponding periods. 1907.	Vagrants Relieved.	Children Boarded Out.	
		Adults.	Children under 16.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1st Quarter ...	4,073	1,239	676	5,988	6,444	67	62	22·4
2nd ,, ...	3,810	1,204	619	5,633	5,865	61	59	16·0
3rd ,, ...	3,651	1,188	588	5,427	5,684	58	53	18·0
4th ,, ...	3,868	1,183	643	5,694	5,987	61	48	18·8
Totals ...	15,402	4,814	2,526	22,742	23,980	247	222	
Weekly averages during the year	3,850	1,203	631	5,685	5,995	62	55	18·8

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR, 1908.

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 1 Year
Common Infectious Diseases—																	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	3	1	...	10
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria: Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	7
Diarrhoeal Diseases—																	
Diarrhoea, all forms ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	3	6	8	12	5	5	7	5	1	3	3	59
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	4	3	2	4	1	...	1	...	21
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth	39	7	9	3	58	2	1	1	62
Congenital Defects	9	1	...	2	12	1	1	14
Injury at Birth	2	2	2

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Want of Breast-milk (Starvation) Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	9	2	1	2	14	4	4	5	5	3	3	1	2	1	42
Tuberculous Diseases—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	9
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	5
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	1	2	...	1	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	12
Convulsions	2	...	2	1	5	3	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	3	...	...	18
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	2	1	3	2	3	2	...	4	...	...	1	4	...	2	21
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	1	...	2	...	3	6	3	4	2	4	5	2	4	4	4	9	50
Suffocation, overlaying... ..	2	2	3	4	11	2	7	4	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	29
Other Causes	3	1	1	1	6	5	2	2	2	3	...	2	1	1	1	2	27
All Causes (Certified) ...	68	15	21	15	119	34	32	35	34	29	21	23	20	22	13	18	400

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Population, estimated to middle of 1908, 96,007. Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 1,767.

Births in the year: { Legitimate, 3,440.
 { Illegitimate, 34.

Deaths in the year of { Legitimate infants, 388.
 { Illegitimate infants, 12.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

TOTAL RETURN FOR 1907.

RETURN made on or before 8th February, 1909, by Mr. P. E. Capps, Vaccination Officer of the Holborn Union, respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered in the Finsbury District, from 1st January to 31st December, 1907, inclusive.

(Return made to the Board of Guardians.)

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned in the "Birth List Sheets" as registered from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1907.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1909, in Columns I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz.:					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1909, remained un- entered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of:—			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1909, neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return) nor temporarily ac- counted for in the "Report Book" (columns 8, 9, and 10 of this Return).	Total Number of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination at ALL AGES received during the calendar year 1908.
		Col. I. Success- fully Vac- cinated.	Col. II.		Col. IV. Number in respect of whom Certi- ficates of Con- scientious Objection have been received.	Col. V. Dead, Unvac- cinated.	Postpone- ment by Medical Certi- ficate.	Removal to Districts, the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removal to Places un- known, or which cannot be reached; and Cases not having been found.		
			Insus- ceptible of Vac- cination.	Had Small Pox.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Finsbury, St. Luke	1600	947	0	0	23	163	31	312	115	9	1055
2. Clerkenwell, North	996	614	1	0	8	97	29	134	107	6	} 1351*
3. Clerkenwell, South	768	541	2	0	16	64	21	74	47	3	
Total ...	3364	2102	3	0	47	324	81	520	269	18	2406

Dated 6th February, 1909.

Signed, PERCY E. CAPPS, *Vaccination Officer.*

The sub-registration districts of north and south Clerkenwell were united in April, 1908.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

RETURN FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY—JUNE, 1908.

RETURN to be made on or before 8th February, 1909, by Mr. P. E. Capps, Vaccination Officer of the Holborn Union, respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered in the Finsbury District, from 1st January to 30th June, 1908, inclusive.

(Return made to the Board of Guardians.)

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned in the " Birth List sheets " as registered from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1908.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1909, in Columns I, II, IV and V of the " Vaccination Register " (Birth List Sheets), viz.:					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1909, remained un- entered in the " Vaccination Register " on account (as shown by Report Book) of:—			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1909, neither duly entered in the " Vaccination Register " (columns 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of this Return) nor temporarily ac- counted for in the " Report Book " (columns 8, 9, and 10 of this Return).	Number of Cer- tificates of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer, irrespective of the dates of birth of the Children to which they relate, during the year 1908.
		Col. I. Success- fully Vac- cinated.	Col. II		Col. IV. Number in respect of whom Certi- ficates of Con- scientious Objection have been received.	Col. V. Dead, Unvac- cinated.	Postpone- ment by Medical Certifi- cate.	Removal to Districts, the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removal to Places un- known, or which cannot be reached; and Cases not having been found.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Finsbury	863	459	1	0	29	76	31	165	74	28	49
2. Clerkenwell	954	588	3	0	42	80	47	101	61	32	73
Total	1817	1047	4	0	71	156	78	266	135	60	122

Dated 6th February, 1909.

Signed, PERCY E. CAPPS, Vaccination Officer.

