

Report for the year 1909 of the Medical Officer of Health.

Contributors

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The Metropolitan Borough of Holborn.

Report for the Year 1909

OF

The Medical Officer of Health,

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

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

Fellow, Member of Council and late President of the Metropolitan Branch, of the Society of Medical Officers of Health; Fellow, and Member of Council, late Hon. Sec., of the Royal Institute of Public Health; Member, late Lecturer and Demonstrator, of the Royal Sanitary Institute; late Medical Officer of Health of the St. Olave District, Southwark, and the Holborn District Boards of Works.



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1910.



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The Metropolitan Borough of Holborn.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1909.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

197, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

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

GENTLEMEN,

In this Annual Report for the year 1909, the various statistics for the year refer to the fifty-two weeks ended Saturday, January 1st, 1910, as adopted by the Registrar-General, and known as the Registration year.

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

The various birth and death rates have been corrected as far as possible by the exclusion of births and deaths of "non-residents" occurring in the Borough, and the inclusion of those of "residents" occurring in institutions outside the Borough.



The Holborn birth-rate was 18·3 per 1,000 in comparison with 19·2 for the preceding year. The London rate was 24·2 in comparison with 25·2 for the preceding year.

The Holborn death-rate was 15·0 per 1,000, the lowest reported, in comparison with 15·7 for the preceding year. The London death-rate was 14·0 per 1,000 in comparison with 13·8 for 1908. The lowest death-rates in previous years in Holborn were 16·6 in 1907, 16·9 in 1905, and 17·0 in 1906. The average death-rate for the preceding decennium was 18·8 per 1,000, and for London 16·2 per 1,000.

I may point out that in Holborn there is a very much larger proportion of Common Lodging House accommodation than in any other Metropolitan Borough. 125 of the total of 807 deaths were of persons removed from those houses to Infirmaries, &c. Excluding the Common Lodging House population from London, the Holborn death-rate was only 13·1 per 1,000 compared with 13·8 for London.

The corrected infantile mortality (deaths of infants under 1 year of age) was 101 per 1,000 births, compared with 108 for London, which are both the lowest recorded. Last year these rates were 111 and 113 respectively. For both years the Holborn rates were lower than those for London.

The death-rate from epidemic diseases in Holborn was again very low, and for the seventh year in succession, below that for London, viz.: 0·78 in comparison with 1·31 for London. Both are less than the preceding year, and it is the lowest rate recorded for Holborn.

The corrected death-rate from phthisis was 1·76 per 1,000 in comparison with 1·66 for 1908 and 2·33 for the preceding decennium. More than 30 per cent. of the deaths were of persons who had been removed to Infirmaries from common lodging houses. The London rate was 1·31, the lowest recorded and 1·56 for the preceding decennium.

The Local Government Board issued an Order—The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908—which came into force at the beginning of the year. This provides for the notification to Medical Officers of Health of Sanitary Authorities, of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring amongst the inmates of Poor Law Institutions, and amongst persons under the care of District Medical Officers, and for the taking of certain measures in such cases; and a Memorandum respecting the latter was issued by the Medical Officer of that Board.

The number of notifications of infectious diseases was again small, having been only 207 in comparison with a decennial average of 408. The notification rate for Holborn was again lower than for London generally, being 3·8 per 1,000 in comparison with 6·1 for London. For each of the past eight years the Holborn notification rate has been lower than the London rate.

The London County Council, with the approval of the Local Government Board, made an order for the extension of the notification of cases of cerebro-spinal fever (epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis) for a further period of 12 months, and a further order has since been issued extending the notification for 12 months from March 13th, 1910.

The London County Council also made an order requiring the notification of cases of glanders, anthrax and hydrophobia in man.

The Third Interim Report of the Royal Commission on Human and Animal Tuberculosis gives details of a series of experiments which show that not only cows with tuberculosis of the udder but *all* tuberculous cows should be excluded from cowsheds.

Questions respecting the housing of the working classes have received much attention during the year, and a table is given which gives an abstract of a detailed report respecting the existing housing accommodation in the Borough, and the rents charged for the various tenements. The Housing, Town Planning, etc., Bill, 1909, was passed at the latter part of the year.

The removal of house refuse was again satisfactorily carried out during the year, and very few complaints were received.

For the third year in succession no complaint was received respecting the non-removal of manure.

The enquiry as to the industrial employment of women and infant mortality, commenced in 1908, was completed and a detailed report has since been sent to the Home Office.

Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, power was given to remove from, or refuse to enter on, the register, the names of dairymen if the premises are, in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority (Borough Councils), unsuitable for the sale of milk therein. The matter received very careful consideration, and during the year 14 purveyors of milk were removed from the register, and 7 applications for registration were refused. In 10 cases the premises were afterwards made suitable and the applications of the dairymen for re-registration were granted. In a number of other cases applicants for registration, or purveyors of milk already on the register, at once agreed to make the necessary alterations to make the premises suitable, and in those cases, therefore, it was not found necessary to refuse the applications or remove names from the register.

An abstract is given of a detailed enquiry respecting an outbreak of illness amongst the staff of a large restaurant in the Borough, found to be due to contaminated milk. All the patients suffered from severe vomiting, diarrhoea and fever.

During the year 22,318 inspections were made, 1,255 Intimation Notices, and 270 Statutory Notices for sanitary defects were served; 653 notices for the cleansing of lodging houses and 279 notices for breaches of by-laws. The market streets were inspected daily, including Saturday nights and Sunday mornings.

For further details see the various headings of the Report.

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

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. A. BOND.

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

AREA.

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

HOUSES.

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

POPULATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1909.

The following are the estimated populations at the middle of the year 1909 :—

Bloomsbury and St. Giles	...	...	...	...	28,480
Holborn Sub-District	...	...	...	...	25,457
Holborn Borough	...	...	...	...	<u>53,937</u>
London	...	...	...	...	4,833,938
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	35,756,615
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	45,004,384

RATEABLE VALUE, 1909.

Bloomsbury and St. Giles	...	...	...	...	£591,713
Holborn ...	...	...	...	...	£483,299
Holborn Borough	...	...	...	...	<u>£1,075,012</u>

NUMBER OF TENEMENTS.

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

There were 3,725 tenements of 1 room.

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

REGISTERED BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.

District.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.			Birth rate per 1,000.
			Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	
St. Giles and Bloomsbury ...	474	443	874	43	917	32·3
Holborn ...	254	265	506	13	519	20·5
Whole Borough ...	728	708	1,380	56	1,436	26·7

CORRECTED BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES

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

Of the 917 registered births in St. Giles and Bloomsbury, a large proportion of which took place at the British Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street, as many as 494 were of infants whose mothers were non-residents in the Borough. In addition I received information of the births in outlying Institutions of 44 infants whose mothers were residents of the Borough.

The corrected numbers are as follows:—

District.	Corrected number of Births of Residents.			Corrected Birth-rate per 1000.	
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	1909.	1908.
St. Giles and Bloomsbury ...	372	29	401	14.1	15.0
Holborn	563	22	585	23.1	24.0
Whole Borough	935	51	986	18.3	19.2

In London the corrected number of births was 116,559, or a rate of 24.2 per 1,000.

In England and Wales the number of births was 914,017, or a rate of 25.6 per 1,000.

MORTALITY.

The following deaths have been registered in the Borough (1909):—

	St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn.	Total.
Males	147	445	592
Females	110	365	475
Total	257	810	1,067

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

INSTITUTION.	Residents.		Non-Residents.	
	St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn.	St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn.
St. Giles Workhouse	43	—	8	—
French Hospital	1	—	27	—
British Lying-in Hospital	—	—	12	—
Children's Hospital	3	12	—	435
National Hospital	1	—	—	55
London Homœopathic Hospital	2	12	—	46
Italian Hospital	2	3	—	31
Alexandra Hospital	—	—	—	3
Private	—	—	14	6
Total	52	27	61	576

There were 377 deaths of "Residents" in various Workhouses, Infirmarys, Asylums, Hospitals, &c., outside the Borough, 125 of whom were removed from Common Lodging Houses in the Borough. Of these, 178 formerly resided in St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 199 in the Holborn District.

CORRECTED DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES, 1909.

District.	Total Deaths at all ages registered in District.	Deaths in Public Institutions in District.	Deaths of non-residents of Borough registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond the District.		Deaths at all ages. Nett.	Death Rate for 1909.	Corresponding period 1908.
				In Borough.	Beyond Borough.			
St. Giles and Bloomsbury	257	92	62	7	178	379	13.4	14.1
Holborn Sub-District ...	810	604	575	1	199	428	16.9	17.4
Whole Borough ...	1,067	696	637	—	377	807	15.0	15.7
Registration London ...	...	...	...	...	...	67,632	14.0	13.8
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	...	...	517,782	14.5	14.7

The average death-rate of the Borough for the preceding decennium was 18.8 per 1,000. The lowest death-rates in previous years were 15.7 in 1908, 16.6 in 1907, 17.0 in 1906, 16.9 in 1905, and 17.9 in 1904.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

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

St. Giles and Bloomsbury	...	...	...	...	63
Holborn Sub-District	...	...	...	...	92
Holborn Borough...	...	...	...	...	155

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

	Deaths under 1 year of age.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 registered births.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 corrected legitimate births.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 corrected illegitimate births.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 corrected births.
St. Giles and Bloomsbury ...	40	44	86	241	100
Holborn Sub-District ...	60	116	98	227	103
Holborn Borough ...	100	70	93	235	101
London ...	12,582	—	—	—	108

Of the 100 deaths of infants under one year of age, 12 were illegitimate. It will be seen from the above Table that the deaths under one year of age per 1,000 corrected births were only 101 per 1,000, which is again the lowest recorded infantile mortality in the Borough, the preceding year being 111 per 1,000. The deaths of legitimate children under one year of age per 1,000 corrected births were only 93 per 1,000; on the other hand the deaths of illegitimate children were 235 per 1,000.

Of the 100 deaths of infants during the year the Lady Sanitary Inspector was able to obtain further details respecting 90. In some cases, especially in the cases of illegitimate births, the mothers could not be found owing to changes of address, or incorrect addresses having been given.

Of the 90 deaths respecting which further details were obtained, 20, principally cases of premature birth, died before taking food; only 36 were breast fed, and 34 were artificially fed. In 12 of these the mothers worked in factory or workshop, 10 were engaged in charring or other work outside the home, 4 were engaged in home work (tailoring), and 4 were in domestic service. There were only 8 deaths of infants from diarrhoeal diseases, all but one being artificially fed. Of the 100 deaths 44 were from prenatal causes and 42 from postnatal causes, the remaining 14 being unascertained or doubtful.

The principal causes of death of these 100 children under one year of age are given in Table V. of the Appendix.

PREVENTION OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.

(1) Care and Feeding of Infants.

In previous Annual Reports I have given details respecting visits and inquiries made by the Lady Sanitary Inspector, with a view to improving the health of infants and diminishing the infantile mortality in the Borough. If thought desirable, instructions are given respecting the care and feeding of the child and a leaflet left. Notices are also served for any sanitary defects found.

During the year 796 first visits were made. In 54 cases the mothers could not be traced. In the remaining 742 cases, 17 children did not live long enough to take any food, 58 were partly or entirely artificially fed, and 667 were breast fed at the time of the first visit, about a fortnight after birth. A large number of revisits were made, particularly in the cases of children who were not breast fed, and especially those who were feeding on modified milk.

(2) Notification of Births Act, 1907.

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

On account of this Act the great majority of the visits are made much earlier than was possible prior to the passing of the Act. As doctors and midwives object to visits being made until after they have ceased attendance on the patient, the first visits are now made when the children are about a fortnight old.

The total number of births notified in the Borough during the registration year 1909, was as follows:—

Notified once only

(a) By Doctors	...	...	...	1073
(b) „ Midwives	...	...	...	172
(c) „ Parents and others	...	...	...	68

Notified twice

(a) By Doctors and Parents	7
(b) „ Midwives and Parents	1

Total	...	1,321
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During the same period 1,436 births were registered.

During the year, Miss Orange made 796 primary visits respecting newly-born children. She found that in 711 cases the births had been notified and in 85 cases not notified. Of the 85 cases not notified, 48 were attended by doctors, 4 by midwives, 23 by students and 1 by a neighbour; in 5 cases wrong addresses were registered, and in 4 cases the person in attendance on the mother at the time of the birth could not be ascertained.

I wrote in most cases requesting the reasons for non-notification. From the doctors I had replies giving reasonable grounds for their not having done so. In the cases of midwives and students of hospitals, the reasons generally given were that the students, or midwives, had only been recently appointed, and were not aware of the Act, or that the notification had accidentally been omitted.

In all cases where the births had not been notified, Miss Orange informed the mothers that it was the duty of the father, and of any person in attendance on the mother at the time of, or within six hours after the birth, to notify the same. The mothers always replied that their husbands were ignorant of the Act.

(3) Modified Milk for Infants.

In my Annual Report for 1906 I gave a detailed report respecting this matter and the arrangements made with the Express Dairy Company, who have various depots in and near the Borough to supply modified milk for infants of the working classes at the reduced rate of 4d. per day on production of a certificate from me. During the year 51 new certificates were issued of which 8 were not used for various reasons. Including 13 children who were taking the milk at

the beginning of the year 1909, the milk was used by 56 children during the year, in comparison with 41 during the previous year. In the majority of cases the mothers were very well satisfied and the infants thrived well on the milk, in 8 cases however the milk was not suitable. In a number of cases the use of the milk was for various reasons discontinued; in five cases on account of the mothers leaving the Borough.

Of the 56 children, five died. One from meningitis, one from spasm of the glottis, two from congenital malformation, and one from diarrhoea. In the last case the child was illegitimate, and, although it had been neglected, was healthy until nine months old, when death occurred after only a few days' illness.

SENILE MORTALITY.

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

St. Giles and Bloomsbury	...	...	...	...	120
Holborn Sub-District	...	...	...	...	127
Holborn Borough	...	...	...	...	247

	St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn Sub-District.	TOTAL.
Of these the numbers were—			
65 years and under 70	44	47	91
70 " " 75	27	39	66
75 " " 80	23	15	38
80 " " 85	13	16	29
85 " " 90	12	8	20
90 years of age	—	2	2
93 " "	1	—	1
	120	127	247

DEATHS FROM EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The following tables give details respecting the number of deaths, and the death-rates, from the seven principal epidemic diseases, viz.:—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), Whooping Cough, Fever (including Enteric or Typhoid, Typhus and Continued), and Diarrhoea. It will be seen that the number is only 43 in comparison with a decennial average of 96. The death-rate for the Borough was only 0·78 in comparison with 1·31 for London.

	Number.	Epidemic Death-Rate.
St. Giles and Bloomsbury	14	0·49
Holborn Sub-District	28	1·10
Holborn Borough	42	0·78
And for London	6,285	1·31

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

	St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn Sub-District.	Holborn Borough.
Small-pox	—	—	—
Measles	3	11	14
Scarlet Fever	2	1	3
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	2	1	3
Whooping Cough	3	12	15
Typhoid Fever	—	1	1
Typhus	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	4	2	6
Total	14	28	42

DEATHS FROM EPIDEMIC DISEASES OCCURRING IN THE BOROUGH DURING THE YEAR 1909 AND DURING THE PRECEDING TEN YEARS.

ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

Year.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Total.
1899	—	16	—	4	1	4	30	55
1900	—	11	4	9	13	6	20	63
1901	19	9	1	6	4	7	18	64
1902	37	11	6	5	11	5	5	80
1903	—	3	3	5	9	4	8	32
1904	2	12	—	4	2	2	10	32
1905	—	3	1	—	6	3	10	23
1906	—	8	2	1	4	1	10	26
1907	—	2	1	5	7	1	6	22
1908	—	4	1	1	3	—	10	19
Average for 10 years 1899-1908.	5.8	7.9	1.9	4.0	6.0	3.8	12.7	42.6
1909	—	3	2	2	3	—	4	14

HOLBORN DIVISION.

Year.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Total.
1899	—	11	3	5	12	7	26	64
1900	—	20	3	4	10	3	25	65
1901	11	13	2	8	6	5	24	69
1902	9	19	2	6	16	1	9	62
1903	—	14	1	2	6	1	14	38
1904	—	31	—	3	6	2	25	67
1905	—	8	2	4	9	1	12	36
1906	—	17	—	6	6	—	29	58
1907	—	11	2	5	20	1	10	49
1908	—	6	5	4	4	4	16	39
Average for 10 years 1899-1908.	2.0	15.0	2.0	4.7	9.5	2.5	19.0	54.7
1909	—	11	1	1	12	1	2	28

WHOLE BOROUGH.

Year.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Total.
1899	—	27	3	9	13	11	56	119
1900	—	31	7	13	23	9	45	128
1901	30	22	3	14	10	12	42	133
1902	46	30	8	11	27	6	14	142
1903	—	17	4	7	15	5	22	70
1904	2	43	—	7	8	4	35	99
1905	—	11	3	4	15	4	22	59
1906	—	25	2	7	10	1	39	84
1907	—	13	3	10	27	2	16	71
1908	—	10	6	5	7	4	26	58
Average for 10 years 1899-1908.	7·8	22·9	3·9	8·7	15·5	5·8	31·7	96·3
1909	—	14	3	3	15	1	7	43

MEASLES.

Measles, although more prevalent than in the year 1908, was again much less prevalent than in the year 1906. We received information of 139 cases in comparison with 86 in 1908, and 370 in 1906. The schools principally affected were St. Giles and Princeton Street.

Of the 139 cases notified, 15 were found not to be suffering from measles. In 95 other cases in which inquiries were made, it was found that 81 were attending school, 14 were under school age, and 3 of these contracted measles from other children in the family attending school. In only 17 cases was there no doctor in attendance. Fifty-six cases occurred in tenements of only one or two rooms. There were only 14 deaths in comparison with a decennial average of 23. Of these 3 belonged to St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 11 to the Holborn District.

During the year the Education Department of the London County Council excluded all the unprotected children from certain classes, in the Infants' Department, of the undermentioned schools from and up to the dates specified :—

Wild Street, Class E—18th February to 1st March.

Do. do. 29th April to 7th May.

Princeton Street, Class A—5th May to 18th May.

Saffron Hill, Class A—11th May to 18th May.

Tower Street, Class A—17th May to 25th May.

Rosebery Avenue, Class B—26th May to 1st June.

St. George-the-Martyr, Class C—30th June to 7th July.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping cough was more prevalent during the year, there having been 15 deaths registered in comparison with 7 in the preceding year and a decennial average of 15.5. Three of the deaths were in St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 12 in the Holborn District. All were children under 5 years of age.

DIARRHŒA.

The number of deaths from diarrhœa was only 6, in comparison with a decennial average of 32. Four belonged to St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 2 to the Holborn District. All were children under 5 years of age, 5 being under 1 year of age.

PHTHISIS.

For details see pages 23-25.

INFLUENZA.

During the year there were 15 deaths registered as due to influenza, 5 in St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 10 in the Holborn District.

ALCOHOLISM.

Only 25 deaths were assigned to alcoholism or cirrhosis of liver, 10 in St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 15 in the Holborn District. These represent only a portion of the deaths really caused by alcoholism as they are frequently registered under the headings of other secondary causes.

CANCER.

Sixty-two deaths were registered as due to cancer or malignant disease, 29 belonging to St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 33 to the Holborn District.

SUDDEN AND VIOLENT DEATHS.

INQUESTS.

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

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

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

District.	Total Number.	Cause of Death.			
		Natural.	Accidents.	Suicide.	Murder.
St. Giles and Bloomsbury	32	24	6	2	—
Holborn	41	25	14	2	—
Total	73	49	20	4	—

THE PUBLIC MORTUARY, GOLDSMITH STREET.

97 bodies were received (34 being non-parishioners), and on these 56 inquests were held, and 46 post-mortems made.

District.	Bodies Received.	Inquests held.	Post-mortems.	Non-Parishioners.
St. Giles and Bloomsbury	39	28	26	14
Holborn	58	28	20	20
Total	97	56	46	34

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

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of notifications of infectious diseases in the Borough during 1909 was again small, having been only 207 in comparison with a decennial average of 408. During the past seven years the notifications per 1,000 of the population have been less than for London, and last year were 3·8 per 1,000 in comparison with 6·1 for London.

This rate of 3·8 is the lowest recorded for the Borough, and much less than the lowest rate recorded for London.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE BOROUGH DURING 1909, AND DURING THE PRECEDING TEN YEARS.

ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

Year.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Total.
1899	—	28	76	23	—	56	1	—	184
1900	—	58	98	31	—	49	1	—	237
1901	158	60	150	17	—	58	1	1	445
1902	159	44	90	24	—	45	2	—	364
1903	1	22	55	36	2	65	1	—	182
1904	5	19	37	22	—	38	4	—	125
1905	1	10	68	14	—	20	1	—	114
1906	—	14	74	9	—	22	1	—	120
1907	—	32	58	6	—	18	—	1	115
1908	—	21	81	12	—	28	2	—	144
Average for 10 years 1899-1908.	32.4	30.8	78.7	19.4	.2	39.9	1.4	.2	203.0
1909	1	15	44	6	1	21	2	—	90

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

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was notifiable from March 12th, 1907.

There were also the following voluntary notifications of Phthisis:—

1904	...	...	157	1908	...	...	61
1905	...	...	99	1909	...	...	9
1906	...	...	98	„ Poor Law	...	107	
1907	..	...	74				116

HOLBORN DISTRICT.

Year.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Total.
1899	—	63	117	32	—	43	1	—	258
1900	—	65	96	24	2	40	—	—	225
1901	53	101	104	22	—	31	1	—	312
1902	58	69	112	15	—	40	4	—	298
1903	1	31	89	17	—	25	3	—	166
1904	1	27	62	19	—	39	3	—	151
1905	—	37	88	7	1	15	1	—	149
1906	—	52	63	6	—	34	1	—	156
1907	—	32	98	8	—	22	1	—	161
1908	—	29	112	13	—	18	—	—	172
Average for 10 years, 1899-1908.	11.3	50.6	94.1	16.3	.3	30.7	1.5	.0	204.8
1909	—	32	54	10	—	20	1	—	117

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

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was notifiable from March 12th, 1907; notifications received, 1907, 2; 1908, nil.

There were also the following voluntary notifications of Phthisis:—

1904	...	...	187	1908	...	...	91
1905	...	...	109	1909	...	...	7
1906	...	...	93	„ Poor Law	...	219	
1907	..	...	97				226

WHOLE BOROUGH.

Year.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Total.
1899	—	91	193	55	2	99	2	—	442
1900	—	123	194	55	—	89	1	—	462
1901	—	161	254	39	—	89	2	1	757
1902	211	113	202	39	—	85	6	—	662
1903	217	53	144	53	2	90	4	—	348
1904	2	46	99	41	—	77	7	—	276
1905	6	47	156	21	1	35	2	—	263
1906	1	66	137	15	—	56	2	—	276
1907	—	64	156	14	—	40	1	1	276
1908	—	50	193	25	—	46	2	—	316
Average for 10 years 1899-1908.	43·7	81·4	172·8	35·7	·5	70·6	2·9	·2	407·8
1909	1	47	98	16	1	41	3	—	207

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

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was notifiable from March 12th, 1907; notifications were received, 1907, 2; 1908, *nil*.

There were also the following voluntary notifications of Phthisis:—

1904	...	...	...	344	1908	...	...	...	152
1905	...	...	...	208	1909	...	...	16	
1906	...	...	...	191	„	Poor Law	..	326	
1907	...	...	...	171				—	342

SMALL POX.

There were two notifications of small pox in the Borough during the year. One was withdrawn by request of the doctor after I had examined the patient and found that he was suffering from chicken pox and not small pox. The other patient was a visitor, who contracted small pox when travelling in the Mediterranean with a resident of the Borough. The patient was unvaccinated, being the son of an anti-vaccinator; on the other hand his friend had, fortunately, been revaccinated less than eight years previously. The “contacts,” disinfecting men and I were all revaccinated and there was no spread of the disease.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the 52 weeks ended January 1st, 1910, the number of scarlet fever notifications, excluding duplicates was only 98, 44 belonging to St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 54 to the Holborn District. In St. Giles District 43 cases were removed to hospital, and in the Holborn District the whole 54. The number of notifications was only 1·8 per 1,000 in comparison with 3·6 for London.

SECONDARY CASES OF SCARLET FEVER.

Of the 98 notifications, 86 occurred in houses in which there was no secondary case. There were only 6 secondary cases in 6 different houses, no houses during the year having more than 2 cases of scarlet fever.

RETURN CASES OF SCARLET FEVER.

Of the secondary cases of scarlet fever, two were "return" cases, *i.e.*, cases which occurred in a house soon after the return home of a patient from hospital. One was probably not a true "return" case as the illness occurred more than six weeks afterwards, and the primary case was quite well, and had no discharge from nose or ears after return home. The true return case apparently infected a relative who lived in a neighbouring house.

ERRORS IN DIAGNOSIS.

During the year 6 patients were returned home from the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board reported as not suffering from scarlet fever, or 6.1 per cent. of the notifications.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of diphtheria was 47, of which 15 belonged to St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 32 to the Holborn District. All but two were removed to hospital. The average number of notifications for the preceding decennium was 81, 31 for St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 51 for the Holborn District.

SECONDARY AND RETURN CASES OF DIPHTHERIA.

Two of the above cases occurred after the return home of primary cases that had been removed to hospital the previous year. In one case the illness began a week after the return home of the primary case and the other about three months afterwards.

ERRORS IN DIAGNOSIS.

Seven patients were returned from the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board not suffering from diphtheria, or 14.9 per cent. of the patients notified.

ENTERIC FEVER.

There were, excluding duplicates, only 16 notifications in comparison with 25 for the preceding year, and a decennial average of 36. Six belonged to St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 10 to the Holborn District. All but one of the cases were removed to hospital.

Of the 16 cases two were afterwards returned as not suffering from enteric fever. Of the remainder five were certainly, and one probably, not contracted in the Borough. One case was apparently contracted from the eating of infected oysters.

CONTINUED FEVER.

One doubtful case of enteric fever was notified as continued fever and removed to hospital, but was afterwards found to be suffering from pneumonia.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.

(Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis).

No case was notified during the year. There were, however, five deaths attributed to this disease amongst "non-residents" who had been admitted to the Hospital for Sick Children.

PHTHISIS OR CONSUMPTION.

The number of deaths from phthisis during the year was 108, or a death-rate of 2.01 per 1000, or 1.76 if corrected for sex and age distribution. Of these 41 belonged to St. Giles and Bloomsbury, a death-rate of 1.44, and 67 to the Holborn District or a death-rate of 2.64 per 1000.

Although the death-rate from phthisis is still high in the Borough there has been a satisfactory reduction in the death-rates during the past ten years as is shown in the table given below.

Although Holborn up to the year 1905 had the highest corrected phthisis death-rates of all the London Boroughs, since that year several other Boroughs have had higher death-rates, and in 1909, Finsbury, City of London, Shoreditch, Bermondsey and Southwark had higher death-rates, and Stepney's corrected death-rate was the same as Holborn.

It must also be remembered that in Holborn there is a much larger proportion of persons living in common lodging houses than in any other London Borough. In Holborn the rate is as many as 355 beds per 10,000 of the population; whereas in Hampstead there are *no* common lodging houses, and 12 Boroughs have less than one-tenth the proportion of Holborn.

During the five years 1904-1908 the average death-rate in common lodging houses in Holborn per 1000 beds was 20. Also during the past five years more than 30 per cent. of the deaths from phthisis in Holborn had been residents in common lodging houses in the Borough.

Excluding the common lodging houses the corrected phthisis death-rate for the remaining population in Holborn was 1.44 per 1000.

The corrected number of deaths in London was 6337 equal to a rate of 1.31 per 1000, being the lowest recorded.

The following table gives the number of deaths in the Holborn Borough and the death-rates per 1000 (crude and corrected for sex and age distribution of the Holborn population in comparison with London) and the corresponding rates for London, for the 11 years 1899-1909.

Year.	Holborn Borough.			London. Rate per 1,000
	Deaths.	Death-Rate per 1,000.		
		Crude.	Corrected.	
1899	207	3.12	2.74	1.85
1900	193	2.96	2.60	1.74
1901	166	2.81	2.47	1.66
1902	182	3.06	2.69	1.60
1903	170	2.94	2.58	1.55
1904	157	2.75	2.42	1.62
1905	149	2.65	2.32	1.42
1906	118	2.12	1.86	1.44
1907	125	2.28	2.00	1.40
1908	105	1.89	1.66	1.32
1909	108	2.01	1.76	1.31

VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF CONSUMPTION.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1908.

The Voluntary Notification of Consumption was in the first instance put into force for a period of 12 months from the 1st January, 1904, the fees to be paid being the same as for the notifiable diseases; it has been extended from time to time, on the last occasion for three years 1909-11 inclusive.

On the 18th December, 1908, the Local Government Board, with a view to affording facilities for the extension of administrative action for the prevention of tuberculosis, issued an order—The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908—in pursuance of Section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended and extended by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Public Health Act, 1896, to provide for the notification to Medical Officers of Health of Sanitary Authorities, of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring amongst the inmates of Poor Law Institutions, or amongst persons under the care of District Medical Officers, and for the taking of certain measures in such cases.

As a large proportion of the voluntary notifications formerly received were Poor Law cases, the great majority are now compulsory notifications under the

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908. Excluding a few duplicates, there were only 16 cases voluntarily notified; 9 belonging to St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 7 to the Holborn District. The corresponding numbers for the year 1908 were respectively 152, 61 and 91.

Of the total number 335 notifications received, 240, or 72 per cent. were residents of common lodging houses, and were all at once or soon afterwards removed to workhouse infirmaries. With few exceptions the remaining 93 lived in tenement houses. 77 of these were soon removed to infirmaries or hospitals so that only 16 remained at home, and some of these had previously been in sanatoria or infirmaries.

In previous Annual Reports for 1904-5 I gave details as to the action that is taken and the various results that were obtained from the enquiries made.

I may, however, remind the Council that a printed leaflet on the Prevention of Consumption, giving instructions for measures to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease, is left in all cases occurring in tenement houses.

After death, or removal to infirmary or hospital, disinfection is advised. Consent for this was, however, obtained in only 62 cases.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TUBERCULOSIS (HUMAN AND BOVINE).

The Third Interim Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the relations of human and animal tuberculosis was published in January, 1909. This further report contains an account of certain experiments which have been carried out regarding the infectivity of the milk and fæces of naturally infected tuberculous cows, *i.e.* cows that had contracted the disease in the ordinary way. These experiments show that the presence of tubercle bacilli in the milk of cows, clinically recognisable as tuberculous, confirms the opinion expressed in the Second Interim Report, that the milk of such cows must be considered dangerous for human beings. The experiments with regard to the infectivity of the fæces of tuberculous cows were dictated by knowledge of the fact that dirt of various kinds from cows and the cowshed is almost constantly present in milk as it reaches the consumer. Cows suffering from extensive tuberculosis of the lungs must discharge considerable numbers of bacilli from the air passages in the act of coughing, and some of the bacilli thus expelled may find their way into the milk. But the experiments indicate that the excrement of cows obviously suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs or alimentary canal must be regarded as much more dangerous than the matter discharged from the mouth or nostrils. It was found that even in the case of cows with slight tuberculous lesions tubercle bacilli in small numbers are discharged in the fæces, whilst as regards cows clinically tuberculous, the experiments show that the fæces, contain large numbers of living and virulent tubercle bacilli.

The presence of tuberculous cows in company with healthy cows in the cowshed is therefore distinctly dangerous, as some of the tubercle bacilli which escape from their bodies in the excrement are almost certain to find their way into the milk.

GLANDERS, ANTHRAX AND HYDROPHOBIA IN MAN.

In April the London County Council issued an order, which was approved by the Local Government Board, requiring the notification in the County of London, from and including the 26th April, 1909, of cases of glanders, anthrax and hydrophobia in man.

BACTERIOLOGY.

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

District.	Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Consumption.	
	Number Submitted.	Result of Examination.	Number Submitted.	Result of Examination.	Number Submitted.	Result of Examination.
St. Giles and Bloomsbury ...	5	{ 4 bacilli not found 1 bacilli found	1	1 Negative	5	{ 4 bacilli not found 1 bacilli found
Holborn	6	{ 4 bacilli not found 2 bacilli found	1	1 Positive	2	2 bacilli not found
Whole Borough ...	11	{ 8 bacilli not found 3 bacilli found	2	{ 1 Negative 1 Positive	7	{ 6 bacilli not found 1 bacilli found

DISINFECTIONS.

During the 52 weeks ended January 1st, 1910.

District.	Rooms.	Bedding, &c. Number of Articles.	Number of Persons using Shelter.
St. Giles and Bloomsbury	113	2,605	3
Holborn	179	1,955	8
Whole Borough	292	4,560	11

SHELTER DURING DISINFECTION OF HOUSES.

As the Council's Shelter for the accommodation of persons during the disinfection of their houses at No. 191, High Holborn, was demolished in July,

1906, the Council made arrangements with the adjoining Borough of Finsbury for the use of their shelter. As the disinfectors work very early and very late, if required, it was only necessary to use the shelter during the year, for the accommodation of eleven persons.

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT.

During the year 219 persons (210 men and 9 women) infested with vermin, had their bodies and clothing disinfected free of charge. Of the 219 persons, 218 had their bodies cleansed in the baths of the St. Giles and Bloomsbury Casual Wards in Goldsmith Street, and 1,423 articles were disinfected in the Council's steam apparatus. The remaining 1 had his body cleansed in the baths of the Holborn Casual Wards, Little Gray's Inn Lane, and 8 articles of clothing disinfected in the steam apparatus at that Casual Ward.

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

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

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS, 1890-1909.

I reported respecting a site which might be available and suitable for acquisition by the Council for the erection of dwellings for the working classes under Part III. of the Principal Act. Some of the houses had already been demolished, and the leases of others were about to expire. Since my report the remainder of the houses have been demolished, the number of persons displaced being about 450.

In connection with this matter I also reported as to the necessity existing in the Borough for increased better housing accommodation for the working classes. The following is a brief abstract of the report :—

Although from a purely public health point of view there is at present necessity existing in the Borough for better housing accommodation for members of the working classes, many other factors have to be taken into consideration by the Council. These factors have to be considered not only in connection with Holborn in particular, but with the housing question of London as a whole. They include the outward movement of the population from central London districts; cheaper and better housing accommodation in suburban districts; increased facilities for cheap travelling and locomotion; the increased importance of Holborn as a business centre, with its large increase of factories, workshops, and other business premises, and its convenient position as a centre for visitors to

London. The probable changes that will take place in the Borough, and the cost of the erection and maintenance of working class dwellings, especially as many of the large dwellings in central districts of London—on account of the high value of the sites—have led to heavy charges on the rates.

On account of these various factors, very many of the houses that originally were generally well constructed for and occupied by one family are now occupied by many families. In Holborn we have a very large number of such houses, as many as 861 of them at the beginning of the year 1909 being on our register of houses let in lodgings. These houses have not been altered or adapted for suitable occupation by separate families.

These changes have also led to a general increase in the value of land in Holborn, and it becomes increasingly difficult to find suitable sites for the erection of working class houses without any charge on the rates.

I also presented a detailed report respecting the existing housing accommodation in the Borough for the working classes and the rents charged for the various tenements, an abstract of which is given in the following table:—

	L.C.C. Dwellings.	Other Dwellings.	Older Dwellings (less satisfactory).	Total.
TENEMENTS—Number of				
1 Room	55	336	99	490
2 Rooms	522	772	22	1316
3 Rooms	324	385	1	710
4 Rooms	98	2	—	100
Total Tenements	999	1495	122	2616
Tenements Vacant	Nil	38	8	46
Percentage of Vacancies	Nil	2.5	6.5	1.8
RENTS—				
1 Room	3/6 — 5/-	1/9 — 7/6	2/6 — 6/-	
2 Rooms	6/- — 8 -	4/6 — 10/6	5/6 — 8/6	
3 Rooms	8/- — 10/6	5/- — 14/-	8/-	
4 Rooms	11/- — 13/-	11/- — 12/6	—	

Details as to the large number of common lodging houses in the Borough, providing accommodation for 1,967 lodgers, are given on page 34.

These questions were from time to time fully considered by the Committee, but no recommendation thereon was made to the Council.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., BILL, 1909.

This Bill was carefully considered by the Housing of the Working Classes Committee, and a Special Joint Committee, who reported fully thereon, and submitted various recommendations, which, after some modifications, were adopted by the Council. The Bill was passed on December 3rd, 1909.

LIST OF PREMISES CLOSED, DEMOLISHED OR REBUILT DURING 1909.

ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

- Alfred Place, No. 32. New Home for Jewish Working Girls built.
- Bloomsbury Square, Nos. 42 and 42A. Partly rebuilt.
- Broad Street, Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. Closed.
- Denmark Street, 28. Demolished and new premises being built.
- Dyott Street, Nos. 19, 20 and 21. Closed.
- High Holborn, Nos. 162, 163, 164, and 168. Closed.
- Do. Nos. 210 and 211. Being rebuilt.
- High Street, No. 24A. New shops and premises built.
- Do. No. 60. Demolished and new premises being built.
- Keppel Mews (North). Nos. 43 and 44. Demolished.
- Do. 41 Nos. 49 and 58. do.
- Keppel Street (South side). Site still vacant.
- Do. do. Demolished.
- Kingsway. Hampden House. Rebuilt.
- Do. Holy Trinity Church. Demolished.
- Do. Kingsway Hall. Built.
- Do. Lincoln's Inn House. Built.
- Do. St. Anselm and St. Cecilia Catholic Church. Built.
- Lincoln's Inn Fields, Nos. 70, 71. Rebuilt.
- Montague Street (North side). Site still vacant.
- Do. (South side). Rebuilding.
- Museum Street, No. 60. Closed.
- New Compton Street, Nos. 26-30. New Premises being built on site.
- North Crescent, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, and 13. Closed.
- Russell Square, No. 9. Demolished.
- Shaftesbury Avenue, Nos. 166-177. New premises being built on Site.
- Do. Nos. 174-176. New extension to French Hospital being built.
- Do. No. 206. Closed.
- Short's Gardens, No. 62, 64 and 66. New Electric generating station built.
- Sicilian Avenue. Newly constructed offices and shops. Partly built.
- Southampton Row, Nos. 25-35 do. do.
- Do. Nos. 88, 90, 94. Closed.
- Torrington Mews, Nos. 3 to 10. Demolished.
- Do. East, Nos. 7 and 8. Closed.
- Do. do. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Demolished.
- Torrington Place, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Demolished.
- Torrington Square, Nos. 70 and 71. Demolished.

Tottenham Court Road. New premises being built for Y.M.C.A., also fronting to Gt. Russell Street, Bedford Avenue and Caroline Street.

Do. No. 205, 206. Closed.

Vernon Place, South Side. Partly rebuilt.

Wild Court, Nos. 8 to 11 (incl.) Rebuilt extension of Masonic Institute, Great Queen Street.

Woburn Mews, Nos. 15 to 34 (incl.) Demolished.

Woburn Place, 42 to 53 (incl.) do.

HOLBORN.

Baldwin's Place, Factory in. Rebuilt.

Bedford Row, No. 45 (with 2 and 2A, Hand Court). Rebuilt.

Charles Street, No. 4. Rebuilt.

do. Nos. 29, 30, 31. Rebuilt.

Cosmo Place, Nos. 8-10. Demolished and being rebuilt, extension of Cosmo Hotel.

Devonshire Street, Nos. 30 and 31. Demolished.

Dunstable Court, all 12 houses. do.

Gloucester Street, No. 37. Closed.

Great Ormond Street, No. 58. Demolished, rebuilding.

Do. Nos. 67, 69. Demolished.

Hand Court, No. 2, 2A. Rebuilt.

Harpur Mews, Nos. 3 and 4. Rebuilt.

Hatton Garden, Nos. 26 and 27. Rebuilt.

Do. No. 93. Being demolished.

Do. No. 102. do.

High Holborn, Nos. 62A, 63. Rebuilt.

Kirby Street, No. 1. Rebuilt.

Do. No. 44. Being rebuilt.

New North Street, Nos. 20 to 28 (inclusive). Demolished.

Queen Square, Nos. 34, 35 and 36. Demolished and rebuilding.

Red Lion Street, No. 18. Rebuilding.

Do. No. 70. Being rebuilt.

Robin Hood Yard, Nos. 6, 7 and 8. Rebuilt.

Sandland Street, No. 45. Rebuilt.

Southampton Buildings, Nos. 43, 44 and 45. Partly demolished.

Do. No. 46. Closed.

Verulam Street, Nos. 19, 20 and 21. Rebuilt.

Vine Street, Nos. 15, 17 and 19. do.

SANITARY WORK.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS, 1909.

ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

Arthur Street.	Little Denmark Street.
Betterton Street.	Little Earl Street.
Bucknall Street.	Little St. Andrew Street.
Castle Street.	Little White Lion Street.
Charing Cross Road (part of).	Lumber Court.
Church Passage.	Neal Street.
Clark's Buildings.	New Compton Street.
Clark's Mews.	Nottingham Court.
Denmark Place.	Parker Street.
Denmark Street.	Phoenix Street.
Drury Lane (part of).	Redcar Yard.
Dyott Street.	Ridgmount Street.
Goldsmith Buildings.	Shaftesbury Avenue (part of).
Goldsmith Street.	Short's Gardens.
Great Earl Street.	Smart's Buildings.
Great Queen Street (part of).	Stacey Street.
Great St. Andrew Street.	Torrington Place.
Great White Lion Street.	Tower Street.
Holborn Place.	West Street.
Kenton Street.	Wild Court.
Lawrence Street.	Wild Street.

HOLBORN.

Back Hill.	Hatton Wall.
Beauchamp Street.	Hatton Yard.
Bishop's Head Court.	Lamb's Conduit Passage.
Boswell Court (South Side).	Leather Lane Buildings.
Chapel Street.	Little Gray's Inn Lane.
Dane Street.	Mount Pleasant.
Devonshire Street.	New North Street.
Eagle Street.	Old North Street.
East Street.	Ormond Yard.
Emerald Street.	Poole's Buildings.
Evelyn Buildings.	Red Lion Passage.
Eyre Street Hill.	Red Lion Street (part of).
Featherstone Buildings	Robert Street.
Fox Court.	Sandland Street.
Gloucester Street.	Summer Street.
Gray's Inn Road (part of).	Verulam Street.
Hand Court.	Viaduct Buildings.
Harpur Street.	Vine Street.
Hatton Garden (part of).	Warner Street.

WATER SUPPLY TO NEW BUILDINGS.

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

- 11-16, Torrington Place.
- 32, Alfred Place.
- 70 and 71, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- 25 and 26, Red Lion Street.

WATER SUPPLY TO TENEMENT HOUSES.

In accordance with Section 78 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, 70 notices were served for the provision of additional water supply in tenement houses, and in the majority of cases the work required was completed during the year. In cases where the lease of the premises expired within twelve months the notices were allowed to stand over.

In the year 1908, when the above section first came into operation 403 such notices were served.

BY-LAWS AS TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

At the end of the year, 637 houses were registered under these By-laws, of these, 344 are in St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 293 in the Holborn District. 44 such houses were removed from the Register principally on account of the closing or demolition of the houses, and in some cases because the houses are now occupied only by members of one family.

During the year, there were 1,051 inspections of these premises, excluding a very large number of periodical inspections and re-inspections. 15 notices were served for 28 overcrowded rooms, and 248 notices for other breaches of the By-laws, exclusive of 653 notices that were served for annual cleansing as required by the By-laws.

During the year, it was necessary to take legal proceedings in only one case for breaches of the By-laws respecting cleansing. A penalty of 25s. costs was inflicted.

REVENUE ACTS.

Applications were received during the year for Certificates from me under the above Acts for 5 houses containing 101 tenements. Certificates were given for 4 of them containing 94 tenements, and refused for the remaining one containing 7 tenements.

OVERCROWDING.

The number of dwelling rooms found to be overcrowded was 56, in comparison with 46 in the previous year. 28 of these were dealt with as breaches of the By-laws as to houses let in lodgings.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

In accordance with the Contract, all house refuse has to be removed during the months of April to October inclusive at least twice a week, and oftener if required by the Medical Officer of Health, and in the remaining months, November to March, at least once in each week and oftener if required. In the main thoroughfares there is a daily collection before 10 a.m.

In consequence of a Memorial from some of the occupiers of houses in Ely Place requesting a daily collection of house refuse, etc., necessary steps were taken to secure this.

During the year, 21,934 loads of house refuse were removed. As usual, much attention was given to securing the regular removal of house refuse. A large number of inspections were made by me, and the inspectors, including early morning inspections of the streets in which there is a daily removal. Only 45 genuine complaints respecting non-removal of house refuse were received from householders. 147 notices were served for the provision of proper dust receptacles.

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

REMOVAL OF MANURE.

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

COMMON LODGING HOUSES ACTS 1851 AND 1853.

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

The following is a list of the Common Lodging Houses registered in this Borough at the end of the year 1909 :—

Of these 15 are in St. Giles and Bloomsbury for 1,177 lodgers.

„ 8 „ Holborn District for ... 694 „

Total 23 in the Borough for ... 1,871 „

The Common Lodging houses at 9, Dyott Street and 14, Lumber Court were closed during the year.

ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

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

HOLBORN DISTRICT.

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

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

During the year there were 123 inspections of factories, 1,100 inspections of workshops and 2,317 of workplaces. 336 Intimation Notices for sanitary defects were served and 65 Statutory Notices.

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

INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

CLASS OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PLACES.					Number of Inspections. 1909.	Number of Notices 1909.		Number of Prosecution 1909.
	On Register at end of 1908.	Added in 1909.	Removed in 1909.	On Register at end of 1909.			Intima-tions.	Statu-tory.	
				Premises.	Rooms.				
FACTORIES. ‡									
Factory Laundries ...	4	—	—	4	—	6	1	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ...	2	—	1	1	—	34	—	—	—
Other Factories ...	—	—	—	—	—	83	9	2	—
WORKSHOPS.									
Workshop Laundries ...	11	—	—	11	30	19	3	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ...	29	3	1	31	—	260	9	1	—
Other Workshops ...	988	82	10	1,060	1,698	821	122	18	1
WORKPLACES.									
Home workers' Premises *	186	43	33	196	230	188	8	1	—
Places where Food is pre- pared for Sale † ...	388	12	18	382	—	1,936	71	10	1
Workplaces other than the the above § ...	—	—	—	—	—	193	114	33	—
TOTAL ...	1,608	140	63	1,685	1,958	3,540	336	65	2

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

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

‡ Registration of Factories is not required by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, but most of them were inspected during 1909, and notices served where necessary.

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

BAKEHOUSES.

At the end of the year 1909, there were 32 bakehouses in the Borough, of which 15 were in St. Giles and Bloomsbury and 17 in the Holborn District.

The Bakehouse at 6, Torrington Place was demolished during the year, the Factory one at 49 to 55, Farringdon Road was closed, and new ones occupied at 4A, East Street, 15, Torrington Place, and 55, Mount Pleasant.

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

ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

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

HOLBORN.

158 Clerkenwell Road.	*55 Mount Pleasant.
9 Cosmo Place.	19 Red Lion Street.
13 Dane Street.	50 Red Lion Street.
*4A East Street.	*74 Red Lion Street.
33 Great Ormond Street.	92 Theobald's Road.
1 Greville Street.	124 Theobald's Road.
*91 Leather Lane.	*Viaduct Buildings, also 17 Charterhouse Street (Factory).
*6 Lamb's Conduit Street.	36 Warner Street.
50 Lamb's Conduit Street.	

During the year, in addition to my inspections, there were 294 inspections of bakehouses, including 34 inspections of the factory bakehouses.

Ten notices were served for various sanitary defects.

HOME WORK.

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

Further details respecting factories, workshops, laundries, workplaces and homework are given in Table IX. (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) of the Appendix.

ENQUIRY AS TO THE INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND INFANT MORTALITY.

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

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

Co-operation in the enquiry was approved by the Council. This enquiry consisted of detailed investigation respecting every birth and still birth, numbering in all 460 cases, occurring in the poorest streets in the Borough in the year 1908. Details were obtained respecting the status and ages of the mothers, previous confinements, reasons for industrial employment, weekly earnings before and after confinement of mother and family, number of family, number of rooms and rent charged. Each child was visited at least twice, once soon after birth and the second time six months after birth.

Of the 460 cases, 14 were still births. Of the 446 children born alive, 82 had removed from the Borough or could not be traced, and of the remaining 364, 55 are known to have died during the first year, that is a death-rate of at least 151 per 1,000.

Of the 39 children of mothers who were employed at factories or workshops, 7 died in the first year (excluding still births), that is a death-rate of 179·5 per 1,000.

Of the 102 children of mothers who were otherwise employed, and principally only part time, 17 died, that is a death-rate of 166·7 per 1,000.

Of the 286 children of mothers who were *not* industrially employed 31 died, that is a death-rate of 108·4 per 1,000.

PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED FOR SALE.

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

The number of these places on the register at the end of 1909 was 382; 1,936 inspections were made, and 80 notices were served during the year for sanitary defects found.

In addition to the above inspections of places where food is prepared for sale, there were also 752 inspections of market streets, each of which includes a number of stalls at which meat, fish, fruit and vegetables are sold. These streets are also regularly inspected on Saturday evenings and Sunday mornings.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

There is now only one slaughter-house in the Borough, viz., No. 29, Red Lion Street, which, in addition to my inspections, was inspected on 5 occasions during the year. Only sheep are killed, and there was but little slaughtering during the year.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The number of registered dairies and milkshops in the Borough at the end of the year was 168, of which 70 were in St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 98 in the Holborn District.

Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, Section 5, any Sanitary Authority may remove from, or refuse to enter on the 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.

I made enquiries of the Medical Officers of Health of a number of large towns which have special milk clauses, as to their requirements and the action taken by them, and after very careful consideration prepared a paper on the subject (published in "Public Health," February, 1909), which formed the opening of a discussion at the Metropolitan Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, and my paper and the recommendations of the Branch thereon comprised my detailed report to the Public Health Committee.

All the dairies and milk shops in the Borough were carefully inspected by me, and this is the case also with all applications for registration.

Under this new Act 14 purveyors of milk were removed from the register, and 7 applications for registration were refused. The premises were unsuitable for one or more of the following reasons: bedroom communicating directly with milk shop; insufficient ventilation; or, sale of offensive articles.

In 10 cases the premises were made suitable, and the applications of the purveyors for re-registration were granted. In a number of other cases applicants for registration, or purveyors of milk already on the register, at once agreed to make the necessary alterations to make the premises suitable, and in those cases therefore it was not found necessary to refuse the applications or remove names from the register.

In all 27 dairies and milk shops were newly registered, 6 belonging to St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 21 to the Holborn District.

In addition to my inspections the Sanitary Inspectors made 542 inspections of these premises, and 22 notices were served for sanitary defects or breaches of regulations, and in many cases alterations were carried out without the service of notices.

The only cowshed in the Borough was frequently inspected during the year, and no sanitary defects nor breaches of regulations were found. During the greater part of the year no cows were kept there, and the cowshed and adjoining dairy were finally closed at the early part of the year 1910.

OUTBREAK OF ILLNESS DUE TO CONTAMINATED MILK.

I received information of the above from a doctor who was attending a waitress employed at a large restaurant in the Borough, who was seriously ill. I at once made detailed enquiries, and found that ten waitresses and two men of the kitchen staff were away ill.

I visited them at their homes, which were mostly in the outlying parts of London, and from these detailed enquiries, and at the restaurant, I found that the only food, that all the persons who were ill had eaten in common, was milk, all of them, with one doubtful exception, having had it in the form of junket, or custard, or both. I found that the Dairy Company supplying the milk to this Branch, did not supply any other Branch, and that there had been no other similar illness at any other Branch. The Dairy Company informed me that they were unable to trace the farm from which the milk was obtained. All the patients suffered from severe vomiting, diarrhoea and fever.

The milk food was eaten between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, and all the illnesses began the following day, some quite early in the morning.

The milk was probably contaminated with sewage or horse dung, containing the bacillus enteritidis sporogenes, which has been the cause of similar outbreaks.

ICE CREAM.

During the year there were 41 premises in the Borough where ice cream was manufactured or sold, and in addition to my inspections, 92 inspections of these premises were made. One notice was served for sanitary defects.

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

UNSOUND FOOD.

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

449 crates Bananas.	15 tins Peaches.
139 bundles Tomatoes.	10 14 lbs. Tins Eggs.
21 boxes Dried Fruits (assorted).	2 boxes Cod.
	1 case Herrings.

OFFENSIVE FUMES FROM FACTORIES.

During the year four new oil engines were provided by an Electric Supply Company; much nuisance was caused by offensive fumes emitted from the chimney shaft receiving the exhaust pipes from these engines, and many complaints were received.

The matter received much careful attention, and various alterations were carried out by the Company, and finally the exhaust pipes were carried up more than 20 ft. above the top of the chimney shaft, and further alterations have been promised.

In 1907 much nuisance was caused by the discharge into the sewer of effluent containing sulphuretted hydrogen, from the scrubbers of a water gas plant used for the production of electricity. The nuisance was afterwards abated by a solution of potassium permanganate being gradually mixed with the effluent before its discharge into the sewer. Complaints are now only occasionally received, and these are due to some temporary defect. The premises are frequently inspected in order to ascertain that the apparatus for preventing the nuisance is in proper working order.

Complaints are occasionally received of offensive fumes from Refining Works. These are now only due to some accident or temporary defect, and the nuisances are soon abated.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The smoke shafts in the Borough were frequently kept under observation, and in 113 cases the inspections were recorded. 3 intimation notices and 1 statutory notice were served.

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

METEOROLOGY.

The mean temperature of the year was 48·9 degrees, which is 1·2 degrees below the average for the preceding sixty-five years as taken by the Astronomer Royal.

The rainfall was 25·72 inches, and was 1·60 inches above the average for the preceding sixty-five years.

The total amount of bright sunshine recorded was 1,642 hours out of a total possible 4,458 hours, or 37 per cent., and it was 140 hours above the average for the preceding ten years.

The months of June, July, and September, were unusually cold, dull and wet.

Further details are given in Table XII.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAME OF DISTRICT—THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HOLBORN.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
				Under 1 Year of Age. (Nett.)		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	65,677	1,857	28.4	298	161	1,439	22.0	628	471	496	1,464	22.4
1900	64,990	1,762	27.2	311	177	1,326	20.5	516	412	514	1,428	22.1
1901	59,232	1,660	28.4	203	122	1,214	20.5	572	481	448	1,181	20.0
1902 (53 weeks)	58,542	1,646	27.7	213	129	1,283	21.9	627	517	494	1,260	21.2
1903	57,861	1,621	28.1	154	95	1,088	18.8	587	496	462	1,054	18.3
1904	57,188	1,632	28.6	179	109	1,134	19.8	596	540	426	1,020	17.9
1905	56,522	1,601	28.4	145	91	1,131	20.1	680	604	427	954	16.9
1906	55,865	1,640	29.7	147	90	1,212	21.8	745	673	410	949	17.0
1907	55,215	1,570	28.6	132	84	1,131	20.6	685	606	387	912	16.6
1908 (53 weeks.)	54,572	1,543	27.8	118	76	1,064	19.2	669	599	403	868	15.7
Averages for years 1899-1908	58,566	1,653	28.3	190	113	1,202	20.5	630	540	447	1,109	18.8
1909	53,937	1,436	26.8	100	70	1,067	19.8	696	637	377	807	15.0

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

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

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

N.B.—The years 1899 and 1900 refer to the old areas of the St. Giles and Holborn District Boards of Work.

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

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

Number of inhabited houses ... 4,703

Average number of persons per house ... 12.6

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.		HOLBORN BOROUGH.				ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.				HOLBORN SUB-DISTRICT.			
YEAR.		Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
		a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1899	... ..	65,677	1,857	1,464	298	35,824	1,132	748	136	29,853	725	716	162
1900	... ..	64,930	1,762	1,428	311	35,542	1,018	679	137	29,448	744	749	174
1901	... ..	59,232	1,660	1,181	203	31,401	1,040	575	88	27,831	620	606	115
1902	... ..	58,542	1,646	1,260	213	31,020	994	594	86	27,522	652	666	127
1903	... ..	57,861	1,621	1,054	154	30,644	991	490	68	27,217	630	564	86
1904	... ..	57,188	1,632	1,020	179	30,272	991	444	78	26,916	641	576	101
1905	... ..	56,522	1,601	954	145	29,905	988	452	61	26,617	613	502	84
1906	... ..	55,865	1,640	949	147	29,543	1,020	443	63	26,322	620	506	84
1907	... ..	55,215	1,570	912	132	29,184	1,014	416	49	26,031	556	496	83
1908	... ..	54,572	1,543	868	118	28,830	966	412	51	25,742	577	456	67
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908 }		58,566	1,653	1,109	190	31,216	1,015	525	82	27,350	638	584	108
1909	... ..	53,937	1,436	807	100	28,480	917	379	40	25,457	519	428	60

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

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

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

N.B.—The years 1899 and 1900 refer to the old areas of the St. Giles and Holborn District Boards of Works.

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.		NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn.	St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn.
		Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.				
Small-pox	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cholera... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup }	47	—	17	19	6	5	—	15	32	13	32
Erysipelas	41	2	1	2	3	26	7	21	20	9	10
Scarlet Fever	98	1	29	52	9	7	—	45	53	44	53
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	16	—	3	3	3	7	—	6	10	5	10
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Puerperal Fever	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	1	1
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	207	3	50	77	22	48	7	91	116	74	106

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

There were also 332 notifications of Phthisis (Consumption), 116 belonging to St. Giles and Bloomsbury, and 216 to the Holborn Division.

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.		TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON- RESIDENTS" IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	St. Giles and Bloomsbury	Hol- boin.	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	14	2	12	—	—	—	—	3	11	4
Scarlet Fever	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	—
Whooping Cough	15	6	9	—	—	—	—	3	12	43
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	6
Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever { Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Enteric	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
{ Other Continued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Epidemic Influenza	15	1	—	—	—	10	4	5	10	2
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	37
Enteritis	7	3	2	1	—	1	—	5	2	14
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Other Septic Diseases	6	1	1	—	—	3	1	2	4	17
Phthisis	108	—	—	1	6	89	12	41	67	37
Other Tubercular Diseases	16	7	4	1	1	3	—	6	10	98
Cancer, Malignant Disease	62	—	—	—	1	40	21	29	33	33
Bronchitis	101	8	3	1	—	33	56	46	55	20
Pneumonia	89	14	11	—	4	32	28	49	40	78
Pleurisy	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	9
Alcoholism }	25	—	—	—	1	21	3	10	15	1
Cirrhosis of Liver }										
Venereal Diseases	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Premature Birth	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	8
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Heart Diseases	71	—	—	4	3	39	25	38	33	20
Accidents	20	2	1	1	1	11	4	6	14	9
Suicides	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	2	1
All other causes	208	27	7	3	2	79	90	114	94	245
All cases	807	100	55	13	19	371	249	379	428	696

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES. { Certified ...	24	3	7	1	35	6	12	11	4	2	9	2	1	2	11	5	100
ALL CAUSES. { Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.																	
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	6
DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.																	
Diarrhoea, all forms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	5
Enteritis Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WASTING DISEASES.																	
Premature Birth ...	14	1	4	1	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Congenital Defects ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Injury at Birth ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	8
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.																	
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
OTHER CAUSES.																	
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Convulsions ...	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bronchitis ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	8
Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	1	1	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	2	14
Suffocation, overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	8
	24	3	7	1	35	6	12	11	4	2	9	2	1	2	11	5	100

Births in the year { legitimate, total registered 1,380 ; " Residents " 935.
 illegitimate do. 56 ; do. 51.
 Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 88.
 " Residents " { illegitimate " 12.
 Corrected deaths of " Residents " from all Causes at all Ages 807.
 Population estimated to middle of 1909, 53,937.

TABLE VI.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK.—Inspections, &c.

	Inspector Bennett.	Inspector Clark.	Inspector Larard.	Inspector Orange.	Whole Borough.
Complaints	65	91	72	12	240
Inspections. { Infectious Diseases	64	78	83	203	428
Dwelling Houses	111	172	201	45	532
Lodging Houses	367	195	229	259	1,051
Common Lodging Houses... ..	1	23	39	—	63
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops...	160	134	248	—	542
Ice Cream—Manufacture or Storage	7	11	74	—	92
Slaughter-house	—	5	—	—	5
Market Streets	348	58	346	—	752
Butchers' Shops	355	191	274	—	823
Bakehouses	67	96	97	—	260
Other Food Shops	349	204	349	114	1,016
Laundries	1	—	3	15	19
Other Workshops	195	336	124	166	821
Out-Workers' Rooms and Registers	32	24	64	188	308
Workplaces	68	37	87	1	193
Factories	32	3	31	17	83
Schools	1	—	2	1	4
Smoke shafts	2	15	96	—	113
Urinals	—	102	33	—	135
Miscellaneous	153	61	113	1	328
Periodical Inspections*	1,609	1,817	1,378	113	4,917
Dust†	39	117	49	1	206
Mews	—	130	—	—	130
Maternity	—	—	—	734	734
Total Inspections	3,961	3,813	3,923	1,858	13,555
No. of Re-Inspections	1,249	1,743	1,180	924	6,000
Do. do. Maternity	—	—	—	904	
Visits other than Inspections and					
Re-Inspections	498	853	905	276	2,763
Do. do. Maternity	—	—	—	231	
Total	5,708	6,409	6,008	4,193	22,318

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

† A large number of inspections respecting the removal of Refuse is also made during General and Periodical Inspections of houses.

TABLE VII.
SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK.—Notices served.

	Inspector Bennett.	Inspector Clark.	Inspector Larard.	Inspector Orange.	Total.
INTIMATION NOTICES—Total served	265	420	385	185	1,255
Houses	219	333	230	135	917
The house or part of the house in a dirty condition	48	33	78	49	208
The house or part of the house in a damp condition	1	1	8	12	22
The house in a dilapidated condition	6	16	15	5	42
The watercloset so foul as to be a nuisance ...	10	20	9	7	46
Do. without a water supply ...	15	16	21	5	57
Do. with a deficient supply of water	22	23	1	2	48
Do. improperly constructed ...	—	1	—	—	1
Do. so defective as to be a nuisance	26	59	34	18	137
Do. stopped	29	74	45	12	160
Do. placed in an improper position	2	—	—	—	2
Insufficient external ventilation to watercloset	—	—	1	—	1
Insufficient watercloset accommodation ...	1	11	5	5	22
Absence of watercloset accommodation ...	—	1	—	—	1
Absence of proper watercloset accommodation for persons of each sex	See under Workshops &c.				
The soil pipe defective	7	3	—	—	10
Do. unventilated	4	—	1	—	5
Do. improperly ventilated	1	1	—	—	2
The yard paving defective	9	3	4	3	19
Do. dirty	1	11	6	1	19
Do. undrained	—	—	—	—	—
The area improperly paved	1	2	—	—	3
Do. dirty	—	13	7	—	20
Do. undrained	—	—	—	—	—
The inlet of surface drain improperly trapped	—	1	—	—	1
A gully trap improperly placed within the house	—	—	—	—	—
The waste pipe of sink improperly connected with the drain ...	—	—	9	1	10
Do. do. improperly trapped ...	1	—	1	—	2
Do. do. untrapped	2	10	5	—	17
Do. of lavatory improperly connected with the drain ...	—	1	—	—	1
Do. do. improperly trapped	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. untrapped	1	—	1	—	2
Do. of bath directly connected with the drain	1	1	—	—	2
Do. do. improperly trapped ...	—	—	—	—	—
Do. do. untrapped	—	1	—	—	1
The water cistern so foul as to be a nuisance...	7	4	5	2	18
Do. being without a close fitting cover	4	4	3	2	13
Do. being placed in an improper position	1	—	—	—	1
Do. defective	—	18	—	1	19
An accumulation or deposit of refuse	10	34	25	16	85
The absence of proper ashbin	27	56	17	3	103
The ashbin defective	15	16	9	4	44
The drain foul	—	—	2	—	2
Do. defective	7	10	12	2	31
Do. choked or stopped	9	33	18	4	64
Do. unventilated	—	—	2	—	2

TABLE VII.—*continued.*SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK.—Notices served.—*continued.*

	Inspector Bennett.	Inspector Clark.	Inspector Larard.	Inspector Orange.	Total.
<i>Houses—continued.</i>					
The rainwater pipe in direct communication with the drain	—	1	1	—	2
Do. do. do. with the soil pipe	—	1	—	—	1
Do. do. defective	5	15	4	1	25
The water supply used for domestic purposes connected with the cistern which is used for flushing the watercloset	—	—	—	—	—
The absence of proper water supply	14	35	29	2	80
The roof defective	15	15	29	11	70
The guttering defective	1	3	3	—	7
The paving of wash-house defective	1	2	1	1	5
The want of proper manure receptacle	7	4	1	—	12
An animal kept in such place or manner as to be a nuisance	—	3	1	—	4
The house or part of the house overcrowded...	—	10	9	9	28
An underground room occupied as a dwelling contrary to the provisions of the Act	5	24	2	2	33
The space below floor in the basement or ground floor being unventilated	—	—	—	—	—
Do. improperly or insufficiently ventilated	—	—	—	—	—
A chimney sending forth black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance	See under Workshops				
A urinal improperly constructed, drained or offensive	—	—	—	—	—
Do. with no supply of water	—	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	8	25	13	9	55
* FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORK PLACES ...	46	87	155	50	338
Dirty	25	19	30	30	104
Waterclosets, defective or dirty	18	43	35	21	117
Do. insufficient	3	2	1	—	6
Do. absence of separate accommoda- tion for sexes	—	1	2	2	5
Drains, soil pipes, &c., defective	13	15	25	2	55
Improperly ventilated	2	—	2	7	11
Overcrowded	1	1	1	2	5
Chimney sending forth black smoke	—	1	2	—	3
Other nuisances	21	40	85	12	158
BREACH OF BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS—					
† Lodging-houses	71	83	53	52	259
Dairies, cowsheds, milkshops and slaughterhouses	4	3	1	—	8
Keeping of animals	7	4	1	—	12
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACTS					
Urinals	—	—	—	—	—
Vermineous Rooms	4	9	12	6	31
Ashpits	—	—	—	—	—
STATUTORY NOTICES	12	102	117	39	270

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

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

TABLE VIII.

PROCEEDINGS DURING 1909.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES—				Number of Inspections 1909.	Number of Notices 1909.	Number of Prosecutions 1909.
	On register at end of 1908.	Added in 1909.	Removed in 1909.	On register at end of 1909.			
Milk premises	178	27	37	168	542	22	0
Cowsheds	1	0	0	1	weekly	0	0
Slaughter-houses	1	0	0	1	5	0	0
Other offensive trade premises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ice Cream premises	41	2	4	39	92	1	1
Registered houses let in lodgings	681	0	44	637	1,051	{ (a)* 15 (b)* 248	{ (a)* 0 (b)* 1

* (a) For overcrowding.

* (b) For other conditions.

Total number of Intimation notices served for all purposes 1,255

Overcrowding, 1909—

Number of Dwelling Rooms overcrowded 56
 Number remedied 56
 Number of prosecutions 0

Underground Rooms—

Illegal occupation dealt with during year 33
 Number of rooms closed 33

Insanitary Houses—

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

Ice Cream—

Proceedings under London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902 1

Verminous Rooms—

Numbers of premises cleansed under Section 20 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904 26

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

Number of persons accommodated during the year 11

Revenue Acts—

Number of houses for which applications were received during the year 4
 Number of dwellings comprised therein 101
 Number of tenements for which certificates were (a) granted 94 ; (b) refused 7 ; (c) deferred 0

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

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

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed 97
 Total number of infectious bodies removed 0

TABLE IX.
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of			
	Inspections.	Written Notices.		Prosecutions.
		Intimations.	Statutory.	
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	123	10	2	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1,100	134	19	1
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	2,129	184	43	1
Total	3,352	327	64	2

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
*NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:—				
Want of cleanliness	104	104	—	—
Want of ventilation	11	11	—	—
Overcrowding	5	5	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	216	216	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	6	—	—
	unsuitable or defective	107	—	—
	not separate for sexes	5	5	—
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) ...	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	9	9	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
Total	463	463	—	—

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

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.											Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLE-SOME PREMISES. SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers.‡		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.			In-stances.	Notices served.	Prose-cutions.	In-stances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prose-cutions (Sec-tions 109, 110)
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.			Received from other Councils	Forwarded to other Councils.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
	Lists. †	Outworkers.†		Lists.	Outworkers.													
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Con-tractors.	Work-men.												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Wearing Apparel—																		
(1) Making, &c. ...	120	93	647	4	—	13	274	462	130	—	—	175	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial Flowers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than Wire Nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags and Boxes ...	4	—	25	—	—	—	5	19	4	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ...	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ...	2	—	6	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and Tennis balls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed Toys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro Plate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cables and Chains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anchor and Grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart Gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, Latches and Keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea Picking ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	28	93	682	4	—	13	285	486	138	—	—	188	—	—	—	—	—	—

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in column 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. [A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.]

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be *even* numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in some previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

‡ In view of the wide discrepancies found to exist between the totals in the two columns when the returns are added together, it is desired that care may be taken to give exact figures. Only those addresses should be counted which have actually been received from or forwarded to other Councils during the year covered by the report.

Important classes of workshops, such as workshop, bake-houses, may be enumerated here.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	...	12
--	-----	----

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	9
	Report (action being taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	9

Other	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
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6

Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—

Certificates granted during the year	—
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In use at the end of the year	23
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TABLE X.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

Date.	Name.	Premises.	Offence.	Result.
1909. April 23rd	A. J. Walke ...	Evelyn Buildings ...	Foul W.C.	Work done. Summons withdrawn on Defendant paying £2. 2s. costs
June 15th and 28th	A. J. Wilson ..	6, New North Street	Defective W.C.	Defendant convicted and fined 5s. and £1. 1s. costs
Aug. 10th	Lee, Mrs. ...	2, Smart's Buildings...	Defective W.C.	Fined 1s., £1. 3s. costs
" "	Morrell, Mr. ...	27, Gloucester Street	Dirty premises	Fined £5, £1. 1s. costs
" 17th	Lee, Mrs. ...	4, Smart's Buildings...	Offensive accumulation ...	Fined £2, £1. 1s. costs
Sept. 24th	Dixon, John ...	21, Gloucester Street	Absence of proper water supply	Order to abate, 20s. costs
" "	do.	11, do.	Do. do.	Order to abate, 10s. costs
" "	do.	39, do.	Dirty premises	Order to abate, 10s. costs
" "	do.	38, do.	Dirty workshop... ..	Order to abate, 5s. costs

BREACH OF LODGING HOUSE BY-LAWS.

Date.	Name.	Address.	Result.
1909. Sept. 24th ...	Dixon, John	18, Devonshire Street	Order made. 25s. costs.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1902.

Date.	Name.	Premises.	Offence.	Result.
1909. June 8th and Aug. 31st	Trocchia, Giacome	25, Back Hill.. ...	Manufacturing ice cream in living room	Summons withdrawn on payment of costs

TABLE XI.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Date.	Name.	Premises.	Offence.	Result.
1909.				
Jan. 5th ...	E. Edwards ...	16, Little Earl Street	Selling butter containing 33 per cent. of foreign fat	Defendant convicted and fined £2 and 12s 6d. costs.
„ 18th	J. K. Enfield ...	24, Great Queen Street	Selling milk 30.6 per cent. deficient in fat	Summons withdrawn on defendant giving undertaking not to repeat offence and paying 10s. 6d. costs
May 11th	Mrs. Green ...	5, Chapel Street ...	Selling Coffee containing 25 per cent. of chicory	Defendant convicted and fined £1 and 2s. 6d. costs.
June 1st and 8th	David Greig ...	86, Leather Lane ...	Selling milk 15.3 per cent. deficient in fat	Warranty proved. Summons dismissed.
July 23rd	Horstead, Wm.	5, Coptic Street ...	Selling milk 7 per cent. deficient in fat	Defendant convicted and fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Aug. 31st...	Greening, Mrs.	29, Newton Street ...	Selling margarine unlabelled ...	Defendant convicted and fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
Nov. 5th...	Alice Twinn ...	4, Emerald Street ...	Selling milk 6.3 per cent. deficient in fat	Defendant convicted and fined £1 and £1. 3s. costs.
„ 26th	Hannah J. Roberts	17, Red Lion Street ...	Selling butter containing 80 per cent. of foreign fat	Defendant convicted and fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.

TABLE XII.

METEOROLOGY OF LONDON, 1909.

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

1909.	AIR TEMPERATURE.				BRIGHT SUNSHINE.			RAIN AND OTHER FORMS OF PRECIPITATION.	
	Mean of—		Mean of A. and B.	Difference from Average.*	Total observed.	Difference from Average.*	Per cent. of possible.	Total fall.	Difference from Average.*
	A. Maximum	B. Minimum.							
	°	°	°	°	hrs.	hrs.	%	ins.	ins.
January ...	43.0	34.0	38.5	+ 0.1	61	+ 20	23	0.77	- 1.11
February ...	43.5	30.9	37.2	- 2.6	91	+ 34	33	0.63	- 0.85
March ...	45.5	33.8	39.6	- 2.9	75	- 24	21	3.08	+ 1.56
April ...	60.6	38.6	49.6	+ 1.5	250	+ 103	60	1.64	+ 0.07
May ...	64.8	41.7	53.2	- 0.6	326	+ 140	68	1.24	- 0.68
June ...	62.4	47.2	54.8	- 5.5	107	- 90	22	3.67	+ 1.63
July ...	70.1	52.5	61.3	- 2.4	179	- 57	36	3.16	+ 0.76
August ...	72.9	52.5	62.7	- 0.2	228	+ 18	50	1.80	- 0.54
September ...	62.8	47.5	55.2	- 3.0	106	- 49	28	2.48	+ 0.33
October ...	59.5	45.6	52.5	+ 2.1	91	- 4	27	4.06	+ 1.28
November ...	47.2	36.2	41.7	- 1.7	78	+ 30	29	0.79	- 1.43
December ...	45.2	35.0	40.1	+ 0.5	50	+ 17	21	2.40	+ 0.57
Year ...	56.5	41.3	48.9	- 1.2	1642	+ 140	37	25.72	+ 1.60

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

