

Report on the vital and sanitary statistics of the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1909.

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REPORT
ON THE
VITAL AND SANITARY
STATISTICS
OF THE
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH
DURING THE YEAR
1909.

[With an account of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitor, and of the proceedings taken under the Food and Drugs, Factory and Workshops, and Public Health Acts]

BY

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LONDON, S.E.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

LAMBETH TOWN HALL,

BRIXTON HILL, S.W.

March, 1910.

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

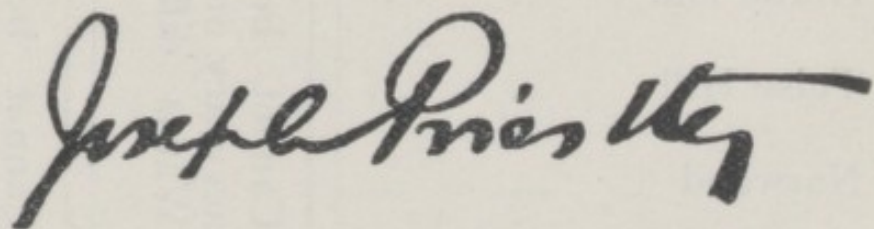
Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting the 1909 Annual Report on the Vital and Sanitary Statistics of the Borough of Lambeth, shewing a satisfactory decline in the mortality and zymotic rates, as compared with those previously tabulated for the old Parish, and for the new Borough. The infantile mortality-rate is again low.

To the Chief Officers of the Council, and to the Public Health Staff, my thanks are due, as also to the Members of the Council for carrying out my suggestions, and acting upon my advice.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Joseph Priestley". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a prominent initial 'J'.

Medical Officer of Health.

I. VITAL STATISTICS.

The Borough of Lambeth contains 4079.6 statute acres, exclusive of 82.1 tidal water, 0.8 inland water, and 31.8 foreshore, with an *estimated* total population of 324,188 persons to the middle of 1909, consisting of 153,505 males and 170,683 females, or an excess of 17,178 females.

The total estimated increase (1908-1909) of the population is 2,844, but the "natural increment," *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths (uncorrected) is 3,569, so that an exodus of 725 in excess of those who came into the Borough during 1909 must be assumed.

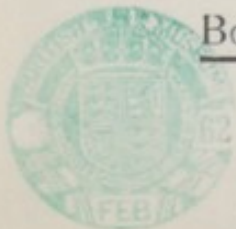
The estimated Populations of the Borough of Lambeth to the middle of 1909 may be tabulated as follow:—

ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.

(Estimated, middle 1909.)

I. Wards.

Wards.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Marsh	} Cannot be sub-divided with sufficient accuracy on account of the <i>New</i> Borough Wards differing from the <i>Old</i> Wards.	} Cannot be sub-divided with sufficient accuracy on account of the <i>New</i> Borough Wards differing from the <i>Old</i> Wards.	25921
Bishop's			31259
Prince's... ..			50343
Vauxhall			33288
Stockwell			34491
Brixton			46867
Herne Hill			35470
Tulse Hill			31027
Norwood			35522
Borough of Lambeth ..	153505	170683	324188



II. *New Registration Sub-Districts.*

New Sub-Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Waterloo ... ..	) Cannot be sub-divided with sufficient accuracy on account of the <i>New</i> Sub-Districts differing from the <i>Old</i>.	) Cannot be sub-divided with sufficient accuracy on account of the <i>New</i> Sub-Districts differing from the <i>Old</i> .	25921
Lambeth Church			26541
Kennington			55061
Stockwell			67779
Brixton			82337
Norwood			66549
Borough of Lambeth ...	153505	170683	324188

III. *Age-Period.*

Age-Periods.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—1	3926	3919	7845
1—5	13535	13438	26973
Total under 5 ..	17461	17357	34818
5—20	44678	46644	91322
20—40	53620	60885	114505
40—60	28363	31865	60228
60—80	8861	12805	21666
80 upwards	522	1127	1649
Total over 5 ...	136044	153326	289370

IV. *Parliamentary Divisions (Old).*

<i>Old</i> Parliamentary Divisions.	Males.	Females.	Total.
North	28726	28756	57482
Kennington	41309	41326	82635
Brixton	37153	42967	80120
Norwood	45132	55658	100790
Parliamentary Area of Lambeth	152320	168707	321027

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

V. *Parliamentary Divisions (Adjusted).*

<i>*Adjusted</i> Parliamentary Divisions.	New Wards.	Total.
North	{ Marsh } { Bishop's }	57180
Kennington	{ Prince's } { Vauxhall }	83631
Brixton	{ Stockwell } { Brixton }	81358
Norwood	{ Herne Hill } { Tulse Hill } { Norwood }	102019
<i>*Adjusted</i> Parliamen- tary Area of Lambeth	—	324188

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

1909—Groups of Metropolitan Boroughs (corrected rates).

	Enumerated Population, 1891 (Census).	Enumerated Population, 1901 (Census).	Estimated Population, 1909 (middle of year).	Birth-Rate.	Death-Rate.	Zymotic Death- Rate.	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
London... ...	4227988	4536379	4833938	24·2	14·0	1·30	108
South Group ...	1524472	1749956	1953306	24·6	13·5	1·25	103
West Group ...	770022	826985	881880	20·4	13·2	1·12	108
North Group* ...	1013378	1055908	1100860	22·1	13·4	0·97	99
Central Group ...	214464	187791	167284	24·2	18·2	1·69	123
East Group ...	705652	715759	730608	30·8	16·4	2·08	127

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

* The populations in 1891 and 1901 are corrected for the transfers between Hackney and Tottenham on April 1st, 1908.

HOUSES.*

At the time of the Census, 1901, there were within the Borough of Lambeth 41,511 inhabited houses and 1,825 uninhabited (881 in occupation and 944 not in occupation), whilst 137 were in process of building. At the time of the 1891 Census, the inhabited houses numbered 38,899.

The estimated number of inhabited houses to the middle of 1909 is 43,666, which, with an estimated population (to the middle of 1909) of 324,188 gives an average of 7.4 persons per inhabited house.

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the Borough for the year ending March 31st, 1909, was £1,968,216, and a 1d. rate per £1 is estimated to produce £7,607 *net* for the same year, in both cases inclusive of Government property.

STATISTICS FOR THE COUNTY OF LONDON (UNCORRECTED).

The Registrar-General returns the estimated population of London for the middle of the year 1909 as 4,833,938, consisting of 2,281,151 males, and 2,552,787 females, and states that there were registered during the year 38,176 marriages, 117,547 births (59,910 males and 57,637 females), and 70,682 deaths (36,354 males and 34,328 females). There were registered 6,385 deaths from the seven chief zymotic diseases.† The excess of registered uncorrected births over deaths (*i.e.*, the natural increment, is 46,865, and the estimated increase of population from the middle of 1908 to the middle of 1909 is 38,181.

*The definition of a "house" laid down by the Registrar-General for Census purposes is "any building that is separated from the next adjoining building by an unbroken party wall." This definition has not been strictly adhered to by the Enumerators in taking the Census.

†The figures are taken from the Annual Summary (Tables 1 and 19) of the Registrar-General.

TABLE A.

Giving the number of Births and the Birth-Rates in each New Registration Sub-District of the Borough of Lambeth during 1909 (arranged Quarterly).

New Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births.				Total for the Year 1909.	Rate per 1000 Inhabitants.
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.		
Waterloo*	393	370	361	360	1484	57·3
Lambeth Church	219	171	175	156	721	27·2
Kennington†	424	364	370	343	1501	27·3
Stockwell§	496	516	503	424	1939	28·6
Brixton	406	407	372	416	1601	19·4
Norwood	293	306	319	281	1199	18·0
Borough of Lambeth	2231	2134	2100	1980	8445	26·4

*Including Lying-in Hospital (803 cases, of which 224 belong to Lambeth)—corrected rate (*i.e.*, excluding non-Lambethian births) = 34·9.

†Including Workhouse (203 cases, of which 178 belong to Lambeth)—corrected rate (*i.e.*, excluding non-Lambethian births) = 26·8.

§Including Maternity Hospital (469 cases, of which 111 belong to Lambeth)—corrected rate (*i.e.*, excluding non-Lambethian births) = 23·3.

Inner Districts, 33·1; Outer Districts, 20·6 per 1000—uncorrected (whole Borough = 26·4).

Inner Districts, 27·5; Outer Districts, 19·7 per 1000—corrected (*i.e.*, excluding non-Lambethian births, whole Borough = 23·1.)

N.B.—The births in Stockwell new Sub-District are divided equally between the Inner and Outer Sub-Districts of the Borough for the purpose of calculating rates in this Table.

TABLE B.

Shewing the Estimated Populations, Numbers of Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births, and Corrected Deaths in the Borough of Lambeth during 1909, and in the Parish of Lambeth for ten years (1891-1900).

Year.	Estimated Population.	Estimated No. of Inhabited Houses.	Marriages.	Registered Births.	Corrected Number of Deaths.				Deaths in Public Institutions in Lambeth (uncorrected).	
					Total Ages.	Under 1 Year.	Under 5 Years.	Deaths from 7 Chief Zymotic Diseases.		
New Boro' { 1909	324188	43666	2440	8445	4540	830	1250	402	1994	
Old Parish. {	1891	276162	38634	2140	9097	5886	1387	2251	692	1438
	1892	280032	38950	2107	9226	5457	1250	2091	705	1578
	1893	283906	39265	2233	9222	5219	1325	1925	748	1741
	1894	287935	39580	2224	9232	4837	1223	1936	680	1484
	1895	291970	39895	2220	9341	5559	1420	2187	732	1511
	1896	296061	40210	2445	9592	5098	1313	2045	708	1588
	1897	300048	40525	2445	9388	5251	1425	2096	734	1545
	1898	304073	40840	2589	9256	5430	1426	2089	726	1543
	1899	308108	41155	2523	9433	5886	1488	2198	782	1680
	1900	312152	41470	2454	9467	5430	1328	1884	497	1576
Average 1891-1900	294049.7	40052.4	2338	9295.4	5405.3	1358.5	2070.2	700.4	1563.5	

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

TABLE C.

Shewing the number of persons per house, the Marriage-, Birth-, and Death-Rates (corrected), and proportion of Deaths in Public Institutions, in the Borough of Lambeth for the Year 1909, and in the old Parish of Lambeth for ten years (1891-1900).

The Year.	Marriage-rate per 1000 Population.	Birth-Rate per 1000 Population.	Corrected Death-Rate per 1000 Population.	Corrected Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1000 total Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1000 Deaths (corrected)	Deaths of Children under 5 years, per 1000 Deaths (corrected)	Corrected Zymotic Death-Rate, per 1000 Population.	Deaths in Public Institutions per 1000 total uncorrected Deaths.
New Boro' { 1909 ...	15.0	26.4	14.0	98.3	182.8	275.3	1.2	408.9
Old Parish. {	1891 ..	15.5	32.9	21.3	152.5	235.6	2.5	236.6
	1892 ...	15.0	32.9	19.5	135.5	229.1	2.5	272.4
	1893 ...	15.7	32.5	18.4	143.7	253.9	2.6	305.9
	1894 ..	15.4	32.1	16.8	132.5	252.8	2.4	284.7
	1895 ...	15.2	31.9	19.0	152.0	255.4	2.5	257.9
	1896 ..	16.5	32.4	17.2	136.9	257.6	2.4	295.9
	1897 ...	16.3	31.3	17.5	151.8	271.4	2.4	281.7
	1898 ...	17.0	30.4	17.9	154.1	262.6	2.4	277.8
	1899 ...	16.3	30.6	19.1	157.7	252.8	2.5	277.1
	1900 ...	15.7	29.4	17.4	144.9	244.6	1.6	282.5
Average 1891-1900. ...	15.9	31.6	18.4	146.1	251.3	382.9	2.4	276.7

NOTE. — (a) Enumerated number of Inhabited Houses for the old Parish at Census 1891 was 38556. (b) Enumerated number of Inhabited Houses for the new Borough at Census 1901 was 41511.

THE BIRTH RATE.

The total number of Births registered in the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1909 was 8,445. Of the total 8,445 births, 4,301 were males, and 4,144 females, showing an excess of 157 males.

Of the total 8,445 births registered in the Borough of Lambeth, 803 took place in the Lying-In Hospital (York Road), and of these 224 belong to the Borough; 203 took place in the Workhouse (Brook Street), and of these 179 belong to the Borough; whilst 469 took place in the Maternity Hospital (Jeffrey's Road), and of these 111 belong to the Borough. Thus, there are 962 births belonging to other districts. The Lying-In Hospital, the Workhouse and the Maternity Hospital tend to abnormally increase the birth-rates in Waterloo, Kennington and Stockwell Districts respectively, and the necessary corrections are, consequently, made in a footnote to Table A (*see p. 10*).

The birth-rate for Lambeth is 26.4 per 1,000 inhabitants (28.02 for males, and 24.3 for females); whilst in the various Registration Sub-Districts the birth-rates work out as shown in Table A, from which it will be seen that the uncorrected birth-rate in the Inner Districts is 33.1, and that in the Outer Districts 20.6 per 1,000—the corrected birth-rates (*i.e.*, excluding Non-Lambethian births) being respectively 23.1 for the whole Borough, 27.5 for the Inner, and 19.7 for the Outer, Districts.

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

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

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, was adopted throughout the Borough, and came into operation on March 9th, 1908. Further particulars will be found as to the notifications received under the Act and the appointment of the Health Visitor on pages 135-136.

Returns of all Births (with addresses of mothers) that occur in Lambeth have been obtained from the District Registrars, and this information in conjunction with that obtained from the Notification of Births Act has again proved of great use in connection with the Borough Council's endeavours to lessen the high mortality amongst infants (under 1 year of age) by distributing pamphlets dealing with the proper management and feeding of infants, &c. The time allowed for birth registration is 42 days, but this delay is detrimental to satisfactory administrative procedure, and has been altered by the Notification of Births Act, 1907, which limits the time of notification to 36 hours from the time of birth.

THE MARRIAGE-RATE.

The number of Marriages registered in the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1909 was 2,440 as compared with 2,411 during 1908, and a yearly average of 2,338 in the old Parish of Lambeth for the 10 years 1891-1900.

The marriage-rate for Lambeth Borough during 1909 is therefore, 15.0 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 15.8 for London.

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

THE DEATH-RATE.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough of Lambeth, during the year 1909, was 4,876, as compared with 4,692 during 1908, and a yearly average of 5716.7 in the old Parish of Lambeth for the 10 years 1891-1900. Of the total 4,876 deaths, 2,444 were males and 2,432 females, showing an excess of 12 males.

The uncorrected death-rate for Lambeth is, therefore, 15.04 per 1,000 inhabitants (15.9 males and 14.3 females), as compared with 14.6 for London (15.9 males and 13.4 females). These rates are, however, uncorrected, and, on analysing the 4,876 deaths registered in the Borough of Lambeth, it is found that 826 represent deaths occurring within the Borough amongst persons not belonging thereto. These deaths are to be deducted, but, on the other hand, there are 490 deaths registered outside the Borough of persons belonging thereto, and these must be added, giving a corrected number of deaths for Lambeth during 1909 of 4,540, and a corrected death-rate of 14.0 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 14.0 for London (the total corrected number of London deaths being 67,632).

DEATHS IN OUT-LYING INSTITUTIONS.

The Outside Institutions, &c., where the 490 Lambethians died during 1909 may be grouped as follows:—

I. *General Hospitals.*

Charing Cross... ..	15	Royal Free	2
Chelsea College	2	St. Bartholomew's	6
Guy's	28	St. George's	3
King's College	10	University	1
London	5	Westminster	52
Middlesex	9		

II. *Special Hospitals.*

Brompton	4	Royal Hospital for	
Bethlem Royal Hospital	1	Incurables	1
Central London Sick		Maida Vale	1
Asylum	1	Hospital of St. John and	
Cancer... ..	7	Elizabeth	1
Chelsea London Sick		National Hospital ...	4
Asylum	1	Grove Hospital ...	11
Bethnal Green Hospital	1	Park Hospital	1
Evelina	39	London Fever... ..	1
Freidenheim	3	Victoria Hospital ...	2
Great Northern ...	1	Infants' Hospital, Vin-	
Grosvenor Hospital ...	1	cent Square... ..	17
Gt. Ormond Street ...	9	Italian	2
Hampstead	2	Royal Chest, City Road	2
Homœopathic	2	St. Joseph's Hospice ...	2
Medical and Surgical		St. Mary's	2
Home	1	Victoria Hospital ...	3
Metropolitan	2	French... ..	3
New Hospital for		St. Barnabas Home ...	2
Women	2	Home for Children,	
Queen Charlotte's ...	1	Sydenham	2
St. John's Hospital ...	1	Lying - in Hospital,	
Samaritan Hospital ...	1	Endell Street	1
West End Hospital ...	1		

III. *Infirmaries and Workhouses.*

Battersea Infirmary ...	2	Southwark Infirmary ...	4
Bemondsey Workhouse	2	St. George's Infirmary	2
Camberwell Workhouse	1	Camberwell Workhouse	1
Belmont Workhouse ...	7	Wandsworth Work-	
Children's Infirmary,		house	2
Carshalton	2	Grove Park Workhouse	1

IV. *Asylums.*

Banstead	...	...	16	Epileptic	...	...	1
Colney Hatch...	...	...	4	Hanwell	...	...	4
Camberwell House	...	...	1	Epsom	...	...	12
Caterham	...	...	22	Leavesden	...	...	2
Cane Hill	...	...	24	Long Grove, Epsom	...	...	12
Claybury	...	...	6	Manor	...	...	6
Darenth	...	...	4	Peckham House	...	...	2
Dartford	...	...	11	Tooting Bec	...	...	36

V. *Unclassified Places.*

Battersea Park	...	...	1	L. B. & S. C. Rly Peck-	...	...	1
Brought dead to	...	...		ham	...	...
Hospital	...	...	2	L. & S. W. Rly. Clap-	...	...
Private Houses	...	...	16	ham Cutting	...	...	1
River Thames...	...	...	3	Harrod's Stores	...	...	1
Streets	...	...	4	Factory, York Road,	...	...
				Battersea	...	...	1

SUMMARY.

I. General Hospital	...	...	133
II. Brought dead to Hospital	...	...	139
III. Infirmarys and Workhouses	...	...	25
IV. Asylums	...	...	163
V. Elsewhere (unclassifiable)	...	...	30
			<hr/> 490 <hr/>

Whether the corrected or uncorrected death-rates for the Borough of Lambeth (as a whole) be taken they are very satisfactory for the year 1909, the ninth year of the existence of the newly-formed Borough. Sub-dividing the death-rates amongst the 6 new Registration Sub-Districts, it will be again noted that the Inner Districts, e.g., Waterloo, Lambeth Church, Kennington, and part of Stockwell, have,

collectively and individually, suffered more than the Outer Districts, *e.g.*, part of Stockwell, Brixton and Norwood. So, too, if the death-rates be sub-divided amongst the 9 new Wards, it will be noted also that the Inner Wards, *e.g.*, Marsh, Bishop's, Prince's and Vauxhall, have, collectively and individually, suffered more than the Outer Wards, *e.g.*, Stockwell, Brixton, Herne Hill, Tulse Hill, and Norwood. The reason for this difference is again to be noted in the fact that the Inner Districts and Wards are more congested than the Outer. The status of the inhabitants and the general conditions (sanitary and otherwise) under which they live, are also matters to bear in mind when dealing with this subject.

Taking the new Registration Sub-Districts (Table E), and the new Wards (Table F), into which the Borough is sub-divided, the corrected death-rates for 1909 will be found to vary between the Inner and the Outer Districts as follows :

1909.	New Registrations Sub-Districts and New Wards.	
	Inner.	Outer.
General Death-rate (corrected) ...	17·2	11·6
Zymotic Death-rate (corrected) ...	1·9	0·8

Of the new Registration Sub-Districts, Lambeth Church has the highest, and Norwood the lowest, general and zymotic death-rates; whilst of the New Wards, Bishop's has the highest, and Tulse Hill the lowest, general and zymotic death-rates.

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

The place that the Borough of Lambeth takes during 1909 in the Registrar-General's corrected Returns amongst the Metropolitan Districts is satisfactory. There are 15 other Districts (out of 29) with a less general death-rate; 16 with a less zymotic death-rate, and 18 with a less infantile mortality-rate. Taking the 10 South Metropolitan Districts, Lewisham has the smallest general death-rate per 1000 of the population, viz. : 10.3, and Bermondsey the highest, viz. : 18.8, as compared with 14.0 for Lambeth, 13.0 for Battersea, 13.4 for Camberwell, and 16.8 for Southwark.

London, as a whole, has a birth-rate of 24.2, a corrected death-rate of 14.0, a corrected zymotic (death-) rate of 1.3 per 1000 population and an infant mortality (corrected) of 108 per 1000 births; and England and Wales a birth-rate of 25.6, a death-rate of 14.5, a zymotic death-rate of 1.12 per 1000 population, and an infantile mortality of 109 per 1000 births; and the Registrar-General's 76 great towns of England and Wales a birth-rate of 25.7, a death-rate of 14.7 (crude), a zymotic death-rate of 1.42 per 1000 population, and an infantile mortality of 118 per 1000 births.

Age Periods of Corrected Deaths.

The 4,540 corrected deaths during 1909 may be further analysed, and tabulated as follows :—

830, *i.e.*, 18.3 per cent. of the total corrected deaths
took place under 1 year of age.

420, *i.e.*, 9.3 per cent. between 1 and 5 years.

1250, *i.e.*, 27.5 per cent. under 5 years.

208, *i.e.*, 4.8 per cent. between 5 and 20 years.

- 524, *i.e.*, 11.5 per cent. 20 to 40 years.
 932, *i.e.*, 20.5 per cent. 40 to 60 years.
 1268, *i.e.*, 27.9 per cent. 60 to 80 years.
 358, *i.e.*, 7.9 per cent. 80 years and over.
 3290, *i.e.*, 72.5 per cent. over 5 years.

These results may be compared with those for London given in the Table on p. 21, which shows the estimated mortalities per 1000 persons at each age-period for London during 1909, and the London averages for the 10 years 1881-90.

TABLE.

Shewing Mortalities in Lambeth Borough at different Age-periods during 1909, compared with (1) those for London 1909, and (2) the averages for London, 1881-90.

Age-periods.	LAMBETH.			LONDON.	
	Estimated Populations (middle 1909).	Mortality Rates per 1000 Population 1909.		Mortality Rates per 1000 Population, 1909 Uncorrected.	Average of Ten Years, 1881-90, per 1000.
Corrected.		Uncorrected.			
0-5	34818	35.9	40.2	38.9	68.4
5-20	91322	2.3	6.3	2.5	4.3
20-40	114505	4.6		6.9	4.8	7.7
40-60	60228	15.5	69.7	16.9	20.2
60-80	21666	2.1		70.3	62.3	63.3
80 and upwards	1649	217.1		214.2	206.3
*Under 1 year ...	7845	98.3	106.7	110.3	152.0
All Ages	324188	14.0	15.04	14.6	20.5

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

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

TABLE D.

Shewing the number of Births and Deaths, with Birth- and Borough during 1909. The Deaths are from all causes, and Lambethians who die outside the Borough, by omitting persons (who die in Public Institutions) into the Districts

NEW REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	Estimated Population (middle 1909)	Total Births (uncorrected).	Birth-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Total Deaths (corrected).	General corrected Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Small Pox.		Measles.
Waterloo*	25921	1484	57.3	437	16.8	...	...	23
Lambeth Church	26541	721	27.2	495	18.6	...	...	22
Kennington†	55061	1501	27.3	981	17.6	...	...	28
Stockwell‡	67779	1939	28.6	893	13.2	...	...	14
Brixton	82337	1601	19.4	1033	12.5	...	...	14
Norwood	66549	1199	18.0	701	10.5	...	...	3
Borough of Lambeth	324188	8445	25.4	4540	14.0	...	...	104

*Excluding all the Lying-in Hospital births,

†Excluding all the the Workhouse births,

‡Excluding all the Maternity births,

Of the 893 deaths in Stockwell New Registration Sub-District,

Inner Registration Sub-Districts—death rates

Outer Registration Sub-Districts—death rates

N.B.—Of the total deaths (corrected), 141 shew no addresses, and the Workhouse (86), or in the

TABLE D.

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

Scarlet Fever.	Total Deaths (corrected) from							Total Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of the Population (corrected).	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of the Total Deaths (corrected).	Diarrhoea Death-rate per 10000 of the Population.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births (uncorrected).
	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Typhoid or Enteric.	Continued Fever.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.					
2	4	8	...	...	...	...	21	58	2.2	132.7	8.1	105.1
5	7	10	...	1	...	...	20	65	2.4	131.3	7.5	199.7
2	8	27	...	3	...	...	29	97	1.8	98.9	5.3	134.6
9	9	8	...	3	...	...	18	61	0.9	68.3	2.7	70.7
7	19	23	...	1	1	...	20	85	1.03	82.3	2.4	102.4
2	11	9	...	1	...	...	10	36	0.5	51.3	1.5	81.7
27	58	85	...	9	1	...	118	402	1.2	88.5	3.6	106.7

the corrected birth-rate=26.3 per 1000.

the corrected birth-rate=23.6 per 1000.

the corrected birth-rate=21.7 per 1000.

503 belong to the Inner and 390 to the Outer Districts.

(general 17.1, zymotic 1.9).

(general 11.6, zymotic 0.8).

have been included in Kennington Sub-District—having occurred in Workhouse Infirmary (105).

TABLE E.
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.
COMPARISON BETWEEN STATISTICS FOR 1908 AND 1909.
NEW REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.

New Registration Sub-Districts.	Death-Rates.		Birth- Rates.	Infant- ile Mor- tality.	Death-Rates.		Birth- Rates.	Infant- ile Mor- tality.
	General 1909.	Zymotic 1909.	1909.	1909.	General 1908.	Zymotic 1908.	1908.	1908.
Waterloo	16.9	2.2	57.3	105.1	16.8	1.4	61.8	87.4
Lambeth Church	18.7	2.4	27.2	199.7	17.9	2.1	29.5	225.5
Kennington	17.6	1.8	27.3	134.6	17.3	1.9	28.4	112.4
Stockwell	13.2	0.9	28.6	70.7	12.1	0.9	31.1	70.8
Brixton	12.5	1.03	19.4	102.4	11.9	0.9	20.6	124.9
Norwood	10.5	0.5	18.0	81.7	10.7	0.9	18.1	84.5
Borough of Lambeth	14.0	1.2	26.4	106.7	13.5	1.2	27.7	106.3
Inner Districts	17.2	1.9	33.1	122.1	16.3	1.5	35.6	113.3
Outer Districts	11.6	0.8	20.6	87.6	11.4	0.9	21.6	98.2

N.B.—The death-rates (general and zymotic) are corrected, and the birth- and infantile mortality-rates uncorrected. The death- and birth-rates are per 1000 of the population, and the infantile mortality-rates per 1000 total births.

TABLE F.
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.
COMPARISON BETWEEN STATISTICS FOR 1908 AND 1909.
NEW WARDS.

New Wards.	Death-Rates (corrected) per 1000 population.				Zymotic Incidence per 1000 population.		Total Number of Deaths (corrected).		Total Notified Cases.
	General.		Zymotic.		1909.	1908.	General 1909.	Zymotic 1909.	Zymotic 1909.
	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.					
INNER—	17·2	16·3	1·9	1·5	6·2	7·2	2416	264	875
Marsh	16·9	16·8	2·2	1·4	4·4	5·3	437	58	113
Bishop's	18·7	20·4	2·5	2·2	8·2	6·1	585	77	257
Prince's	17·7	15·6	1·7	1·8	6·9	6·6	891	85	349
Vauxhall	15·1	12·8	1·3	1·02	4·7	10·6	503	44	156
OUTER—	11·6	11·4	0·8	0·9	5·1	3·3	2124	138	934
Stockwell	11·3	11·5	0·5	0·9	6·4	7·3	390	17	221
Brixton	12·9	12·9	1·04	0·9	5·4	6·5	603	49	255
Herne Hill	12·1	10·6	1·01	0·9	4·9	5·4	430	36	174
Tulse Hill	9·1	10·4	0·4	1·3	3·8	4·8	282	12	117
Norwood	11·8	10·9	0·7	0·6	4·7	4·6	419	24	167
Borough of Lambeth	14·0	13·5	1·2	1·2	5·6	6·4	4540	402	1809

TABLE G.

Shewing the uncorrected Mortality (Male and Female) in the different New Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth (arranged Quarterly) during the year 1909.

SUB-DISTRICT.	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Total No. of Deaths in each District.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Waterloo ...	70	71	141	45	26	71	44	45	89	45	51	96	397
Lambeth Church	173	132	305	129	106	235	135	101	236	135	116	251	1027
Kennington ..	248	277	525	173	160	333	132	113	245	171	150	321	1424
Stockwell ...	120	121	241	79	89	168	73	60	133	79	73	152	694
Brixton ..	111	168	279	89	87	176	55	65	120	97	104	201	776
Norwood ...	85	118	203	47	79	126	53	52	105	56	68	124	558
TOTALS	807	887	1694	562	547	1109	492	436	928	583	562	1145	4876

TABLE H.

Shewing the uncorrected Mortality (*i.e.*, including that of Strangers) at different Ages in each New Registration Sub-District of the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1909.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Under 1 year.			1 to 5 years.			5 to 60 years.			60 years and upwards			TOTAL.
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Waterloo	94	62	156	37	33	70	45	58	103	28	40	68	397
Lambeth Church	90	54	144	76	74	150	309	261	570	95	68	163	1027
Kennington	102	100	202	32	53	85	307	228	535	283	319	602	1424
Stockwell	79	58	137	53	51	104	123	115	238	97	118	215	694
Brixton	80	84	164	35	34	69	118	106	224	119	200	319	776
Norwood	51	47	98	9	10	19	81	88	169	101	171	272	558
TOTALS	496	405	901	242	255	497	983	856	1839	723	916	1639	4876

TABLE I.

Shewing the uncorrected Deaths (*i.e.*, Parishioners and Strangers) that have been registered in the Borough of Lambeth, at various age periods, in each Quarter during the year 1909.

Age-periods.	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Totals.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year ...	146	128	274	110	81	191	119	94	213	121	102	223	901
Between 1 and 5 yrs.	83	95	178	67	65	132	50	52	102	42	43	85	497
Between 5 and 60 yrs.	320	276	596	228	198	426	204	167	371	231	215	446	1839
60 yrs. and upwards	258	388	646	157	203	360	119	123	242	189	202	391	1639
TOTALS ...	807	887	1694	562	547	1109	492	436	928	583	562	1145	4876

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1909.

Of the 4,540 corrected deaths, 830 were infants under one year of age. The total number of births is 8445, and of these 579 occurred at the Lying-In Hospital, and belong to districts outside Lambeth Borough. 25 occurred at the Workhouse, and belong to districts outside Lambeth Borough, and 358 occurred at the Maternity Hospital and belong to districts outside Lambeth Borough. In this way, the corrected number of births for Lambeth Borough is 7483. The corrected infantile mortality (*i.e.*, rate of corrected deaths under one year per 1000 corrected births) is, therefore, 110.9. In calculating this infantile mortality, it must be remembered that, whilst we subtract the births that belong to outside districts, we do not add the births of infants of Lambethian mothers who may happen to be residing outside the Borough at the time of such births. Taking the uncorrected births and the corrected deaths under 1 year, the infantile mortality rate is 98.3.

Taking the uncorrected number of births (8445) and the uncorrected number of deaths under 1 year of age (901), the uncorrected infantile mortality is 106.7, as compared with 106.7 during 1908 and an average of 150.5 for the old Parish of Lambeth during 10 years (1891-1900). The chief causes of these deaths were debility, atrophy and inanition, whooping-cough, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory organs, diarrhœa, premature births, and convulsions (*vide* p. 95 and Table V in the Appendix). Table J gives the infantile mortality in different towns in England and Wales, and in the London districts.

In the Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth **the uncorrected** infantile mortality varies from 199.7 per 1000 births in Lambeth Church to 70.6 in Stockwell (the low rates of 105.1 in Waterloo, 134.6 in Kennington, and 70.7 in Stockwell, being due to the fact that these Sub-Districts contain

the General Lying-In Hospital, the Workhouse and the Maternity Hospital respectively), thus :—

	Total No. of Births (uncorrected).	Total Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births (uncorrected).
Waterloo*	1484	156	105·1
Lambeth Church	721	144	199·7
Kennington†	1501	202	134·6
Stockwell‡	1931	137	70·7
Brixton	1601	164	102·4
Norwood	1199	98	81·7
Lambeth	8445	901	106·7

Inner Districts—122·1, Outer Districts—87·6

*Excluding all the Lying-In Hospital births, the rate is 229·1.

†Excluding all the Workhouse births, the rate is 155·6.

‡Excluding all the Maternity births, the rate is 93·2.

N.B.—The births and deaths in Stockwell Registration Sub-Districts are divided equally between the Inner and Outer Districts for the purpose of calculating infantile mortality rates for such Districts in this Table.

The Infantile Mortality is regarded as a sensitive index of the Sanitary state of a District, and, judged by this index, Lambeth Borough takes a good position amongst Sanitary Districts. Taking the Registrar-General's *old* 33 Large Towns of England and Wales, the uncorrected infantile mortalities vary from a *minimum* 80 in Croydon to a *maximum* 159 in Swansea, Lambeth and London being 106 and 108 respectively. Lambeth ranks *eighth* lowest in such list, 26 Towns having higher infantile mortality rates. Taking the Registrar-General's figures, the corrected rate for Lambeth is 97, and, of the 29 Metropolitan Districts, 7 have lesser rates than Lambeth Borough. Of the 10 South Metropolitan Districts, 3 have lesser rates than Lambeth.

The infantile mortality statistics for Lambeth Borough during 1909 are remarkable, and, even allowing for the favourable meteorological conditions that existed, are worthy of note as shewing that the methods adopted throughout the Borough of Lambeth for the prevention of infantile mortality appear to be proving successful. In this connection, the systematic visiting of houses wherein births have been registered or notified, and the widespread distribution of pamphlets on infant-feeding, together with the influence of the Municipal Milk Depot in the Marsh Ward, must not be forgotten (*vide* Milk Depot pp. 136-144). The results should prove even more satisfactory as the Notification of Births Act, 1907, becomes more generally known. This Act came into force within the Borough of Lambeth on March 9th, 1908. (*See* Special Report on page 135.)

TABLE J.

Shewing the uncorrected Infantile Mortalities in the Registrar-General's *old* 33 Large Towns of England and Wales (including London), and in Lambeth Borough, during 1909, with averages for 5 years (1904-1908).

England and Wales— (33 Large Towns.)	Deaths under one year per 1000 Births.	Average Five Years, 1904—1908.
Croydon	80	109
Huddersfield	95	120
Brighton	96	113
Portsmouth	96	125
Halifax	97	116
Bristol	100	122
Cardiff	103	132
London	108	127
Gateshead	112	151
Hull	114	152
Bradford	116	146
Sheffield	118	154
Norwich	119	153
Newcastle-on-Tyne	119	140
Oldham	119	151
Leeds	122	149
Birkenhead	123	141
Derby	123	128
West Ham	124	145
Blackburn	126	159
Leicester	127	149
Bolton	128	154
Plymouth	131	140
Birmingham	134	162
Manchester	134	162
Sunderland	135	144
Preston	136	170
Wolverhampton	138	139
Salford	141	158
Liverpool	144	161
Nottingham	150	162
Burnley	156	194
Swansea	159	149
London Districts—		
Central	123	
North	99	
South	103	
West	108	
East	127	
Lambeth	98·3	

N.B.—The rates for London and London Districts (including Lambeth) are corrected (*i.e.*, as to births and deaths under 1 year of age). The uncorrected rate for Lambeth is 106·7.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The principal Zymotic diseases are seven in number, viz., smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria (including membranous croup), whooping cough, "fevers" including typhus, typhoid, or enteric, and simple or continued), and diarrhœa; and the zymotic death-rate is made up from the total deaths from these diseases. As a test of the sanitary condition of a Community, the zymotic death-rate is of approximate value, and the statistics for the Borough of Lambeth are very satisfactory for 1909, being 43.1 per cent. *below* the average (1891-1900 for the old Parish).

In the Borough of Lambeth, during 1909, there were registered 449 deaths from the seven zymotic diseases, and of these 83 were strangers belonging to other districts, and 366 parishioners who died within the Borough. 36 parishioners, however, died from the seven zymotic diseases without the Borough. Subtracting the strangers, and adding on the parishioners who died without the Borough, there is a *corrected* total of 402, giving a zymotic corrected death-rate of 1.2 per 1000 inhabitants, the corrected rate for London being 1.31, varying in the different Metropolitan Districts, as shown on page 8. The zymotic death-rates (corrected) for the different new Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth vary also, as shown in Tables D and E, which in addition give the general death-rates and birth-rates for comparison. Lambeth Church shows the highest, and Norwood the lowest, zymotic death-rates respectively. The corrected zymotic death-rate for the Inner Districts is 1.9, and for the Outer, 0.8—a difference explainable, as before, from the crowding and absence of proper means of home isolation and nursing in the former, as compared with the latter, districts. Crowded districts naturally suffer more in this respect than those more sparsely populated.

Similar conclusions are obtainable by comparing the zymotic death-rates and zymotic incidences for the different new Wards of the Borough, as shewn in Table F, from which it is seen that, of the 9 new Wards into which the Borough is now divided, Bishop's shows the highest and Tulse Hill the lowest, zymotic death-rates, and zymotic incidences, respectively.

During the year 1909, under the Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, 1809 cases of Infectious Diseases have been reported, and of this number 1554, *i.e.*, 85.9 per cent., were removed to the Hospitals of the Asylums Board, or to other Hospitals, and 255, *i.e.*, 14.1 per cent., remained under treatment at their homes. It is again satisfactory to note the very large percentage (larger than ever before) of cases removed to Hospital, showing the growing favour with which the Isolation Hospitals are being looked upon, and pointing to the fact that it is coming to be more and more realised that infectious disease cannot be properly isolated, and, therefore, ought not to be isolated, in the homes of the people. The percentage removed during 1909 is well above the average. Thus since the introduction of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the percentage of notified infectious cases (excluding chicken-pox and cerebro-spinal meningitis) removed from Lambeth are as follow:—

1891—36.6,	1896—43.0,	1901—66.1,	1906—76.8
1892—33.7,	1897—49.0,	1902—70.3,	1907—81.6
1893—23.0,	1898—55.9,	1903—64.2,	1908—84.3
1894—33.9,	1899—61.2,	1904—69.8,	1909—86.02
1895—30.4,	1900—64.5,	1905—68.9,	

Examining the removals more in detail (*e.g.*, nature of disease), it is seen that during 1909, in the Borough of Lambeth, the following are the percentages:—

Scarlet Fever ...	93.5	Typhoid ...	81.6	
Diphtheria	92.6	Continued ...	—	
Membranous		92.8	Puerperal ...	43.8
Croup		66.7	Erysipelas ...	85.2
		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	71.4	

No case of Smallpox was notified during 1909 within the Borough.

Taking the total number of notified cases of infectious diseases during 1909, the zymotic incidence throughout the Borough of Lambeth is 5.6 per 1000 population, as compared with an average of 9.04 for the old Parish of Lambeth during the 10 years 1891-1900, *i.e.*, 38.1 per cent. less.

There is again a decrease in the number of Diphtheria certificates received during 1909, *i.e.*, 47.8 per cent. below the average of the statistics of the Parish of Lambeth for 10 years (1891-1900), and 5.6 per cent. below the average of the statistics of the Borough of Lambeth for 8 years (1901-08)* The 373 Diphtheria cases occurred in 341 infected houses, and in only 7.9 per cent. of these were the drains, on testing, found to be defective.

The Membranous Croup notifications received were 88.5 per cent. *below* the average for 10 years (Parish of Lambeth), and represent 3 infected houses, of which none of the drains were found, on testing, to be defective.

The Scarlet Fever notifications were 12.6 per cent. *below* the average of the Parish of Lambeth statistics for the 10 years 1891-1900. The 1164 cases occurred in 968 infected houses, and in 7.5 per cent. of these the drains were, on testing, found defective.

The Enteric Fever (or Typhoid) notifications received were 74.2 per cent. *below* the average for 10 years (Parish of Lambeth), and represent 49 infected houses, of which 8.2 per cent. of the drains were found, on testing, to be defective.

*Diphtheria notification certificates received since the formation of the New Borough: 1901—511, 1902—459, 1903—329, 1904—317, 1905—439, 1906—415, 1907—317, 1908—373.

No cases of plague, nor of *suspected* plague, nor of Asiatic cholera, nor of *suspected* Asiatic cholera, have been notified during 1909, within the Borough.

In the case of each of the 1577 infected houses, an inspection was made, and the drains and sanitary fittings were tested with chemical, with the following results as tabulated :—

- (a) 112 (*i.e.*, 7.1 per cent.) were found to have defective drains, *i.e.*, gave results with the tests ;
- (b) 843 (*i.e.*, 53.5 per cent.) were found to have defective traps, fittings, or appliances ;
- (c) 622 (*i.e.*, 39.4 per cent.) showed no defects.

It will be noted that only 7.1 per cent. of the total infected houses showed, with the test, defective drains, no results being obtained from the tests in the other cases ; and 53.5 per cent. showed defective traps, fittings and appliances.

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

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

Bearing this explanation in mind, the statistics are still useful as showing that, year by year, the number of defects

found decreases. Taking the statistics of the Parish of Lambeth during 10 years (1891-1900), and those for the Borough of Lambeth during 8 years (1901-8)*, it will be noticed that the percentage of houses showing defective drains (*i.e.*, giving a result with the test) has decreased from 22.3 in 1891 to 7.1 in 1909. Table L gives particulars, with the averages for the 10 years worked out, for the old Parish of Lambeth, and comparing these with those of 1909 for the Borough of Lambeth, it will be seen that the latter show a *decrease* of 63.6 per cent. *below* the average for the old Parish (1891-1900) in respect of defective drains.

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

Disease.	No. of Infected Houses.	Number shewing Defects as to			Percentage shewing Total Defects.	Percentage shewing no Defects.
		Drains.	Traps, Fittings and Appliances.	Total.		
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	341	27	177	204	59.8	40.2
Membranous Croup ...	3	—	1	1	33.3	66.7
Erysipelas ...	185	6	78	84	45.4	54.6
Scarlet Fever ...	968	73	550	623	64.4	35.6
{ Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Typhoid ...	49	4	23	27	55.1	44.9
{ Continued or Relapsing ...	1	—	—	—	0.0	100.0
Puerperal ...	16	2	5	7	43.8	56.2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	14	—	9	9	64.3	35.7
TOTALS ...	1577	112	843	955	60.6	39.4

*The percentages of houses shewing defective drains are:—1901—13.7; 1902—12.02; 1903—14.6; 1904—12.1; 1905—11.7; 1906—12.6; 1907—11.03; 1908—9.2.

TABLE K.

Shewing the number of Certificates for the Notifiable Zymotic Diseases received in the Borough of Lambeth during 1909, and in the old Parish of Lambeth for the ten years 1891-1900.

Disease.	PARISH OF LAMBETH.										Annual Average of 10 yrs. 1891-1900 (Parish).	Borough of Lambeth Notifications received during 1909.
	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900		
Smallpox	3	22	99	26	51	16	2	—	1	—	22.0	—
Cholera	4	26	23	10	16	6	18	7	3	2	11.5	—
Diphtheria	330	504	789	521	614	652	704	813	1080	844	715.1	373
Membranous Croup	29	47	49	26	23	27	17	16	22	6	26.2	3
Erysipelas	258	420	587	315	355	352	325	294	330	234	347.0	189
Scarlet Fever	858	1832	2275	1198	1389	1550	1375	1009	1006	821	1331.3	1164
{ Typhus	1	3	3	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	1.1	—
{ Typhoid or Enteric	149	117	160	268	201	162	185	163	219	272	189.6	49
{ Continued or Relapsing	33	34	58	48	20	16	11	13	7	17	25.7	1
Puerperal	11	20	27	19	16	19	26	14	24	13	18.9	16
*Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Totals	1676	3025	4070	2433	2685	2801	2663	2329	2693	2209	2658.4	1809
Average per 1000 of population	6.1	10.9	14.5	8.6	9.4	9.5	8.9	7.7	8.7	7.1	9.04	5.6

The Health Department has also heard of, and dealt with, the following non-notifiable infectious diseases during 1909:—Chicken-pox, 708; Measles, 1601; Whooping Cough, 761; Consumption, 1152; Cancer, 56; other diseases (*e.g.*, Mumps, Influenza, Pneumonia, Scabies, Gangrene, Dropsy, etc.), 154.

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

TABLE L.

Giving number of Infected Houses, with percentages of (1) General Defects, and (2) Defective Drains, throughout the Borough during 1909, and throughout the old Parish during ten years 1891-1900.

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

TABLE L—continued.

Giving number of Infected Houses, with percentages of (1) General Defects, and (2) Defective Drains, throughout the Borough during 1909, and throughout the old Parish during ten years 1891-1900.

	1897	1898	1899	1900	Average for ten years 1891-1900.	1909
Number of Infected Houses ..	2374	2094	2435	1992	2246.1	1577
Number of Houses with defects found	1210 = 50.9%	1044 = 49.9%	1163 = 47.5%	886 = 44.5%	1158.0 = 5.6%	955 = 60.6%
Number of Houses with de- fective drains found ...	390 = 16.4%	351 = 16.9%	384 = 15.8%	285 = 14.3%	438.3 = 19.5%	112 = 7.1%
Number of Houses with no defects found	1164 = 49.1%	1050 = 50.1%	1272 = 52.5%	1106 = 55.5%	1088.1 = 48.4%	622 = 39.4%

N.B.—Only 7.1 per cent. of the houses in 1909 shewed, with the test, defective drains, no results being obtained therefrom in the other cases.

TABLE M.

Shewing corrected zymotic seasonal variations (deaths) in the Borough of Lambeth in the different New Registration Sub-Districts during 1909.

New Registration Sub-District.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year 1909.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 inhabitants.
Waterloo	24	6	22	6	58	2.2
Lambeth Church	20	18	20	7	65	2.4
Kennington	34	25	26	12	97	1.8
Stockwell	11	20	20	10	61	0.9
Brixton	20	23	27	15	85	1.03
Norwood	7	13	12	4	36	0.5
Borough of Lambeth	116	105	127	54	402	1.2

Inner Districts 1.9; Outer Districts 0.8 per 1000 inhabitants.

TABLE N.

Showing the total cases notified under the Compulsory Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in the Borough of Lambeth during 1909 (arranged Quarterly).

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total for 1909.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	238	271	299	356	1164
Diphtheria	98	93	81	101	373
Membranous Croup	1	—	—	2	3
{ Typhus	—	—	—	—	—
{ Typhoid	10	12	11	16	49
{ Continued Fever	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas	52	45	42	50	189
Puerperal	6	3	3	4	16
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	6	6	—	2	14
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	411	430	436	532	1809

TABLE O.

Deaths from Zymotic diseases (Strangers deducted), 1909.

For the 4 weeks ending	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	15	14	21	18	11	9	3	8	3	2	—	—	104
Scarlet Fever	—	1	3	6	3	3	—	2	3	4	1	1	27
Diphtheria	3	9	8	4	7	2	4	1	7	2	5	5	57
Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	3	11	16	12	15	6	3	2	4	3	5	5	85
{ Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Enteric	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	9
{ Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diarrhœa	1	4	—	3	1	3	5	31	48	13	5	4	118
Total of Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases	22	40	50	44	38	24	16	44	66	26	17	15	402
Erysipelas	1	—	2	1	—	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	11
Puerperal Fever	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	8
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8

TABLE P.

Shewing the number of Deaths (corrected) from the 7 principal in the ten years 1891—1900, and in the new

Disease.	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895						
Smallpox	—	1	5	1	2						
Diphtheria	76	127	172	138	103						
Membranous Croup ...	2	9	11	4	9						
Scarlet Fever	46	76	69	64	53						
Fever {	Typhus	—	1	—	—						
						Typhoid or Enteric ...	28	22	36	46	26
Measles	128	187	113	182	151						
Whooping Cough ...	239	135	151	110	132						
Diarrhœa (and Cholera) ...	166	167	205	142	263						
Borough of Lambeth...	693	726	767	687	741						
County of London ...	9675	11983	13223	11544	11467						

TABLE P.

zymotic diseases in the old Parish of Lambeth and in London, Borough of Lambeth and in London during 1909.

1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Annual average of ten years 1891—1900 (old Parish).	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 total Deaths (corrected) in 10 yrs.	Total (corrected) Deaths in 1909.	Proportion of Zymotic Deaths to 1000 Total Deaths (corrected) 1909
2	—	—	—	—	1.1	0.2	—	—
129	138	108	153	101	124.5	23.03	57	12.6
11	7	7	6	2	6.8	1.3	1	0.2
63	42	30	25	20	48.8	9.03	27	5.9
1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.06	—	—
24	26	35	50	54	34.7	6.4	9	—
1	—	—	—	1	1.7	0.3	1	0.2
185	139	133	169	69	145.6	26.9	104	1.9
140	144	159	130	97	143.7	26.6	85	18.7
152	238	254	249	153	198.9	36.8	118	25.9
708	734	726	782	497	706.1	130.6	402	88.5
14009	11525	12482	11147	10136	11575.3	130.8	6285	92.9

The seasonal mortality (corrected) from the different important zymotic diseases during 1909 is well shown by arranging the deaths quarterly, thus:—

1909.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVER.			Diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Influenza.	TOTAL.
							Typhus.	Typhoid.	Continued.						
1st Qr.	—	50	31	4	20	—	—	3	—	8	—	4	2	32	154
2nd Qr.	—	38	33	11	13	—	—	3	—	7	—	4	2	17	128
3rd Qr.	—	14	9	6	12	—	—	1	1	84	—	2	—	2	131
4th Qr.	—	2	12	6	12	1	—	2	—	19	—	1	4	15	74
TOTALS	—	104	85	27	57	1	—	9	1	118	—	11	8	66	487

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

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

Table P gives the deaths registered in the Borough of Lambeth from the seven principal zymotic diseases during 1909, and for ten years (1891-1900) in the old Lambeth Parish. For comparison, the deaths registered in London for the same period are also given.

SMALLPOX.

During 1909 no single case of genuine Smallpox was notified, nor was a single death from Smallpox registered within the Borough. One doubtful case at James Place, Murphy Street, and two at Foreign Street proved to be chickenpox, and the patients were, consequently, returned to their homes from the South Wharf, Rotherhithe, after re-vaccination.

18 "contacts" were watched for 16 days each within the Borough during 1909, in connection with (a) persons arriving by vessels from abroad, such vessels coming from Smallpox-infected places, or being themselves Smallpox-infected by cases on board, *e.g.*, S.S. "Virginian," "Canada," "Monmouth," "Englishman" (from Montreal) 6, S.S. "Sardinia" (Calcutta) 4, S.S. "Aragon" (South America) 1, R.M.S. "Avan" (Vigo) 1; and (b) persons in contact with the disease abroad (2) and at home (4). In no single instance did Smallpox develop amongst the "contacts."*

In London, 21 cases of Smallpox were notified, and 2 deaths (uncorrected) were registered from the same disease during 1909, giving a case-mortality of 9.5 per cent. (uncorrected).

VACCINATION.

The Vaccination Returns of the Local Government Board for the Borough of Lambeth are to be found in Tables Q and R, dealing with the whole year 1908, and the first half of 1909, respectively.† These Returns are obtained from the Vaccination Officers.

The total number of conscientious objectors who have obtained certificates during 1909, irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, is 853, whilst the total number of certificates of successful primary vaccinations at all ages received during 1908 and 1909 are 6449 and 5878 respectively.

*3 of the "contacts" could not be traced, wrong addresses having been given.

†The yearly returns are not made up by the Local Government Board until August of the following year, so that only the Returns for the first half of the year 1909 can be given in this Report.

TABLE Q.
VACCINATION RETURNS (LAMBETH BOROUGH), 1908.

New Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births. (uncorrected).	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Conscientious Objectors.	Removed to other Parishes	Removed to places unknown.	Postponed by Doctors.
Waterloo*	1595	841	—	134	35	356	215	14
Lambeth Church ..	771	511	—	77	36	13	122	9
Kennington†	1521	1127	—	110	64	8	196	12
Stockwell ‡	2508	1285	4	137	197	202	225	8
Brixton	1653	1112	9	88	149	30	225	32
Norwood	1167	803	8	74	178	25	44	30
Lambeth	9215	5679	21	620	659	634	1027	105

*Hospital cases (792) included. †Workhouse (200) cases included. ‡Maternity cases (462) included.
 N.B.—The new Registration Sub-Districts were adopted by the Registrar-General for statistical purposes on October 1st, 1906.

TABLE R.

VACCINATION RETURNS (LAMBETH BOROUGH) FOR THE FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1909.

New Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births (corrected).	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Conscientious Objectors.	Removed to other Parishes (known or unknown).	Postponed by Doctors.
Waterloo*	751	342	2	49	30	306	17
Lambeth Church	387	256	—	22	33	69	17
Kennington†	781	540	—	61	104	104	24
Stockwell‡	1014	620	3	52	113	213	11
Brixton	807	501	1	46	82	109	59
Norwood	601	370	—	36	113	46	21
Lambeth... ..	4341	2629	6	266	475	847	149

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

*Hospital cases (397) included. †Workhouse cases (102) included. ‡Maternity cases (254) included.

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

On March 12th, 1907, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis (cerebro-spinal fever) became a compulsorily notifiable infectious disease throughout the administrative County of London, in accordance with the provisions of Section 56 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. This disease had taken on epidemic proportions in Belfast and Glasgow, and it was thought advisable to make it notifiable throughout London, so as to prevent it being introduced and spreading there. Up to the end of 1908, a total of 238 cases were notified in London (27 in Lambeth Borough), whilst during 1909 a total of 111 cases have been notified in London (14* in Lambeth Borough). Of the 14 cases notified in Lambeth during 1909, 3 occurred in Waterloo, 2 in Lambeth Church, 3 in Kennington, 2 in Stockwell, 1 in Brixton and 3 in Norwood, Registration Sub-Districts. Of the 14 cases notified, 8 died., *i.e.*, 57.1 per cent.

In all the cases notified in the Borough of Lambeth, precautionary measures have been taken as to disinfection, the rooms being also stripped of their wall papers and thoroughly cleansed. In no single instance has the disease spread amongst the inmates of a house wherein the disease has first appeared. Systematic enquiries have been made in each case, and the results tabulated.

CHICKEN-POX.

Chicken-pox was not compulsorily notifiable during 1909, but through the Head Teachers of the various schools 801 cases were brought to the notice of the Council, and the necessary disinfection was carried out in connection therewith.

*Of the 14 notified cases, 10 were removed to Hospital, 6 from the Inner and 4 from the Outer Districts.

SCARLET FEVER.

During 1909, in the Borough of Lambeth, 1164 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, and 27 deaths registered, giving a case-mortality of 2.3 per cent.—2.1 for the Inner, and 2.5 for the Outer Districts. In 1908, there were 1428 cases notified and 42 deaths registered, *i.e.*, a case-mortality of 2.9 per cent.—3.5 for the Inner, and 2.5 for the Outer Districts. The annual averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth are (1) notified cases 1331.3, and (2) deaths 53.6.

Of the 1164 persons notified in the Borough of Lambeth during 1909, 1088* (*i.e.*, 93.5 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, and of these 25 died (*i.e.*, 2.3 per cent.), whereas 76 (*i.e.*, 6.5 per cent.) were treated at home, and of these 2 died (*i.e.*, 2.6 per cent.)

The attack-rate and death-rate of Scarlet Fever per 1000 of the population have been steadily decreasing during the last few years in Lambeth Parish, and are below the average during 1909 in the Borough—a satisfactory condition of things, which seems to point to the value of isolation (following notification) as an important preventive measure in this disease.

The age and sex incidence and mortality for the 1164 Scarlet Fever cases notified in Lambeth Borough during 1909 are as follow:—

*Of the 1088 cases of Scarlet Fever removed to Hospital, 58 proved at Hospital not to be suffering from that disease, including 16 cases connected with an outbreak of suspected Scarlet Fever which occurred at the Licensed Victuallers' Schools (Upper Kennington Lane). The cases were removed to Hospital, and the schools closed for disinfection and cleansing. After further observation, the Hospital Authorities came to the conclusion that the disease was not really Scarlet Fever, but atypical rubella. The outbreak occurred during June.

Age.	Number of Cases notified.			Deaths.			Death Rate per 100 Notified.
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	Total.
Under 1 year ...	7	8	15	1	—	1	6.7
1 to 2 ...	26	24	50	1	2	3	6.0
2 to 3 ..	36	34	70	—	2	2	2.9
3 to 4 ...	41	57	98	2	2	4	4.1
4 to 5 ...	52	55	107	1	2	3	2.8
5 to 6 ..	53	66	119	3	1	4	3.4
6 to 7 ...	50	66	116	—	2	2	1.7
7 to 8 ...	47	62	109	—	2	2	1.9
8 to 9 ...	36	49	85	2	—	2	2.4
9 to 10 ...	30	36	66	2	—	2	3.03
Over 10 years ...	124	205	329	—	2	2	0.6
Total ...	502	662	1164	12	15	27	5.4

It will be noted that, of the total 1164 persons reported as suffering from Scarlet Fever during 1909 within the Borough of Lambeth, 340 (*i.e.*, 29.2 per cent.) were under five years of age, and 824 (*i.e.*, 70.8 per cent.) under 10 years of age: whilst the mortality was greatest amongst those between 1 and 2 years of age. Of the 329 persons over 10 years of age, 2 (*i.e.*, 0.6 per cent.) died.

In London, during 1909, there were registered 384 deaths (uncorrected) out of a total of 17251 cases of Scarlet Fever notified, giving a case-mortality of 2.2 per cent. (uncorrected).

The distribution of the cases of, and the mortality from, Scarlet Fever amongst the different New Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth during 1909 is seen from the following :—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Total No. of Cases Notified.	Cases treated at Home.	Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.			Case Mortality per 100.	Rate of Persons Notified per 1000 Inhabitants.
				At Home.	In Hospital.	Total.		
Waterloo ...	58	2	56	1	1	2	3.4	2.2
Lambeth Church	162	2	160	—	4	4	2.5	6.1
Kennington ...	248	3	245	—	2	2	0.8	4.5
Stockwell ...	251	19	233	—	10	10	4.0	3.7
Brixton ...	276	26	250	—	7	7	2.5	3.4
Norwood ...	169	24	145	1	1	2	1.2	2.5
Borough of Lambeth ...	1164	76	1088	2	25	27	2.3	3.6

Rate of Persons notified per 1000 inhabitants—4.02 Inner Districts, and 3.2 Outer Districts,

Of the 1088 cases removed to Hospital 50.7 per cent. were from the Inner, and 49.3 per cent. from the Outer Districts.

Four Schools, viz. : Stockwell College (Junior), St. Michael's (Halstead Street), Upper Kennington Lane (Infants, A E F), and Mayfield College (Barston Road), were disinfected on account of outbreaks of Scarlet Fever amongst the inmates.

One school was closed on account of Scarlet Fever during 1909, viz. : Stockwell Church School, Lingham Street, Infants' Department (Classroom H), 4 cases of Scarlet Fever having occurred amongst the scholars during the two weeks ended June 25th, 1909. The Classroom was disinfected.

MILK-BOURNE SCARLET FEVER OUTBREAK.

During 1909, an interesting Scarlet Fever milk-borne outbreak occurred, affecting Lambeth Borough and other Districts. In June, upwards of 400 persons living in districts in London and Surrey and consuming milk obtained from a particular milk company were attacked by Scarlet Fever. The chief incidence of the outbreak was at Kingston, Merton, Worcester Park, Coombe, Wimbledon and Croydon, though Chelsea, Westminster, Wandsworth and Lambeth were affected slightly. The Lambeth outbreak appears to have been limited to a public institution, and would have been more widely extended therein, had it not been for the fact that all milk used by the institution was Pasteurised before use in a Pott's Pasteuriser, except such milk as was to be used for cooking purposes. The inmates and patients of the institution escaped infection, although there were many susceptible persons (*e.g.*, children, invalids, etc.), who partook of the milk at the time, and it was the Members of the Nursing Staff alone who were affected, viz., 5 Nurses and 1 Kitchenmaid. The Nursing Staff occupies the Nurses' Home, away from the rest of the institution. Enquiry showed that the milk used by the Nursing Staff was not pasteurised, although that fact was unknown to the management of the institution at the time, and that had it been so, as was the case with the rest of the milk consumed by the inmates of the institution, even these six cases of Scarlet Fever would, doubtlessly, have been prevented.

The infected milk was traced to a farm in a county far removed from London, and it appears that the infection arose, not from a human source, but from the cows which were found to be afflicted with diseases of the teats and udders, some of the cows having recently calved.

The facts as detailed are interesting, and point to the value of all milk being pasteurised or sterilised before being

consumed—milk being specially liable to infection both from human and animal sources.

OUTBREAK OF SCARLET FEVER AT THE LAMBETH WORKHOUSE AND INFIRMARY.

An outbreak of Scarlet Fever occurred during December, 1909 at the Lambeth Workhouse and Infirmary, a total of 18 cases, and of these, 13 (12 children of the age of 3 years or under and 1 child of the age of 8 years) were connected with the Workhouse (Nurseries H and J), and 5 with the Infirmary Wards (H3, H2, I1, and I2). The 13 workhouse cases started from infection outside, brought in through "ins and outs" mothers, and, afterwards, spread in the workhouse itself, from children to children. The children had been in the workhouse nurseries for over a month (the last admission being on 18th November, 1909), but the mothers appear to have been allowed to go in and out, and, in that way, to have carried in the infection of scarlet fever. The Infirmary cases (5 in number) included a sister and 2 nurses. A letter was sent to the Guardians, suggesting the advisability of methods being adopted for the prevention, or for the minimising, of the risks of similar outbreaks, by the institution of a form of quarantine (say, three weeks), for all outside admissions into the nurseries.*

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

These two non-notifiable infectious diseases cause more deaths than all the notifiable infectious diseases together. In the Borough of Lambeth, during 1909, 104 and 85 cor-

*The Guardians approved on June 16th, 1909, of a Scheme for such a purpose, in connection with the Annexe to the Home for Aged Poor at the Guardians' Norwood premises (Elder Road, West Norwood), on the lines of a Report by Dr. Quarry and Mr. Salmon (Master of the Renfrew Road Workhouse), dated June 1st, 1909. The Scheme does not appear to have been carried out as yet (February, 1910).

rected deaths were registered from Measles and Whooping Cough, giving corrected death-rates per 10,000 of the population of 3.2 and 2.6 respectively. In London, during 1909, there were registered 2,324 and 1,246 total corrected deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough, giving corresponding corrected death-rates of 4.8 and 2.6 per 10,000 of the population respectively.

Taking the Lambeth new Registration Sub-District it will be seen that Waterloo and Lambeth Church suffered most, and Norwood and Brixton least, from Measles; whilst Kennington and Lambeth Church suffered most, and Stockwell and Norwood least, from Whooping Cough (*vide* page 61).

The Inner Districts suffered (deaths per 10,000 of the population) more than the Outer Districts, thus:—

		Inner.	Outer.
Whooping Cough	...	3.7	1.8
Measles	... ..	6.2	0.9

Comparing the Borough statistics for 1909 with those for the old Parish for 10 years (1891-1900), it will be seen that there has been a saving during 1909 of 41 deaths from Measles over the average for that decennium, and a saving of 58 deaths from Whooping Cough over the average during the same period.

MEASLES.

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

Measles is not compulsorily notifiable, but, through Schools, 1,616 cases (during 1909) were reported to the Borough Council. Measles being chiefly a "School" Disease, this voluntary system of notification is most desirable (*vide* Appendix).

Of the 104 deaths from Measles in Lambeth Borough during 1909, 100 (*i.e.*, 96.2 per cent.) occurred amongst children under 5 years of age, showing that Measles is a disease of young children, and especially fatal to such. 21 of the deaths (*i.e.*, 20.2 per cent.) occurred amongst infants under 1 year of age.

During 1909 in the Borough of Lambeth disinfection has been carried out in connection with 1601 Measles-infected houses as compared with 1504, 1998, 836, 1970, 1294, 1346, 364, 728 and 941 during 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901 and 1900 respectively.

Measles is spread chiefly through Schools, especially Infants' Departments' and during 1909 special precautions have been taken in respect thereto in the way of (a) School or Class Closure; or (b) Exclusion of all "Unprotected" Children, *i.e.*, those who have not previously had an attack of the disease—the latter method securing the *minimum* interference with School attendance, and being, therefore, a useful alternative to School or Class Closure. In addition all known cases of Measles are excluded as well as the inmates of affected houses in accordance with the Code.

The details of the closure or exclusion during 1909 are as follow :—

(a) *School or Class Closure.*

1.—*Walnut Tree Walk School.*—The Infants' Department (Classroom C) was closed from February 1st to February 12th, 1909, on account of an outbreak of

Measles amongst the scholars (4 cases in all), with the result that there was a decline in the number of Measles cases.

2.—*Stockwell College Practising School*.—The Infants' Department (Classes I. and II.) was closed on April 2nd, 1909, until after the Easter holidays, a total of 17 cases having occurred amongst the scholars (8 in Class I. and 9 in Class II.) In connection with Class II., exclusion of 49 children was tried first, viz. : from March 26th to April 2nd, 1909.

3.—*Rosendale Road School*.—The Infants' Department (Classrooms B and D) was closed from May 28th to June 11th, 1909, on account of an outbreak of Measles amongst the scholars (7 cases in all), with the result that there was a decline in the number of Measles cases. Prior to closure, 27 scholars were absent from Classroom B and 42 from Classroom D on account of the outbreak.

4.—*Vallifield College, Private School*.—The first case commenced on November 9th, 1909, and the outbreak spread to 8 other children, out of a total in attendance of 34. The School was closed on November 23rd, 1909, until after the Christmas vacation.

5.—*Stockwell College Practising School*.—The Infants Department (Classrooms A, B and C) was closed from December 10th, 1909, until after the Christmas Holidays, on account of an outbreak of Measles amongst the scholars (4 cases in all), with the result that there was a decline in the number of Measles cases.

N.B.—In the above 5 cases, disinfection of the Classrooms was carried out.

(b) Exclusion of "unprotected" children.

Names of Schools.	Classrooms. Infants.	Periods of Exclusion.	Numbers of Measles Cases.	Number of Unprotected Children excluded.
1. Vauxhall Street	G	Jan. 21st to 25th	5	19
2. Walnut Tree Walk	A	Feb. 11th to 19th	1	33
3. St. Michael's, Halstead Street	A	Feb. 11th to 19th	1	13
4. Upper Kennington Lane	VI.	Feb. 20th to 27th	1	14
5. Upper Kennington Lane	VII.	Feb. 20th to 27th	4	18
6. Lollard Street	D & E	March 4th to 19th	2	41
7. Stockwell College Practising School	II.	March 26th to April 2nd	5	49
8. Lyham Road	F	March 29th until after Easter Holidays	5	6
9. St. Anne's, Harleyford Road	D	May 6th to 14th	1	7
10. St. John-the-Divine, Camberwell New Road	F	May 18th to 24th	6	16
11. St. Peter's, Vauxhall	B	May 18th to 28th	1	20
12. Springfield, Fountain Street	C	May 24th to June 24th	1	9*
13. St. John with All Saints, Exton Street, Waterloo Road	E	May 24th to June 4th	2	11
14. Rosendale Road	C	May 24th to 28th	2	25*
15. Springfield, Fountain Street	C	June 10th to 24th	2	9*
16. Lollard Street	B	June 10th to 18th	3	8
17. Johanna Street	A	June 14th to 18th	3	26
18. St. Jude's, Railton Road	3	June 14th to 25th	2	17
19. Church Street	A	June 16th to 23rd	2	17
20. Addington Street	C	July 8th until after Summer Holidays	29	14
21. Priory Grove	B (1)	Oct. 29th to Nov. 12th	10	38
22. Upper Kennington Lane	VII.	Dec. 8th to 17th	2	14

* Under the age of 5 years.

Stockwell College (Mixed), St. Michael's (Halstead Street), Stockwell Practising School (Infants), Stockwell Road L.C.C. School (Classroom E), and Lyham Road L.C.C. School (Infants), were also disinfected during 1909 in connection with cases of measles.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough is also a serious disease, especially to young children. Of the 85 deaths registered in Lambeth Borough during 1909 from this disease, 82 (*i.e.*, 96.5 per cent.) occurred in children under 5 years of age, and 44 of the deaths (*i.e.*, 51.8 per cent.) occurred amongst infants under 1 year of age. It is, therefore, a disease of childhood, and its prevention is being systematically attempted, chiefly in the way of disinfection of Whooping Cough-infected houses, exclusion from school of children (both infected and from infected houses), and the educating of parents up to the dangerous nature of the disease and the importance of careful nursing of the patients when suffering from this complaint. Unfortunately, Whooping Cough, like Measles, is, at present, regarded as a harmless complaint of childhood, and the ignorance displayed, and the apathy shown, in regard to these diseases are well known to all who visit amongst the poorer classes.

During 1909, in the Borough of Lambeth, disinfection has been carried out in connection with 761 Whooping Cough-infected houses, as compared with 319, 748, 455, 440, 380, 325, 110, 72 and 126 during 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901 and 1900 respectively; and leaflets (dealing with the dangers and treatment of this disease) have been left at all known Whooping Cough-infected houses.*

* Whooping Cough is not a compulsorily-notifiable disease, but 763 cases were voluntarily notified during 1909 by School Teachers (*vide Appendix*).

No school was closed during 1909 on account of Whooping Cough, but one private school (Mayfield College) was disinfected.

Details of the incidences of Measles and Whooping Cough in the different Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth Borough during 1909 are as follow :—

New Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Deaths from Whooping Cough.	No. of Deaths from Measles.	Whooping Cough Deaths per 10000 Inhabitants.	Measles Deaths per 10000 Inhabitants.
Waterloo	8	23	3.1	8.9
Lambeth Church	10	22	3.8	8.3
Kennington	27	28	4.9	5.1
Stockwell	8	14	1.2	2.1
Brixton... ..	23	14	2.8	1.7
Norwood	9	3	1.4	0.5
Borough of Lambeth	85	104	2.6	3.2

CHOLERA AND PLAGUE.

In Lambeth Borough, during 1909, no case of Plague, suspected or otherwise, was notified, and no death from Plague was registered.

No case of Cholera was notified, and no death from Cholera was registered, during 1909.

52 Cholera "contacts" arriving from abroad (18 from Russia and 34 from Rotterdam) had to be watched during 1909, but in connection therewith no case of Cholera arose.*

*4 of the "contacts" could not be traced, wrong addresses having been given.

The 52 "contacts" arrived in England by the following steamships:—(a) s.s. "Kurgan" 9, s.s. "Irkutsk" 3, s.s. "Wologda" 1, s.s. "Waliva" 3, s.s. "Novo" 1, s.s. "Sergee" 1—all from Russia; and (b) s.s. "Batavia" 26, s.s. "Batavia II." 3, "Copenhagen" 3, s.s. "Immingham" 1, s.s. "Munich" 1—all from Rotterdam.

No case of Plague, and no case of Cholera, were notified nor were any deaths registered, in London during 1909.

DIPHTHERIA.

During 1909, 57 deaths were registered in the Borough of Lambeth from Diphtheria, and a total of 373 cases were notified, giving a case-mortality of 15.3 per cent. Of the 373 cases notified, 346* (*ie.*, 92.8 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, and 57 died, giving a case-mortality of 16.5 per cent. amongst the cases treated in Hospital; whilst 27 (*i.e.*, 7.2 per cent.) were treated at home, and 2 died, giving a case-mortality of 7.4 per cent. amongst the patients treated at home.

The case-mortality rate for the whole of the Borough of Lambeth during 1909 is low, pointing to (1) the mildness of the majority of the cases notified, and (2) the great value of antitoxin in the treatment of Diphtheria, especially in the very early stages of the disease.†

The decrease in the number of Diphtheria deaths throughout the new Borough of Lambeth during 1909 is again remarkable, as it was during 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902 and 1901, and will be seen, on comparison with the yearly mortality average of the 10 years (1891-1900) for the old Parish of Lambeth. This yearly average is 124, so that during 1909 there has been a decrease in the mortality-rate, in comparison, of 54.03 per cent. So, too, if the

*Of the 346 cases of Diphtheria removed to Hospital, 16 proved at Hospital not to be suffering from that disease.

†59 bottles of antitoxin have been gratuitously distributed in Lambeth Borough during 1909.

number of notification of Diphtheria received during 1909 in the Borough of Lambeth be compared with the yearly average of the 10 years (1891-1900) for the old Parish of Lambeth, *i.e.*, since the Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, came into force, a similar decrease will be noticed, *viz.*, a decrease of 47.8 per cent.—the yearly average of notification for the old Parish being 715, and the number received during 1909 for the Borough 373. Fortunately the comparison can be extended further, and made for many years past, as the statistics for Diphtheria have been worked out in connection with the old Parish, as well as the new Borough, and are shewn below, as far as mortality from the disease is concerned.

Even allowing for the slight fallacy that may arise from comparing statistics of the old Parish with those of the new Borough of Lambeth, the extraordinary sudden decrease in the mortality from Diphtheria is again most remarkable, and, when taken in conjunction with the equally extraordinary and equally sudden decrease in the number of notifications of the same disease received, points to a marked decline in the prevalence of Diphtheria throughout the Borough of Lambeth during 1909, as well as during 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902 and 1901; and that, too, although Diphtheria has been rising slowly but surely in epidemic proportion for the previous 20 years ending 1900 (*vide* table on page 64). The statistics for London, as a whole, are no less remarkable.

During 1909, no school was closed on account of Diphtheria.

Quinquennial Period.	Population (estimated).	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per million living.	
Old Parish of Lambeth.	1863—1867	902119	148	164
	1868—1872	1021165	96	94
	1873—1877	1132106	184	163
	1878—1882	1245913	255	205
	1883—1887	1313211	365	278
	1888—1892	1367734	537	393
	1893—1897	1443857	683	483
	1898—1900	924333	362	392
Boro'	1901-5	1538750	194	126
	1906	315774	49	155
	1907	318538	47	147
	1908	321344	44	137
	1909	324188	57	176

The age and sex incidence and mortality from Diphtheria cases notified in the Borough of Lambeth during 1909 are as follow :—

DIPHTHERIA.

Ages.	No. of Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Death Rate per 100.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year	5	6	11	1	3	4	36·4
1 to 5 ...	83	73	156	16	17	33	21·2
5 to 10 ...	57	70	127	8	10	18	14·2
10 to 20 ...	24	34	58	1	1	2	3·6
20 to 40 ...	4	14	18	—	—	—	0·0
40 to 60 ...	2	1	3	—	—	—	0·0
60 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	175	198	373	26	31	57	15·3

The distribution of the disease in the different new Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth, together with the numbers of deaths amongst both hospital-, and home-treated patients, etc., during 1909 are as follows :

New Registration Sub-Districts.	Total No. of Cases Notified.	Cases treated at Home.	Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.			Case Mortality per 100.	Rate of Persons Notified per 1000 Inhabitants.
				At Home.	In Hospital.	Total.		
Waterloo	30	—	30	—	4	4	13·3	1·2
Lambeth Church ...	30	—	30	—	7	7	23·3	1·1
Kennington	79	5	74	—	8	8	10·3	1·4
Stockwell	68	1	67	—	7	7	10·3	1·0
Brixton	97	9	88	—	20	20	20·6	1·2
Norwood	69	12	57	2	9	11	15·9	1·03
Borough of Lambeth	373	27	346	2	55	57	15·3	1·2

Rate of persons notified per 1000 inhabitants—1.2 Inner Districts, and 1.1 Outer Districts.

Of the 346 cases removed to Hospital, 46.8 per cent. were from the Inner, and 53.2 per cent. from the Outer, Districts.

551 swabs from suspected diphtheria throats were examined at the Bacteriological Laboratory during 1909, and, of these, 20 *i.e.*, 3.6 per cent., showed the presence of the true Klebs-Lœffler (diphtheria) bacilli (*vide* p. 191).

The value of antitoxin* as a remedy for Diphtheria is now acknowledged, more especially when used in the early stages of the disease, *e.g.*, first or second days. During 1909, 59 vials have been distributed gratuitously in Lambeth Borough by the Council for use by Medical Practitioners—a procedure now officially approved by the Local Government Board.

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

MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

During 1909, in the Borough of Lambeth, 3 cases were notified from Membranous Croup, and 1 death was registered (giving a case-mortality of 33.3 per cent.), as compared with a yearly average of 26 cases notified and 8 deaths registered throughout the old Parish of Lambeth during 10 years (1891-1900).* 2 cases were removed to Hospital.

In London, during 1909, there were registered 614 deaths (uncorrected) out of a total of 6685 cases of Diphtheria and of Membranous Croup notified (uncorrected), giving a case-mortality of 9.2 per cent. † (uncorrected).

TYPHOID FEVER.

During 1909, 9 deaths were registered in the Borough of Lambeth from Typhoid (Enteric Fever), and a total of 49 cases notified, giving a case-mortality of 18.4 per cent. Of the 49 cases notified, 40 ‡ (*i.e.*, 81.6 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, and 7 died, giving a case-mortality of 17.5 per cent. amongst the patients treated in Hospital; whilst 9 (*i.e.*, 18.4 per cent.) were treated at home, and 2 died, giving a case-mortality of 22.2 per cent. amongst the patients treated at home.

If a comparison be made between the number of cases of Typhoid notified, and the number of deaths from Typhoid registered, in the Borough of Lambeth during 1909, and the yearly averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth, it will be noted that there is a remarkable decrease. The yearly average of cases notified in the Parish is 189.6

* Membranous Croup Notification Certificates received since the formation of the New Borough:—1901—13, 1902—15, 1903—9, 1904—11, 1905—11, 1906—11, 1907—13, 1908—12.

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

‡ Of the 40 cases of Typhoid Fever removed to Hospital 12 proved at Hospital not to be suffering from that disease.

and the yearly average of deaths registered is 34.7, as compared with 49 and 9 respectively as the numbers of notified cases and deaths in the Borough of Lambeth during 1909, giving decreases of 74.2 and 73.8 per cent. respectively.

The age and sex incidence and mortality for Typhoid cases notified in Lambeth Borough during 1909 are as follow:—

Ages.	Number of Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Death-rate per 100.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 ...	2	3	5	—	—	—	0.0
10 to 20 ..	5	6	11	—	1	1	9.1
20 to 40 ..	14	9	23	5	1	6	26.1
40 to 60 ..	8	1	9	2	—	2	22.2
60 and over ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	0.0
Total ...	30	19	49	7	2	9	18.4

It will be noted that there was no case notified, and no death registered, in infants under 1 year of age; no case notified, and no death registered, amongst children between 1 and 5 years of age; whilst the greatest numbers of both cases and deaths occurred amongst persons between 20 and 60 years of age.

Details as to the incidence of the disease during 1909 upon the different New Registration Sub-districts of the Borough of Lambeth are as follow:—

New Registration Sub-Districts.	Total No. of Cases Notified.	Cases treated at Home.	Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.			Case Mortality per 100.	Rate of Persons Notified per 10000 Inhabitants.
				At Home.	In Hospital.	Total.		
Waterloo	5	1	4	—	—	—	0.0	1.9
Lambeth Church ...	5	—	5	—	1	1	20.0	1.9
Kennington	9	1	8	1	2	3	33.3	1.5
Stockwell	11	2	9	1	2	3	27.3	1.6
Brixton	7	2	5	—	1	1	14.3	0.9
Norwood	12	3	9	—	1	1	8.3	1.8
Borough of Lambeth	49	9	40	2	7	9	18.4	1.5

Rate of persons notified per 1,000 inhabitants, 0.7 Inner Districts, and 0.1 in Outer Districts.

Of the 49 Typhoid-infected houses 27 (*i.e.*, 55.1 per cent.) showed, on inspection, defective drains, traps, fittings or appliances. In 4 (*i.e.*, 8.2 per cent.), the drains themselves were found to be defective.

16 cases out of the 49 were traced to sources outside the Borough, and 7 were secondary cases, *i.e.*, derived from previous cases in the Borough. No case could be traced definitely and conclusively to infected ice-creams, water, milk, shell-fish, or watercress. There was a history in 8 cases of shell-fish (oysters, mussels, or periwinkles), having been eaten by the patients notified 1 to 3 weeks previous to the disease developing, though, in this connection, the number of persons who eat shell-fish, and do not get typhoid, during the same period under review, must be remembered.

Seven Typhoid "contacts," per S.S. "Dongola" from India were watched for a period of 21 days (incubation), but not one sickened with the disease.

32 samples of blood were examined at the Bacteriological Laboratory during 1909 (*see* p. 191) for the Widal Reaction of Typhoid, and in 11 cases (*i.e.*, 34.4 per cent.) such reaction was obtained.

In so far as Typhoid Fever is regarded as a sanitary index of a district, the statistics for Lambeth Borough during 1909 are, in that respect, of a most satisfactory character.

In London, during 1909, there were registered 154 deaths (uncorrected) out of a total of 1042 cases of Typhoid notified (uncorrected), giving an uncorrected case-mortality of 14.8 per cent.

CONTINUED AND TYPHUS FEVERS.

During 1909, one case of Continued Fever was notified in the Borough of Lambeth, and one death was registered, as compared with yearly averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the Parish of Lambeth of 25.7 and 2.2 respectively. The case was not removed to Hospital.

In London, 20 cases (uncorrected) were notified and 2 deaths (uncorrected) registered from Continued Fever during 1909, giving a case-mortality of 10 per cent. (uncorrected).

No case of Typhus was notified during 1909 in Lambeth Borough. 7 cases of Typhus were notified in London (no deaths).

PUERPERAL FEVER.

During 1909, in the Borough of Lambeth, 8 deaths were registered from Puerperal Fever (a disease or child-bed), and 16 cases notified, giving a case-mortality of 50 per cent. 7 of the patients (3 from the Inner and 4 from the Outer Districts) were removed to Hospital.

The annual averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the Parish of Lambeth are (1) notified cases, 18.9; and (2) deaths, 11.5; whilst, in the Borough of Lambeth during 1908, 10 cases were notified, and 6 deaths registered.

Puerperal Fever is a preventable disease, and is caused through want of care on the part of the nurse, or the medical practitioner, attending upon a lying-in woman. 8445 births were registered in the Borough of Lambeth during 1909, and in only 16 cases was Puerperal Fever notified—a most satisfactory fact to be able to report. In each case enquiries were made, and the Midwives (when in attendance) were visited at their homes, their rooms (or houses) and clothes disinfected, and their other patients (being attended at the time) followed up and watched for periods varying from 2 to 3 weeks each as required. One Midwife was cautioned, but in no instance was it found necessary to take legal action against any Midwife, during 1909.

In London, during 1909, there were registered 170 deaths (uncorrected) out of a total of 287 cases of Puerperal Fever notified (uncorrected), giving a case-mortality of 59.2 per cent. (uncorrected).

ERYSIPELAS.

During 1909, in the Borough of Lambeth, 189 cases of Erysipelas were notified, and 11 deaths registered, giving a case-mortality of 5.8 per cent. Of the 189 cases 61 (*i.e.*, 32.3 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, and of these 61 cases, 46 (*i.e.*, 75.4 per cent.) came from the Inner, and 15 (*i.e.*, 24.6 per cent.) from the Outer Districts. The yearly averages for the 10 years (1891-1900) in the Parish of Lambeth are (1) notified case, 347; and (2) deaths, 17.5.

In London, during 1909, there were registered 176 deaths (uncorrected) out of a total of 4194 cases of Erysipelas notified (uncorrected), giving a case-mortality of 4.2 per cent. (uncorrected).

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

The details as to the incidence of the two diseases, Puerperal Fever and Erysipelas, in the different New Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth Borough during 1909 are as follow:—

New Registration Sub-Districts.	PUERPERAL FEVER.			ERYSIPELAS.		
	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Deaths.	Case Mortality per 100.	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Deaths.	Case Mortality per 100.
Waterloo	—	—	—	21	—	0·0
Lambeth Church	—	—	—	28	1	3·6
Kennington	3	2	66·6	43	3	6·9
Stockwell	5	1	20·0	41	4	9·8
Brixton	3	1	33·3	34	1	2·9
Norwood	5	4	80·0	22	2	9·1
Borough of Lambeth ...	16	8	50·0	189	11	5·8

Rate of persons notified per 10000 inhabitants { Puerperal Fever—0·4 Inner Districts, 0·5 Outer Districts.
 { Erysipelas—8·02 Inner Districts, 4·1 Outer Districts.

DIARRHŒA.

During the year 1909, there were registered in the Borough of Lambeth, 118 deaths from Diarrhœa, as compared with 150, 71, 272, 178 and 260 during 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905 and 1904 respectively (*vide* p. 92, deaths from Enteritis).

Taking the statistics of the old Parish of Lambeth for 10 years (1891-1900), it will be seen that the annual average for Diarrhœa (and Cholera) is 198.9, so that the figures for 1909 for the Borough are 40.7 per cent. less.

Of these 118 deaths, 112 (*i.e.*, 94.9 per cent.) were in children under 5 years, and 99 (*i.e.*, 83.9 per cent. in infants under 1 year of age. August, September and October were the most fatal months (*see* Table S). In this connection, it is again interesting to note that the mean monthly air temperature registered was, in June, 54.8 deg.; in July, 61.3 deg.; in August 62.7 deg.; in September, 55.2 deg.; and in October, 52.5 deg.; whilst the 4-ft. earth thermometer registered 56 deg. F. on July 5th, rising to a maximum (about) 63 deg. F. on August 17th or 18th, and sinking to 56 deg. F. again on October 10th (about). 56 deg. F. is the so-called "critical" earth temperature for Diarrhœa, *i.e.*, the temperature at which the germs of this disease begin to multiply, and prove themselves dangerous.* Hence its importance statistically, in connection with this disease, which, though it kills chiefly young children, attacks at times persons of all ages—a fact not generally recognised.

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

Age mortalities from Diarrhœa were as follow :—

Age.	Total Deaths			Percentage of Total Deaths from Diarrhœa.
	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year	52	47	99	83·9
1 to 5	6	7	13	11·1
5 to 20	—	—	—	—
20 to 40	1	—	1	0·8
40 to 60	1	2	3	2·5
Over 60	2	—	2	1·7
Total	62	56	118	100·0

In London there were registered, during 1909, 1626 deaths (uncorrected) from Diarrhœa, giving an uncorrected rate of 3·4 per 10000 living, and one of 2·3 per cent. of total deaths (uncorrected).

The details as to the Diarrhœa incidence (mortality) during 1909 upon the different New Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth Borough are as follow :—

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.		Number of Deaths.	Diarrhœa Death-rate per 10000 Population.
New Registration Sub-Districts.			
Waterloo ... ..	...	21	8·1
Lambeth Church ... ..	...	20	7·5
Kennington ... ..	...	29	5·3
Stockwell ... ..	...	18	2·7
Brixton ... ..	...	20	2·4
Norwood ... ..	...	10	1·5
Borough of Lambeth ...		118	3·6

In the Inner New Registration Sub-Districts, the Diarrhœa death rate per 10000 inhabitants was 5.8 as compared with 2.02 for the Outer Districts, *i.e.*, 2.9 to 1—a condition of things which is generally found to obtain, and which is readily understood when the crowded state of the Inner Districts is remembered.

It may be noted that the 4-ft. earth temperature had a low register during 1909, and, as a natural consequence, the Diarrhœa deaths were diminished in numbers.

57 deaths were registered during 1909 from "Enteritis." The yearly average number of deaths from Enteritis in the old Parish of Lambeth for 10 years, 1891-1900, is 101.8. During recent years there has been a marked improvement in the diagnosis of deaths from diarrhœal diseases, so that, to obtain comparable figures, attention should be paid not only to diarrhœa deaths certified, but also to all deaths arising from diseases of an enteritic nature, *i.e.*, those in which the intestines are affected.

Comparison must be made with the corrected infantile mortality rate for the Borough, which is 98.3 per 1000 births (*vide* p. 29).

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

TABLE S.

Shewing the Diarrhœa Mortality in Lambeth Borough in each month during the year 1909.

New Registration Sub-Districts.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Waterloo	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	4	10	2	—	1	21
Lambeth Church	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	8	4	—	1	20
Kennington	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	13	10	1	2	1	29
Stockwell	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	9	2	3	1	18
Brixton	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	8	3	—	—	20
Norwood	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	3	1	—	—	10
Total	1	4	—	3	1	3	5	31	48	13	5	4	118

The large decrease in the Diarrhœa deaths during 1909 as during the previous two years must be read in connection with the remarks under Infantile Mortality. Whilst it is true that meteorological conditions during these periods were favourable to a low infantile mortality rate from diarrhœal diseases, the influence of the Council's precautionary measures must be taken into account.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1909, 428 deaths were registered in Lambeth Borough as due to phthisis (tuberculosis of the lungs), 71 as due to tabes mesenterica and tubercular meningitis, and 68 as due to other forms of tuberculosis, making a total of 567 deaths from tuberculosis (all forms)—*i.e.*, 12.5 per cent. of the total deaths (corrected) registered from all causes. The total deaths within the Borough during 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902 and 1901 from all forms of tuberculosis were 601, 613, 562, 582, 621, 639, 701 and 695 respectively, *i.e.*, an average of 627 for the 8 years, 1901-8. Sub-dividing the tuberculosis deaths during 1909 amongst the different New Registration Sub-Districts, it is found that the numbers of deaths and the rates (per 1000) living vary as follows:—

New Registration Sub-Districts.	Deaths from			Total Deaths Tuberculosis.	Rate per 1000 living.
	Phthisis.	Tabes. Mes. and Tub. Men.	Other form Tuber- culosis.		
Waterloo	50	6	7	63	2.5
Lambeth Church ...	51	13	10	74	2.9
Kennington	82	14	17	113	2.1
Stockwell	106	13	12	131	1.9
Brixton	77	15	11	103	1.3
Norwood	50	10	10	70	1.1
No address given ...	12	—	1	13	—
Borough of Lambeth ...	428	71	68	567	1.7

Inner Districts—2.3 per 1000 living.

Outer Districts—1.3 per 1000 living.

N.B.—When the address is not given, the deaths (13) have been distributed equally amongst the Sub-Districts, whilst the deaths in the Stockwell Sub-District have been equally divided between the Inner and Outer Districts for the purpose of calculating rates in this Table.

The tuberculosis mortality rate per 1000 living during 1909 is 1.7, as compared with 1.7, 1.9, 1.8, 1.9 and 2.0 during 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905 and 1904, respectively.

186 samples of sputum were examined bacteriologically during 1909, and in 71, *i.e.*, 38.2 per cent., tubercle bacilli were found (*vide p.* 190).

The distribution of consumptive or pulmonary phthisis, as a disease, can be gauged from the notifications that have been received from all sources, *viz.*: (1) under (*a*) the voluntary Lambeth Notification (Consumption) Scheme, 1902, and (*b*) the compulsory Poor Law Scheme, *i.e.*, Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908 and (2) other sources Lon-

don County Council Education Department, private benevolent or philanthropic associations, Hospitals (general and special), the Army (discharged soldiers), Charity Organization Society, etc.

These notifications are set out in Tables I., II., III., IV. and V., dealing with (i.) New Wards and (ii.) New Registration Sub-Districts, in so far as the year 1909 is concerned. Comparing these figures with those published in former Reports, it will be noted that the total number of cases of consumption or pulmonary phthisis voluntarily notified by medical men during 1909 in Lambeth, under the Lambeth Voluntary Notification (Consumption) Scheme is smaller than in previous years, viz., 117, as compared with 373 during 1908, and a total of 2397 for the 8 years, during which this voluntary (Lambeth) scheme has been in force (1902-1909).^{*} This decrease is due to the introduction of the Compulsory Notification of Poor Law Cases under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, which came into force throughout the Borough (and the rest of London) on January 1st, 1909. Under these Regulations, there are 4 sets of notifications (pulmonary tuberculosis, *i.e.*, consumption or phthisis) compulsory, viz. :—

Form A—Patients admitted into the Poor Law Institutions;

Form B—Patients receiving Poor Law Medical Relief outside the Poor Law Institutions;

Form C—Inmates (previously notified) of the Poor Law Institutions, when leaving;

Form D—Changes of addresses of persons (previously notified), receiving Poor Law Medical Relief outside the Poor Law Institutions.

^{*}The Voluntary (Lambeth) Notification Scheme came into force on June 1st, 1902, and includes cases notified from the Brompton Consumption and other Hospital Medical Staffs.

Forms A and B are the Medical Notifications, and include also re-notifications of patients moving into the Institutions from outside or leaving the Institutions to continue Poor Law medical treatment outside. Forms C and D are non-medical notifications, sent in by Superintending Officers of Poor Law Institutions and Relieving Officers respectively. During 1909, a total of 904—785 notifications and 119 re-notifications, have been received, viz. : 493 under Form A (119 re-notifications), 227 under Form B, and 184 under Form C. No notification has been received under Form D (Relieving Officers).

Under the other sources of notification may be mentioned specially the London County Council Education Department (Medical Officer)—23 communications during 1909, dealing with 31 cases of scholars suffering from (a) consumption of lungs (18); (b) general tuberculosis (9); and (c) *suspected* consumption of the lungs (4). Other details will be found in Tables I., II. and V.

In each case notified, from whatever source, disinfection is carried out at the premises as required, and leaflets are distributed. In this way, there is reason to believe that much good is accruing in preventing not only the spread of the disease but also its development in susceptible persons.

Taking all the notifications received during 1909—a total of 1093, the disease (consumption of the lungs) appears to have a greater incidence upon the Inner than the Outer Districts (Registration and Wards), viz., 805 to 288. This is due to (1) the more crowded conditions, persons in houses and houses over area, and (2) the different (poorer) status of the inhabitants, that exist in the former as compared with the latter.

Taking all the notifications received from medical men during 1909, and excluding the re-notifications (119 in num-

ber), the incidence-rates of consumption of the lungs per 1000 of the Population in the new Wards and new Registration Sub-Districts are as follow :—

(1) New Wards—

Inner—3.7, viz. : Marsh 3.6, Bishop's 5.7, Prince's 2.7, Vauxhall 3.4;

Outer—1.1., viz. : Stockwell 1.2, Brixton 0.9, Herne Hill 0.8, Tulse Hill 1.1, Norwood 1.8.

(2) New Registration Sub-Districts—

Inner—3.7, viz. : Waterloo 3.6, Lambeth Church 4.8, Kennington 3.4, Inner Stockwell 1.6;

Outer—1.1., viz. : Outer Stockwell 0.5; Brixton 1.1, Norwood 0.3.

Borough of Lambeth = 2.3.

TABLE I.—CONSUMPTION NOTIFICATIONS.

Notification certificates received during 1909 (a) under the Voluntary Lambeth Scheme, 1902, and (b) from Private Sources.

New Wards.	PRIVATE SOURCES.					Totals.	Lambeth Scheme 1902	Full Totals.
	Army.	Charity Organisation.	Jewish Guardians.	Lady Margaret Settlement	Hospitals, Lady Almoners			
Marsh	—	—	—	4	—	4	8	12
Bishop's	1	—	—	4	—	5	23	28
Prince's	1	—	—	5	4	10	22	32
Vauxhall	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Total Inner Wards	2	—	—	13	4	19	61	80
Brixton	—	3	—	—	—	3	9	12
Stockwell	1	7	—	—	1	9	10	19
Herne Hill	—	5	2	—	1	8	11	19
Tulse Hill	—	15	—	—	—	15	8	23
Norwood	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18
Total Outer Wards	1	30	2	—	2	35	56	91
Boro' of Lambeth Totals	3	30	2	13	6	54	117	171

N.B.—Voluntary Notification Scheme came into force in Lambeth Borough on June 1st, 1902.

TABLE II.—CONSUMPTION NOTIFICATIONS.

Notification certificates received during 1909 (a) under the Voluntary Lambeth Scheme, 1902, and (b) from Private Sources.

New Registration Sub-Districts.	PRIVATE SOURCES.					Totals.	Lambeth Scheme 1902.	Full Totals.
	Army.	Charity Organisa- tion.	Jewish Guardians.	Lady Margaret Settlement.	Hospitals, Lady Almoners.			
Waterloo	—	—	—	4	—	4	8	12
Lambeth Church ...	1	—	—	4	—	5	23	28
Kennington	1	—	—	5	4	10	22	32
Stockwell (Inner) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Total Inner Districts ...	2	—	—	13	4	19	61	80
Stockwell (Outer) ...	1	7	—	—	1	9	10	19
Brixton	—	8	2	—	1	11	20	31
Norwood	—	15	—	—	—	15	26	41
Total Outer Districts ...	1	30	2	—	2	35	56	91
Boro' of Lambeth Totals	3	30	2	13	6	54	117	171

N.B.—Voluntary Notification Scheme came into force in Lambeth Borough on June 1st, 1902.

TABLE III.—

Notification Certificates (Forms A, B, C and D), received (Tuberculosis) Regulations, and yearly from the L.C.C.

NEW

New Wards. 1909.	PUBLIC HEALTH									
	1st Quarter.					2nd Quarter.				
	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.
Marsh ...	27	15	7	—	49	17	7	16	—	40
Bishop's ...	60	20	14	—	94	36	15	21	—	72
Prince's ...	29	18	5	—	52	22	15	9	—	46
Vauxhall ...	23	5	6	—	34	23	7	11	—	41
Total Inner Wards	139	58	32	—	229	98	44	57	—	199
Stockwell ...	7	5	1	—	13	2	1	1	—	4
Brixton ...	7	7	1	—	15	4	4	1	—	9
Herne Hill ...	4	5	1	—	10	3	2	3	—	8
Tulse Hill ...	3	3	2	—	8	5	1	2	—	8
Norwood ...	10	7	1	—	18	14	3	—	—	17
Total Outer Wards	31	27	6	—	64	28	11	7	—	46
Borough of Lambeth	170	85	38	—	293	126	55	64	—	245

The L.C.C. Education Department (Medical Officer) reported, 5, Prince's, 2, Vauxhall, 1 and Brixton, 1, and 4 cases of Suspected Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 119 Re-notifica-

CONSUMPTION NOTIFICATIONS.

during 1909 (a) quarterly under the Public Health Education Department (Medical Officer).

WARDS.

(TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS.											L.C.C. Education Department Total 1909.		
3rd Quarter.					4th Quarter.					Total 1909.		Medical Officer.	
Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.	Medical.	Non-Medical.		
11	6	5	—	22	9	8	6	—	23	100	34	134	5
19	8	20	—	47	30	9	8	—	47	197	63	260	—
18	5	7	—	30	18	13	3	—	34	138	24	162	4
24	10	14	—	48	20	5	7	—	32	117	38	155	5
72	29	46	—	147	77	35	24	—	136	552	159	711	14
1	4	—	—	5	11	8	1	—	20	39	3	42	1
8	1	2	—	11	1	3	1	—	5	35	5	40	1
1	—	1	—	2	3	3	—	—	6	21	5	26	—
6	—	1	—	7	2	3	3	—	8	23	8	31	2
14	1	1	—	16	1	—	2	—	3	50	4	54	—
30	6	—	—	41	18	17	7	—	42	108	28	193	4
102	35	51	—	188	95	52	31	—	178	720	184	904	18

in addition, during 1909, 9 cases of General Tuberculosis, viz., Marsh, Consumption (Phthisis), viz., Marsh, 1, Prince's, 1, Vauxhall, 2, tions are included.

TABLE IV.—

Notification Certificates (Forms A, B, C and D) received (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, and yearly from the

NEW

New Registration Sub-Districts.	PUBLIC HEALTH									
	1st Quarter.					2nd Quarter.				
	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.
1909.										
Waterloo ...	27	15	7	—	49	17	7	16	—	40
Lambeth Church ...	29	19	6	—	54	19	14	12	—	45
Kennington ...	60	19	13	—	92	39	16	18	—	73
Stockwell (Inner) ...	23	5	6	—	34	23	7	11	—	41
Total Inner Districts	139	58	32	—	229	98	44	57	—	199
Stockwell (Outer) ...	7	5	1	—	13	2	1	1	—	4
Brixton ...	11	12	2	—	25	7	6	4	—	17
Norwood ...	13	10	3	—	26	19	4	2	—	25
Total Outer Districts	31	7	6	—	64	28	11	7	—	46
Borough of Lambeth	170	85	38	—	293	126	55	64	—	245

The L.C.C. Education Department (Medical Officer) reported, Waterloo, 5, Kennington, 2, Inner Stockwell, 1, and Brixton, 1, and Kennington, 1, and Inner Stockwell, 2. Under the Public Health

CONSUMPTION NOTIFICATIONS.

during 1909 (a) quarterly, under the Public Health L.C.C. Education Department (Medical Officer).

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.

(TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS.													L.C.C. Education Department Total 1909.
3rd Quarter.					4th Quarter.					Total 1909.			Medical Officer.
Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.	Medical.	Non-Medical.	Total.	
11	6	5	—	22	9	8	6	—	23	100	34	134	5
13	8	5	—	26	17	7	2	—	26	126	25	151	—
24	5	22	—	51	31	15	9	—	55	209	62	271	4
24	10	14	—	48	20	5	7	—	32	117	38	155	5
72	29	46	—	147	77	35	24	—	136	552	159	711	14
1	4	—	—	5	11	8	1	—	20	39	3	42	1
9	1	3	—	13	4	6	1	—	11	56	10	66	1
20	1	2	—	23	3	3	5	—	11	73	12	85	2
30	6	5	—	41	18	17	7	—	42	168	25	193	4
102	35	51	—	188	95	52	31	—	178	720	184	904	18

in addition, during 1909, 9 cases of General Tuberculosis viz., 4 cases of Suspected Consumption (Phthisis) viz., Waterloo, 1, (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 119 Re-notifications are included.

TABLE V.—CONSUMPTION RE-NOTIFICATIONS.

Re-notification Certificates (Form A) received during 1909—(a) quarterly under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1902.

NEW WARDS AND REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.

WARDS.	1st Qr. Form A.	2nd Qr. Form A.	3rd Qr. Form A.	4th Qr. Form A.	Total.	NEW SUB-DISTRICTS.	1st Qr. Form A.	2nd Qr. Form A.	3rd Qr. Form A.	4th Qr. Form A.	Total.
Marsh	6	7	3	4	20	Waterloo	6	7	3	4	20
Bishop's	8	17	6	10	41	Lambeth Church ..	2	13	3	5	23
Prince's	6	9	4	9	28	Kennington	12	13	7	14	46
Vauxhall	3	7	4	4	18	Stockwell (Inner) ...	3	7	4	4	18
Total Inner Wards...	23	40	17	27	107	Total Inner Districts	23	40	17	27	107
Stockwell	1	3	—	2	6						
Brixton	—	—	2	—	2	Stockwell (Outer) ..	1	3	—	2	6
Herne Hill	2	—	—	—	2	Brixton	2	—	2	—	4
Tulse Hill	—	—	—	—	—	Norwood	2	—	—	—	2
Norwood	2	—	—	—	2						
Total Outer Wards	5	3	2	2	12	Total Outer Districts	5	3	2	2	12
Borough of Lambeth ..	28	43	19	29	119	Borough of Lambeth ...	28	43	19	29	119

SANATORIUM TREATMENT FOR CONSUMPTION.

The Lambeth Council, during 1909, again approved of the principle of the Metropolitan Asylums Board using the vacant Isolation Hospitals for the reception of consumptive patients for Sanatorium treatment, if practicable, and addressed a letter to the Local Government Board, urging them to allow the Asylums Board so to act. The need for sanatoria for consumptives is admitted, as are also the good effects that would accrue from the taking away, at least temporarily, from crowded localities of houses of all consumptive patients who are a danger to others living in the same houses or rooms.

The educational value of such sanatoria must not be forgotten, even in the cases of patients who remain under treatment there a few months only. When they return to their homes, they continue to carry out the rules under which they have lived whilst in the Sanatoria.

TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1909.

During June, 1909, the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis organised an Exhibition and Conference at the Art Gallery, Whitechapel, and the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health were appointed delegates to attend on behalf of the Council.

Educationally these Exhibitions effect much good, in bringing to the knowledge of the people the nature and dangers of the disease, and the simple methods for its prevention.

GLANDERS.

On January 1st, 1908, the London (Notification of Glanders) Order, 1907, came into force throughout the Administrative County of London and the City of London. By the terms of the Order, information of outbreaks of animal Glanders is to be communicated to the Medical

Officer of the Sanitary District concerned, and the London County Council, as the Authority under the Glanders, or Farcy, Order, 1907, and the regulations made thereunder, have arranged for their Veterinary Inspectors to forward particulars of all notifications as the outbreaks of disease occur. All necessary steps to be taken in connection with the slaughtering of diseased animals, and the cleansing and disinfecting of infected premises, are to be carried out by, and under the supervision of, the London County Council's Veterinary Inspectors. Glanders may be contracted by human beings from animals, and an Order* has been made by the London County Council, requiring the notification of all cases of Glanders occurring in human beings throughout the Administrative County of London. The Order has been approved by the Local Government Board, and came into force from (and including) April 26th, 1909.

During 1909, 26 notifications of animal glanders have been received in Lambeth, as compared with 41 during 1908, but no case of human glanders has been notified.†

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.

During 1909, 66 deaths were registered from Influenza in the Borough of Lambeth, as compared with 65 during 1908, and an average of 107.5 for ten years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth. Of the 66 deaths, 32 were registered during the first, 17 during the second, 2 during the third, and 15 during the fourth quarter of the year.

In London, there were registered 1202 deaths (uncorrected) from Influenza during 1909.

* The Order includes also Anthrax and Hydrophobia occurring in human beings.

† In London, 4 cases of Anthrax and 2 cases of Glanders, but no cases of Hydrophobia have been notified since these diseases became notifiable on April 26th, 1909. One case of Anthrax (human) was notified under section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 in Lambeth, during 1909, viz., in February, at 2 Kibworth Street, the patient being a catsmeat man.

Reviewing the ten years' history (1891-1900) of the old Parish of Lambeth in relation to Epidemic Influenza, it will be seen that the disease was practically epidemic during that decennium, rising to a maximum in 1892, 1895, 1899 and 1900. The yearly average for ten years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth is 107.5, so that the 1909 statistics for the new Borough of Lambeth show a sub-epidemic state.

Table showing the number of deaths from Epidemic Influenza in Lambeth Borough, and London, during 1909, and during ten years (1891-1900) in Lambeth Parish and London.

	Old Parish of Lambeth.										Average for 10 years. (1891-1900.)	Borough of Lambeth. 1909
	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900		
Lambeth ...	131	142	85	44	148	51	45	126	151	152	107.5	66
London ... (including Lambeth).	2336	2264	1526	750	2156	496	671	1283	1817	1950	1524.9	1202

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

The 42 deaths from venereal affection (Syphilis, etc.) are the only other point calling for note in the class of Zymotic Diseases.

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

12 deaths were registered in the classes from chronic Alcoholism, but no death was registered from delirium tremens.

Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.

Of the total 1036 deaths under this class, 377 were due to Cancer, 428 to Phthisis, and 139 to Tubercular Meningitis and other forms of Tuberculosis.

Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

The total number of deaths in this class was 307, consisting of 131 from Premature Birth, 132 from Old Age, and 44 from Atelectasis and Congenital Malformations.

Class VI.—Local Diseases.

1. Diseases of the Nervous System caused 377 deaths, including 33 from Convulsions, 192 from Apoplexy, and 20 from Epilepsy.
2. 487 deaths were due to diseases of the Circulatory System.
3. The diseases of the Respiratory Organs caused 995 deaths (464 from Bronchitis, and 198 from Pneumonia).
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs caused 249 deaths, of which 57 were due to Enteritis, 10 to Peritonitis, 74 to diseases of the Liver and 19 to Dentition.
5. Diseases of the Urinary System caused 168 deaths.
6. Diseases of the Reproductive System, Integumentary System, Locomotive System, Lymphatics, Organs of Special Senses, and Gland-like Organs of uncertain use, caused together 83 deaths.

Class VII.—Deaths from Violence.

131 deaths in all, including 106 from Accidents or Negligence, 18 from Burns and Scalds, 5 from Drowning, 9 from Suffocation in bed (6 being infants under 1 year), 24 from Suicide and 1 from Homicide.

Class VIII.—Other Causes.

139 deaths were registered in this class, consisting of deaths from Dropsy, Tumours, Hæmorrhages, Debility, Atrophy, and Inanition, or other ill-defined or non-specified causes.

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

Allowing for the favourable meteorological conditions during 1909, favourable in so far as infantile life was concerned, the statistics for Lambeth Borough throughout the year 1909 are satisfactory—the corrected infantile mortality rate, as a whole, being 98 per 1000 births, *i.e.*, taking the corrected number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, and the uncorrected number of births registered. Comparing the Lambeth statistics with those for the large Provincial Towns or the separate Metropolitan Districts, the Lambeth Borough is to be congratulated upon the extraordinary low rate of infantile mortality. In this connection, the influence of the precautionary measures that are being taken in Lambeth must be remembered, *e.g.*, the systematic visiting of houses wherein births and deaths of infants under 1 year of age have been registered, the milk depot, the distribution of pamphlets dealing with the proper feeding and management of infants, etc., and the special work done by the Council's Health Visitor.

TABLE T.

Shewing Classification of Causes of deaths (corrected) in the Borough of Lambeth during 1908 and 1909.

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

CLASS OF DISEASE.	BOROUGH. 1909.		BOROUGH 1908.	
	No. of Deaths (correct- ed).	Percent- age of Total Deaths (correct- ed).	No. of Deaths (correct- ed).	Percent- age of Total Deaths (correct- ed).
I.—Zymotic Diseases	548	12·1	529	12·2
Seven Principal	402	8·9	397	9·1
Influenza	66	1·5	65	1·5
II.—Parasitic	2	0·04	2	0·05
III.—Dietetic	18	0·4	34	0·8
IV.—Constitutional	1036	22·8	1031	23·8
Cancer	377	8·3	338	7·8
Phthisis	428	9·4	441	10·2
Tubercular Diseases, ex- cluding Phthisis	139	3·1	160	3·7
Rheumatism (Acute and Chronic) and Gout	26	0·6	23	0·5
V.—Developmental	307	6·8	296	6·8
Old Age	132	2·9	113	2·6
VI.—Local Diseases	2359	51·9	2162	49·8
Circulatory System	487	10·7	472	10·9
Bronchitis	464	10·2	383	8·8
Pneumonia and Broncho- Pneumonia	375	8·3	318	7·3
Pleurisy and Pleuro-Pneu- monia	68	1·5	54	1·2
Respiratory System, ex- cluding Phthisis... ..	995	21·9	816	18·8
VII.—Violence	131	2·9	139	3·2
Suicide	24	0·5	36	0·8
VIII.—Other Causes	139	3·1	138	3·2

TABLE T—*continued.*

B.—Deaths (corrected) of Infants under One Year of age from the chief infantile diseases, and from all causes, expressed in terms of 1000 births (corrected).

	BOROUGH 1909.		BOROUGH 1908.	
	Total Deaths under One Year (Corrected).	Proportion to 1000 Births (Corrected).*	Total Deaths under One Year (Corrected).	Proportion to 1000 Births (Corrected).*
From all causes	830	109·5	829	103·2
Diarrhoea	59	13·1	118	14·7
Convulsions	29	3·7	21	2·6
Respiratory Diseases... ..	152	20·1	140	17·4
Premature Births	131	17·3	134	16·7
Tubercular Diseases (including Phthisis)	41	5·4	53	6·6
Measles	21	2·8	16	1·9
Whooping Cough	44	5·8	19	2·4
Suffocation in Bed	6	0·8	6	0·7
Enteritis	13	1·7	31	3·9
Dentition	13	1·7	9	1·1

* N.B.—The Registrar-General gives the corrected Lambeth births for 1908 and 1909 as 8035 and 7578 respectively.

TABLE U.

Shewing Classification of Certain Causes of Deaths (uncorrected) in the Borough of Lambeth, compared with London, during 1908 and 1909, given in percentages of the total uncorrected deaths.

A.—Deaths at all Ages.

	LAMBETH.		LONDON.	
	Percentage of total Deaths (uncorrected)		Percentage of total Deaths (uncorrected)	
	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
I. PRINCIPAL ZYMOTICS ...	9·3	9·2	9·6	9·03
Influenza ...	1·4	1·4	1·9	1·7
Measles ...	2·1	2·1	2·2	3·3
Whooping Cough ...	0·9	1·6	1·4	1·8
Diarrhœa and Dysentery (including Cholera)	3·9	2·6	3·8	2·3
II. RHEUMATIC FEVER AND HEART RHEUMATISM	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3
III. DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM ...	10·5	10·1	13·4	13·1
IV. BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA AND PLEURISY ...	16·3	18·8	17·5	19·6
Phthisis ...	8·8	8·5	9·4	8·9
V. INJURIES ...	3·7	3·4	4·3	3·8
<i>B—Deaths under 1 Year of Age (per 1000 Births uncorrected).</i>				
ALL CAUSES ...	106·7	106·7	115·4	110·3

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

**SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL
STATISTICS, etc., FOR 1909.**

Area of Borough—4080 statute acres (exclusive of tidal water 82.1, and foreshore 31.1 statute acres respectively) divided into 6 new Registration Sub-Districts, 4 Parliamentary Divisions, and 9 new Wards. The Parliamentary Divisions and new Wards are not co-extensive, but the new Registration Sub-Districts and the new Wards are.

Population—estimated middle of 1909—324188 (males 153505, females 170683).

Density—79.5 persons per acre (exclusive of tidal water and foreshore).

Inhabited Houses—41511 at Census, 1901.

Rateable Value—£1,968,216 for year ending 31st March, 1909.

Marriages—2440, being 15.0 per 1000.

Births—8445, being 26.4 per 1000.

Deaths (corrected)—4540, being 14.0 per 1000.

Infantile Mortality—830 deaths (corrected) under 1 year being 98.3 per 1000 total uncorrected births.

Zymotic—Death-rate, 1.2 per 1000 (total deaths, 402).

Estimated increase of Population is 2844 but the natural increase or increment (*i.e.*, excess of Births over deaths) is 3569 (uncorrected).

TABLE V.

Local Government Board Old Table A]

TABLE of DEATHS during the year 1909 in the Borough of Lambeth

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics, public institutions being shewn as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM				
	At all ages	Under 1 year, 1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	(i)	1	2	3	4	
								Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)					
Royal Infirmary (Women and Children) ...	112	66	26	4	2	13	1	{ Under 5	...	...	1	...
General Lying-in-Hospital, York Road ...	24	19	...	...	1	4	...	{ Under 5	...	...	...	...
Remainder of Waterloo	261	71	44	7	4	80	55	{ Under 5	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas's Hospital...	746	71	96	79	64	372	64	{ Under 5	...	1	21	...
Remainder of Lambeth Church ...	281	73	54	11	11	84	48	{ Under 5	...	...	2	...
Lambeth Workhouse ...	146	15	...	...	...	29	102	{ Under 5	...	...	...	...
Lambeth Infirmary ...	721	45	25	8	23	422	198	{ Under 5	...	...	2	...
St. Peter's House ...	43	...	...	...	...	3	40	{ Under 5	...	...	...	...
Remainder of Kennington ...	514	142	60	9	17	143	143	{ Under 5	...	...	1	...
South-Western Hospital	112	10	55	32	3	12	...	{ Under 5	...	20	37	...
Clapham Maternity ...	10	9	...	...	...	1	...	{ Under 5	...	...	...	...
Remainder of Stockwell	572	118	49	13	25	186	181	{ Under 5	...	...	...	...

TABLE V.

classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																					
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
		FEVERS.																			
Puerperal.	Relapsing	Continued	Enteric or Typhoid.	Typhus.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.				
...	4	...	2	23	...	...	...	...	62	92			
...	1	...	6	1	...	...	12	20			
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	17	19			
...	21	5	20	...	1	24	...	2	...	...	...	41	115			
...	1	...	...	...	19	51	21	1	14	...	...	39	146			
...	3	1	...	14	...	2	24	3	...	16	4	...	78	167			
3	4	...	2	...	...	2	14	30	57	...	50	...	...	...	414	579			
...	19	9	14	...	...	26	1	...	4	...	...	52	127			
...	1	...	1	...	22	38	23	3	10	...	...	55	164			
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	15			
...	1	5	67	27	...	...	...	...	31	131			
...	1	5	9	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	40	70			
...	5	...	6	...	...	...	3	157	99	86	...	14	...	...	281	651			
...			
...	14	5	...	...	...	...	24	43			
1	1	...	1	25	16	17	...	1	49	...	5	...	...	...	88	202			
...	2	2	...	1	41	76	60	4	9	...	116	312			
...	2	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	65			
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	47			
...	9	9		
...	1	1		
...	13	8	14	...	1	30	1	1	1	...	98	167			
...	1	3	53	94	44	16	11	...	182	405		

TABLE V.—continued.

[Local Government Board Old Table A—continued].

TABLE of DEATHS during the year 1909 in the Borough of Lambeth,

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics, Public institutions being shewn as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM				
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under.	5 and under 16.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	(i)	1	2	3	4
									Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.
Belgrave Hospital ...	66	33	28	5	...	...	...	Under 5	...	...	1	...
Remainder of Brixton ...	710	131	41	8	21	241	268	Under 5	...	...	...	...
Lambeth Workhouse Schools ...	7	4	1	1	1	...	...	Under 5	...	...	...	...
British Home of Incurables ...	7	...	...	...	...	3	4	Under 5	...	...	...	...
Remainder of Norwood	544	94	18	11	14	180	227	Under 5	...	1	1	...
TOTALS ...	4876	901	497	188	186	1773	1331	Under 5	...	23	65	1

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto	490	65	44	21	18	242	100	Under 5	...	1	5	...
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto	826	136	121	64	53	348	104	Under 5	...	11	33	...

TABLE V.—continued.

classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																					
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
FEVERS.																	20	21	22		
Puerperal.	Relapsing.	Continued.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Typhus.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	All other Diseases.				TOTALS.	
...	1	...	...	7	...	1	13	...	1	...	2	35	61				
...	12	20	13	...	28	1	1	3	...	94	172				
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	56	122	90	19	15	...	228	538
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	5				
...	1	...	...	...	1	2				
...	6	7				
2	3	9	9	...	1	20	1	...	1	...	66	112				
...	1	...	...	2	38	74	62	19	12	...	221	432	...				
...	5	101	76	131	...	10	248	7	5	31	6	699	1398				
8	...	1	16	...	10	3	3	5	16	407	671	486	63	135	...	1620	3478				

account in judging of the above records of mortality.

...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	10	...	...	27	...	...	2	...	57	109
2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	30	42	56	1	18	...	218	381
...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	19	...	1	38	1	1	8	...	140	257
2	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	1	1	18	43	61	2	47	...	375	569

TABLE W.

Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious of Health, during the year 1909, in the Metropolitan Diseases and

[Local Government Board Old Table B.]

New Registration Sub-Districts.	Population at all Ages.		Registered Births 1909.	New Cases of Sickness in each the knowledge of the Medical during						
	Census 1901.	Estimated to middle of 1909.		1	2	3	4	Fever.		
								Typhus.	Typhoid or Enteric.	Continued.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Typhoid or Enteric.	Continued.
WATERLOO ...	27440	25921	1484	—	58	30	—	—	5	—
LAMBETH CHURCH	27440*	26541	721	—	162	30	—	—	5	—
KENNINGTON ...	52518*	55061	1501	—	248	79	2	—	9	—
STOCKWELL ...	63826	67779	1939	—	251	68	—	—	11	—
BRIXTON ...	73673	82337	1601	—	276	97	—	—	7	1
NORWOOD ...	56998	66549	1199	—	169	69	1	—	12	—
Totals ...	301895	324188	8445	—	1164	373	3	—	49	1

*The Census 1901 populations for Lambeth Church and

TABLE W.

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

Locality, coming to Officer of Health 1909.				Number of such Cases removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospital during 1909.												
Fever.				Fever.												
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.
—	—	—	21	3	—	56	30	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	9	2
—	—	—	28	2	—	160	30	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	13	2
—	3	—	43	3	—	245	74	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	17	2
—	5	—	41	2	—	232	67	—	—	9	—	—	3	—	12	1
—	3	—	34	1	—	250	88	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	6	—
—	5	—	22	3	—	145	57	1	—	9	—	—	2	—	4	3
—	16	—	189	14	—	1088	346	2	—	40	—	—	7	—	61	10

Kennington New Sub-Districts are approximate only.

CLASS II.—SANITARY WORK.

Return shewing the total number of Notices served in the Borough of Lambeth, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1909.

Total number of Notices ... 12764

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(Public Health, London, Act).

No. of Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	1809
No. of Infected Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1577
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	968
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	49
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	—
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	341
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	16
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	185
English Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	14

PARTICULARS OF SANITARY WORK.

Carried out in Lambeth Borough during 1909, and for 24 years (1877-1900) in Lambeth Parish (for comparison).

Year.		Total Number of Notices (excluding those under Housing of the Working Classes Act).	Sanitary Works, Structural and Permanent.	Sanitary Works, not Structural.
Borough of Lambeth.	1909	12764	8219	3323
	1900	10065	10291	2303
Old Parish of Lambeth.	1899	10583	10042	2273
	1898	10469	9905	2224
	1897	11088	9058	1884
	1896	7475	6702	982
	1895	7645	8581	1104
	1894	6975	7672	1911
	1893	8769	9207	2046
	1892	7173	6931	2190
	1891	5557	7232	3173
	1890	5588	5053	3251
	1889	6854	4192	2662
	1888	4891	2969	1922
	1887	4565	2430	2135
	1886	4504	2433	2071
	1885	3567	1459	2108
	1884	3727	1621	2106
	1883	3000	1294	1766
	1882	3239	1267	1972
	1881	3730	1293	2437
	1880	3259	1106	2153
	1879	3075	960	2115
	1878	3310	1169	2211
	1877	3563	1299	2264
	Average for 24 years, 1877 - 1900		5944.6	4756.9	2135.9

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

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

Notices (Preliminary and Statutory) ... 10955

WORKS, STRUCTURAL :—

Drainage Defective	1027
Intercepting Traps with Fresh Air Inlets required	145
Ventilating Pipes required	165
Indoor Sinks connected with the Drain	260
Rain Water Stack Pipes connected with the Drain	604
Bath Waste connected with the Drain	76
Traps Defective, or of Obsolete Pattern	695
Closet Pan and Connections Defective	987
Water Supply to Closet Defective	741
Closet Dilapidated	695
Draw-off from Main for Drinking Purposes required	201
Dust Bins Defective	760
Premises Dilapidated	291
Ventilation under Floors required	86
Roofs Dilapidated	287
Soil Pipes Defective	89
Paving Defective	1006
Damp and Unwholesome Houses	86
Dung Receptacles required	18

WORKS, NOT STRUCTURAL :—

Cisterns Dirty	108
Manure Accumulations	149
Underground Rooms occupied	8
Animals Improperly Kept	36
Stopped Drains	391
Overcrowding	21
Foul Urinals	39
Refuse Accumulations	56
No Water Supply or Defective Water Supply	496
Dirty Premises	2019

B. Infectious Diseases Notification.

Notices served (1577 infected houses) 1809

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING 1909.

Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	8689
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	61221
House to House Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	2149
Complaints attended to	...	...	...	...	...	6564
Case of Infectious Disease notified	...	...	...	...	...	1809
(a) Cases under treatment at Home	...	...	...	...	...	721
(b) Cases removed to Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1088
Cases of Non-Notifiable Diseases dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	4278
House disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	1649
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	5654
Bedding, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	3839
Bedding etc., destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	51
Dust Yards, Manure Depots and Brickfields, inspections of	...	...	...	...	...	312
Drains tested (with chemical, water, or both)	...	...	...	...	...	9108
Sanitary Works completed	...	...	...	...	...	5606
Plans of drainage reconstructions received and approved	...	...	...	...	...	521
Premises the Drains of which have been totally or partly reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	617
Articles procured for the Analyst—						
(a) Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	1800
(b) Water	...	...	...	...	...	—
New Workshops inspected and registered	...	...	...	...	...	229
New Factories inspected and registered	...	...	...	...	...	26
Bakehouses inspected (including 79 underground)	...	...	...	...	...	214
Cowhouses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	14
Slaughter houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	24
Milkshops (new) inspected and registered	...	...	...	...	...	15
Restaurants (new) inspected and registered	...	...	...	...	...	18
Outworkers' Rooms (new) registered	...	...	...	...	...	250

Common Lodging Houses inspected	...	...	...	6
Tenements inspected (Revenue Act)	...	...	...	71
Bacteriological Examinations made	...	...	...	781
Houses let in lodgings inspected	...	...	...	372
Notices—				
Sanitary Work (Preliminary and Statutory)	...	...	...	10930
Infectious Diseases (Public Health Act, 1891)	...	...	...	1809
Housing of Working Classes Act	...	...	...	—
Metropolis Local Management Acts	...	...	...	25
Sanitary nuisances abated—				
(a) Structural	...	...	...	8219
(b) Non-structural	...	...	...	3323
Persons received at the Shelters	...	...	...	—
Summonses issued—				
Public Health Act	...	...	...	29
Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	76
Convictions obtained—				
Public Health Act	...	...	...	11
Food and Drugs Acts	...	...	...	59

MALE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

During 1909, a change has taken place in the *personnel* of the Male Inspectorial Staff. Inspector Bott (aged 67 years) having resigned after 38 years' service and having been awarded a pension of £133 2s. 6d. per annum. His position has been filled by the appointment on May 12th, 1909, of Mr. Arthur Farran,* who commenced his duties on June 1st, 1909, his appointment having been confirmed by the Local Government Board by letter dated May 21st, 1909. The work carried out by the Staff is shown by the numbers of inspections, re-inspections, etc., tabulated

*Arthur Farran was Inspector of Nuisances at Edmonton from 1900-1909, and previously was a foreman builder (1895-1900). He possesses certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute (1897) and for Building Construction (1901).

throughout the Report. It is again satisfactory to note that during 1909 in but very few cases (0.2 per cent. of the total notices served) has it been found necessary to resort to legal proceedings before the Court in connection with sanitary work carried out under the Public Health and Metropolis Management Acts—29 summonses, which resulted in £3 in penalties and £5 10s. costs, as follow:—Convictions (penalties) 3, orders (to do the work) 7, closing order 1, withdrawn (work done) 9, withdrawn (payment of costs) 5, withdrawn (new summons granted) 1, no order (agreement come to) 1, and adjourned *sine die* (pending another offence) 2.

COMBINED DRAINAGE.

Many combined drainages have been reconstructed by the Borough Council during 1909, such drainages being "sewers," as the direct result of inspections carried out by the Inspectors in the course of their daily routine duties. The law, as it at present stands, throws the responsibility upon the Borough Council of repairing certain combined drainages as "sewers," and as the property of the Sanitary Authority, but a large number of combined drainages are relaid by private owners as the result of voluntary work or of the service of notices by Inspectors. In these latter cases, the owners are either responsible, by virtue of the Sanitary Authority possessing a plan or application (or both), in connection with the combined systems of drainage, or they prefer that the combined drains should be regarded as "drains" and not as "sewers."

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

A house to house inspection of the district is a duty laid upon Sanitary Authorities by section 1 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and section 30 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. The duty is an important one, but such work can only be carried out with a sufficiently

large Sanitary staff. Within the Borough, during 1909, a total of 2149 house to house inspections have been made, dealing with the following streets (whole or part):—

Marsh Ward.—

Asa Place, Addington Street, Brad Street, Bazon Street, Burdett Buildings, Cornwall Place, Cornwall Road, Cosham Place, Commercial Road, Doon Street, Eaton Street, Ethelm Street, Frazier Street, Gray Street, Johanna Street, Lower Marsh, Lydia Buildings, Little Thomas Street, Murphy Street, Oakley Street, Paris Gardens, Peabody Buildings, Stamford Street, Salutation Place, Secker Street, St. Andrew's Place, Tower Street, Victoria Place, Waterloo Road, Wootton Place, Wootton Street.

Bishop's Ward.—

Grays Place, High Street, Karl Place, Over Place, Old Palace Buildings, St. Albans Buildings, Stone's Buildings, Sidford Place, The Parade, Waxwell Terrace, Wake Street, Whitgift Street.

Prince's Ward.—

Courtenay Street, Catherine Street, Esher Street, Grove Cottages, Heyford Avenue, Henry Street, Hanover Gardens, Hunt Street, Neville Street, Rita Road, Trigon Grove, The Grove, Tyers Street, Trigon Road, Wickham Street.

Vauxhall Ward.—

Albert Cottages, Brooklands Road, Brooklands Street, Crimsworth Road, Heyford Terrace, Milton Place, New Road, Neptune Street, Neptune Cottages, Old South Lambeth Road, Priory Grove, Richmond Place, Spring Gardens, South Lambeth Road, Victoria Place, Wandsworth Road.

Stockwell Ward.—

Bythorn Street, Broomgrove Road, Glendall Street, Love Lane, Mary's Cottages (Eastcote Street), Seneca Road, Stockwell Cottages, Tandridge Place.

Brixton Ward.—

Akerman Road, Baker Street, Bolton Street, Bramah Road, Commerce Mansions, Coldharbour Lane, Holland Road, Loughborough Road, Langton Road, Mostyn Road, Patmos Road, Paulet Road, St. Agnes' Place, Smith Street, Treherne Road, Thornton Street, Tindal Street, Warham Street.

Herne Hill Ward.—

Bavent Road, Bengeworth Road, Cambria Road, Effra Terrace, Hardess Street, Hurst Street, Rymer Street, Regent Road, Railton Road, Vining Street.

Tulse Hill Ward.—

Bartley Street, Birkbeck Road, Brandon Road, Cornwall Road, Mauleverer Road, Margate Road, Mandreil Road, Strathleven Road.

Norwood Ward.—

Auckland Place, Beadman Street, Beaconsfield's Cottages, Change Alley, Crown Villas, Dunbar Street, Dibden's Cottages, East Street, East Place, Froggart's Cottages, Knight's Hill Square, Longmead Square, Paxton Place, Park Place, Railway Cottages, Walton Cottages, Wood Street.

A total of 2149 houses have been inspected during 1909, and in 216 (*i.e.*, 10.05 per cent.) a result was obtained from the chemical test applied to the drains. A total of 3096 nuisances were found to exist in 1564 houses (*i.e.*, 72.8 per cent. of the total houses inspected), but many were of a trifling nature, and not in any sense dangerous to the health of the inmates of the houses concerned.

Summary.

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	2149
Number of houses in which a result was obtained from test (chemical) applied to drains	...	...	...	...	216
Number of houses in which nuisances were found to exist	...	...	...	...	1564

*Nature of Nuisances found and dealt with under the
Public Health (London) Act, 1891.*

Dirty walls and ceilings of rooms	...	...	...	...	703
Defective roofs or rain water pipes	...	...	...	...	308
Defective or dirty yard paving	...	...	...	...	338
Defective flushing apparatus in water closets	...	...	...	...	142
Water closet pan foul	...	...	...	...	60
Drinking water tap defective, making walls damp	...	...	...	...	23
Gully or drains stopped	...	...	...	...	107
Floors defective	...	...	...	...	45
No dust-bins (or dust-bins defective or dilapidated)	...	...	...	...	229
Damp Premises	...	...	...	...	175
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	15
Defective water closets	...	...	...	...	148
Defective Drains	...	...	...	...	257
Defective or deficient vent pipes or soil pipes	...	...	...	...	44
Defective sink wastes (or not undertrapped)	...	...	...	...	97
Defective manhole covers	...	...	...	...	55
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	7
Cisterns uncovered or dirty	...	...	...	...	15
Improper water supply	...	...	...	...	55
Forecourts insufficiently paved or unpaved	...	...	...	...	34
Water closets insufficiently lighted or ventilated	...	...	...	...	3
Want of ventilation under floors	...	...	...	...	86
Want of proper dung receptacles	...	...	...	...	1
Underground rooms illegally occupied	...	...	...	...	5
Accumulation of manure	...	...	...	...	31
Defective traps	...	...	...	...	11

Sinks connected direct to drains	...	...	...	6
Mica valves defective	...	...	...	50
Defective ceiling	...	...	...	1
Dirty W.C. Premises	...	...	...	5
				—
			Total	3096
				—

INSPECTION OF MARKET THOROUGHFARES.

During 1909, the market thoroughfares have been under bi-weekly special inspections by the Sanitary Inspectors, 2 inspectors being on duty at a time—Saturday nights (9 to 12) and Sunday mornings (9 to 12). The market thoroughfares are Atlantic Road, Wandsworth Road, New Cut, Lower Marsh, and Lambeth Walk. No unsound food had to be seized by the Inspectors under the sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, but in several instances vendors were cautioned, and unsound food was voluntarily surrendered. These systematic inspections are of great value in securing wholesome food being exposed, on stalls and in the shops, for sale.

At the commencement of the summer, a circular letter was sent round to the greengrocers throughout the Borough, reminding them of the necessity of having all refuse (greens, etc.), removed forthwith, so as to prevent a nuisance from its decomposition due to heat.

OUTSIDE URINALS OF PUBLIC HOUSES.

During 1909, the outside urinals connected with public houses have been under inspection, and notices have been served as required.

UN SOUND FOOD.

During 1909, the following consignments of unsound food have been inspected, condemned and destroyed, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors:—

February 4th.—6 bags of green vegetables.

March 12th.—100 boxes of pears (containing 24 pears in each box).

March 12th.—9 boxes of pears (containing 50 pears in each box).

April 14th.—Carcase of a sheep (died in lamb birth*).

July 19th.—2 sacks of pigs' heads (each sack containing 20 heads).

September 20.—17 bags of potatoes (14½ cwt.)

September 22nd.—1 trunk of haddocks.

October 3rd.—Winkles (2 gallons).

October 11th.—2 boxes of grapes.

October 22nd.—1 box of mackerel.

October 29th.—1 box of plaice.

In February, 1909, information was received from the Port Sanitary Authority that some damaged butter (4 tons) was to be delivered at the premises of a Lambeth firm. The butter was found to have been damaged with water and smoke from burning wood and sulphur, the hold in which the butter was stored in the vessel having caught fire at sea. In this way the butter was rendered unfit for human consumption, and was consequently used for the purpose of soap-making only.

*The carcase was consigned to a butcher in Lambeth Borough from a farm at Cotterstock, Oundle. The farmer was cautioned by letter, and he sent a written apology stating that the carcase had been sent to London in error. He paid to the Council the costs of removal and destruction.

In March, 1909, a communication was received from the Bermondsey Borough Council to the effect that 200 qrs. of damaged maize had been purchased by a firm in Lambeth Borough. Enquiries showed that the maize was not intended for human food in any way and a guarantee in writing was given to that effect by the firm in question.

In May, 1909, information was received from the Port Sanitary Authority that some damaged flour (3 bags) was to be delivered at the premises of a Lambeth firm. The flour was found to have been damaged with sewage, being thereby rendered unfit for human consumption, and was, consequently, returned to the brokers (City) to be disposed of through their Surveyor, on the understanding that such flour was not to be used for human consumption, a certificate to be given to the purchasers to that effect, when sold.

In June, 1909, a communication was received from the Medical Officer of Health, Southampton (through the Local Government Board), stating that a consignment of green bacon, landed at Southampton, had been forwarded to Lambeth in error, the Medical Officer of Southampton having given instructions for the bacon to be kept back for examination on account of its being discoloured in many places (as the result of wetting) and otherwise damaged. The consignment of bacon which had been delivered in Lambeth Borough was found to consist of 600 sides, but careful inspection and examination failed to discover anything wrong warranting condemnation or seizure. No further action was taken, and the Local Government Board and the Medical Officer of Southampton were so informed.

In July, 1909, a communication was received from the Port Sanitary Authority that some damaged wheat (eight quarters), lying in the Docks, was to be delivered at the premises of a Lambeth firm. On arrival, the wheat was found to be unfit for human consumption, and a guarantee was obtained in writing from the consignees that the wheat would only be "used for poultry food and not for human food"

DUCHY OF CORNWALL PROPERTY—MARSH WARD.

During 1909, attention was drawn to the dirty and dilapidated condition into which many of the houses had recently fallen in connection with that portion of the Duchy of Cornwall Estate which is situated in the Marsh Ward, and comprises the whole of the premises on the east side of Waterloo Road, extending from St. John's Church to the river, including the whole of the premises in Stamford Street (lying within the ecclesiastical Parish of Lambeth), portions of Commercial Road and Cornwall Road, the whole of Doon Street and Aquinas Street, Coin Street and Bazon Street, together with the Courts leading from such Streets, *e.g.*, Cornwall Place, Salutation Place, Peer's Cooperage, Milan Place, Elizabeth Place, Bond Place, and Cage Place. The condition of the property comprised in this area has undergone considerable alteration during the past 6 to 12 months, owing to the falling in of a large number of leases, and whilst some of the houses have been thoroughly renovated, re-built or reconstructed, others are in a dirty, dilapidated and dismantled condition, being, consequently, unfit for habitation. The facts may be summarised as follows :—

1. *Waterloo Road*—Some of the houses have been thoroughly renovated, whilst others are in a very dirty and dilapidated condition ;
2. *Stamford Street*—The Duchy has inaugurated a scheme for converting houses into self-contained flats (with baths and lavatories, and with hot and cold water), and some of these are now completed and occupied, and are a decided sanitary improvement, but many of the remaining houses are in a dirty and dilapidated condition, whilst in the front

areas of some of the unoccupied houses deposits and accumulations of refuse are found from time to time ;

3. *Aquinas Street*.—The whole of the houses on the north-west side have been demolished, and the Duchy are erecting blocks of flats upon the cleared site, whilst on the south-east side, some of the houses are unoccupied, and are in a dilapidated condition, owing to wilful damage done by unknown persons ;
4. *Doon Street*—Some of the houses have been converted into flats, but others are dirty and dilapidated ;
5. *Courts*—In Bond Place there are 12 houses at present unoccupied, and these are in a dilapidated and dirty condition ; the houses in Cage Place and Milan Place are rapidly becoming vacant ; in Cornwall Place 6 houses are unoccupied and in a dilapidated and deplorable condition ; whilst, in connection with Peer's Cooperage and Elizabeth Place, all the houses have been vacated and closed, and the entrances to the Courts boarded up.

It was thought advisable for all the houses, as they became vacant, to be closed forthwith and boarded up, together with the entrances to Courts, when the houses comprising such Courts have been closed, and a letter was sent to that effect to the Duchy of Cornwall, drawing attention to the state of dilapidation, etc., into which certain of the houses within the area were falling, and suggesting that the Duchy should take steps forthwith to close such houses and board them up, and also to board up the entrances to Courts, of which the houses had been closed, in the same way as had already been done in connection with Peer's Cooperage and Elizabeth Place.

At the same time approval was given, on general lines, to the improvements that the Duchy are gradually making within the area (*e.g.*, Stamford Street Flats, Aquinas Street Blocks of Tenements, etc.) To this letter the Duchy replied as follows:—

DUCHY OF CORNWALL OFFICE,

Buckingham Gate, S.W.

27th May, 1909.

SIR,

Kennington—Prince's Meadows.

In reply to your letter of the 22nd instant, I beg to inform you that the Duchy of Cornwall is very anxious to close the places referred to in your letter at the earliest possible moment, but that owing to the difficulty in obtaining vacant possession of the houses, due to the reluctance of the occupiers to move, it has been found impossible to proceed more rapidly without inflicting very great hardship on those poor tenants who find it difficult to find new houses.

The date of the expiration of these leases was the 5th April last, and already one-half of Aquinas Street has been pulled down and new dwellings are being erected of the same kind and with the same conveniences as those recently erected at Nos. 142-152 Lower Kennington Lane, adjoining the "Roebuck" Public House, Kennington Cross.

Peer's Cooperage and Elizabeth Place have already been closed and boarded up, and the sites will be dealt with along with the adjoining property. Cage Place will be closed immediately, and the site of the houses will be added to the area of the houses in Commercial Road and Doon Street which will then be improved for occupation by existing tenants and others who have had to leave the premises about to be demolished.

The Duchy has acted as rapidly as due consideration for those families who must be disturbed would allow, and within a very few months this area will show a vast improvement to the state in which it was received by the Duchy in April last.

With the property in a state of transition, many of the houses are almost necessarily in a dilapidated condition, but instructions have been given to have all the remaining Courts closed and boarded up as soon as vacant possession is obtained.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) WALTER PEACOCK.

The TOWN CLERK,

Lambeth Town Hall,
Brixton Hill, S.W.

Great changes are taking place in the Marsh Ward in the way of pulling down old buildings and replacing by new up-to-date ones. The following Courts have been closed by the Duchy owing to them being, in the opinion of the Lambeth Council, too confined to be capable of being made use of: Cage Place, Bond Place, Cornwall Place, Salutation Place, Elizabeth Place, Milan Place, Perry Place, Henry Place, and Peer's Cooperage.

ROUTINE WORK OF MALE INSPECTORS.

During 1909, 617 houses have been re-drained throughout or in part; and 521 plans (representing the 617 houses) have been received in connection therewith. The drainage work is carried out under the personal supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors, the drains being in every case water-tested.

9108 tests (hydraulic, smoke or chemical) have been made by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1909.

91 Water Certificates (representing 154 houses separate or in blocks) have been issued during 1909, in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act 1891; and in this connection, it is to be noted that a Water Certificate is not granted until all the drainage work also is completed satisfactorily.

In addition to drain-testing and supervision, other duties fall to a Sanitary Inspector, and, as fairly representing the work carried out, the numbers of (1) notices served, and (2) inspections and re-inspections made, are a fair criterion. In Lambeth Borough, during 1909, 12532 notices have been served under the Public Health Act (7158 preliminary, 3772 statutory and 1577 in connection with infectious diseases), and 25 under the Metropolis Management Acts, making a total of 12532, dealing with 8219 structural, and 3323 non-structural, defects. 6564 complaints were attended to during 1909.

The numbers of inspections and re-inspections carried out during 1909 by the Male Sanitary Inspectors were 8689 and 61221 respectively, and to these must be added the summary of work carried out by the Female Sanitary Inspectors, and the Female Health Visitor (*vide* pages 120-127 and 135-136).

OTHER INSPECTIONS.

The special work in connection with disinfection, smoke abatement, inspection of factories and workshops, bake-houses, restaurants and dining (coffee) rooms, and the carrying out of the Food and Drugs Acts, is dealt with under special headings in this Report (*vide* pp. 120-134, 146-166 *post*).

FEMALE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

1909 is a year's record of work carried out by the two Female Sanitary Inspectors (Miss Dawson and Miss Gamble)* in connection with (a) Factories, Workshops (Work-places), Shops, Out-Workers' Homes, Laundries,

* Miss Gamble was elected on October 3rd, 1901, and Miss Dawson on September 21st, 1908, *vice* Miss Pearson, resigned.

- Restaurants, etc., wherein women and girls are employed;
- (b) Underground Conveniences (belonging to the Council), and other Ladies' Sanitary Conveniences (Railway Stations, Hospitals, etc.);
- (c) Houses wherein births have occurred or deaths amongst infants under 1 year of age, or deaths from infantile diarrhœa;
- (d) schools wherein there have been infectious disease outbreaks; etc.

The year's work, 1909, may be tabulated as follows:—

Work carried out by the two Female Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1909, and during the preceding three years 1906-8 (for comparison).

	1909	1908	1907	1906
Workshops† visited and inspected—				
(a) Dressmakers	316	108	85	143
(b) Milliners	51	18	4	37
(c) Laundries	176	63	28	117
(d) Tailors	60	44	15	42
(e) Upholsterers	5	6	1	9
(f) Dyers	5	6	—	3
(g) Others	103	78	32	66
Workrooms inspected	1487	693	311	703
Workshops† re-inspected	123	109	85	188
Workrooms re-inspected	111	143	114	256
Workshops† : workrooms therein measured	482	475	313	360
Workshops† removed from Register ...	352	165	37	118
Workshops† reported to H.M. Inspector ...	36	37	36	27
Workshops† reported by H.M. Inspector ...	2	43	95	47
Workshops† newly discovered and registered	104	93	100	120
§ Premises visited but no females found employed, or no workers, &c. (including 904 out-workers, 450 workshops, 25 restaurants, 326 private houses and 7 schools) ...	1712	1055	1471	1041

† Workshops include Workplaces.

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

Female Conveniences visited and inspected—	1909	1908	1907	1906
Public (visits paid)	489	599	569	597.
Private (visits paid)	—	16	—	15
Schools visited—				
Public	23	27	7	25
Private	2	2	—	5
Special places visited and inspected—				
(a) Restaurants and Hotels, etc. ...	103	—	—	—
(b) Private Houses	907	705	1310	1341
(c) Out-workers... ..	483	202	178	181
(d) Others*	109	—	—	—
Restaurants, Out-workers, Private Houses re-inspected	†362	373	558	523
Written intimations and Statutory Notices served	474	341	424	647
No. of Workshops, etc., in which no defects were found on inspection	1740	†918	1205	1255
No. of Workshops in which defects were found on inspection	511	†376	†459	†764

Particulars of defects found.

Workrooms—				
Overcrowded	6	13	22	20
Damp	5	38	28	36
Dirty	158	136	173	295
Ill-ventilated	2	6	4	13
Otherwise	4	2	5	8
Defects—				
Yards	36	34	52	75
Floors	7	14	10	27
Roofs	15	9	26	17
Windows... ..	—	3	1	5
Ceilings	33	34	50	33
Rain Water Pipes	3	2	5	13
Premises generally	45	2	10	17
Sanitary Appliances: Waterclosets—				
Dirty	115	150	105	219
Ill-lighted	—	5	—	2
Unventilated	3	4	4	17
Choked	18	22	20	37
Defective	42	53	45	67

* Moffatt Institute, 89 : Depot 20.

† Excluding the 1055, 1471 and 1041 premises respectively wherein no female hands were found to be employed.

‡ Restaurants, 1, out-workers, 97, and private houses, 264.

	1909	1908	1907	1906
Sanitary Appliances : Waterclosets--				
Defective Flushing Tanks and Water Supply	110	69	81	137
No separate suitable accommodation for the sexes	6	4	7	14
Drainage—				
Defective, unventilated, etc.	10	2	22	23
Dustbins—				
Wanting	27	17	51	69
Defective... ..	70	52	68	120
Lavatories—				
Defective or dirty	—	17	21	3
Miscellaneous defects (not included above)—				
Animals improperly kept	—	1	1	7
Accumulations in yards... ..	—	3	—	11
Sink wastes defective	13	12	6	10
Otherwise	1	—	—	1
Nuisance referred to M.O.H. for attention by Male Inspectors (defective drains, w.c.s, etc.)	55	66	55	154

The Female Inspectors have, during 1909, inspected 103 Restaurant Kitchens (one re-inspection), whilst 25 visits have been paid to Restaurants, and the premises found empty or the tenants out; and in connection with Out-workers, 483 inspections and 97 re-inspections have been made, together with 904 visits to Out-workers' premises, which were found empty or the Out-workers not at work. A total of 1289 visits have been paid to factories and workshops (716 inspections, 123 re-inspections and 450 calls where the workshops were found empty or the workers not at work).

Miss Dawson also paid 89 visits to the Moffatt Institute (connected with the distribution of the Council's milk), and 20 to the Milk Depot (York Road).

The Female Public Conveniences are under constant supervision by the Female Inspectors, 489 visits having been paid thereto during 1909.

The Female Inspectors have during 1909 been engaged in visiting 122 houses wherein deaths from infantile (summer) diarrhœa have been reported as having occurred, with a view

to helping to further elucidate the predisposing causes of this disease; in inspecting schools (25), and the homes of the scholars, in connection with outbreaks of disease (more especially measles); and in visiting 1049 private houses, wherein births have been notified or registered, with a view to educating the mothers and others concerned how best to feed their infants (785 inspections and 264 re-inspections*).

It will be noted, in connection with the inspections and re-inspections of workshops and workplaces (where women are employed), that the principal defects found are dirty workrooms, dirty sanitary appliances, defective flushing tanks to closets, defective closets and defective dust-bins. overcrowding was only found in 6 cases.

Summary.

The total number of workplaces inspected during 1909 by the Female Inspectors was 2694, consisting of 2209 inspections and 485 re-inspections, as follow:—

		Inspection.	Re-inspection.
Workshops and Factories	...	716	123
Restaurants	... ..	103	1
Out-workers	... ..	483	97
Private Houses	... ..	907	264
		—	—
Totals	...	2209	485
		—	—

* 326 visits were paid to private houses, but no one found at home.

OUT-WORKERS.

The work commenced by the Female Inspector in 1903, and continued since, connected with the visiting and inspecting of out-workers' premises and homes (situated within the Borough of Lambeth), has been further continued during 1909.

This is a special duty devolving upon the Borough Council under Sections 107-110 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, under which Orders (known as the Home-work Orders) have been made by the Home Secretary (*vide* Annual Reports, 1903, pp. 118-122 and 1905 pp. 125-126). The latest Order is 1907 (May 23rd), replacing the Order of August 15th, 1905, and enlarging the list of special trades to which Sections 107-110 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, apply, by the addition of the following: Artificial flowers, nets, other than wire nets; tents; sacks; covering of racquet or tennis balls; boxes of cardboard, ship, or similar material; pea-picking; feather sorting; the carding boxing, or packeting of buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and hair-pins; and baskets.

During 1903-9, a total of 1197 new out-workers' premises have been notified under the Home-work Orders, inspected and registered (250 during 1909), connected with the following trades and businesses:—

	1903	1904	1905	1906-7	1908	1909
Mantles	6	12	20	17	12	6
Blouses and Skirts	10	14	24	43	22	31
Ties and Belts and Braces	24	19	14	28	15	31
Baby Clothing ...	6	4	4	5	2	2
Children's Under- clothing and Cos- tumes	5	10	9	13	4	5

		1903	1904	1905	1906-7	1908	1909
Women's	Under-						
clothing	... ..	5	2	7	15	18	25
Tailors	... ..	10	15	8	62	17	34
Upholsterers	... ..	1	—	1	2	2	3
Embroidery	... ..	9	3	9	15	15	8
Dressing Gowns	... ..	2	5	3	1	3	1
Shirts	... ..	13	7	7	4	—	1
Aprons and Overalls	... ..	1	—	2	—	1	1
Waistcoats	... ..	4	3	4	34	15	5
Jerseys	... ..	2	—	1	1	—	—
Hosiery	... ..	1	—	—	1	—	2
Widows' Caps	... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—
Men's Caps	... ..	1	1	1	3	—	3
Vamp Beader	... ..	1	—	1	1	—	—
Wigs	... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—
Incandescent Mantles	... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Boots and Shoes	... ..	1	4	2	18	23	9
Umbrellas	... ..	1	—	—	2	—	—
Dresses	... ..	—	9	7	2	8	1
Waterproofs	... ..	—	—	—	2	—	—
*Millinery	... ..	—	2	5	6	6	10
Collars	... ..	—	5	3	5	7	7
Sacks	... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags	... ..	—	2	2	8	5	10
Boxes	... ..	—	4	2	27	8	8
Mattresses	... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lace	... ..	—	2	1	1	—	3
Pinafores	... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sheets & Pillow Cases	... ..	—	4	—	2	—	—
Smocking	... ..	—	2	1	4	—	—
Needlework	... ..	—	1	1	1	—	3
Curtains and Blinds	... ..	—	—	—	2	—	—
Carpets	... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Brushes	... ..	—	—	—	6	5	5
Dyers and Cleaners	... ..	—	—	1	2	1	—

	1903	1904	1905	1906-7	1908	1909
Buttonhole Making	—	—	1	2	—	4
Book Folding	—	—	—	1	—	—
Straw Hats	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bottle Covering	—	—	1	—	—	—
Fur Pulling	—	—	1	3	4	—
Artificial Flowers	—	—	—	11	4	2
Silk Hats	—	—	—	4	—	2
*Unclassified	—	—	—	4	5	27
Totals	107	134	145	359	202	250†

The New Wards in which the houses (wherein these 1197 out-workers were found to be working during 1903-9) are situated, are as follows:—

	1903	1904	1905	1906-7	1908	1909
Marsh	12	14	8	75	15	22
Bishop's	10	16	29	33	20	26
Prince's	38	13	18	73	32	57
Vauxhall	12	4	5	17	15	22
Stockwell	18	9	19	34	29	26
Brixton	17	37	42	71	46	50
Herne Hill	—	26	12	31	25	31
Tulse Hill	—	10	8	11	13	11
Norwood	—	5	4	14	7	5
Totals	107	134	145	359	202	250†

* Stringing Bags, 24, Helmets, 1, Fancy Paper, 2.

† In addition to the 250 out-workers premises added during 1909 to the Register and inspected, 233 out-workers inspections and 97 re-inspections have been made, and visits paid to 904 premises in connection with which the out-workers were found to have removed or to be out, or no longer taking in work, &c. 216 lists were received from Sanitary Authorities relating to 924 out-workers' premises.

WORKSHOPS.

During 1909, 229† new Workshops have been added to the Register,‡ consisting of the following:—

Name of Trade or Business.	No. of Workshops.
Dressmakers	56
Laundries	22
Milliners	11
Tailors	26
Blouses	20
Sacks and Tarpaulins	2
Mantles	1
Dressing Gowns	1
Cabinet Making	1
Underclothing	7
Rag Sorting and Marine Stores	2
Paper Sorting	1
Ties and Belts	5
Embroiderers and Kilters	2
Flowers	4
Doll Dressing	2
Boots and Shoes	7
Babies' Dresses	7
Metal Workers	6
Smiths, Builders, File Cutters, etc.	18
Fancy Goods	6
Paper Bags	2
Not Classified	20
Total ...	229

†Excluding 26 factories, viz.:—7 laundries, 3 printing, 1 wood-turning, 2 gas-making, 1 dyer and cleaner, 1 file-making, 1 box-making, 1 rubber works, 1 brush-making, 2 varnish, &c., 1 electro-plating, 2 timber merchants, 1 motors, 1 electrician and 1 blouse maker.

‡The Register contains (up to the end of 1909) a total of 1759 work shops and 2939 workrooms, but, of these, only 668 workshops (110 factories) are in use (1674 workrooms), the remainder being empty, demolished, or no longer in use as workplaces.

Full particulars concerning these 229 Workshops have been entered up in the Register, and it is found that there are connected therewith 390 workrooms, in which were working at the time of inspection 1422 persons—461 males and 961 females (*females alone* being employed in 65 workshops), as follow :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Children	—	—	—
Young Persons	22	188	210
Adults	439	773	1212
	461	961	1422

36 Notices as to “protected persons” (*i.e.*, children young persons, and women) employed were sent on during 1909 to the Factory Inspectors, from time to time, as required (*i.e.*, where no Abstract under the Act was found to have been posted up in a workplace).

105 Notices of occupation (representing 105 workshops) have been received during 1909 by the Borough Council from the Factory Inspector, as compared with 34 during 1908, 69 during 1907, 39 during 1906, 16 during 1905, 28 during 1904, 62 during 1903, 25 during 1902, and 32 during 1901, and 3, 32, 60, 31 and 29 received by the late Vestry during the five years 1886-1890 respectively.

10 written Notices have been received during 1909 by the Borough Council from the Factory Inspectors with reference to contraventions of the Public Health Acts in connection with Factories and Workshops, and all such nuisances have been abated, as found necessary, and due notices sent to the Factory Inspectors as to action taken in each case. The number of notices received in 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902 and 1901, were 9, 11, 17, 9, 10, 9, 5 and 17, as compared with 16, 8, 27, 25 and 66 received by the late Vestry during the five years 1886-1890 respectively.

In connection with the 229 new workshops inspected during 1909, the following insanitary conditions were met with at the time of inspections :—

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

In none of the 229 workshops was the ventilation found to be unsatisfactory, and, with 1 exception, all the workrooms, at the time of inspection were found to be reasonably warmed by open fire-places, open or closed stoves, gas jets, steam pipes, etc., and sufficiently lighted.

2. *As to Cleanliness.*

In 19 workshops (*i.e.*, 8.1 per cent.), the workrooms were found to be dirty and to require cleansing.

3. *As to Sanitary Appliances.*

In 17 (*i.e.*, 7.4 per cent.), the sanitary fittings and appliances were found to be bad. The w.c.'s were outside in 35.8 per cent., inside in 28.4 per cent., and outside and inside in 32.7 per cent., whilst in 7 instances (*i.e.*, 3.1 per cent.), there were no w.c.'s provided.

The soil pipes were found to be unventilated, or insufficiently ventilated, in 16 cases (*i.e.*, 7.5 per cent.) a condition of things which may, or may not, be a nuisance; but in no case was there found to be direct communication between w.c.'s and workrooms. In 16 instances (*i.e.*, 6.9 per cent.) there were no soil pipes.

4. *As to Dampness.*

In 1 workshop (*i.e.*, 0.4 per cent.) a workroom was found to be damp.

5. *As to Overcrowding.*

The cubic capacities of the different workrooms were, naturally, found to vary considerably, and in 6 workrooms (*i.e.*, 1.5 per cent.), over-crowding was found to exist.

In addition to inspecting the above workshops wherein females were employed, the special work done by the Female Inspectors in connection with outworkers, etc., is dealt with on pages 120-127.

The inspections made during 1909 in connection with the 26 factories were made with a view to seeing if the requirements of the Acts as to w.c. accommodation for the employees had been complied with. This is the only duty in regard to factories that falls to the Sanitary Inspector. In the 26 factories there were found to be 83 workrooms, wherein were employed, at the time of inspection, 569 persons—37 young persons (11 males and 26 females) and 532 adults (231 males and 301 females).

In addition to the 26 factories and 229 new workshops added during 1909 to the Register and inspected, 461 other workshop inspections and 123 re-inspections have been made, and visits paid to 450 workshops in connection with which the occupiers were found to have removed, or no workers to be at work.

The importance of workshops and workplaces being kept under constant supervision is now admitted by all, and the details tabulated in the present Report go to shew the great increase of work thrown upon a Sanitary or Health Authority in the systematic carrying out of the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts. In this connection, the value of the work of the Female Sanitary Inspectors is noteworthy (*vide* Special Report dealing with this particular work, pp. 120-124).

WORKSHOPS :—Details as to Sanitary

Details as to Sanitary Conditions and Defects found:	Old Parish Districts, and the					
	Marsh.	Bishop's and Prince's.				
	Farran.	Clements.	Hooper.	Jones.	Howes.	
Ventilation { satisfactory ...	15	11	11	6	20	
{ not ...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleanliness { satisfactory ...	14	11	11	3	19	
{ not ...	1	...	...	3	1
Workrooms { damp ...	...	1	...	...	...
{ not ...	15	10	11	6	20	
Workrooms { warm ...	15	11	11	5	20	
{ not ...	...	...	...	1	...
State of Sanitary fittings, &c. { good ...	15	10	10	4	19	
{ bad ...	...	1	1	2	1
Soil pipe { ventilated ...	15	7	11	...	20	
{ not ventilated ...	...	...	...	4	...
{ no soil pipe ...	...	4	...	2	...
Position of W.C. { outside ...	7	4	8	4	8	
	{ inside ...	5	3	1	1	8
	{ outside and inside ...	3	3	2	...	4
	{ No W.C.	1	...	1	...
Separate W.C. accommodation { Yes ...	4	9	1	1	10	
	{ No ...	11	2	10	5	10
Communication (direct) between W.C.s and rooms { Yes ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ No ...	15	11	11	6	20

N.B.—The Wards of the old Parish of Lambeth are retained so that this
The above 229 Workshops with 56 exceptions were
*In only 12 of these 123 cases was separate W.C. accommodation required

Conditions and Defects found in 1909.

Inspectors in charge thereof.								TOTALS.
Vauxhall and Stockwell.		Brixton.		Tulse Hill, Norwood.				
Scorer.	Baxter.	Gavin.	Jackson.	Wallis.	Smith.	Barfoot.		
8	25	51	18	11	28	22	229	
...	
4	25	49	16	10	28	20	210	
4	3	2	2	1	...	2	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8	28	51	18	11	28	22	228	
8	28	51	18	11	28	22	228	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	27	50	17	9	22	22	212	
1	1	1	1	2	6	...	17	
6	26	46	13	8	23	22	197	
1	2	2	3	2	2	...	16	
1	...	3	2	1	3	...	16	
5	7	16	9	2	6	6	82	
3	7	13	4	4	8	8	65	
...	14	22	3	5	11	8	75	
...	...	...	2	...	3	...	7
...	17	26	7	5	14	12	106	
8	11	25	11	6	14	10	123	
...	
8	28	51	18	11	28	22	229	

Table may be comparable with those in previous Reports (1897-1908).
inspected by the Female Sanitary Inspectors.
—persons of one sex only being employed in the other 111 cases.

WORKSHOPS REGISTERED DURING 1909.

Number of Rooms and Persons Employed.

New Wards and Male Inspectors in charge thereof.	No. of Workshops.	No. of Workrooms.	Children.		Young Persons.		Adults.		TOTALS.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Marsh ... Farran ...	15	24	...	...	...	4	62	58	62	62	124
... Clements ...	11	16	...	...	...	...	45	12	45	12	57
Bishop's ... Hooper ...	11	20	..	...	2	1	45	19	47	20	67
Prince's ... Howes ...	20	31	...	..	2	27	24	82	26	109	135
... Jones ...	6	6	...	...	...	2	...	24	...	26	26
Vauxhall ... Scorrer ...	8	16	...	...	...	...	25	2	25	2	27
Stockwell ... Baxter ...	28	39	..	...	...	46	25	138	25	184	209
Brixton ... Gavin ...	51	92	...	...	6	37	65	180	71	217	288
... Jackson ...	18	30	...	...	1	9	10	57	11	66	77
Tulse Hill ... Wallis ...	11	17	..	...	...	14	3	42	3	56	59
... Smith ...	28	45	...	...	...	33	29	92	29	125	154
Norwood ... Barfoot ...	22	54	...	...	11	15	106	67	117	82	199
Total ...	229	390	...	..	22	188	439	773	461	961	1422

N.B.—With 56 exceptions, the inspections were made in connection with the above 229 Workshops by the Female Inspectors.

FEMALE HEALTH VISITOR AND THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

Miss Virtue commenced her duties as Health Visitor on March 1st, 1909, and from that date, up to the end of 1909, paid 1722 visits, and 665 re-visits, connected with births, together with 288 special visits connected with the Milk Depot—making a total of 2675. Prior to Miss Virtue's appointment, Miss Lawrence acted as Health Visitor from January 1st to December 31st, 1908, off and on, as her health permitted. *Both Miss Virtue's and Miss Lawrence's appointments were temporary, but the experience gained goes to prove the necessity for the office of Health Visitor to the Borough being permanently constituted.

Section 6 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, empowers a Sanitary Authority in London to appoint suitable women (to be known as Health Visitors) for the purpose of giving persons advice as to the proper care of young children and the promotion of cleanliness and such other duties (if any) as may be assigned to them in accordance with the provisions of such Section. Under the Section, the Local Government Board has issued an Order, dated September 4th, 1909, known as the Health Visitors (London) Order, 1909, and this Order prescribes qualifications, mode of appointments, duties, salary and tenure of Health Visitors appointed under it, and directs that no appointment of Health Visitors shall be made, otherwise than in accordance with such Order; and states that, if a Health Visitor is appointed by a Sanitary Authority, with the approval of the Local Government Board, the London County Council may pay, out of the County Fund, any sum, by way of contribution, towards the salary of a Health Visitor appointed under the Order, not exceeding, in any case, one half of the amount, though the Board considers that such a salary should not be less than £100 per annum.

*Miss Lawrence was appointed on October 3rd, 1907, and Miss Virtue on January 21st, 1909.

Under the Notification of Births Acts, 1907, which came into force on March 9th, 1908, the following Notifications of Births have been received :—

1908 (10 months)	...	...	3473
1909 (12 months)	...	...	5143

These Notifications have given rise to a large amount of work, clerical and inspectorial.

The practice adopted, on the receipt of a notification is for the house to be visited and information given, as required, in connection with the proper rearing and management of young children, except in such cases where the infants are under the care of a Medical man, or qualified nurse, or where the status of the mothers is such as to render a visit undesirable. A second visit is also paid after an interval of three or four months (*i.e.*, about the time when it is expected, from experience, that the mothers will have commenced to wean their children, from one cause or another), as far as practicable. The addresses of all infants registered under the Registration of Births Act, are also received weekly from the Registrars, so that the Notification Returns can be corrected from time to time.

MUNICIPAL MILK DEPOT.

The Council's Milk Depot, situated at 66 York Road, Westminster Bridge Road, has again effected good during 1909.

219 new infants and children have been entered upon the Register and fed during 1909, their ages being :—

Under 3 months	...	...	108*
3—6 months	...	...	64
6—9 months	...	...	19
9—12 months	...	...	19
Over 12 months	...	...	9

*27 were aged a fortnight or under, viz. : 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 8, 8, 10, 12, 12, 13, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, days respectively.

These 219 infants and children may be classified, as to their states of health at the time of being put upon the Depot milk, as follows:—Healthy (*i.e.*, showing no sign of wasting or disease, though below par constitutionally) 42, wasting 106, moribund 8, diseased 63, total 219. The diseases from which the 63 infants and children were actually suffering at the time of being put upon the Depot milk were:—Diarrhœa and sickness 19, tuberculosis 3, lung diseases 15, prematurity 7, indigestion 8, diseases of nose and ear 2, cleft palate 2, meningitis 2, anæmia 1, inflammation of the bowels 1, eczema 1, thrush 1, and blight 1.

The periods during which the 219 infants and children continued to use the Depot milk were:—

26 weeks and over	...	21
13—26 weeks	... ..	59
6—13 weeks	... ..	49
4—6 weeks	... ..	27
Under 4 weeks—		
2-4 weeks	... ..	32
Under 2 weeks		31*
	—	63
		—
		219
		—

It will be noted that 58.9 per cent. used the milk for periods extending from 6 to 26 weeks and over, whilst 28.8 per cent. used the milk for short varying periods under 4 weeks. The reasons assigned for discontinuing the Depot milk after varying intervals were:—(1) leaving the neighbourhood; (2) unable, or too far, to send; (3) by order of medical attendant; (4) unable to pay; (5) unsuitable. In connection with those parents who were unable to pay, the private voluntary benevolent fund which has been opened at the Depot was found useful, though small in amount, several deserving cases being assisted therefrom.

*1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 10, 10, 10, 11, 13 and 13 days respectively.

The average *weekly* number of infants and children fed upon the Depot milk during 1909 is 80.4, varying from a *minimum* 61 to a *maximum* 101, and the total number of bottles of milk distributed during the year was 197669, giving a *weekly* average of 3801, and a *daily* average of 543.

Amongst the 219 new infants and children fed upon the Depot milk there have been 21 deaths, but these require careful analysis. Thus, of the 21 infants and children who died, the periods during which they had been fed upon the Depot milk varied from a *minimum* 1 day to a *maximum* 40 weeks, thus:—

Length of time during which Milk was used previous to death.	No. of Infants & children fed	No. of deaths.	Mortality rate per 1000.
(a) Infants and children fed for 26 weeks and over...	21	2	83.3
(b) Infants and children fed 13—26 weeks	59	7	
(c) Infants and children fed 6—13 weeks	49	4	
(d) Infants and children fed 4—6 weeks	27	—	
Infants and children fed under 4 weeks—			126.9
2—4 weeks	32	2	
under 2 weeks	31	6	
Totals	219	21	95.9

* 1, 2, 2, 3, 5, 8 days respectively.

i.e., the longer an infant or child is fed upon the Depot milk, the better its chance of living.

Of class (e) the periods during which the 8 infants and children who died had been fed upon the Depot milk were 21, 20, 8, 5, 3, 2, 2 and 1 days respectively, so that these deaths cannot fairly be classified as deaths connected with the Depot.

Including all deaths, the mortality-rate for 1909 amongst the new Depot-fed infants and children is 95.9 per 1000, and this rate is much lower than the infantile mortality-rates for the Borough of Lambeth in general, and for Marsh Ward (where the Milk Depot is situated), the other Inner Wards in particular. If the mortality-rate is calculated only on infants and children who have been fed upon the Depot milk for continuous periods of 4 weeks and over, the rate is 83.3 per 1000, whilst the mortality-rate amongst infants and children fed upon the Depot milk for periods of less than 4 weeks is 126.9 per 1000.

Thus, the rates for 1909 may be tabulated as follows, quinquennial rates being added for comparison:—

Depot-fed infants	...	83.3 to 126.9
Whole Borough	...	134*
Marsh	...	187*
Inner Wards	...	158*

In connection with these mortality-rates, allowance must be made for the difficulties of strictly comparing the rates amongst infants and children fed upon the milk and under observation for varying periods, with the rates for the whole, or portions, of the Borough, for a year or period of years. To be statistically correct, only those infants or children who have been fed upon the Depot milk for continuous lengthened periods should be tabulated, whilst the numbers

*These are quinquennial rates.

of deaths that occur during any given period less than a year should be increased *pro ratâ*, when dealing with rates for a year or period of years. It is assumed that the rates that are found to exist for short periods would be maintained during longer periods—an assumption that, in practice, is found to be warranted. The infants who are placed upon the Depot milk are, as a rule, unhealthy and below par constitutionally, if not actually diseased, at the time of commencing the milk, and the longer they use the milk, the better their chances of life. Thus, of the 219 infants and children brought to the Depot, 177 (*i.e.*, 80.8 per cent.) were wasting, moribund, or diseased, and of these 18 died (*i.e.*, 10.2 per cent.), whilst the remaining 42 (*i.e.*, 19.2 per cent.) were, though tabulated as “healthy,” with few exceptions, constitutionally below par, and of these 3 died. If children die during the first month of taking the milk, it would be misleading to assume that all children would die at the same rate during the succeeding eleven months.

The most conclusive proof of the value of a Milk Depot, in so far as the children fed are concerned, is to be found in the medical histories of individual cases, when it can be shewn again and again that infants who appear to be moribund at the time of commencing the milk, actually recover.

The causes of the 21 deaths amongst the Depot-fed infants and children deserve attention, and may be tabulated as follows:—Diarrhœa and sickness 9, pneumonia and bronchitis 3, measles 1, whooping cough 1, marasmus and inanition 3, tuberculosis 2, abscess of brain 1 and convulsions 1.

The particulars of the 21 deaths are as follow:—

Name	Age when put on Milk (months).	State of Health when put on Milk.	Length of time on Milk. (in days).	Stated cause of Death.
E.S.	3	Weakly	280	Inflammation of lungs and pneumonia, catarrh of bowel (inquest)
E.M.	5	Diseased nose	245	Pneumonia
W.D.	4 days	Weakly	172	Measles
D.F.	1½	Good	139	Bronchitis epidemic diarrhoea
F.H.	5	Wasting	121	Abscess of brain
B.L.	2	Wasting cleft palate	95	Diarrhoea
H.C.	2	Moribund	3	Convulsions
S.F.	2	Good	125	Whooping cough
A.B.	2 days	Premature	86	Epidemic diarrhoea
F.R.	3	Delicate	105	Marasmus bronchitis
M.S.	3	Wasting	45	Consumption of bowels
H.F.	1	Moribund	2	Inanition
H.G.	5	Weakly	132	Epidemic diarrhoea
J.A.	3	Marasmus	5	Epidemic enteritis
A.S.	2	Good	84	Broncho-pneumonia

Name.	Age when put on Milk (months)	State of Health when put on Milk.	Length of time on Milk (in days).	Stated causes of death.
L.E.	1	Wasting	86	Marasmus
M.M.	6	Moribund	2	Sickness and diarrhoea
W.S.	1	Moribund	1	Zymotic enteritis
R.C.	2	Moribund	21	Epidemic enteritis
L.J.	10	Consumption marasmus	20	Consumption
A.C.	10 days	Acute indigestion	8	Acute indigestion (Sickness and diarrhoea)

TABLE

Showing number of Infants fed, and number of bottles distributed weekly during the year 1909.

Week ending.	Number of Infants on the Register.	Number of Bottles distributed. Sundry Persons.	Number of Bottles distributed. Guardians.
January 2 ...	76	3360	126
" 9 ...	77	3507	126
" 16 ...	75	3374	126
" 23 ...	80	3494	293
" 30 ...	84	3746	293
February 6 ...	85	3773	287
" 13 ...	82	3654	287
" 20 ...	88	3479	287
" 27 ...	92	4039	287
March 6 ...	91	3885	259
" 13 ...	95	4200	301
" 20 ...	101	4256	301
" 27 ...	101	4284	301

Week ending.			Number of Infants on the Register.	Number of Bottles distributed. Sundry Persons.	Number of Bottles distributed. Guardians.
April	3	...	90	3836	301
"	10	...	85	3696	301
"	17	...	95	4641	217
"	24	...	93	4305	217
May	1	...	86	3737	211
"	8	...	83	3868	171
"	15	...	81	3878	171
"	22	...	80	3609	171
"	29	...	77	3427	143
June	5	...	83	3871	84
"	12	...	80	3850	84
"	19	...	91	4378	84
"	26	...	87	3899	84
July	3	...	86	3608	84
"	10	...	91	3997	84
"	17	...	87	2962	84
"	24	...	90	4478	72
"	31	...	90	4473	42
August	7	...	89	4172	42
"	14	...	85	4144	42
"	21	...	84	4158	42
"	28	...	81	3913	42
September	4	...	82	4004	42
"	11	...	76	3668	42
"	18	...	70	3514	42
"	25	...	66	3246	42
October	2	...	66	3073	42
"	9	...	64	2947	...
"	16	...	64	2898	...
"	23	...	61	2793	...
"	30	...	61	2793	...
November	6	...	64	3007	...
"	13	...	66	3017	...
"	20	...	70	3073	...
"	27	...	67	3008	...
December	4	...	70	3345	...
"	11	...	72	3388	...
"	18	...	69	3255	...
"	25	...	71	3451	...
Totals (52 weeks)...			4180	191432	6237

The net expenditure upon the maintenance of the Milk Depot, during the year 1909, is stated by the Borough Accountant to have been £315 8s. 8d., viz. :—

(a) Expenditure	...	...	...	£665 18 9
(b) Income	...	...	...	£350 10 1
<i>i.e.</i> , Expenditure in excess of				
Income	...	...	...	£315 8 8

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS' BILL, 1909.

During 1909, the Council had under consideration the provisions of the Public Health Officers Bill, the main objects of which are to ensure that none but those properly qualified shall be appointed as Medical Officers of Health or Sanitary Inspectors, and to give all such Officers and Inspectors similar security of their tenure of office to that enjoyed by Poor Law Medical Officers and Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health.

The Bill concerns the Metropolitan Borough Councils in that it affects the existing qualifications for Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors in London, and provides that a Sanitary Inspector shall be removable from his office only subject to an appeal to the Local Government Board.

It is proposed to repeal Section 108, Sub-Section (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which contains provisions as to the qualifications of Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors, one existing alternative qualification being that in the case of a Medical Officer, he shall have served as the Medical Officer of Health in a district of 20,000 inhabitants for three consecutive years prior to 1892, and in the case of a Sanitary Inspector, as such in a similar district for three years prior to 1895. The Bill proposes in substitution for these qualifications, three years

prior to the 29th September, 1909, for both Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors, and is, therefore, a retrograde step and a reduction in the standard of the qualification required for London Officers.

At present, Sanitary Inspectors are under the control of the Metropolitan Borough Councils, who can dismiss them at pleasure, but the Bill seeks to make their removal subject to an appeal to the Local Government Board.

The Bill also proposes, by Clause 2, that a Medical Officer or Sanitary Inspector shall not hold office nor be appointed for a limited period only, thereby preventing Sanitary Authorities from appointing temporarily Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors during the absence on leave, or through sickness, of their permanent Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors, and in time of epidemic. In so far as London is concerned the provision is unnecessary, as the present conditions under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, have worked and are still working satisfactorily.

The Lambeth Council resolved to petition against the Bill, with a view to opposing the application of the Bill to London on the grounds that

(1.) There is a proposed reduction in the standard of the qualifications required for London Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors.

(2.) That the Sanitary Inspectors are to be taken from under the control of the Metropolitan, City and Borough Councils, by making their removals subject to an appeal to the Local Government Board; and

(3.) That the temporary appointments of Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors should be allowed.

A communication was also addressed to the Local Government Board calling attention to the above-mentioned objectionable features of the Bill.

DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT.

During 1909, good work has been done by the Staff (individually and collectively) in connection with the Disinfecting Department—5654 infected rooms and 23982 infected articles (bedding, etc.) having been disinfected, as compared with 5158 and 22646 respectively in 1908. A total number of 1809 notifiable infectious diseases (including 14 cases Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis) have been reported during the year 1909, but a large amount of disinfection has also been carried out in connection with cases of Measles (1601), Whooping Cough (761), Tuberculosis (1152), Chicken-pox (708), Cancer (56), Verminous Houses and Persons (148), and other Diseases (154). Full details are to be found on pp. 150-152.

The whole of the 1809 compulsorily notifiable diseases (representing 1577 infected houses) have been dealt with, whilst 16 schools have been disinfected in connection with outbreaks of infectious disease, viz., Measles 8, Scarlet Fever 5, Whooping Cough 1, and Mumps 2.

*Particulars as to disinfection carried out in the
Borough of Lambeth during 1909.*

Total No. of rooms disinfected by Council ...	5654
Cases in which bedding has been disinfected	
at home	1197*
Do. do. do. at Chamber	2642
Do. do. do. destroyed	51
Premises disinfected and disinfectants supplied	12666

*The number is increased, compared with previous years, owing to bedding no longer being removed to the disinfecting station in the cases of Measles, Chicken-pox and Whooping Cough.

No. of Cleansing Notices served in connection with infected houses	...	...	...	...	1649
Certificates of Medical Practitioners received in lieu of disinfection by the Council	...	...	...	...	34
Schools disinfected*	...	...	...	...	16
Certificates of disinfection left with occupiers of disinfected premises	...	...	...	...	3491
Library Books disinfected†	...	...	...	...	161
Mattresses re-tabbed by Council	...	...	...	...	513

Articles of bedding, etc., disinfected.

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	1626
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	1387
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	3841
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	1183
Palliasses	...	...	...	...	...	127
Chair Cushions	...	...	...	...	...	602
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	4824
Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	2096
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	3788
Rugs and Mats	...	...	...	...	...	201
Counterpanes and Eiderdown Quilts	...	...	...	...	...	1856
Carpets	...	...	...	...	...	266
Extras (<i>i.e.</i> , articles not mentioned in above)	...	...	...	...	...	2185
						<hr/>
					Total	... 23982
						<hr/>

Articles of bedding, etc., destroyed.

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	33
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	9
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	7

*Measles 8, Scarlet Fever 4, Mumps 2, Whooping Cough 1, and Scarlet Fever and Measles 1.

†136 Public Library and 25 Private Books.

Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Quilts and Counterpanes	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Palliasses	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chair Cushions	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Carpets	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Total							...	219

Practically *all* the disinfection was carried out by the Council's officers—only 34 certificates being received from Medical Practitioners during 1909 as compared with 26 during 1908. Particulars as to the 34 certificates (received during 1909) are as follow:—

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

Nature of Certificate.	1st Q.	2nd Q.	3rd Q.	4th Qr.	Total
For Rooms only	...	2	2	3	7
For Bedding only	...	...	...	2	2
For Rooms and Bedding	9	7	5	4	25
	9	9	5	9	34

REFUGES.

There is now one Refuge in the Borough, at Wanless Road, the other at the Wharf (Belvedere Road) having been given up in connection with the New County Hall Improvement Scheme.

Two of the disinfecting vans (Nos. 2 and 3), which had been in use for 10 years previously, were repaired, repainted and varnished, at estimated costs of £10 5s. and £8 12s. respectively, during 1909.

Three new sets of harness were provided for the disinfecting van horses during 1909.

William Lockyer (one of the disinfecting men) was permanently appointed Superintendent of the Disinfecting Department at Wanless Road *vice* Arthur Norris, resigned, on May, 27th, 1909, at a salary of 37/0 net per week, together with the use of the upper rooms at Arlington Lodge, with rent, rates and taxes, fuel and light free.

The Disinfecting Staff consists of 1 Superintendent, 4 disinfectors, 4 drivers, 1 boiler attendant, and 1 yard and stable attendant.*

*George Foxall was appointed temporarily on May 28th, 1909, *vice* Wm. Lockyer, promoted.

DISINFECTION STATISTICS.

For eight years prior, and seventeen years subsequent, to the passing of the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act; and for the year 1909.

		1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	Yearly average for 8 years preceding the Notification Act.	1909
No. of Cases in which Bedding, etc., has been disinfected.	At Home	332	258	278	10	62	52	7	144	142.8	1197
	At Chamber	85	56	162	509	236	722	902	951	452.8	2642
No. of Cases in which Bedding, etc., has been destroyed.	... ..	37	23	62	52	8	57	48	79	45.7	51
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc., disinfected.	... ..	1526	1437	1895	2275	916	3078	3121	3778	2153.2	23982
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc., destroyed.	... ..	63	104	114	144	59	92	61	267	113.0	219
Premises Disinfected and Disinfectants Supplied.	... ..	727	680	657	727	736	1276	1255	1277	916.8	12666
Infectious diseases dealt with.	Notifiable†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1809
	Non-notifiable‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4278

† *vide* footnote on page 151.

‡ *vide* footnote on page 151.

DISINFECTION STATISTICS—*continued.*

	1890 to 1893	189	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Yearly av- erage or 19 yrs. suc- ceed- ing the Noti- fica- tion Act.	1909
No. of cases in which Bed- ding, etc., has been dis- infected. — At Home ...	1361	177	251	368	217	132	81	62	37	20	19	6	1	881‡	1096	1120	306.8	1197
At Chamber	8543	2206	2472	2447	2126	2424	2998	2450	304	3702	3253	3107	3583	2484	4781	2690	2752.9	2442
No. of cases in which Bed- ding, etc., has been des- troyed.	598	119	6	49	39	27	4	59	75	134	62	53	47	33	41	36	96.1	51
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc., disinfected.	31182	8022	13516	20349	21487	21597	27923	27528	27265	41029*	26957	26379	51552	22850	24891	22640	21850.2	2392
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc., destroyed.	2079	544	186	178	162	126	326	1783	959	1006*	587	479	519	419	207	231	514.9	219
Premises disinfected and disinfectants supplied.	12591	5742	7146	7210	8715	8441	9146	9124	9522	11607	10984	12367	13212	11735	11808	11575	8522.4	12666
Infectious Diseases dealt with—																		
Notifiable† ...	8771	2433	2685	2801	2663	2329	263	2209	2025	4273	1587	1938	1853	2074	2140	1056	2343.7	1809
Non-Notifiable† ...	—	—	—	20	87	144	1339	1702	1376	1094	2289	2628	3927	2388	4047	3204	1864.2	1278

* Including 26145 and 355 Smallpox articles disinfected and destroyed respectively in 1902.

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

‡ This number is increased for 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909 on account of bedding no longer being removed to the Disinfection Station as a routine in connection with Measles, Whooping Cough and Chicken-pox.

N.B.—The Statistics for 1901-9 refer to Borough Council; those for all previous years to the late Vestry.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIONOUS DISEASES, ETC., 1900—1909.

	1st Q.	2nd Q.	3rd Q.	4th Q.	Total 1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903 & 1902.	1901 & 1900.	Yearly average 9 years (1900-1908).
Measles	522	749	162	168	1601	1504	1998	836	1970	1294	1710	1669	1220·1
Whooping Cough	195	427	67	72	761	319	748	455	440	380	435	198	330·6
Chicken-pox	133	131	87	357	708	602	600	354	733	305	1981	166	526·8
Consumption*	386	327	152	287	1152	749	677	592	598	659	757	1007	559·9
Cancer	18	17	14	12	56	30	24	18	16	20	47	38	21·4
	1249	1651	482	896	4278	3204	4047	2255	3757	2658	4930	3078	2658·8

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

N.B. — 154 other diseases (not classified) *i.e.*, Mumps, Gangrene, Influenza, Scabies, Pneumonia, Dropsy, Diseases not stated, etc., and 148 Verminous Houses and Persons were also dealt with during 1909.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During 1909, observations and enquiries have been made in connection with smoke abatement throughout the Borough, and 32 smoke notices have been served. In no case was it found necessary to proceed to a summons.

Special observations were made during 1909 with reference to St. Thomas's Hospital (Embankment), Sir Joseph Causton, Ltd. (Clapham Road), Messrs. Beaton & Co. (33 Chapel Road, West Norwood), Hyde's Bird Food Factory (Lilford Road), Washington Laundry (Frederick Crescent), Messrs. Hayes & Sons, Ltd. (129 Coldharbour Lane), Messrs. Sharwood & Co., Ltd. (Offley Road), and the South London Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd. (Bengeworth Road).

In addition to the work carried out by the Council's Inspectors, the L.C.C. and the Coal Smoke Abatement Society, reported nuisances as follows:—

1. London County Council—15 letters dealing with alleged smoke nuisances connected with:—

The Arlington Laundry Co. (Cambria Road);

Messrs. Beaton & Co. (33 Chapel Road, West Norwood);

Sir Joseph Causton, Ltd. (Clapham Road);

City & South London Railway Generating Station (195 Clapham Road);

Messrs. Dewar & Co. (Commercial Road);

Messrs. Doulton & Co. (High Street);

General Motor Cab Co. (Brixton Road);

Messrs. Hayes & Son, Ltd. (129 Coldharbour Lane);

Lambeth Baths and Wash-houses (Kennington Road);

Lion Brewery Co., Ltd. (Belvedere Road);

Mr. R. K. Knapman (12 Treherne Road);

New London Brewery (Durham Street);

Messrs. McGaw & Co. (York Road);
 Messrs. Sharwood & Co., Ltd. (Offley Road);
 Messrs. Rogers & Cook, Ltd. (South Lambeth
 Road);
 Washington Laundry Co., Ltd., 30 Langton
 Road;
 Webbs' Dye Works (254 Brixton Hill);
 South-London Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd.
 (Bengeworth Road).

2. Coal Smoke Abatement Society—4 letters dealing with
 alleged smoke nuisances connected with:—

Messrs. Brotherhood & Sons (Belvedere Road);
 Charing Cross and Strand Electricity Supply Co.
 (Commercial Road);
 Messrs. Doulton & Co., Ltd. (High Street);
 Messrs. Holloway Bros. (Belvedere Road);
 Messrs. Meredith & Co. (Belvedere Road);
 Messrs. Sharwood & Co., Ltd. (Offley Road);
 Messrs. Walker, Parker & Co. (Belvedere Road).

PROPOSED SMOKE LEGISLATION.

The London County Council convened a Conference of Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities, on the subject of proposed legislation dealing with smoke nuisance in London. The Conference* was held on March 12th, 1909, and the following resolutions were passed:—

That Section 24 (b) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which provides that "any chimney (not being the chimney of a private dwelling house) sending forth black smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance" shall be a nuisance liable to be dealt with summarily under the Act, should be amended by the deletion of the word "black."

That the word "chimney" in section 24 (b) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, should be deemed to include:—

* The Medical Officer of Health was the Lambeth Delegate.

(i.) Openings through which smoke is emitted from buildings or places in which processes of manufacture are carried on and the chimneys of any building or place where furnaces are used in operations carried on under statutory powers.

(ii.) The chimneys of any Government Workshop or Factory.

That in special cases of nuisance arising under sections 23 and 24 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the proceedings in respect of any nuisance may, at the request of and by agreement with the sanitary authority, be taken by the London County Council in such special cases.

UNDERGROUND CONVENIENCES.

The conveniences have been kept under regular inspection during 1909—the male conveniences by the male inspectors and the female conveniences by the female inspectors.

It has been decided, during 1909, to construct an Underground Convenience at Westow Hill, subject to the three other Local Authorities, whose districts meet at the site, viz. : the Corporation of Croydon, the Camberwell Borough Council and the Penge Urban District Council, agreeing to contribute one-fourth of the estimated cost of construction (£2000), and also one-fourth of the cost of its maintenance (£400 per annum) exclusive of fees received.

During 1909, the Underground Conveniences previously lighted by gas have been lighted by electricity, and, in connection with the Brixton conveniences, two electrically-lighted signs, bearing the words "Ladies" and "Gentlemen" have been fixed. These signs are plainly seen both by daylight and at night.

An application (dated January 3rd, 1909) was received from the male attendants asking for extra (double) payment for Bank Holidays, instead of time off, but the request was not granted, the Council, on April 2nd, 1908, having decided that all the Council's employees required to work on Bank Holidays, Good Friday or Christmas Day should be allowed another day's holiday.

Three attempts of burglary* were made during June, September and October, 1909, at the Vauxhall Park Ladies' Convenience (overground), and in one instance (September), 2 men were arrested on suspicion, tried at the Sessions, found guilty and sent to prison for 9 and 12 months respectively.

There has been no change during 1909 in the *personnel* of the attendants. Messrs. James Skitterall (aged 38 years), William C. Jolly (aged 34 years), and Arthur Carrett (aged 32 years), have been placed on the permanent list of employees, having been temporarily employed since October 2nd, 1908.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS, WATER, etc.

1.—Food and Drugs.

During the year 1909, 1800 samples have been purchased within the Borough of Lambeth, and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Of the 1800 samples 88 (*i.e.*, 4.9 per cent.) were reported by the Analyst to be adulterated, varying quarterly as follows:—1st quarter, 5.2 per cent.; 2nd, 6.2 per cent.; 3rd, 2.5 per cent. and 4th, 5.2 per cent.; and 76 summonses were issued, with the result that 59 convictions were obtained, together with £86 10s. in penalties, and £48 9s. 8d. in costs. Full details are to be found on pp. 163-165, and in the Appendix (pp. 27-42).

Taking the average of 10 years (1891-1900), the annual number of samples taken in the old Parish of Lambeth is 501, of which 74 (*i.e.*, 14.8 per cent.) were found, on analysis

* Two previous attempts were made at the Vauxhall Park Convenience in December, 1906.

to be adulterated; whilst the annual average number of summonses issued is 53, with 52 convictions, and £104 5s. 5d. in penalties, and £35 0s. 3d. in costs. In the Borough, 710, 704, 1010, 1200, 1500, 1500, 1800 and 1800 samples were taken during 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908 respectively.

During 1909, no samples were submitted to the Public Analyst by private purchasers, but 2 informal samples (1 mustard and 1 olive oil) were taken by the Inspector.

Particulars of the 1800 articles submitted by the Food and Drugs Inspector during 1909 are as follows:—

(a) MILK.

741 samples were taken, and of these 64 (*i.e.*, 8.6 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated. 2 of the samples were purchased as "separated" milks (one adulterated) and 2 as "skimmed" milks (none adulterated). The 64 adulterations found were as follows:—

(1) Extraneous water (24) varying from a *minimum* 2 to a *maximum* 25 per cent., *viz.* : 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 9, 9, 11, 11, 12, 18, 21 and 25 respectively.

(2) Deficiency in milk-fat (38) varying from a *minimum* 1 to a *maximum* 18 per cent., *viz.* : 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 10, 10, 11, 12, 12, 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 17 and 18 respectively.*

(3) Extraneous water and deficiency in milk fat (?); *viz.* : 3 and 2 per cent. in a sample of milk, and 13 per cent. extraneous water added to a separated milk, deprived of half its natural fat.

* One sample of milk was deficient in 8 per cent. of milk fat, and also contained 0.001 per cent. of formaldehyde (*vide* Appendix, *p.* 39).

In 64 samples of milk adulteration, 52 summonses were taken out, and in 36 cases convictions were obtained, with penalties varying from a *minimum* 5/0 (with 16/6 costs) to a *maximum* £10 (with 16/6 costs).

In 5 cases, no penalty was inflicted, but simply costs were allowed.

In the remaining 16 cases, the results of the summonses were as follows:—

(a) Summonses dismissed (10) on account of the following legal technicalities: warranties proved, 5, and contrary proved 5.

(b) Summonses adjourned *sine die* (1) on account of the following legal technicality, viz: Defendant in hospital.

(c) Summonses withdrawn (5) on account of the following legal technicalities: contrary proved, 3; and by order of the Public Health Committee and Council, 2.

The 2 summonses, in connection with which the Council decided to take no action, refer to samples 103 and 108 milk (taken from a farmer's consignment). The samples on analysis were certified by the Public Analyst to be deficient in milk fat to the extent of 9 and 7 per cent. respectively—the percentages of milk fat and milk solids other than milk fat being 2.73 and 9.13 (total solids 11.86) and 2.79 and 9.03 (total solids 11.82).

These analyses shew that, whilst the milk fat in each case falls below the minimum 3 per cent. mentioned in the Milk Regulations of the Board of Agriculture, the total milk solids and the solids other than milk fat were above the normal. A letter has been written to the Board of Agriculture, asking for its instructions in connection with such cases, and the Board replied that the two paragraphs of the Sale of Milk Regulations referring to (1) milk fat, and (2)

milk solids other than milk fat, are independent, and that their operation is independent of any question as to the total solids, though the Board states that the amount of the total solids may reasonably be taken into consideration by a Local Authority in determining whether a prosecution should be instituted.

A letter was received from the defendant's solicitors, suggesting that the summonses should be withdrawn, so as not to put their client to the expense of bringing his farm hands and the guards of the train to the Court; more especially, having regard to the comparatively large amounts of total solids and milk solids other than milk fat found, and also having regard to the fact that two other samples taken at the same time in connection with the same consignment (separate churns) were returned by the Public Analyst as "genuine," and the two summonses were, consequently, withdrawn.

In 12 cases, no summonses were taken out on account of the amounts of adulteration being too small, viz., (a) extraneous water, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3 and 3 per cents. respectively; (b) fat deficiencies 1, 1, 2, 3, 3 and 3 per cents. respectively.

The total fines amounted to £66 5s. 0d. with £32 16s. 2d. costs.

(b) BUTTER.

634 samples of butter were taken, and of these 18 (*i.e.*, 2.8 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated, the adulterations consisting of (1) added margarine (16) varying from a minimum 20 per cent. to a maximum 100 per cent. viz. : 20, 43, 51, 90, 90, 90, 91, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 100, 100, 100 and 100 respectively; (2) Margarine exposed for sale without properly labelling the same (2).

In 18 samples of butter adulteration, 18 summonses were taken out, and in 18 cases convictions were obtained with penalties varying from a minimum of 5/0 (with 16/6 costs) to a maximum £3 (with 16/6 costs).

The total fines amounted to £14 5s. (with £14 0s. 6d. costs).

(c) MARGARINE.

28 samples of margarine were taken, but none were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated. Two of the samples were purchased as "Pearksown" (non-adulterated).

(d) COFFEE.

129 samples of Coffee were taken, but none were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated.

(e) MUSTARD.

35 samples of mustard were taken, and of these 2 (*i.e.*, 5.7 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated — both with 10 per cent. wheaten flour. One sample was "informal" sample and no action was taken in connection therewith, but a summons was taken out in respect of the other adulterated sample, with the result that the defendant was fined £1 0s. 0d. and 16/6 costs.

(f) OTHER GROCERIES.

One sample of sago, 3 of chocolate powder, 50 of pepper, and 1 of Demarara sugar were taken, but none were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated.

(g) SPIRITS.

2 samples of rum and 1 of whisky were taken, and of these, one (rum) was declared by the Analyst to be adulterated with 9 degrees below the legal limit of 25 degrees, under proof, allowed. The summons was dismissed, on account of a notice being proved to have been exhibited at the time in the bar parlour (though such notice was not seen by the Inspector).

(h) DRUGS.

19 samples of drugs were taken, but none were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated.

(i) OTHER ARTICLES.

100 samples of lard, 1 of lardine, 9 of vinegar, 5 of oatmeal, 7 of pea flour, 4 of wheaten flour, 5 of ground rice, 7 of ground mace, 1 of whole mace, 1 of sweetmeats, 4 of olive oil, 1 of salad oil, 1 of ground almonds, and 6 of baking powder were taken, but none were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated, except the one salad oil and two lard samples, the salad oil with 100 per cent. cotton seed oil, and the two lards with 100 per cent. cocoanut stearine each respectively. No action was taken in connection with (1) the sample of salad oil (on account of its being an "informal" sample), and (2) one sample of lard (on account of its being served both from packages and in a wrapper marked "Nut Lard.")

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER THE
SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Of the total 73 summonses taken out, there were convictions in 56 cases, whilst in the remaining 17 the results were as follows:—

11 summonses *dismissed*—

- (a) Warranty proved satisfactory, 5;
- (b) Contrary proved satisfactorily, 5;
- (c) Notice exhibited in bar, 1.

5 summonses *withdrawn*—

- (a) Contrary proved satisfactorily, 3;
- *(b) By order of the Public Health Committee, 2.

1 summons *adjourned sine die*—

- (a) Defendant being in hospital, 1.

**Vide* pp. 155-156.

EXPENSES OF CARRYING OUT THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The total expenses connected with the carrying out of the Food and Drugs Acts in Lambeth Borough during 1909 amounted to £77 1s. 4d., and are made up as follow:—
 £28 8s. 3d. for samples, £22 10s. 0d. for assistant, £4 13s. for witnesses, £16 12s. 11d. for travelling expenses (including £6 17s. 6d. for cabs) and £4 17s. 2d. for sundries. The salary of the Food and Drugs Inspector (£120, rising by £10 annual increases to £200), and the costs of the summonses (£9), are not included.

For comparison, the total expenses during the past few years are tabulated as follows:—

Year.	Total Expenses.			Numbers of Samples.
	£	s.	d.	
1903	81	0	5	1010
1904	89	19	10	1200
1905	84	2	0	1200
1906	98	9	2	1500
1907	55	4	1*	1800
1908	84	14	6	1800
1909	77	1	4	1800

II. Water.

No samples of water were officially examined chemically during 1909.

* Work done by District Inspectors and Female Inspectors during 9 months illness of the Food and Drugs Inspector (Perrin).

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Samples procured, together with the results of Analyses, during the year 1909.

Samples.	Number Analysed.	Number Adulterated.
Milk	737	63
Separated Milk	2	1
Skimmed Milk	2	—
Butter	634	18
Pearksown	2	—
Margarine	26	—
Coffee	129	—
Pepper	50	—
Mustard	35	2
Lard	100	2
Ground Rice	5	—
Oatmeal	5	—
Drugs*	21	—
Pea Flour	7	—
Demarara Sugar	1	—
Baking Powder	6	—
Wheaten Flour	4	—
Vinegar	9	—
Sago	3	—
Ground Mace	7	—
Whole Mace	1	—
Lardine	1	—
Sweetmeats	1	—
Rum	2	1
Whisky	1	—
Olive Oil	4	—
Salad Oil	1	1
Ground Almonds	1	—
Chocolate Powder	3	—
Totals	1800	88

* Cream of Tartar 8, Tartaric Acid 7, Milk of Sulphur 3, Camphorated Oil 2, and Eucalyptus Oil 1.

Shewing percentage of different adulterated Samples during 1909 (Borough), and in ten years 1891-1900 (Parish)

Year.	Milk.	Butter.	Coffee.	Bread and Flour.	Cocoa and Chocolate.	Cheese and Lard.	Other Groceries.	Sundries.	Spirits.	Brandy.	Gin.	Rum.	Whisky.	Ale and Porter.	Wines.	Aerated Waters.	Drugs.
Boro' Council. 1909.	8.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.2	6.0*	33.3	—	—	50.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0
Late Vestry. 1900	14.2	11.0	17.8	—	—	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0
1899	10.9	14.5	6.9	—	—	0.0	2.7	0.0	21.4	33.3	—	0.0	20.0	—	—	0.0	0.0
1898	13.6	14.5	10.3	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	—	0.0	50.0	5.9	—	—	—	18.8
1897	10.5	7.3	3.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	11.1	17.7	—	25.0	18.2	0.0	—	—	—	14.3
1896	11.06	17.7	15.1	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.9
1895	21.05	14.7	26.4	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	16.0	—	12.5	25.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	12.5
1894	27.6	22.4	30.0	—	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0
1893	30.4	35.04	11.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	8.7	20.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	—	—	—	0.0
1892	31.3	36.4	18.4	—	66.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
1891	47.8	5.0	3.8	0.0	—	—	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0

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

* Th Sundries include Vinegar, Sweetmeats, Margarine, Mace, Baking Powder, Ground Almonds, Olive Oil, Oatmeal, Flour, and Ground Rice.

Particulars as to samples analysed, and proceedings taken, during 1909 (Borough), and during the ten years 1891-1900 (Parish).

Year.	No. of Samples analysed.	No. of Samples adulterated.	Percentage of Samples adulterated.	No. of Summonses issued.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties.	Costs.
Borough Council. } 1909 ...	1800	88	4.9	76*	59	£ s. d. 86 10 0	£ s. d. 48 9 8
Late Vestry. { 1900 ...	603	73	12.1	57	52	104 10 0	42 6 6
1899 ...	600	65	10.8	52	49	76 10 0	29 12 6
1898 ...	602	74	12.3	57	54	69 0 0	34 9 0
1897 ...	546	41	7.5	7	21	48 0 0	24 5 0
1896 ...	549	66	12.02	66	60	93 0 0	35 11 6
1895 ...	500	87	17.4	64	62	149 15 0	41 18 0
1894 ...	495	107	21.6	81	79	199 0 0	45 11 0
1893 ...	498	120	24.09	79	79	207 17 0	48 19 0
1892 ...	332	65	19.5	43	43	66 8 6	32 9 0
1891 ...	292	48	16.4	25	24	28 13 6	15 1 0
Average of 10 years, 1891-1900.	501.7	74.6	15.1	53.1	52.5	104 5 5	35 0 3

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

* 11 Summonses were dismissed, 1 was adjourned *sine die*, and 5 were withdrawn, during 1909.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The 372 registered houses have been visited regularly, but no new houses have been registered under the by-laws, during 1909.

PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE CONTROL OVER FURNISHED ROOMS BY SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

A letter, dated June 18th, 1909, was received from the London County Council, in connection with the question of the necessity for exercising increased control over a certain type of furnished rooms, the practice of letting such rooms for short periods, at a rate not exceeding 10/0 per week, having recently become more general in various parts of the County of London. The County Council pointed out that this class of room appeared to be occupied by persons who are, if anything, of a more degraded character than those frequenting common lodging houses, that the rent is paid daily, and that the appointments of the rooms are mostly of a very scanty and dilapidated nature, the beds being, in many instances, verminous. The County Council further points out that the by-laws, which have been made under section 94 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, do not confer upon Sanitary Authorities adequate powers for dealing with rooms of the above description; whilst considerable difficulty is experienced in putting into operation the provisions of Part 4 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, as to the destruction of filthy or unwholesome articles, owing to the frequency with which disputes, as to the amount of compensation for articles destroyed, arise. New legislation is, therefore, proposed in respect of furnished rooms so let, to ensure that they be maintained with due regard to sanitation, including greater supervision and control.

The Lambeth Council agreed to the necessity for exercising increased control over the type of furnished rooms

mentioned, and a letter was sent to the County Council asking for the investing of the Local Sanitary Authorities with full powers to inspect and enforce a certain standard of requirements, authority being given to the London County Council, with the consent of the Local Government Board, to act, in default of action by the Sanitary Authorities.

The suggestion of the County Council that there should be an annual licensing of all persons letting such furnished rooms—such licenses to be granted by the County Council in the same manner as is done in regard to Common Lodging Houses, was not agreed to.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The 6 Common Lodging Houses (for men), situated within the Borough of Lambeth, have been inspected during 1909, a broken w.c. pan being found at 55 Belvedere Road, a defective w.c. trap and defective urinal at 89-91 Wandsworth Road, and a defective down service water pipe joint to pan of w.c. at 108 Lambeth Walk. These defects have been remedied, the Common Lodging Houses, again licensed by the London County Council at the Annual Licensing Meeting held June 28th, 1909, in accordance with the requirements of Section 46 of Part IX. of the London County Council General Powers Act, 1902:—

Date when registered.		Situation.	Authorised No. of Lodgers.
27th January, 1905	10A	Belvedere crescent ...	99
18th July, 1900	108	Lambeth walk (c.h.) (house in rear)	39
30th October, 1890	55	Belvedere road ...	49
21st December, 1883	90-92	Westminster bridge road	197
24th October, 1885	89 & 91	Wandsworth road ...	188
12th February, 1887	106	Wandsworth road ...	133

REVENUE ACT, 1903.

During 1909, 85 certificates under the Revenue Act, 1903, in connection with tenements (or dwellings) so constructed as to afford suitable separate accommodation for each of the families inhabiting the same have been applied for, and, of these 2 have been granted *unconditionally*, 40 have been granted *conditionally*, *i.e.*, subject to certain alterations and improvements being carried out, and 43 have been refused.

(1) *Certificates granted unconditionally.*

			Blocks or Houses.	Tenements.
28 Flaxman Road	...	...	1	2
			—	—
Total	...		1	2
			—	—

(2) *Certificates granted conditionally.*

80 Bonnington Square	...	...	1	3
5 Dulwich Road	...	...	1	2
26-30 Flaxman Road	...	...	2	4
7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23 Mauleverer Road	...	...	9	18
62 Saltoun Road	...	...	1	2
96 and 98 Strathleven Road	...		2	4
125, 127, 129 and 131 Strathleven Road	...	...	2	4
97 Westminster Bridge Road	...		1	3
				(and 1 Shop)
			—	—
Totals	...		19	40
				(and 1 Shop)

(3) *Certificates Refused.*

		Blocks or Houses.	Tenements.
78-79 Bonnington Square	...	2	6
39 Lyham Road	... ..	1	2
30-32 Morval Road	... ..	2	4
1, 3, 5, 7, 9 Rushcroft Road	...	5	15
62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 79 Thor- parch Road	... ..	7	14
54 The Grove, Vauxhall	...	1	4
		—	—
Totals	...	18	45
		—	—

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

No house has been condemned, during 1909, under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, but in this connection it must be remembered that, in respect of dwelling houses, many notices have been served under the Public Health Act, and that, had these notices not been complied with, proceedings would have been taken in the usual way for the closing of the houses. The Housing Acts are only brought into use in extreme cases.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 214 Bakehouses (135 above ground and 79* underground) situated within the Borough of Lambeth, and these have been inspected during 1909, and the necessary annual white-washing and cleaning carried out.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During 1909, no nuisance has been reported in connection with the 6 Offensive Trades, which exist in the Borough of Lambeth, and which are now under the supervision of the Borough Council:—

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

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

The Council's attention was drawn during 1909 to the existence of a nuisance connected with an offensive trade (fat melting or fat extracting) at the Arches, 69-71 Lilford Road, such offensive trade having apparently been established without the written consent of the London County Council as required by Section 19 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. For further particulars see pp. 184-185.

PROPOSED BY-LAWS REGULATING THE BUSINESSES OF FRIED FISH VENDORS, FISH CURERS AND RAG AND BONE DEALERS.

A letter dated April 12th, 1909, was received from the London County Council, enclosing draft by-laws for regulating the conduct of the businesses of (1) a vendor of fried fish, (2) a fish curer, and (3) rag and bone dealer, with a view to the Metropolitan City and Borough Councils considering the same, and suggesting any amendments, or alterations, that might be thought necessary. The by-laws are made by the London County Council under section 9, sub-section 1 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, under which draft copies are to be sent to the Metropolitan Borough Councils in accordance with section 114 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, application to be made in due course, for confirmation, to the Local Government Board. Under the by-law, existing fish curers and fried fish vendors' premises are exempt. (*Vide* By-law 16.)

* Premises closed (1909).

Suitable by-laws for fried fish vendors, fish curers, and rag and bone dealers are much needed, but, in connection with the draft by-laws submitted by the London County Council, objection was taken during 1909 by the Lambeth Borough Council on account of the suggested dual control as between the London County Council and the Borough Councils, not only as regards the giving of notice of any such businesses being carried on, but also in relation to access to any part of the premises by officers of the County Council, and the provision of a daily penalty, after notice of any offence, a dual system being unnecessary and likely to cause friction and useless expense. Further, the Lambeth Borough Council, in connection with the draft by-laws approved of the following two suggested amendments:—

- (1) The term "vendor of fried fish" to be defined, with a view to removing any possible doubt as to whether the person carrying on the business of a restaurateur, or other similar business, in which fried fish is sold, is included in such term;
- (2) The draft by-law, relating to the business of a rag and bone dealer, to include "dust-bins."

DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS AND MILK STORES.

11 new milkshops and milk stores have been inspected during 1909 with a view to registration, and all existing ones have been, from time to time, under inspection, as required.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There were within the Borough of Lambeth at the end of 1908, 24 registered Slaughter-houses, and at the Annual Licensing of the London County Council, held on October 25th, 1909, the licenses were all renewed.

LIST OF THE 24 SLAUGHTER-HOUSES LICENSED
IN THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH DURING 1909.

Ward.	Situation of Premises.	Name of Licensee.
Marsh ...	99 Lower Marsh* ...	Holdstock, Jno. Thos.
" ...	106 " " ...	Thomas, Robert Edwin
Bishop's ..	151 Lambeth Walk ...	Milton, Robert William
Prince's ..	4 Clapham Road ...	Holdsworth, Chas.
" ...	60 Kennington Park Road ...	Grellier, Frederick
" ...	406 Kennington Road ...	Parsons, Bernard William
" ...	171 Lower Kennington Lane ...	Clark, Arthur
Vauxhall ..	152 Clapham Road ...	Lawrence Bros.
" ...	302 Clapham Road ...	Holdsworth, Geo.
" ...	18 Paradise Road (rear of) ...	Smith, Wm. Geo.
" ...	1 Lansdowne Road, Clapham Road	Copeman, Minnie Mary
Stockwell...	27 Bedford Road, Clapham Rd.	Pooley, John Peed
Brixton ...	Near Railway Hotel Brewery, Electric Lane, Brixton	Elphick, Edwin
" ...	263 Brixton Road* ...	Snelling, Ernest William and John Arthur (trading as Snelling Bros.)

*Small cattle only to be killed.

Ward.	Situation of Premises.	Name of Licensee.
Brixton ...	10 Foxley Road* ...	Malden, Robert Levers
" ...	Industry Terrace (yard leading to), Canterbury Road	Warren, James Edward
Herne Hill	207 Coldharbour Lane ...	Clark, Albert John
" "	309 " " ...	Ford, Hy., & Co., Ltd.
" "	77 Dulwich Road ...	Atkin, Jim Cook
Tulse Hill	12 Lower Tulse Hill ...	Rooksby, Walter
" "	45 New Park Road ...	Beaumont, Edith Mary (trading as Martin & Beaumont)
Norwood ...	125 Hamilton Road ...	Forss, Thomas Lionel
" ...	120 High Street*† ...	Bull, Mary Ann
" ...	121 " " (rear of) ...	Griffiths, Fredk.

* Small cattle only to be killed.

† Special conditions laid down.

Sanitarily, these 24 Slaughter-houses are in good condition, and the chemical test, which was applied to the drains in each case, gave a result in one instance only, viz. : defective fresh air inlet and manhole cover. Inspection of the Slaughter-houses within the Borough is now carried out by the officers of the Borough Council, who are responsible for the due enforcement of all By-laws and Regulations made in pursuance of the Slaughter-houses, etc. (Metropolis)

Act, 1874, and the Local Government Act, 1888—an important duty which was formerly carried out by the officers of the London County Council. During 1909, minor sanitary defects have been found as follows:—defective paving (2), dirty premises (3), defective fresh air inlet and manhole cover (1); whilst at 106 Lower Marsh (voluntary repairing of premises, new roof, etc.); and at 151 Lambeth Walk the roof was defective, and the District Surveyor had served notices under the Building Act.

Four Slaughter-houses have changed hands during 1909, viz. : 12 Lower Tulse Hill to Mr. Walter Rooksby, of 23 Rye Lane, Peckham (*vice* Mr. William Haydon); 151 Lambeth Walk to Mr. Robert William Milton (*vice* Mr. Samuel Wright); 1 Lansdowne Road to Mrs. Minnie Mary Copeman (*vice* Mr. Sydney Beaumont Wheeler, Manager for Mrs. Copeman); and 263 Brixton Road to Messrs. Ernest William and John Arthur Snelling (trading as Snelling Bros.), *vice* Mr. Ernest William Snelling.

COWHOUSES.

There were, within the Borough of Lambeth, at the end of 1908, 14 registered Cowhouses, and at the Annual Licensing of the London County Council, held on October 25th, 1909, the licenses were all renewed, except that for 196 Norwood Road.

LIST OF THE 13 COWHOUSES LICENSED IN THE
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH DURING 1909.

Ward.	Situation of Premises.	No. of Sheds.	No. of Cows kept.
Marsh ...	*6 Coral Street, Lower Marsh	... 1	... 10
Bishop's	24 Distin Street ... ..	... 2	... 9
„ ...	Cambria Cottage, 36 Tracey Street	1	... 13
Prince's	30 Upper Kennington Lane	... 1	... 7
Vauxhall	9 Dawlish Street ... ..	... 1	... 12
„	38 Hartington Road ... ..	... 1	... 22
Brixton	34 Ingleton Street ... ..	... 1	... 5
Norwood	93 Clive Road, West Norwood	... 1	... 4
„	15 Croxted Road, West Dulwich	... 1	... 3
„	Elder Road Dairy, West Norwood...	2	... 35
„	156 Hamilton Road, West Norwood	3	... 26
„	76 and 78 Gipsy Hill ... ..	... 3	... 27
„	67 Rosendale Road... ..	... 1	... 10
		19	183

Sanitarily, these 13 Cowhouses are in good condition, and they have been inspected during 1909, and the drains in each case tested with the chemical test, and a result obtained in 1 instance, viz., from a broken manhole cover. A few minor sanitary defects were found, *e.g.*, defective paving (1), dirty premises (1), and defective manhole cover (1); whilst at 24 Distin Street the flank wall was voluntarily rebuilt, and at Elder Road Dairy improved washing arrangements were introduced.

The Borough Council is now responsible for the periodical inspection of the Cowhouses, and the due enforcement of all

* Objection was taken to the renewal of the license of 6 Coral Street, on the ground that milk is occasionally stored and milk utensils are generally cleansed in the covered hauling way leading to the cowshed in which the dung and grain receptacles are situated. Arrangements were made to use No. 9 Coral Street for such purposes in future.

By-laws and Regulations which have been made in connection therewith under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops Orders, 1885-86-99. Such duties were carried out by the London County Council previous to the passing of the London Government Act, 1899. During 1909, no action has been taken in regard to infringement of By-laws before the Magistrate.

Two Cowhouses have changed hands during 1909, viz., 6 Coral Street to William Owen, and 36 Tracey Street to Mrs. Annie Evans.

DRAINAGE CASES.

I. DRAINAGE WORK IMPROPERLY CARRIED OUT.

(a) 68 York Road, Westminster Bridge Road.

At 68 York Road, Westminster Bridge Road, a soil pipe was reconstructed, contrary to the by-laws of the London County Council, in that the soil pipe was not properly ventilated and that no notice had been given to the Sanitary Authority of the proposed work. The owner was communicated with, and a letter was received from him expressing regret for the action of his builders, who appeared to have acted *bona-fide* and in ignorance of the by-laws. The work has since been altered and carried out in accordance with the by-laws and to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Inspector, and under the circumstances no further action was taken.

(b) 31 Lothian Road, Brixton.

A ventilating pipe was constructed at No. 31 Lothian Road, in such a way as to contravene the by-laws of the London County Council, but the work was done in ignorance. The joints were leaded so that it would be possible to take the pipe down without breaking it. A letter was sent to the builder, stating that no further action would be taken in the

matter for the present, but that the Council reserved to itself to require the alteration of such pipe, at any time, on serving upon the person responsible 24 hours' notice to do so, should such a course be found necessary.

(c) *129 Dulwich Road, Herne Hill.*

A w.c. pan and trap was reconstructed in connection with 129 Dulwich Road, without previous notice having been given to the Sanitary Authority in accordance with the by-laws. A letter was sent to the builder, who replied apologising for the contravention of the by-laws. No further action was taken on the matter under the circumstances.

(d) *4 Mary's Cottages, Eastcote Street.*

On account of a drain stoppage, a notice was served by the Inspector. The yard gully was found to have been broken and a new one substituted. The new gully was attached to a drain, which had, without notice given, been repaired. On opening up this newly-repaired branch drain for examination, it was found that a drain pipe had been broken during the fixing of the new gully, and that this broken pipe had been improperly repaired by means of a piece of pipe fixed on the top of the broken pipe, and in such a manner as to cause stoppages in the drain. The builder and the man who actually carried out the work were written to, and replies were received from both apologising for carrying out drainage work improperly and without giving previous notice to the Sanitary Authority. Under the circumstances, no further action was taken.

(e) *23 Bramah Road, Brixton.*

A complaint was received as to stoppages in the outside w.c. at 23 Bramah Road, and, on examination, it was found that the drain was defective. On exposing this drain, it was found to have been repaired improperly, and in such a

manner as to be a nuisance, viz., a piece of tile having been placed over the opening made in the drain pipe and cemented in. The work had been carried out without notice to the Sanitary Authority. A cautionary letter was sent to the owner and an apology received. The drain was relaid. Under the circumstances, no further action was taken.

(f) *7 Gray Street, Blackfriars.*

A w.c. pan and trap was fixed at No. 7 Gray Street, without the necessary notice being previously given as required under the by-laws—a second offence by the same builder. A letter was written to him and he replied stating that, in future, he would take care that proper notice was given to the Authorities, and apologising for the trouble and inconvenience caused. Under the circumstances no further action was taken.

2. TROUGH CLOSETS AT SALTERS HILL LONDON
COUNTY COUNCIL SCHOOL.

In the Girls' and Infants' Departments of the Salters' Hill London County Council School, trough closets were found to be in such a condition as to require replacement by adequate water closets. A letter was, consequently sent to the London County Council (as the Education Authority) on May 4th, 1909, asking for this work to be carried out, but a reply was received to the effect that the County Council was "unable to give effect to the suggestion," claiming that such water closets were in good condition. A further letter was sent on behalf of the Borough Council on June 10th, 1909, pointing out (1) that schools belonging to so important a Body as the County Council should be kept, as far as possible, up to date as regards their sanitary fittings, and (2) that the three trough closets (with boxed-in seats) in the Girls' Department were defective and leaking, shewing the existence of cracks which had recently been smeared over

with cement, worm-eaten and sodden woodwork around the trough closets, burrowings of rats in the surroundings, loose burnt ballast, etc. A statutory notice under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, was served upon the County Council, who repaired the trough closets by filling in the seats at the backs and fronts with concrete, rendered in cement, making good the damage done by rats (stopping up the rat-runs), and improving the flushing apparatus. Trough closets are obsolete, and quite unsuited for schools, judging by present day modern requirements and ideas on sanitary matters.

A letter, dated November 1st, 1909, was received from the County Council, stating "instructions have been given for the provision of separate pans and traps, when the existing troughs are worn out."

CONTRAVENTIONS OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BY-LAWS.

1. REMOVAL OF OFFENSIVE MATTERS.

(a) On April 24th, 1909, the Sanitary Inspector found offensive matter (stinking bones) being removed during prohibited hours (12 noon) and in an improper receptacle (barrow) within the Borough, thereby contravening the by-laws. A letter was written to the contractor, who has since written apologising, and stating that, on account of one of his horses having become lame, it was necessary for a man to be sent round on that date to collect the refuse.

Under these circumstances, no summons was taken out for infringement of the by-laws of the London County Council.

(b) On May 29th and July 8th, 1909, at 12.30 p.m. and 4.45 p.m., respectively, the Sanitary Inspector found that offensive refuse was being collected in a covered van in

Lambeth Mews, thereby contravening the by-laws. A letter was sent to the firm on each occasion, warning them that, in any further case, action would be taken before the Magistrate, and letters were received, in reply, offering an apology, and stating that, in each case, it was an accident due to lameness developing in the horse.

Under these circumstances, no further action was taken for the infringement of the by-laws of the London County Council.

2. SUGGESTED ALTERATION OF LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BY-LAWS.

A letter, dated July 19th, 1909, was received from a firm of fish offal contractors, suggesting that they should be allowed to remove fish offal, in hermetically-sealed drums and by a covered van, late on Saturday evening, so as to obviate the offal remaining on premises from the collections on Saturday mornings until Monday mornings, the time stated (Saturday evenings) is outside that mentioned in the London County Council By-laws, and a letter was sent to the contractors, in reply, stating that the London County Council By-laws must be carried out.

3. IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION ON LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BY-LAWS.

An important Appeal (*Kershaw v. Brooke*) came before the Divisional Court during 1909, by way of special case from the decision of Mr. Plowden, the Metropolitan Police Magistrate, sitting at the Marylebone Police Court, dismissing certain summonses issued (1) under the Plans By-laws, and (2) under the Drainage By-laws respectively made by the London County Council. The question for the decision of the Divisional Court was as to who was the proper persons to be brought before the Magistrate for the infringement of these By-laws, the Borough Council concerned (Hampstead) having summoned the responsible person actually carrying

out the work, and the summonses having been dismissed by the Magistrate, on the ground that they should have been issued against the persons who ordered the work to be done. The Divisional Court sustained the decision of the Metropolitan Magistrate, with the result that the hitherto invariable practice of proceeding against the responsible person who actually carries out the works is no longer open to the Metropolitan Borough Councils, but enquiries must be made as to who is the responsible person or persons for the work being done (*i.e.*, who has given the order).

The Hampstead Borough Council regarding this decision as of serious importance, communicated with the London County Council with a view to the London County Council amending its By-laws so as to validate the practice which has hitherto existed, and to make it clear, as suggested by the Lord Chief Justice in his Judgment, either by an interpretation clause, or otherwise, that a builder or contractor in control of the works shall, in addition to the existing remedy against the owner, be responsible in cases of breaches of the By-laws. The London County Council communicated with the Local Government Board as to the advisability of securing such amendment, and the Board states that it will be prepared to consider the terms of any By-law prepared to meet the decision given in the case of *Kershaw v. Brooke*. The Board, however, points out that it is not *satisfied that it is necessary to amend the By-laws, the effect of the decision in the case of Kershaw v. Brooke and in that of Brown v. Edmonton* (45 J. P. 553) being to shew that the applicability of the By-law to a particular person must be judged by the facts in each case. The London County Council, consequently, addressed a letter (dated October 20th, 1909) to the various Metropolitan and City Borough Councils, asking to be favoured with the views of those Bodies on the opinion expressed by the Local Government Board, and Lambeth Borough Council decided to take no action having regard to the views expressed by the Local Government Board (as printed above in *italics*).

REFUSE AND MANURE DEPOTS.

The 13 Public Depots, situated in Lambeth Borough, have been under constant (daily, during the summer months) supervision during 1909.

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

Complaints were received during 1909 with reference to the depositing of offensive refuse on the St. John's Villa Estate, and, in connection therewith, special inspections were carried out by the Sanitary Inspector, who reported that, on April 6th and 7th, offensive black slop was deposited by a contractor on the St. John's Villa Estate. A further depositing of black offensive slop on the same estate took place on the 14th and 15th April. The smell arising from the black slop, when first deposited, was reported by the Sanitary Inspector to be very offensive. A letter was written to the Contractor, who replied, apologising and stating that the nuisance should not occur again. Under these circumstances, no further action was taken.

REMOVAL OF OFFENSIVE MATTERS.

(a) On January 5th, 1909, the Sanitary Inspector discovered horse dung that had been mixed with litter (other than straw) and other refuse (decaying vegetable matter) being removed from Canterbury Mews in such a way as to contravene the by-laws of the London County Council. 2 summonses were taken out against (a) the occupier of the mews, and (b) the man removing the refuse, and these summonses were adjourned *sine die* pending a further offence by the defendants.

NON-REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

(b) The occupier of the 1st floor tenement at 98 Strathleven Road (no yard being provided in connection with such

tenement) refused to carry his domestic (house) refuse down to the ground floor for removal by the Council with the result that there was an accumulation on a flat roof used as a yard—such accumulation being a nuisance and injurious to health. A summons was taken out against the occupier, but was finally withdrawn, the magistrate granting the defendant a cross summons (heard the same day) against the Council for non-removal of domestic refuse, under Section 30 of the Public Health (London) Act 1891. On hearing this cross-summons, the magistrate decided to make no Order, subject to the following conditions being carried out: (a) occupier to bring refuse down to ground floor (front forecourt) twice weekly at 7.30 a.m. in a small bin (to be provided by the owner); and (b) Council to remove the refuse from the ground floor twice weekly, Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 a.m.

EFFLUVIUM NUISANCES.

1. HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS (149 WANDSWORTH ROAD).

Complaints were received in February, 1909, as to offensive smells proceeding at times from the chimney shaft at 149 Wandsworth Road, a hospital for animals. The chimney is about 30 feet above the ground level and connected with furnaces used for heating purposes and for the destruction of carcasses of animals (about 400 annually). The nearest dwelling houses are 50 feet away from the chimney shaft. A letter was written suggesting the advisability of (1) raising the chimney not less than 20 feet higher, or (2) arranging for no animals to be burnt in the furnaces in future. The later alternative was adopted by the management of the Hospital, and no further complaints have been received.

2. S. E. & C. RAILWAY SIDINGS (SHAKESPEARE ROAD).

A complaint was received in May, 1909, drawing attention to an effluvium nuisance caused by the burning of waste

paper, old flow cloth and other matters on the South Eastern and Chatham Railway Siding, Shakespeare Road—the complaint being signed by several inhabitants of the neighbourhood. A letter was sent to the contractor concerned, and the nuisance was abated in consequence.

3. MESSRS. HYDE & SONS' FACTORY (ARCHES 69 AND 71 LILFORD ROAD).

A memorial signed by 14 householders and ratepayers of the Borough of Lambeth was received in July, 1909, calling attention to the very serious, and objectionable, and obnoxious smell arising from the manufacture of puppy cakes or other specialities in the railway arches in the occupation of Messrs. Hyde & Co. The said arches are situated between and at the rear of the houses known as 69 and 71 Lilford Road, and the nuisance was stated to cause nausea, depression of spirits and other general lowering of the conditions of health of the memorialists and other inhabitants, within a considerable radius of the premises, where the aforesaid trade is carried on.

The arches (three in number) are situated in a triangular portion of ground bounded by Lilford Road and Flaxman Road and Redan Terrace, and are surrounded on all sides by houses in close proximity, and the difficulties of properly ventilating arches is well known, even when such arches are not closely surrounded by houses.

The business methods consist of the making of puppy biscuits from matters which may be, more or less, offensive, and during the process of manufacture, there is no doubt but that an effluvia nuisance may be at times caused, or the business process itself may be an offensive trade under Section 19 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Section 19 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, deals with the establishing anew of offensive trades, and, as the

London County Council is the Sanctioning Authority, a letter was sent to them, and a reply obtained to the following effect: (1) that the manufacturing process carried out at Lilford Road arches was an offensive trade under 'Section 19 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, viz. : the trade of a fat melter or fat extractor, as defined in the Order made by the Metropolitan Board of Works on 12th April, 1878; and (2) that action should be taken against the occupiers by the Borough Council for the establishing anew of such an offensive trade, without the sanction or consent (in writing) of the London County Council.

Counsel's opinion was taken by the Borough Council, as to the authority to take proceedings under section 19 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and his opinion coincided with the opinion expressed by the London County Council. A letter was, consequently, sent to Messrs. Hyde & Sons, drawing their attention to the matter, and pointing out that the Borough Council would take action unless the offensive trade were forthwith discontinued.*

In connection with the memorial which was received, action, if taken, would have to be taken under Section 21 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the memorial being signed by more than ten inhabitants.

4. PRIVATE HOUSES (3, 5 AND 7 HERCULES ROAD).

Complaints were received in September, 1909, from the occupiers of 3, 5 and 7 Hercules Road, with reference to an alleged serious effluvium nuisance connected with their premises. The drains of the houses were tested, but no result was obtained from such tests. On further inspection, the nuisance was traced to No. 5 Hercules Road, where it

* Messrs. Hyde and Sons promised by letter (dated Feb. 25th) 1910) to remove the offensive trade (fat melting or fat extracting), into the country. No further action was, consequently, taken by the Council, under Section 19 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

was discovered that, in a cupboard underneath the staircase, a number of boxes containing cheeses (known as "Mayence"—a German delicacy) were stored. These cheeses were stored at No. 5 Hercules Road for the occupier of a shop in the immediate neighbourhood, and on examination, it was found that they could not be condemned as unfit for food, having regard to the fact that this particular brand of cheese is much sought after by Germans and others, by whom it is considered to be a great delicacy. The owner of the cheeses was communicated with, and they were removed, with the result that no further complaints were received.

5. SOUTH LONDON ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION, LTD.
(BENGEWORTH ROAD).

Complaints were received during September, 1909, with reference to an alleged nuisance due to the issuing of fine particles of coke, coal-dust and smoke from the chimney shaft of the Generating Station of the South London Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd. (Bengeworth Road), affecting the surrounding houses. A letter was sent to the manager with the result that the nuisance ceased. The nuisance complained of was probably due to the careless use of fine coal, containing a quantity of dust, which, when put upon the fires, is carried by the strong drafts out into the open air, through the chimney flues, in a burnt or half-burnt condition.

6. MESSRS. HAYES & SONS' LAUNDRY CO. (129A COLDHARBOUR LANE).

In connection with nuisance No. 5 (*see* above), observations were kept during 1909 (September to December) upon the chimney of the laundry belonging to Messrs. Hayes & Sons, Ltd., situated at 129a Coldharbour Lane, in close proximity to the premises of the South London Electric

Supply Corporation, Ltd., with the result that a nuisance was discovered.

A cautionary letter was sent to the proprietors, with the result that an apology was received and arrangements were made for more careful stoking, and the provision of a jet of steam in the chimney stack. The furnaces are provided with smoke prevention appliances. (*Vide* also *Smoke Abatement* pp. 153-155.)

REMOVAL OF SNOW.

During 1909, the question was raised as to the danger to health from the practice of removing snow by the usage of salt, and the Town Clerk made a systematic enquiry, on the instruction of the Council, into the various systems that prevailed in different English Corporations and in certain Continental cities for the removal of snow by methods other than the usage of salt. The replies received varied considerably, and the practice was condemned, from the point of view of public health, by but few Medical Officers of Corporations and other Sanitary Authorities. The clearing away of snow by means of the formation of a mixture of salt and snow, which may reach several degrees below zero in the public roads may be, undoubtedly, a decided danger to health, remembering the ill-shod condition of the work-people (men, women and children) who are compelled to walk through such mixture, and, afterwards, to stand in their boots all day. If the resultant slush can be removed forthwith, by means of hosing or squeegeeing the mixture into the sewers, the danger and inconvenience to passengers (human and animal) will be considerably lessened. Everything depends upon the quickness with which the whole process is effected—the thawing of the snow by means of salt, and its subsequent removal from the road.

The Council took no action in the matter as the result of the Town Clerk's enquiries.

CONFERENCE ON THE MEAT SUPPLY.

A Conference (convened by the Greenwich Borough Council) of Metropolitan Borough Councils to consider the meat supply of the kingdom, and the present restrictions of the importation of live cattle for slaughter, was held at Caxton Hall, on Tuesday, October 12th, 1909, and a large number (34) of delegates were present. Lambeth was not represented. It was decided to send copies of the subjoined resolutions to all Members of Parliament representing Metropolitan Constituencies, to the Corporation of the City of London, the County Council and to the Corporations of Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, and to the City Corporations and Municipalities with a population exceeding 100,000, and to the Association of Municipal Corporations :—

1. The Conference, after carefully considering the information at its disposal, and bearing in mind the conclusions arrived at by the Departmental Committee appointed to enquire into combinations in the meat trade, and also the serious rise which has taken place in the price of beef in the past two years, is of opinion that the meat supply of the Metropolis is in an extremely unsatisfactory position.

2. This Conference is further of opinion that owing to the failure of the home supply to increase in proportion to the national demand, the decrease in numbers of live cattle imported and the increased necessity of depending upon supplies of chilled and frozen meat, it is easier for the trade to be effectually controlled by large and powerful Trusts or Combinations of Companies.

3. This Conference is further of opinion that time has arrived when the needs of large Urban Communities, which have to rely to a great extent upon imported meat, call for a relaxation of the present restrictions upon the importation of foreign cattle for immediate slaughter in

order that channels, other than those now available, may be opened up in supplying this country with meat.

4. That the Prime Minister be asked to receive a deputation on the subject, in order that the Conference may place its views before the Government.

The Prime Minister was unable to receive the Deputation, and it was decided to call together again the Conference early in 1910.*

FOOD SOLD BY COSTERMONGERS.

During 1909, a letter (dated June 28th) was received from the London County Council, stating that, whilst section 8 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, regulates the sanitary condition of premises on which food is sold or prepared for sale, and premises (such as yards, stables, and arches) where is stored food to be sold by costermongers on barrows, it does not apply to vehicles on which food is exposed for sale. A large amount of food stuff is sold in such a manner from barrows and stalls, which should, consequently, be under supervision and control, and the Lambeth Council resolved to ask the London County Council to seek, and obtain, legislative powers for Sanitary Authorities, so as to ensure the observance of proper Sanitary Regulations in regard to articles of food exposed, or deposited, for sale in the streets and other places, to which the provisions of Section 8 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act of 1908 do not apply:

* The Conference met, and decided to again approach the Prime Minister with a view to the Deputation being received. The London Borough Councils were asked to join the Deputation (if received).

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Bacteriological Laboratory has proved of great service during 1909—a total of 781 examinations having been carried out. The *local* and *central* position of the Laboratory is specially advantageous, enabling the results of examinations to be quickly obtained at a *minimum* cost.

The Laboratory was originally fitted up by the late Vestry in 1899, and since then (up to the end 1909) *7929 examinations have been made, viz.:—Tuberculosis 1907, Typhoid Fever 742, Diphtheria 5160 and Others 120.

The total 781 bacteriological examinations carried out during 1909 deal with 186 sputa (suspected consumption), 32 bloods (suspected typhoid fever), 551 throat and nose membranes and discharges (suspected diphtheria) and 12 other materials, *e.g.*, milk 6, hairs 4, urine 1 cerebrospinal fluid 1.

Details are as follow :

Tuberculosis :—

186 samples of sputa from doubtful tuberculosis cases have been examined, and in 71 (*i.e.*, 38.2 per cent.) tubercle bacilli have been found, in 2 cases mixed with pus cells, in 1 with blood cells, in 1 with elastic tissue, and in 1 with elastic tissue and pus, respectively. In 115 cases (*i.e.*, 61.8 per cent.), no tubercle bacilli were found, but in 2 instances the pneumococcus (*Friedländeri*), in 2 blood in 5 pus, and in 4 elastic tissue and pus were found.

Consumption (with tuberculous expectorations) was made voluntarily notifiable throughout the Borough on (and after) June 1st, 1902. By means of bacteriological examinations, greater exactitude in diagnosis is secured.

*1899—389; 1900—703; 1901—479; 1902—466; 1903—525; 1904—447; 1905—1874; 1906—761; 1907—786; 1908—710; 1909—781. Total—7929.

Typhoid Fever—

32 samples of blood from suspected Typhoid cases have been examined, and in 11 (*i.e.*, 34.4 per cent.) the characteristic Widal reaction was obtained, although in all cases but slightly marked. In 21 cases (*i.e.*, 65.6 per cent.) no reaction was obtained. A high dilution of blood-serum is used (1-60 to 1-100).

Diphtheria—

551 samples of throat and nose membranes and secretions from doubtful diphtheria cases have been examined, and in 20 (*i.e.*, 3.6 per cent.), the true (Klebs-Lœffler) bacilli have been obtained. Of these 20 cases, 10 (*i.e.*, 50 per cent.) showed the Klebs-Lœffler bacilli in pure cultivation—*i.e.*, without admixture with other bacilli, whereas in the remaining 10 (*i.e.*, 50 per cent.) the Klebs-Lœffler bacilli were found combined with staphylococci (6), pseudo bacilli (3), and straphylococci and streptococci (1).

In 531 (*i.e.*, 96.4 per cent.) of the total number of throat and nose samples examined, the Klebs-Lœffler bacilli were not isolated, but other bacilli were found, *e.g.*, staplylococci, streptococci, torulæ, micrococci, sarcinæ, and pseudo (Hoffmann) bacilli. The last-named was found in pure cultivation in 14 instances, mixed with staphylococci in 17, with streptococci in 3, with staphylococci and streptococci in 2, and with staphylococci and sarcinæ in 1.

Other Examinations—

12 samples of other materials were examined, *viz.* : milk 6, hairs (*tinea tonsurans*) 4, cerebro-spinal fluid, 1, and urine (pus) 1.

The samples of milk were sterilised and proved to be so, by failing to show any lactic acid or butyric acid fermentation after exposure to a temperature of 37 degrees C. for lengthened periods.

No meningococci were found in the sample of cerebrospinal fluid. The sample of urine showed the presence of pus.

ANTITOXIN.

The Borough Council has distributed during 1909, free of cost to medical practitioners practising in Lambeth Borough, 59 vials of antitoxin.

1909.	Sputa— Tub. Bac. found.			*Bloods— Typhoid reaction obtained.			Throat and Nose Membranes and Discharges— Klebs, Loeffler Bac. found.		
	Yes.	No.	TOTAL.	Yes.	No.	TOTAL.	Yes.	No.	TOTAL.
JANUARY ...	6	11	17	...	...	...	1	28	29
FEBRUARY ...	3	9	12	...	...	...	...	38	38
MARCH ...	9	15	24	1	3	4	...	27	27
APRIL ...	7	8	15	...	3	3	...	28	28
MAY ...	10	15	25	...	...	...	3	42	45
JUNE ...	9	7	16	...	2	2	2	104	106
JULY ...	5	9	14	1	...	1	1	28	29
AUGUST ...	1	3	4	2	4	6	3	20	23
SEPTEMBER ...	2	10	12	3	2	5	3	94	97
OCTOBER ...	6	9	15	1	3	4	3	39	42
NOVEMBER ...	7	9	16	2	4	6	...	41	41
DECEMBER ...	6	10	16	1	...	1	4	42	46
TOTALS ...	71	115	186	11	21	32	20	531	551

* In 11 samples (*i.e.*, 34·4 per cent.) of Typhoid Fever blood, in connection with which there was a reaction, the reaction was slightly (or feebly) marked.

N.B:—12 other samples were also examined during 1909, viz.:—Hairs, 4
Urine 1, Milks 6, Cerebrospinal fluid 1.

MORTUARIES AND CORONERS' COURTS.

The total number of bodies received at the two Borough Mortuaries (High Street and Wanless Road) during 1909 was 369, as compared with 382 during 1908, and an annual average for the old Parish of Lambeth for 5 years (1896-1900) of 450. Of the 369 bodies, 260 were received at High Street and 109 at Wanless Road.

34 bodies were brought in by the Police (22 to High Street and 12 to Wanless Road), and the rest by undertakers or private persons.

The Coroners' Court sat 44 times at Wanless Road, 109 times at High Street.

During 1909 two infectious bodies (diphtheria, 1 male and 1 female) were received at Wanless Road Mortuary.

For comparison, details are given in tabular form of the work carried out by the late Vestry of Lambeth in connection with the Wanless Road and High Street Mortuaries during 5 years (1896-1900). Taking the average, it will be seen that the total number of bodies received during 1909 in connection with the new Borough is 81 less than this yearly average (450).

The number of post-mortems conducted for the Borough during 1909 is 226, as compared with 208 during 1908, and with 253, 281, 275, 285, and 267 respectively during 5 years (1896-1900) for the old Parish, *i.e.*, 17.1 per cent. less than the *yearly* average (272.5) during the same quinquennium. Of the post-mortems, 62 took place at Wanless Road, and 164 at High Street.

The London County Council now pay a rent of £100; instead of £80, per annum for the use of the High Street Coroners' Court, such increased rental to cover the new decorations, heating and ventilation of the Court itself, and the New Waiting Room.

The Mortuary for Norwood has not yet been provided, but it has been arranged for such a mortuary to be built in a small part of the freehold site in Rommany Road, which is being developed by the Council for a Dust Depot.

Numbers of bodies received at the Lambeth Borough Mortuaries during 1909 and at the Lambeth Parish Mortuaries during 5 years (1896-1900).

1909.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.						Yearly Average for 1896-1900.
													1909	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	
<i>High Street</i>																			
Males ..	16	12	17	16	14	11	9	10	9	12	10	9	145	237	239	222	218	221	227.4
Females ..	18	18	18	7	5	6	3	3	11	9	8	9	115	142	126	143	109	152	134.4
<i>Wanless Rd.</i>																			
Males ..	6	6	5	5	7	3	1	3	4	5	10	7	62	58	71	72	41	—	60.5
Females ..	11	6	4	3	4	4	—	2	2	1	5	5	47	62	47	58	32	—	49.75
Totals ..	51	42	44	31	30	24	13	18	26	27	33	30	369	499	483	495	400	373	450

N B —The new Wanless Road Mortuary was opened on April 12th, 1907, and is under the superintendence of Mr. Joshua Fazy—High Street Mortuary being under Mr. S. G. Albin. Mr. Pierce is the Deputy Mortuary Keeper.

Ages of bodies received at the Lambeth Borough Mortuaries, 1909, and at the
Lambeth Parish Mortuaries during 5 years (1896-1900).

Registered Ages of Bodies.	1909.		Boro'	Parish.					Yearly Average for 1896-1900.
	High Street.	Wanless Road.	Total 1909.	Total.					
				1900	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	
0-1	49	30	79	133	121	160	101	121	127·2
1-5	27	6	33	47	44	50	39	22	40·4
5-10	10	1	11	12	22	17	9	12	14·4
10-20	10	5	15	17	13	8	18	9	13·0
20-30	16	5	21	31	29	26	26	24	27·2
30-40	21	10	31	43	50	45	35	35	43·3
40-50	41	11	52	80	67	64	48	37	59·2
50-60	31	14	45	61	53	42	59	46	52·2
60-70	23	17	40	50	47	39	30	35	40·2
70-80	20	7	27	16	19	32	22	22	21·8
80-90	11	3	14	6	8	5	9	7	7·0
90 upwards ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	1·0
Age not stated ...	1	—	1	3	—	6	6	—	3·0
Totals ...	260	109	369	499	483	495	400	373	450

Particulars as to cases of Drowning, Accidental Death and Suicide that have occurred in the Borough of Lambeth during 1909, and in the old Parish during 5 years (1896-1900).

	High Street.			Wanless Road.			Boro'	Parish of Lam' eth.					Average 5 years 1896- 1900.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Total 1909.	Total 1900.	Total 1899.	Total 1898.	Total 1897.	Total 1896.	
Suicides	13	5	18	7	4	11	29	14	13	21	6	13	13.4
Drowning	9	4	13	...	...	...	13	6	1	1	13	16	7.4
Poisoning ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	3.6
Hanging	1	...	1	2	1	3	3	4	3	9	...	2	3.6
Throat cutting	2	...	2	1	1	2	4	3	4	5	1	2	3.0
Jumping off heights and in front of trains ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	0.6
Shooting	1	1	2	1	...	1	3	2	1	4	1	3	2.2
Railway Accidents	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	4	4	1	1	3	2.6
Accidental Death (sudden) ... ..	...	...	...	6	1	7	7	6	1	12	...	...	3.8
Street Accidents (run over)	3	3	6	1	...	1	7	3	9	7	4	3	5.2
Murder ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	1.4
Burning	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	2	3	1	...	1.4
Falling ... ..	...	...	...	5	11	16	16	1	1	4	4	...	2.6
Bicycle Accidents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	0.6
Suffocation (false teeth) ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Found Dead ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bursting Blood Vessel ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manslaughter ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Chloroform ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—Two bodies (diphtheria, 1 male and 1 female) were admitted during 1909 into the special room provided for infectious bodies at Wanless Road.

INQUESTS.

During the year 1909, within the Borough of Lambeth, 357 Lambeth cases were submitted to the Coroner (who, in 30 instances, decided that no further inquiries were necessary, the deaths being due to natural causes). In the remaining 327 cases inquests were held with the following results:—

I.	NATURAL CAUSES	...	...	...	187
II.	ACCIDENTAL CAUSES	...	...		114
	Burns and Scalds	...	...	19	
	Drowning	...	...	5	
	Run over	...	...	18	
	Falls, etc.	...	...	26	
	Suffocation	...	...	8	
	Fracture	...	...	7	
	Misadventure	...	...	13	
	Cruſhed	...	...	4	
	Blood Poisoning	...	...	3	
	Ptomaine Poisoning	...	...	1	
	Alcoholic Poisoning	...	...	2	
	Improper Feeding	...	...	5	
	Want of Attention at Birth...			3	
III.	HOMICIDAL CAUSES	...	...	...	26
	Suicide	...	...	25	
	Murder	...	...	1	
	Manslaughter	...	...	—
IV.	OPEN VERDICTS	...	...	...	—
	Found Drowned	...	...	—
	Total	...	...	...	327

CLERICAL STAFF.

The permanent Clerical Staff consists of 4 Clerks—1 first class (W. R. Lawrence), 2 second class (Messrs. A. L. Baxter and W. J. Lawrence), and 1 boy clerk (Albert E. Ruel), but an extra temporary boy clerk (W. E. Croley) has been employed during the year 1909 on account of the increased clerical work thrown upon the Department in connection with the new Offices at the New Town Hall (Public Health Department), the Notification of Births Act, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations and the duties of the Health Visitor.

The Clerical work in connection with the Department during 1909, is again given in the form of a Statement, showing certain items of work done in the Borough during 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909, as compared with the yearly average for the old Parish of Lambeth during 5 years (1896-1900).

	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904-3.	1902-1.	Average 5 years (1896- 1900).
	BOROUGH.							PARISH.
Letters, etc., received (entered in letter book)...	10169	9731	9616	8875	8540	15284	18177	8611.4
Letters, etc., sent out (entered in postal book) ...	20732	21896	17427	16411	15830	30982	41212	26096.6
Notices served— Infectious Diseases ...	1577	1829	1922	1900	1594	3017	4278	2290.2
Public Health Acts (Preliminary) ...	7158	8047	8243	8193	7446	14872	16324	7812.0

	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904-3.	1902-1.	Average 5 years (1896- 1900).
	BOROUGH.							PARISH.
Public Health Acts (Statutory)	3772	4142	4485	4490	3990	6895	7895	2015.0
Metropolis Man- agement Acts..	25	13	15	11	23	37	41	20.0
Housing of the Working Classes Acts	—	—	—	—	2	9	27	43.6
Letters typed ...	4682	4576	3928	4357	5271	9965	10683	546.0
Complaints en- tered in Com- plaint book ...	6564	6641	6545	7540	6650	12819	9799	5474.0

APPENDIX.

Table i.

VITAL STATISTICS OF LAMBETH BOROUGH DURING 1909, AND OF LAMBETH PARISH DURING 10 YEARS (1891-1900).

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Total Births.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Parish.	1891	276162	9097	32.9	1433	157.2	6073	21.9	1438	539	351	5886	21.3	
	1892	280032	9226	32.9	1303	141.2	5794	20.7	1578	651	314	5457	19.5	
	1893	283956	9222	32.5	1415	148.5	6165	21.7	1741	811	338	5219	18.4	
	1894	287935	9231	32.1	1264	136.9	5213	18.1	1484	775	399	4837	16.8	
	1895	291970	9341	31.9	1470	157.4	5857	20.6	1511	702	404	5559	19.0	
	1896	296061	9592	32.4	1371	142.9	5370	18.1	1588	705	433	5098	17.2	
	1897	300048	9388	31.3	1459	155.4	5486	18.3	1546	664	429	5251	17.5	
	1898	304073	9256	30.4	1447	156.3	5567	18.3	1543	592	455	5430	17.9	
	1899	308108	9433	30.6	1527	161.9	6064	19.7	1680	663	485	5886	19.1	
	1900	312152	9167	29.4	1350	147.3	5578	17.9	1576	606	458	5430	17.4	
Averages for years 1891-1900		294049.7	9295.3	31.6	1403.9	151.03	5716.7	19.4	1568.5	670.8	406.6	5405.3	18.4	
Boro' 1909		324188	8445	26.4	901	106.7	4876	15.04	1994	826	490	4540	14.0	

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

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

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

The "Public Institutions" (taken into account for the purpose of these tables) are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made, will be found on pp. 15-17, 98-101 of the Report. The Union Workhouses are situated within the District.

Area of Lambeth Borough in acres }
(exclusive of area covered by water) } 4079.6 Statute Acres.

Total population at all ages 301895 }
Number of inhabited houses 41511 } At Census of 1901.
Average number of persons per house ... 7.3 }

Table ii.

VITAL STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS (OLD AND NEW) OF LAMBETH BOROUGH DURING 1909, AND OF LAMBETH PARISH DURING 10 YEARS (1891-1900).

NAMES OF OLD SUB-DISTRICTS.		1.—WATERLOO.				2.—LAMBETH CHURCH 1ST.				3.—LAMBETH CHURCH 2ND. (including Workhouse).			
YEAR.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	
													<i>a</i>
Parish.	1891 ..	28657	1431	866	230	18110	605	468	158	39191	1630	987	299
	1892 ...	28601	1473	687	179	18249	610	432	160	39571	1639	907	259
	1893 ...	28545	1521	688	222	18388	610	448	165	39951	1632	858	272
	1894 ...	28489	1505	691	203	18522	624	384	139	40331	1553	789	266
	1895 ...	28433	1516	755	212	18666	618	457	189	40711	1629	995	284
	1896 ...	28377	1445	642	201	18805	649	364	169	41091	1687	930	262
	1897 ...	28333	1397	683	203	18947	597	442	188	41476	1595	934	301
	1898 ...	28282	1381	715	193	19090	581	438	175	41864	1613	853	265
	1899 ...	28232	1398	733	189	19234	627	436	151	42252	1517	1048	315
	1900 ...	28183	1348	678	202	19377	582	423	153	42642	1543	840	266
Averages of Years 1891-1900.		28413·2	1441·5	713·8	203·4	18739·3	610·3	4292	164·7	40908·0	1603·8	914·1	278·9
Porough 1909		25921	1484	437	156	26541	721	495	144	55061	1501	981	202
NAMES OF NEW SUB-DISTRICTS.		1.—WATERLOO.				2.—LAMBETH CHURCH.				3.—KENNINGTON including Workhouse.			

Table ii.—continued.

NAMES OF OLD SUB-DISTRICTS.		4.—KENNINGTON 1ST.				5.—KENNINGTON 2ND.				6. BRIXTON.				7.—NORWOOD.			
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	
Parish.	1891 ...	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
	1892 ...	50681	1722	1092	252	40065	1609	802	136	73707	2014	1335	291	25751	626	336	67
	1893 ...	51002	1733	1008	226	40695	1058	756	123	75431	2051	1305	287	26483	662	362	69
	1894 ...	51241	1759	953	270	41004	1059	719	127	77812	2002	1182	283	27015	639	371	73
	1895 ...	51721	1802	871	212	41713	1053	672	107	79507	2037	1050	258	27647	657	380	79
	1896 ...	52201	1736	969	263	42222	1099	742	169	81267	2093	1259	276	28470	650	382	77
	1897 ...	52581	1886	902	232	43429	1125	747	157	82267	2139	1174	281	29511	662	339	69
	1898 ...	52971	1859	952	249	44136	1110	721	132	83946	2131	1135	286	30239	699	384	100
	1899 ...	53361	1888	989	259	44852	1009	727	141	85647	2143	1274	334	30977	641	434	80
	1900 ...	53753	1871	1086	309	45570	1089	812	154	87350	2179	1342	296	31717	752	429	113
	Averages of Years 1891 to 1900	54146	1856	1018	233	46289	990	732	123	89057	2112	1283	279	32458	736	456	94
Boro', 1909	...	...	...	...	67779	1939	893	137	82337	1601	1033	164	66549	1199	701	98	
NAMES OF NEW SUB-DISTRICTS.		4.—STOCKWELL.				5.—BRIXTON.				6.—NORWOOD.							

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

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

(c) Deaths under 1 year are not corrected, and the gross total of sub columns d agrees with the total of column 5 in Table

Table iii.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH
DURING THE YEAR 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH NEW LOCALITY.						NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH NEW LOCALITY.					
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Waterloo.	Lambeth Church.	Kennington.	Stockwell.	Brixton.	Norwood.	Waterloo.	Lambeth Church.	Kennington.	Stockwell.	Brixton.	Norwood.
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.												
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	373	11	156	168	26	12	...	30	30	79	68	97	69	30	30	74	67	88	57
Membranous Croup	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Erysipelas	189	8	10	21	16	112	22	21	28	43	41	34	22	9	13	17	12	6	4
Scarlet Fever	1164	15	319	499	75	56	...	58	162	248	251	276	169	56	160	245	232	250	145
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	49	...	...	10	16	23	...	5	5	9	11	7	12	...	5	8	9	5	9
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	16	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	3	5	3	5	...	...	2	3	...	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	14	6	8	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	...	3
Totals	1808	40	495	899	134	219	22	117	227	387	378	419	281	101	210	349	324	349	221

NOTE.—(a) The localities adopted for this table are the same as those in Tables ii. and iv.

(b) Patients are removed to the Isolation Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, one of which is situated in Brixton Registration Sub-district.

Local Government Board.

Table
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH
Name of District—BOROUGH

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATH IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	104	21	79	4	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	27	1	12	12	1	1	—
Whooping Cough ...	85	44	38	3	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup ...	58	4	34	19	1	—	—
Croup ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fever } Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever } Enteric ...	9	—	—	—	3	6	—
Fever } Other cont. ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Epidemic Influenza ...	66	3	1	2	3	24	33
Cholera Nostras ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa ...	118	99	13	—	—	5	1
Enteritis ...	57	13	7	9	2	22	4
Puerperal Fever ...	8	—	—	—	1	7	—
Erysipelas ...	11	2	—	—	—	7	2
Other Septic diseases ...	10	1	2	3	—	3	1
Phthisis ...	428	2	7	9	56	323	31
Other Tubercular diseases ...	139	39	43	22	5	26	4
Cancer, Malignant disease ...	377	1	2	1	3	206	164
Bronchitis ...	464	48	19	—	2	124	271
Pneumonia ...	198	18	21	2	8	95	54
Pleurisy ...	7	2	—	—	1	2	2
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	325	84	62	8	4	88	79
Alcoholism ...	12	—	—	—	—	12	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	49	—	—	—	—	40	9
Veneral diseases ...	42	28	4	—	—	9	1
Premature Birth ...	131	131	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ...	21	—	—	—	1	20	—
Heart diseases ...	360	2	4	13	16	156	169
Accidents ...	146	15	10	9	3	48	21
Suicides ...	24	—	—	—	2	19	3
All other causes ...	1302	302	61	29	39	423	478
All causes ...	4543	830	423	145	151	1667	1327

iv.
(CORRECTED) DURING THE YEAR 1909.
OF LAMBETH.

DEATH IN OR BELONGING TO REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES).	TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN DISTRICT (UNCORRECTED).						
	Waterloo.	Lambeth Church.	Kenning ton.	Stockwell.	Brixton.	Norwood	District not stated.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	22	27	14	14	3	1	9
2	5	2	9	7	2	—	36
8	10	24	8	23	9	3	9
4	7	8	9	19	11	—	79
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	1	3	3	1	1	—	14
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
3	3	5	17	20	18	—	5
21	20	29	18	20	10	—	36
3	7	10	11	9	12	5	—
—	—	2	1	1	4	—	4
—	1	3	4	1	2	—	13
4	—	1	4	—	—	1	—
50	51	82	106	77	50	12	183
13	23	31	25	26	20	1	—
17	37	54	84	87	87	11	—
68	37	92	90	102	62	13	—
25	31	27	36	46	24	9	286
1	2	2	—	1	1	—	—
32	45	65	66	66	41	10	—
2	2	—	1	4	3	—	—
6	9	6	7	15	6	—	—
9	5	9	2	9	3	5	—
17	12	21	30	30	21	—	—
—	1	5	7	5	3	—	—
29	34	66	55	97	63	16	—
12	11	22	17	25	17	2	189
6	1	2	5	5	4	1	—
82	118	181	224	260	208	51	1053
437	495	840	893	1033	701	141	1994

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

INFANTILE MORTALITY (CORRECTED) DURING THE YEAR, 1969.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total under	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	Total Deaths
	1 week.	Weeks.	Weeks.	Weeks.		1 month.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.	Months.		Months.	under
All Causes—	156	32	36	26	250	85	63	64	54	33	40	53	39	27	37	35	780
Certified	10	2	2	1	15	9	4	5	2	5	1	1	1	3	1	3	50
Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	3	...	6	7	21
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria: Croup ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	3	1	2	6	6	7	5	4	44
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoeal Diseases—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea, all forms, including	...	1	2	3	6	7	19	15	10	8	10	8	4	6	1	5	99
Cholera and Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis,	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	3	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	13
Gastro-Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Catarrh, Ileo-Colitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	102	7	5	5	119	9	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Congenital Defects	12	...	1	4	17	3	1	3	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	30
Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast-Milk, Starva-	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
tropy, Debility, Marasmus	24	9	10	5	48	20	12	9	14	6	3	4	3	2	1	2	124
Tubercular Diseases—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	4	1	12
Tuberculous Peritonitis:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	13
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	3	...	1	2	4	...	...	1	16
Other Causes—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Syphilis	1	3	1	...	5	6	7	4	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	28
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	5
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	9
Convulsions	4	3	2	...	9	5	4	3	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	29
Bronchitis	1	...	4	2	7	8	3	4	5	1	3	5	2	5	2	3	48
Pneumonia	1	...	1	2	4	1	1	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	18
Suffocation, over-lying	2	1	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pleuro-Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broncho-Pneumonia ... ..	...	2	1	2	5	12	6	2	2	9	3	10	4	4	12	5	74
Dentition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	1	4	13
Eczema ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Intestinal Obstruction ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
Jaundice and other diseases	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
of the liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accident (other than suffoca-	2	2	...	1	5	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9
tion)	5	1	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Atelectasis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes not classified above ...	12	2	3	1	18	8	4	4	5	5	3	2	...	1	...	2	52
	166	34	38	27	265	94	67	69	56	38	41	54	40	30	38	38	830

LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	SUB-DISTRICTS.			
	Waterloo.		Lambeth Church.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES	39	37	40	34
II. PARASITIC DISEASES ... ..	...	...	...	...
III. DIETETIC DISEASES	3	1	1	2
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	47	35	66	50
V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	18	8	10	11
VI. LOCAL DISEASES	110	107	114	136
VII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE	15	3	11	1
VIII. DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES	10	4	13	6
TOTALS	242	195	255	240

I.—Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases.

1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.

Small-pox—	Vaccinated
	Unvaccinated
	No Statement
Measles	10	13	12	10	
Whooping Cough	4	4	4	6	
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	4	
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...
Simple Continued and Ill-defined Fever	...	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ... ..	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	3	1	4	3	
Membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...
Influenza	1	2	2	1	
Other Miasmatic Diseases	2	...	...	...

2.—DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.

Cholera Nostras ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cholera Asiatica ... ..	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea Dysentery	12	9	12	8

3.—MALARIAL DISEASES.

Remittent or Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...
Ague ... ..	...	...	...	...

4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.

Cowpox and effects of Vaccination ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases (<i>e.g.</i> , Hydrophobia, Glanders, Splenic Fever) ... ..	...	...	...	...

5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

Syphilis	2	6	4	1
Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra	1	...	...	...

6. SEPTIC DISEASES.

Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	1	...
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	3	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...

from all Causes during the Year 1909.

situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

	SUB-DISTRICTS.										Total.		
	Kennington.		Stockwell.		Brixton.		Norwood.		No Address.			All Ages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
...	46	69	47	45	63	54	27	37	3	7	265	283	548
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
...	...	1	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	10	8	18
...	95	87	134	94	110	114	92	87	16	9	560	476	1036
...	24	29	44	27	30	52	21	23	4	6	151	156	307
...	201	229	224	229	262	285	156	215	52	39	1119	1240	2359
...	13	11	14	8	17	14	13	8	2	1	85	46	131
...	18	16	17	7	19	9	8	10	1	1	86	53	139
TOTALS	397	443	483	410	503	530	319	382	78	63	2277	2263	4540

...
...	9	18	9	5	9	5	1	2	1	1	50	54	104
...	10	14	2	6	13	10	4	5	1	2	38	47	85
...	1	1	4	5	4	3	1	1	...	...	12	15	27
...
...	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	6	3	6	7	12	8	3	...	...	26	31	57
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	4	10	7	10	10	5	13	...	...	29	37	66
...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	4	8
...
...	15	14	9	9	10	10	4	6	...	...	62	56	118
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...
...
...	1	7	1	...	5	2	2	1	2	3	17	20	37
...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
...	2	1	1	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	5	6	11
...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	3	10
...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	8	8

LAMBETH BOROUGH—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

SUB-DISTRICTS.

Waterloo.		Lambeth Church.	
M.	F.	M.	F.

II.—Parasitic Diseases.

Thrush, and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...

III.—Dietetic Diseases.

Want of Breast Milk, Starvation	2	...	1
Scurvy	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism	1	1	2
Delirium Tremens	...	...	...

IV.—Constitutional Diseases.

Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...
Rheumatism of the Heart	...	1	...
Rheumatism	...	...	...
Gout	...	...	...
Rickets	...	1	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	3	14	17
Cancum Oris (Noma)	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica	1	1	4
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	2	2	5
Phthisis	36	14	31
Scrofula	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	4	6
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	...	...	1
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus	2	...	1
Other Constitutional Diseases	...	...	1

V.—Developmental Diseases.

Premature Birth	12	5	5
Atelectasis	2	...	...
Congenital Malformations	1	1	4
Old Age	3	2	1

VI.—Local Diseases.

1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	1	3	4
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	5	4	7
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane	...	1	2
Epilepsy	...	...	1
Convulsions	4	1	1
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis)	...	...	...
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans	1	2	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	2	2

2. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.

(e.g., of Ear, Eye, Nose)	1	...	1
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from all Causes during the Year 1909—continued. situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

SUB-DISTRICTS.

Kennington.		Stockwell.		Brixton.		Norwood.		No Address.		All Ages.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	6
...	...	1	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	5	7	12
...
1	2	2	1	1	5	2	1	...	...	6	9	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	4
2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	2	6
2	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	5	6	11
28	26	39	45	42	45	39	48	6	5	174	203	377
...	3	4	2	4	3	2	3	...	...	15	16	31
4	3	2	5	5	5	3	2	...	...	21	19	40
42	40	75	31	40	37	29	21	10	2	263	165	428
...
10	7	9	3	8	3	7	3	...	1	43	25	68
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
1	...	...	1	2	...	4	1	...	...	8	2	10
...	2	2	1	7	6	4	2	...	...	15	12	27
1	1	1	1	1	7	...	2	...	...	3	12	15
...
13	8	22	8	14	16	12	9	...	...	78	53	131
1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
2	4	5	2	4	7	2	1	...	...	18	18	36
8	15	16	17	12	27	7	13	4	6	51	81	132
...
2	5	1	3	4	2	2	...	...	1	14	14	28
16	11	17	27	16	30	16	22	5	3	82	110	192
7	1	1	3	4	4	5	...	6	5	25	14	39
1	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	10	10	20
2	2	5	1	5	4	2	3	...	...	19	14	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	...	2	1	6	3	3	4	1	...	18	10	28
3	1	3	6	9	2	3	2	1	...	20	15	35
...	1	1	1	4	1	...	2	...	...	7	6	13

LAMBETH BOROUGH—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

SUB-DISTRICTS.

Waterloo.		Lambeth Church.	
M.	F.	M.	F.

3.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Pericarditis	1	...	...	...
Acute Endocarditis	2	1	1	...
Valvular Diseases of Heart	3	9	6	10
Other Diseases of Heart	4	9	7	10
Aneurism ... ..	...	...	1	1
Embolism, Thrombosis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	3	2	4	4

4.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	2	...
Emphysema, Asthma	33	35	14	23
Bronchitis	13	12	17	14
Pneumonia ... ..	...	1	2	...
Pleurisy	13	6	14	19
Bronchopneumonia	9	2	2	2
Pleuron pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	5	1

5.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

Dentition	1	1	...	...
Sore Throat, Quinsy	1	...	...	...
Diseases of Stomach	1	1	2	2
Enteritis	1	2	4	3
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine	2	...	2	1
Peritonitis ... ..	...	...	...	1
Ascites ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	5	3	6
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver	1	3	3	1
Diseases of the Pancreas ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System ... ..	...	...	1	...

6.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.

(e.g., of Lymphatics and of Spleen)

7.—DISEASES OF GLAND-LIKE ORGANS OF UNCERTAIN USE.

(e.g., Bronchocele, Addison's Disease)

8.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.

Nephritis ... ..	...	...	...	2
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria	7	3	5	7
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate ... ..	...	...	...	1
Calculus (Stone) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of the Urinary System ... ..	...	1	...	1

9.—DISEASES OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.

A. Of Organs of Generation.

Male Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...
Female Organs ... ..	...	1	...	...

from all Causes during the year 1909—continued. situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

SUB-DISTRICTS.

Kennington.		Stockwell.		Brixton.		Norwood.		No Address.		All Ages.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
...	2	3	...	1	1	1	...	3	2	8	9	17
...	17	20	12	19	18	25	13	16	2	71	104	175
...	7	17	8	14	18	34	12	19	1	57	109	166
...	...	1	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	5	4	9
...	1	3	4	3	2	3	...	4	2	10	14	24
...	15	7	13	6	14	9	5	8	2	56	38	94
...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	6
...	4	...	5	2	3	4	2	2	...	16	8	24
...	31	61	38	52	36	66	25	37	10	187	277	464
...	13	14	22	14	31	15	6	18	6	108	90	198
...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	7
...	17	24	11	11	22	17	4	13	4	85	92	177
...	6	5	13	5	5	4	2	4	2	39	22	61
...	7	1	11	6	5	4	7	6	1	37	20	57
...	1	5	2	4	2	2	1	...	...	7	12	19
...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
...	4	2	6	3	6	3	4	3	...	23	14	37
...	5	5	6	5	6	3	7	5	3	32	25	57
...	5	3	5	2	6	3	2	4	...	22	13	35
...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	2	...	1	9	10
...	4	2	5	2	4	11	4	2	...	21	28	49
...	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	2	...	8	17	25
...	1	2	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	9	3	12
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	...	5	3	8
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	4	4
...	4	2	2	5	5	3	3	3	1	15	15	30
...	10	9	14	5	13	10	13	15	1	63	49	112
...	3	...	3	2	1	...	3	2	...	10	5	15
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	5	9
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	11	11	11

LAMBETH BOROUGH—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	SUB-DISTRICTS.			
	Water- loo.		Lambeth Church.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
B. Of Parturition.				
Abortion, Miscarriage
Puerperal Convulsions
Placenta prævia, Flooding	1
Other Accidents of Child Birth
10.—DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS.				
Caries, Necrosis
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	1	...
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints
11.—DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.				
Carbuncle, Phlegmon	1
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	3
VII.—Deaths from Violence.				
1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.				
Fractures and Contusions	...	4	1	3
Gunshot Wounds	1
Cut, Stab
Burn, Scald	...	1	...	2
Poison
Drowning	...	1	...	1
Suffocation	2
Otherwise	...	4	1	2
2.—HOMICIDE.				
Manslaughter
Murder
3.—SUICIDE.				
Gunshot Wounds
Cut, Stab	...	1	...	...
Poison	1	1
Drowning
Hanging	...	2	...	...
Otherwise	...	2	...	...
4.—EXECUTION.				
Hanging
VIII.—Deaths from Ill-Defined and not Specified Causes.				
Dropsy
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	...	10	4	13
Mortification
Tumour	...	2	...	...
Abscess
Hæmorrhage
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained)
Causes not specified, or Ill-defined

from all Causes during the Year 1909—continued. situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

SUB-DISTRICTS.												Total.
Ken- nington.		Stock- well.		Brixton.		Nor- wood.		No Ad- dress.		All Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3
...	4	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	11	11
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
1	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	7
3	...	4	1	5	2	6	1	1	...	26	6	32
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
1	6	1	...	2	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	18
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
1	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	5	...	5
6	2	5	5	3	5	2	1	1	...	5	4	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	14	37
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	3	4	7
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	4
...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
...
16	14	15	6	17	9	8	10	1	1	80	50	130
...
2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4
...
...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4

LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	AGES.							
	Under 1 Year.		1-5 Years.		Under 5 Years.		5-10	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES	101	107	85	101	186	208	21	17
II. PARASITIC DISEASES	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
III. DIETETIC DISEASES	3	1	...	3	1	...	...	...
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	21	28	29	29	50	57	14	10
V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	96	73	2	1	98	74	...	...
VI. LOCAL DISEASES	138	117	78	78	216	195	19	11
VII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE	10	5	6	4	16	9	4	2
VIII. DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES	84	45	1	6	85	51	...	...
TOTALS	454	376	201	219	655	595	58	40

I.—Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases.

1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.

Small-pox—Vaccinated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox—Unvaccinated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox—No Statement ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	10	11	37	42	47	53	3	1
Whooping Cough	21	23	14	24	35	47	3	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	4	8	5	8	7	5
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Continued and Ill-defined Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	1	3	16	17	17	20	8	10
Membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Influenza	2	1	...	1	2	2	...	1
Other Miasmatic Diseases	2	3	2	1	4	4	...	...

2.—DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.

Cholera Nostras ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera Asiatica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea Dysentry	52	47	6	7	58	54	...	...

3.—MALARIAL DISEASES.

Remittent or Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.

Cowpox and effects of Vaccination ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases (e.g., Hydrophobia, Glanders, Splenic Fever) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

Syphilis	12	16	3	1	15	17	...	...
Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

6. SEPTIC DISEASES.

Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ... ..	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

from all Causes during the Year 1909. situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

	AGES.																Total.					
	10-15		15-20		20-25		25-40		40-60		60-65		65-80		80 and over.			Over 5 Years.	All Ages.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
...	4	1	2	1	3	3	9	11	18	13	6	7	10	18	6	4	79	75	265	283	548	
...	2
...	18
...	6	11	14	14	22	18	110	89	200	119	45	31	92	107	7	20	510	419	560	476	1036	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	28	28	51	53	82	151	156	307
...	8	13	17	11	24	16	82	107	288	244	96	104	290	384	79	155	903	1045	1119	1240	2359	
...	2	1	4	...	1	...	13	8	28	12	2	5	11	6	4	3	69	37	85	46	131	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	86	53	...	139
TOTALS	21	26	37	26	51	37	219	217	537	395	150	149	425	544	124	234	1622	1668	2277	2263	4540	

LAMBETH BOROUGH—Deaths Registered
 NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	AGES.							
	Under 1 Year.		1-5		Under 5 Years.		5-10	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
II.—Parasitic Diseases.								
Thrush, and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Dietetic Diseases.								
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...
Scurvy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delirium Tremens ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Constitutional Diseases.								
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Rheumatism of the Heart ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gout ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	2	3	3	3	5	6	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	...
Cancer of the Mouth (Noma) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica	6	7	3	4	9	11	1	2
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	6	6	8	10	14	16	4	2
Phthisis ... ..	...	2	4	3	4	5	1	2
Scrofula ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	9	11	7	16	16	4	2
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Constitutional Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Developmental Diseases.								
Premature Birth	78	53	...	...	78	53	...	...
Atelectasis	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...
Congenital Malformations	14	16	2	1	16	17	...	...
Old Age ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Local Diseases.								
I.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.								
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	6	3	5	7	11	10	...	...
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	16	13	3	1	19	14	...	...
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
2. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.								
(e.g., of Ear, Eye, Nose) ... ..	...	...	2	3	2	3	2	...

from all Causes during the Year 1909—continued.
 situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

	AGES.																Total.			
	10-15		15-20		20-25		25-40		40-60		60-65		65-80		8 and over.			Over 5 Years.	All Ages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	1	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	7	5	7	12
...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	6	9	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	1	3	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	6	6
...	2	3	3	3	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	11
...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	201	174	203	377
...	1	...	...	2	...	5	16	61	71	32	21	64	78	7	15	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	6	5	15	16	31	31
...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	21	19	40	40
...	6	9	14	16	17	91	63	119	39	7	4	16	11	...	4	259	160	263	165	428
...	2	1	2	...	1	...	9	1	8	1	...	2	1	2	...	27	9	43	25	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	8	2	8	2	10	10
...	1	...	1	...	1	5	4	1	3	2	4	4	...	...	15	12	15	12	27	27
...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	1	7	...	1	3	12	3	12	3	12	15
Premature Birth	78	53	...	...	78	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	53	131	131
Atelectasis	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	8
Congenital Malformations	14	16	2	1	16	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	18	18	36	36
Old Age ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	21	28	28	51	51	81	81	132
...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	14	14	28	28
...	...	...	1	1	...	3	20	26	13	10	36	51	11	18	81	109	82	110	192	192
...	...	...	1	...	6	3	15	5	...	1	3	2	3	25	14	25	14	39	39	39
...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	4	...	2	3	...	...	10	10	10	10	20	20	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	14	33	33	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	3	3	8	2	2	1	5	3	...	1	18	10	18	10	28	28	28
...	...	1	1	3	5	4	8	5	...	2	3	...	19	15	20	15	35	35	35	35
...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	3	7	6	13	13	13

LAMBETH BOROUGH—Deaths Registered
NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	AGES							
	Under 1 Year.		1-5		Under 5 Years.		5-10	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.								
Pericarditis								1
Acute Endocarditis								2
Valvular Diseases of Heart			2		2			2
Other Diseases of Heart	1	1	1	1	2			1
Aneurism								
Embolism, Thrombosis								
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels								
4.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.								
Laryngitis		1	1	1	1	2	1	
Croup				1		1		
Emphysema, Asthma								
Bronchitis	23	25	10	9	33	34		
Pneumonia	6	12	10	11	16	23	2	
Pleurisy	2							
Bronchopneumonia	38	36	23	29	61	65	1	2
Pleuronpneumonia			2	1	2	1	1	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	9		4	1	13	1	1	
5.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.								
Dentition	6	7	1	5	7	12		
Sore Throat, Quinsy	1		1		2		1	
Diseases of Stomach	9	2	2		11	2		
Enteritis	6	7	5	2	11	9	3	2
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine	6		2	1	8	1		
Peritonitis	1			1	1		2	
Ascites								
Cirrhosis of Liver								
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver	1	2	2		3	2		1
Diseases of the Pancreas								
Other Diseases of Digestive System	2		1		3	1	1	
6.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.								
(e.g., of Lymphatics and of Spleen)	2	1	1		3	1	1	
7.—DISEASES OF GLAND-LIKE ORGANS OF UNCERTAIN USE.								
(e.g., Bronchocele, Addison's Disease)								
8.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.								
Nephritis		1	1		1	1	1	
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria							1	
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate								
Calculus (Stone)								
Other Diseases of the Urinary System								
9.—DISEASES OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.								
<i>A. Of Organs of Generation.</i>								
Male Organs								
Female Organs		1			1			

from all Causes during the year 1909—*continued.*
situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

	AGES.																Total.				
	10-15		15-20		20-25		25-40		40-60		60-65		65-80		5 and over.			Over 5 Years.	All Ages.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	8	9	8	9	17	
...	...	2	6	2	6	3	9	8	22	28	11	10	16	40	3	3	71	102	71	104	175
...	...	1	1	...	1	7	12	15	2	14	32	46	6	20	55	107	57	109	166
...	1	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	5	4	5	4	9	
...	...	1	1	1	4	4	...	3	2	2	2	4	10	14	10	14	24
...	1	7	3	6	...	30	18	13	16	56	38	56	38	94	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	6	
...	1	1	1
...	1	...	...	4	...	8	2	1	1	2	5	...	16	8	16	8	24	
...	1	1	...	8	3	31	28	24	30	68	123	22	58	154	243	187	277	464
...	2	4	13	10	37	23	8	4	25	10	3	10	92	67	108	90	198
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	5	2	7
...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	7	6	3	2	9	12	2	2	24	27	85	92	177	
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	8	17	4	1	2	13	5	1	1	37	21	39	22	61
...	2	2	6	4	1	...	11	7	3	6	24	19	37	20	...	57	
...	7	12	...	19	
...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	5	
...	1	1	4	8	4	1	1	...	1	2	1	12	12	23	14	37	
...	...	3	1	1	...	4	3	6	5	1	3	2	1	...	1	21	16	32	25	57	
...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	6	2	...	6	3	2	2	14	12	22	13	...	35	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	...	10
...	3	4	10	16	6	1	2	7	...	21	28	21	28	49	
...	...	1	2	2	...	3	2	3	1	4	2	5	...	1	5	15	8	17	...	25	
...	1	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	9	3	...	12	
...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	3	...	8	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4
...
...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	8	3	2	1	2	3	...	2	14	14	15	15	30
...	...	3	1	1	...	5	10	25	10	8	6	16	18	4	4	63	49	63	49	112	
...	1	1	2	...	1	1	3	2	3	1	10	5	10	5	10	5	15	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	
...	...	1	...	...	1	2	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	5	4	5	...	9
...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
...	1	...	2	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	11	...	11	11	

SUMMARY OF TOTAL CORRECTED DEATHS IN LAMBETH BOROUGH DURING 1909.

	No. of Deaths.		Total.		No. of Deaths.		Total.
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
I.—Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases				Brought forward ...	1996	2036	4032
1. Miasmatic Diseases	168	190	358	VI.—Local Diseases—continued			
2. Diarrhoeal „	62	56	118	6. Diseases of Lymphatic System	5	3	8
3. Malarial „	1	...	1	7. Diseases of Gland-like Organs of Uncertain use ... ..	...	4	4
4. Zoogenous „ ... ..	...	...	...	8. Diseases of Urinary System	92	76	168
5. Venereal „	22	20	42	9. Diseases of Reproductive System			
6. Septic „	12	17	29	(a) Diseases of Organs of Generation	1	11	12
II.—Parasitic Diseases	1	1	2	(b) Diseases of Parturition ... ..	...	21	21
III.—Dietetic Diseases	10	8	18	10. Diseases of Bones and Joints ...	5	4	9
IV.—Constitutional Diseases... ...	560	476	1036	11. Diseases of Integumentary System	7	9	16
V.—Developmental Diseases	151	156	307	VII.—Violence.			
VI.—Local Diseases				1. Accident or Negligence	71	35	106
1. Diseases of Nervous System	188	189	377	2. Homicide ... ..	...	1	1
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	7	6	13	3. Suicide	14	10	24
3. Diseases of Circulatory System	208	279	487	4. Execution ... ..	...	...	...
4. Diseases of Respiratory „	480	515	995	VIII.—ill-defined and not Specified Causes	86	53	139
5. Diseases of Digestive „	126	123	249				
Carried forward ...	1996	2036	4032	Total	2277	2263	4540

**Offences under the Food and Drugs, and
Public Health Acts, during 1909.**

NATURE OF OFFENCES AND AMOUNTS OF
PENALTIES AND COSTS IN EACH CASE.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—SUMMONSES, 1909.

OFFENCE.	Penalty.			Costs.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
On 15th February, two summonses were taken out, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 9 per cent. [sample 103]. Summons withdrawn				—		—
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 7 per cent. [sample 108] Summons withdrawn (N.B.—Summonses 103 and 108 were withdrawn by order of the Public Health Committee, having regard to the comparatively large amounts of total solids and solids other than Milk Fat found, and also having regard to the fact that two other samples taken at the same time in connection with the same consignment (separate churns) were returned by the Analyst as "Genuine.")				—		—
On 17th March, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, for selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 90 parts [sample 133]	1	0	0	0	16	6

On 24th March, three summonses were heard before Mr. Cecil Chapman, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 14 per cent. [sample 186]

Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 15 per cent. [sample 171]

Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 8 per cent. [sample 175]

These three summonses were dismissed, the Magistrate being satisfied with the evidence for the defence.

On 31st March, eight summonses were heard before Mr. Cecil Chapman, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 21 per cent. [sample 280]

Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 90 parts [sample 265]

Carried forward

—

—

—

2 0 0

3 0 0

6 0 0

—

—

—

0 16 6

0 16 6

2 9 6

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—Summonses, 1909—*continued.*

OFFENCE.	Penalty.			Costs.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	6	0	0	2	9	6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 80 parts [sample 261]	—	—	—	0	16	6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 3 per cent. and containing extraneous water 2 per cent. [sample 226]	1	0	0	0	16	6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 92 parts [sample 221]	1	0	0	0	16	6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 14 per cent. [sample 217]	1	0	0	0	16	6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 14 per cent. [sample 214]	1	0	0	0	16	6
Re exposing a parcel of Margarine for sale by retail without having label attached and marked in printed capital letters not less than 1½ inches Margarine [sample 225]	—	—	—	0	16	6
On 14th April, two summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 10 per cent. [sample 306]	1	0	0	0	16	6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 90 parts [sample 286]	1	0	0	0	16	6
On 28th April, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 4 per cent. [sample 362]	2	0	0	0	16	6
On 10th May, four summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 5 per cent. [sample 498]	3	0	0	0	16	6
Re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 5 per cent. [sample 488]	3	0	0	0	16	6
Carried forward	20	0	0	11	11	0

30

31

OFFENCE.	Penalty.	Costs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	20 0 0	11 11 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 18 per cent. [sample 516]	3 0 0	0 16 6
Re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 6 per cent. [sample 517] Summons dismissed owing to warranty being proved satisfactory	—	—
On 2nd June, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 11 per cent. [sample 584]. Summons dismissed owing to warranty being proved satisfactory	—	—
On 23rd June, four summonses were heard before Mr. Cecil Chapman, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 96 parts [sample 703]	0 10 0	0 16 6
Re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 3 per cent. [sample 724]	0 10 0	0 16 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 100 parts [sample 749]	—	0 16 6
Re exposing a parcel of Margarine for sale by retail without having label attached and marked in printed capital letters 1½ inches Margarine [sample 681] ...	2 0 0	0 16 6
On 14th July, five summonses were heard before Mr. Horace Smith, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 6 per cent. [sample 750]	0 5 0	0 16 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 10 per cent. [sample 852]	0 5 0	0 16 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 13 per cent. [sample 837] (Defendant produced Warranty, which Magistrate accepted, although notice of such Warranty had not been sent to the Lambeth Borough Council.)	—	0 16 6
Carried forward	26 10 0	18 3 0

OFFENCE.	Penalty.	Costs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	26 10 0	18 3 0
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 100 parts [sample 833]	0 10 0	0 16 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 5 per cent. [sample 811]. Summons withdrawn, upon payment of costs ...	—	0 12 6
On 21st July, two summonses were heard before Mr. Horace Smith, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 11 per cent. [sample 862]. Magistrate dismissed summons, the contrary being proved. (No costs allowed.)	—	—
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 5 per cent. [sample 856]. Magistrate dismissed summons, the contrary being proved. (No costs allowed.)	—	—

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On 25th August, six summonses were heard before Mr. Horace Smith, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 12 per cent. [sample 889]	0 10 0	0 16 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 14 per cent. [sample 890]	0 10 0	0 16 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 13 per cent. [sample 891]	0 5 0	0 16 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 5 per cent. [sample 902]	0 5 0	0 16 6
Re selling Separated Milk which has been deprived of half its natural fat, and to which 13 per cent of water has been added [sample 907]	10 0 0	0 16 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 20 per cent. [sample 881]	0 5 0	0 16 6
Carried forward	38 15 0	24 11 0

35

OFFENCE.	Penalty.	Costs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	38 15 0	24 11 0
On 1st September, three summonses were heard before Mr. Horace Smith, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 6 per cent. [sample 934]	—	0 16 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 7 per cent. [sample 952]	0 5 0	0 16 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 43 parts [sample 953]	0 5 0	0 16 6
On 15th September, a summons was heard before Mr. Horace Smith, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 6 per cent. [sample 1057]	0 5 0	0 16 6
On 22nd September, two summonses were heard before Mr. Cecil Chapman, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 7 per cent. [sample 792].		
Summons withdrawn on payment of costs, the contrary being proved	—	0 17 8
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 6 per cent. [sample 773].		
Summons withdrawn on payment of costs, the contrary being proved	—	0 17 8
On 6th October, a summons was heard before Mr. Cecil Chapman, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 7 per cent. [sample 1109].		
Summons dismissed owing to warranty being proved satisfactory	—	—
On 3rd November, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 9 per cent. [Sample 1232]	2 0 0	0 12 6
Carried forward	41 10 0	30 4 10

OFFENCE.	Penalty.	Costs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	41 10 0	30 4 10
On 24th November, four summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 18 per cent. [sample 1294]	2 0 0	0 16 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 51 parts [sample 1318]	—	0 16 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 100 per cent. [Sample 1323]	2 0 0	0 16 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 98 parts [Sample 1327]	1 0 0	0 16 6
On 8th December, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 17 per cent. [Sample 1382]	3 0 0	0 16 6
On 14th December, two summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 8 per cent. [Sample 1351]	5 0 0	0 9 3
Re selling Milk mixed with an ingredient so as to render the article injurious to health, it containing 0.001 per cent. Formaldehyde [Sample 1351] (The two summonses relate to same sample).	5 0 0	0 9 3
On 29th December, a summons was heard before Mr. Cecil Chapman, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 100 parts. [Sample 1477]	—	0 16 6
On 5th January, 1910, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins at Lambeth Police Court re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 3 per cent. [Sample 1516] The Magistrate adjourned the summons <i>sine die</i> , the defendant being in hospital.	—	—
On 19th January, 1910, 2 summonses were heard before Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 7 per cent. [Sample 1470]. Adjourned for 3rd sample to be sent to Somerset House Authorities, who declared the adulteration to be 8 per cent. Milk Fat deficient	1 0 0	0 16 6
Carried forward	60 10 0	36 18 10

38

39

OFFENCE.	Penalty.	Costs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	60 10 0	36 18 10
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 7 per cent. [Sample 1571]	0 10 0	0 16 6
On 9th February, 11 summonses were heard before Mr. Baggallay, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 3 per cent. [Sample 1708]	5 0 0	0 16 6
Re selling Milk, containing extraneous water to the extent of 12 per cent. [Sample 1696]	2 0 0	0 16 6
Re selling Rum diluted with water to the extent of 9 degrees below the legal limit of 25 degrees under proof. [Sample 1698]. Dismissed, a notice being exhibited in the Bar. (No costs allowed)	—	—
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 91 parts [sample 1684]	3 0 0	0 16 6
Re selling Lard, containing Coconut Stearine 100 parts [sample 1655]	5 0 0	0 16 6
Re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent 3 per cent. [sample 1714]	5 0 0	4 18 10
Re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 5 per cent. [sample 1715]	0 10 0	—
Re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 7 per cent. [sample 1729]	0 10 0	—
Re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 7 per cent. [sample 1730]	0 10 0	—
Re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 2 per cent. [sample 1731]	0 10 0	—
Re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 9 per cent. [sample 1732]	0 10 0	—
Carried forward	83 10 0	46 0 2

40

41

OFFENCE.	Penalty.	Costs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	83 10 0	46 0 2
On 16th February, 4 summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 11 per cent. [sample 1760]. Dismissed—warranty proved satisfactory	—	—
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 100 parts [sample 1767]	1 0 0	0 16 6
Re selling Mustard containing Wheat Flour 10 parts [sample 1770]	1 0 0	0 16 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 94 parts [sample 1768]	1 0 0	0 16 6
	86 10 0	48 9 8

42

PUBLIC HEALTH AND METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACTS.—SUMMONSES.

OFFENCE.	Penalty.	Costs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On 20th January, 1909, six summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court: (1) Against the builder for constructing a water closet in connection with a building, No. 330A Brixton Road, without constructing a window in one of the walls opening to the external air, and without giving notice in writing to the Clerk of the Borough Council before executing the said works, contrary to the by-laws Nos. 2 and 14 of the L.C.C.	1 0 0	0 2 0
(2) Against a workman employed on the above work. Summons withdrawn, costs paid by the employer ...	—	0 2 0
(3) Against another workman employed on the same work. Summons withdrawn, costs paid by the employer ...	—	0 2 0
(4) Against the same builder for constructing and partially repairing a water closet and drain at No. 330 Brixton Road, as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health	1 0 0	0 2 0
Carried forward	2 0 0	0 8 0

43

OFFENCE.	Penalty.	Costs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	2 0 0	0 8 0
(5) Against a workman employed on the above work. Summons withdrawn, costs paid by the employer ...	—	0 2 0
(6) Against another workman employed on the same work. Summons withdrawn, costs paid by the employer ... [N.B.—Vide Annual Report, 1908, pages 163-165.]	—	0 2 0
On 24th February, three summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court:—		
(1) For removing from Canterbury Mews offensive matter to wit, horse dung mixed with litter (other than straw) and decaying vegetable refuse contrary to the by-laws of the London County Council. Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i> , pending further offence by defendant	—	—
(2) Causing the same offensive matter to be removed. Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i> , pending further offence by defendant	—	—
(3) Against the owner for non-compliance with Magistrate's Order made on 14th October, 1908, to put drains, etc., into proper order and condition at 27 Meaow Road. Summons withdrawn on payment of costs ...	—	0 2 0
On 20th April, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, against the owner for non-compliance with Notice of Council to put the drains, w.c. fittings, water supply and paving of yard into proper order and condition and providing a dust bin at 56 Loughborough Road.		
Order made to do work in 14 days and pay 4/0 costs of summons and Order, and £1 1s. 0d. solicitor's fees	—	1 5 0
On 7th April, two summonses were taken out—(1) Against the owner of 27a St. Louis Road for non-compliance with Notice of Council to repair the defective eaves gutter. Summons withdrawn on payment by defendant of 2/0 costs, the work having been done meanwhile		
	—	0 2 0
Carried forward	2 0 0	2 1 0

OFFENCE.	Penalty.	Costs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	2 0 0	2 1 0
(2) Against the owner for non-compliance with Notice of Council to repair defective eaves gutter, waste pipe and yard paving at No. 25 St. Louis Road Summons withdrawn on payment by defendant of 2/0 costs, the work having been done meanwhile ...	—	0 2 0
On 27th April, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, against the owner for non-compliance with Notice of Council to repair roof and gutter, cleanse walls and ceilings of rooms and staircase, and provide dust bin at 25 Gray Street. Order made to do the work within 14 days and defendant to pay 4/0 costs ...	—	0 4 0
On 4th May, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, against the owner for non-compliance with Notice of Council to remedy damp walls, sink, gully, and defective water supply at 22 Russell Grove. Summons withdrawn on payment of 2/0 costs, the work having been done meanwhile	—	0 2 0
On 7th May, a summons was heard before Mr. Chapman, against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to provide a proper and sufficient supply of water at 298 Kennington Road. Closing Order made and defendant to pay 4/0 costs	—	0 4 0
On 19th May, two summonses were heard before Mr. Chapman—(1) Against the owner for non-compliance with Notice of Council to put drain into proper order and condition at No. 4 Frank Street. Defendant fined 20/0 for allowing the nuisance to continue after Notice from Council, and an Order made to abate nuisance within 14 days, and pay 6/0 costs	1 0 0	0 6 0
(2) Against the owner for non-compliance with Notice of Council to put drains into proper order and condition at No. 6 Frank Street. Order made to abate the nuisance within 14 days and pay 6/0 costs	—	0 6 0
Carried forward	3 0 0	3 5 0

46

47

OFFENCE.	Penalty.	Costs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	3 0 0	3 5 0
On 15th June a summons was heard before Mr. Chapman for non-compliance with Magistrate's Order to remedy dampness in the basement walls and provide a proper water supply for domestic purposes at 56 Loughborough Road.		
Summons withdrawn on payment by defendant of £1 7s. costs, the work having been done meanwhile	—	*1 7 0
On 22nd October, two summonses were taken out—(1) Against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to abate nuisance caused by damp state of living rooms in basement of No. 123 Loughborough Road.		
Summons withdrawn on payment by defendant, of 2/0 costs, the work having been done meanwhile	—	0 2 0
(2) Against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to provide a proper receptacle for horse dung at No. 123 Loughborough Road.		
Summons withdrawn on payment of 2/0 costs, a dung receptacle having been provided	—	0 2 0
*Including £1 1s. as Solicitor's costs.		
On 3rd November, a summons was taken out against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to repair apparatus of closets, pave yard, and provide a sanitary dust bin at 123 Loughborough Road.		
Summons withdrawn on payment by defendant of 2/0 costs, the work having been done meanwhile ...	—	0 2 0
On 17th November, two summonses were taken out—(1) Against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to put drain in order and disconnect sink, and rain water pipe from drain, and repair w.c. at No. 25 Thornton Street.		
Summons withdrawn on payment by defendant of 2/0 costs, the work having been done meanwhile ...	—	0 2 0
(2) Against the owner for non-compliance with Notice of Council to put the drain into proper order and condition at No. 26 Thornton Street.		
Summons withdrawn on payment by defendant of 2s. costs, the work having been done meanwhile ...	—	0 2 0
Carried forward	3 0 0	5 2 0

OFFENCE.	Penalty.	Costs.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward	3 0 0	5 2 0	
On 8th December, 3 summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins: (1) against the owner for non-compliance with Notice of Council to repair roof, and make good defective drains at 109 Vauxhall Street.			
The Magistrate made an order to do the work in 14 days and defendant to pay 2/0 costs	—	0 2 0	5
(2) Against the owner for non-compliance with Notice of Council to cleanse the premises and make good defective drains at No. 111 Vauxhall Street.			
The Magistrate made an order to do the work in 14 days and defendant to pay 2/0 costs	—	0 2 0	
(3) Against the owner for non-compliance with Notice of Council to provide a proper water supply at 324 Kennington Road.			
The Magistrate made an Order for the water supply to be reinstated within 14 days and defendant to pay 4s. costs	—	0 4 0	
On 23rd December, two summonses were heard before Mr. Chapman: (1) against the first floor tenant of 98 Strathleven Road, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to remove an accumulation of house refuse on flat roof used as a yard in connection with the first floor tenement.			
Summons withdrawn, the defendant being granted a summons to be heard the same day against the Lambeth Borough Council (<i>see below</i>).	—	—	
(2) Against the Lambeth Borough Council, under section 30, Public Health (London) Act, 1891, for non-removal of dust from the first floor tenement of 98 Strathleven Road.			
No order made, subject to the carrying out of the following conditions:—(a) occupier to bring refuse down to ground floor (front forecourt), twice weekly, at 7.30 a.m. in small bin (to be provided by the owner) and (b) Council to remove the refuse from the ground floor twice weekly—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 a.m.	—	—	
Totals ...	3 0 0	5 10 0	

CASES OF ILLNESS,

SCHOOLS.	Measles	Chicken Pox	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Ringworm	Mumps	Diphtheria
Penrose Street	1	...	...	...	3	1	1
Pocock Street	...	...	...	...	...	23	59
Priory Grove	54	21	34	6	23	59	2
Rockingham Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rosendale Road	137	25	7	21	16	87	6
St. Agnes', Farmers Road	3	2	6	...	3	...	1
St. Andrew's, Roupell Street	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Ann's Harleyford Road	1	...	2	...	...	...	1
St. John's, Camberwell New Road	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. John's, Angell Town	1	26	1	1	1	1	...
St. John's, Exton Street	20	...	4	...	17	1	...
St. Jude's, Colnbrook Street	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
St. Jude's, Railton Road	39	41	23	10	9	12	3
St. Mark's, Kennington Oval	15	9	2	9	12	...	3
St. Mary's, Lambeth Road	15	...	5	...	3	1	...
St. Mary-the-Less, Prince's Road	29	3	2	4	...	...	...
St. Matthew's, Camberwell New Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Matthew's, Church Road	37	21	16	2	4	...	1
St. Michael's, Halstead Street	8	13	7	2	5	12	1
St. Patrick's, Cornwall Road	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
St. Patrick's, Stamford Street	2	8	25	12	5	7	3
St. Paul's, Gye Street	33	8	6	10	7	11	2
St. Peter's, Vauxhall	27	4	6	10	7	11	2
St. Saviour's, Herne Hill Road	32	33	...	2	2	2	2
St. Stephen's, Dorset Road	19	17	2	10	...	1	...
St. Andrew's Street	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Salter's Hill	1	16	76	8	14	11	5
Santley Street	7	12	17	33	13	8	8
Sleaford Street	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
South Lambeth Road	34	117	37	38	21	39	15
Stockwell College	68	6	12	2	2	7	1
Stockwell Road	21	4	21	23	4	14	3
Sunnyhill Road	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sussex Road	32	19	22	14	10	9	2
Upper Kennington Lane	33	20	15	22	12	7	1
Vauxhall Street	36	9	24	24	8	1	3
Walnut Tree Walk	30	7	8	21	2	1	1
Waterloo Road	2	...	10	21	2	4	2
Wesleyan, Eden Road	1	...	2	1	2	10	1
Westminster Bridge Road	7	7	6	4	3	2	...
West Square	34	1	11	7	3	1	...
Wirtenburg Street	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodland Road	3	2	1	2	11	9	5
Wycliffe Road	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Schools not stated	2	...	...	2	3	7	1
TOTALS	1616	801	763	676	477	683	189

&c.,—Continued.

Typhoid Fever	Eczema	Blight	Itch	Erysipelas	Influenza	Scabies	Ophthalmia	Croup	Sore Throat	Glass Pox	Impetigo	Phthisis	Sores	Vermin	St. Vitus Dance	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Tonsillitis	TOTALS	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	236	
...	1	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299
...	17	
...	35	
...	4	
...	16	
...	30	
...	43	
...	3	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	
...	24	
...	39	
...	1	
...	81	
...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	
...	2	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
...	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
...	...	4	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	84
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
...	49	
...	1	
...	139	
...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	99	
...	1	
...	1	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	310
...	98	
...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	96
...	1	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	115	
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	116
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	72	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	
...	57	
...	2	
...	33	
...	1	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
TOTALS	6	31	52	7	5	8	40	66	2	12	7	4	3	20	2	1	4	1	5476

DEATH-RATES (CORRECTED) IN METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS DURING 1909
PER 1000 PERSONS LIVING.

	ALL CAUSES		Principal Epidemic Diseases	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping-Cough	Typhus	Enteric Fever	Pyrexia† (Origin uncertain)	Diarrhoea	Phthisis	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births
	Crude	Corrected*												
WEST														
Paddington ...	12.9	13.8	0.91	...	0.24	0.09	0.07	0.24	...	0.03	...	0.24	1.08	100
Kensington ...	13.3	14.4	1.00	...	0.32	0.05	0.10	0.22	...	0.04	...	0.27	0.96	113
Hammersmith ...	14.3	14.9	1.7	...	0.64	0.09	0.18	0.37	...	0.04	...	0.35	1.09	120
Fulham ...	12.0	12.6	1.57	...	0.42	0.06	0.23	0.28	...	0.02	...	0.56	1.17	108
Chelsea ...	14.4	15.0	1.00	...	0.32	0.08	0.20	0.17	...	0.03	...	0.20	1.45	107
City of Westminster	13.1	14.7	0.63	0.01	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	...	0.04	...	0.10	1.34	95
NORTH														
St. Marylebone ...	14.6	15.6	0.83	...	0.26	0.06	0.07	0.20	...	0.01	...	0.23	1.35	99
Hampstead ...	8.9	10.1	0.52	...	0.15	0.04	0.05	0.19	...	0.05	...	0.04	0.61	75
St. Pancras ...	14.8	15.5	0.97	...	0.44	0.07	0.11	0.13	...	0.03	...	0.19	1.61	102
Islington ...	14.0	14.6	1.22	...	0.57	0.07	0.09	0.25	...	0.04	...	0.20	1.23	101
Stoke Newington ...	11.3	11.8	0.63	...	0.18	0.06	0.04	0.26	...	0.02	...	0.07	0.83	80
Hackney ...	12.6	13.1	0.93	...	0.24	0.04	0.08	0.22	...	0.03	...	0.32	1.22	102
CENTRAL														
Holborn ...	15.6	16.8	0.85	...	0.26	0.06	0.06	0.28	...	0.02	...	0.17	2.05	102
Finsbury ...	19.2	19.9	2.36	...	0.89	0.12	0.15	0.54	...	0.03	...	0.63	2.22	131
City of London ...	20.3	22.3	0.72	...	0.33	—	—	0.22	...	0.06	...	0.11	2.15	113
EAST														
Shoreditch ...	19.0	20.0	2.87	...	1.14	0.08	0.19	0.63	...	0.05	...	0.78	1.75	140
Bethnal Green ...	16.8	17.0	1.99	...	0.60	0.19	0.13	0.31	...	0.03	...	0.73	1.54	129
Stepney ...	15.3	16.0	1.68	0.00	0.76	0.03	0.16	0.22	...	0.02	...	0.44	1.67	119
Poplar ...	16.3	16.8	2.37	...	0.91	0.13	0.12	0.49	...	0.08	...	0.64	1.29	129
SOUTH														
Southwark ...	16.8	17.5	1.67	...	0.60	0.07	0.16	0.27	...	0.03	...	0.54	1.79	119
Bermondsey ...	18.8	19.2	2.74	...	1.57	0.12	0.07	0.43	...	0.02	...	0.53	1.78	138
Lambeth ...	14.1	14.5	1.19	...	0.32	0.08	0.18	0.26	...	0.03	0.00	0.32	1.41	109
Battersea ...	13.0	14.0	1.29	...	0.49	0.04	0.12	0.34	...	0.04	...	0.26	1.22	107
Wandsworth ...	11.9	12.5	0.96	...	0.37	0.05	0.09	0.23	...	0.02	0.00	0.20	0.93	86
Camberwell ...	13.4	13.9	1.08	...	0.37	0.06	0.15	0.18	...	0.02	...	0.36	1.19	100
Deptford ...	13.6	14.3	1.51	...	0.57	0.10	0.13	0.40	...	0.05	...	0.26	1.25	102
Greenwich ...	12.2	12.4	1.03	...	0.34	0.08	0.06	0.18	...	0.04	...	0.33	0.99	100
Lewisham ...	10.3	10.8	0.57	...	0.04	0.09	0.13	0.12	...	0.01	...	0.18	0.80	74
Woolwich ...	11.9	12.8	1.02	...	0.41	0.14	0.20	0.11	...	0.02	...	0.11	1.20	82
County of London	14.0	14.7	1.31	0.00	0.48	0.08	0.13	0.26	...	0.03	0.00	0.33	1.31	108

N.B.—0.00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0.005; where no death occurred, ... is inserted.

* The Corrected death-rates represent the Crude death-rates multiplied by the respective factors for correction for difference of sex and age constitution of population.

† Called Simple Continued Fever previous to 1901.

The above table is taken from the Registrar General's Annual Summary, and the rates for Lambeth Borough differ slightly from those given in this Report.

Home Office.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LAMBETH, 1909.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES,
WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES
INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries).	26	} 474	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	839		
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report, pp. 60-61)	104		
Total	969	474	—

N.B.—In addition to the above inspections, visits were also made to 450 workshops and 25 workplaces, but the premises were found to be empty, or the workers not at work, with the result that no inspections could be made.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORK-PLACES.

Particulars.	Number of defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts* :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness... ..	158	158	...	...
Want of Ventilation... ..	2	2	...	...
Overcrowding... ..	6	6	...	...
Want of drainage of floors...	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	158	158	...	...
Sanitary accommodations. { insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
{ unsuitable or defective	288	288	...	...
{ not separate for sexes	6	6	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	...	...	...	...
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...	...
Totals	618	618	...	...

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

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.

NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.								Address of Outworkers. ³		Notices served on Occupier during or sending lists.
	Twice in the year.				Once in the year.				Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.	
	Outworkers. ¹		Outworkers.		Outworkers. ¹		Outworkers.				
	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
Wearing apparel—											
(1) making, &c. ...	26	8	222	22	...	169	861	221	...		
(2) cleaning and washing	1	...	...
Lace, lace curtains, and nets	2	...	...
Artificial flowers	6	...	...
Nets, other than wire nets		
Tents		
Sacks	1	...	...
Furniture and upholstery	2	...	2	2	...	9	1	4	...		
Fur pulling		
Feather sorting		
Umbrellas, &c.	1	...	...
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.		
Paper bags and boxes ...	6	...	127	...	...	...	36	48	...	
Basket making		
Brush making	1	...	3	15	1	...		
Racquet and tennis balls		
Stuffed toys		
File making		
Electro-plate		
Cables and chains...		
anchors and grapnels		
Cart gear		
Locks, latches and keys		
Pea picking		
TOTAL ...	34	8	351	25	...	181	924	274	...		

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes the number of workers in each class of work, the list is included among only, but the outworkers are assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7)

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the total number of statutory duty of sending two lists each year and of the entries of names be even numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in some 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual 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 care may be taken to give exact figures. Only those addresses should be Councils during the year covered by the report.

N.B.—In addition to the inspections of 580 outworkers' premises, 904 to be at work, or the premises to be vacant.

WORK.

Prosecutions		Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES SECTIONS 108:			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.		Instances.	Notices served	Prosecutions	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Section 109, 110)
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Nil.	Nil.	376	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	4	Nil.	Nil.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	163	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	...	Nil.	Nil.
...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...	...	580	...	...	...	4	...	...

specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class into their respective classes.

the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists

in the two columns when the returns are added together, it is desired that counted which have actually been received from or forwarded to other visits were also paid, but the outworkers' were found to have left or not

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year 1909. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakehouses	214
Restaurants	245
Laundries	126
Dressmakers	220
Tailors	50
Milliners and Mantle Makers	52
Blouse Makers	18
Other Businesses	312
Total number of workshops on Register ...	1237

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	36
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Other
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