

Report on the vital and sanitary statistics of the Parish of Lambeth during the year 1898.

Contributors

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Report
ON THE
Vital and Sanitary
Statistics
OF THE
Parish of Lambeth,
DURING THE YEAR
1898

(With an Account of the work done by the Inspectors, and
of the Proceedings taken under the Food and Drugs,
Margarine, and Public Health Acts),

BY

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.



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February, 1899.

To the Chairman and Members of the Vestry of the Parish
of Lambeth.

Gentlemen,

Again I have the pleasure of congratulating you on the good sanitary work that has been done in Lambeth during another year (1898), and of thanking you for the ready way in which you have carried out my suggestions, and taken my advice. Details will be found in the pages of the Report, but I would specially note the action which you, as a Sanitary Authority, have taken with respect to—

1. Tuberculosis and its prevention.
2. Bacteriological Examination in Infectious Diseases.

There can be no question but that Lambeth is getting rapidly to the front in all matters appertaining to the Public Health, and such a condition of affairs can only be brought about when a Sanitary Authority is ready and willing to support its advisers.

It gives me great pleasure to speak well of the work that has been done by the Public Health Department, and to offer my thanks for the way in which I have been supported by my officers, and my praise for the satisfactory manner in which they have, one and all, carried out their duties. To the head officials of the various other departments of the Vestry, I beg to offer my thanks also.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

All the *estimated* populations are calculated upon the *enumerated* populations of the Censuses of 1891 and 1896, and made up to the middle of the year 1898.

The Parish of Lambeth contains 4,059 statute acres, inclusive of 79 tidal water and 39 foreshore, with an *estimated* population of 304,073 persons to the middle of the year 1898, consisting of 143,625 males and 160,448 females, or an excess of 16,823 females.

The total estimated increase of the population is 4,025, but the "natural increment," *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, is 3,826, so that an exodus of 199 in excess of those who came into the Parish during the year must be assumed.

POPULATIONS.

CENSAL (ENUMERATED).			ESTIMATED (From Censuses 1891 and 1896.)
Sub-districts.	1891.	1896.	1898. Middle of Year.
Waterloo Road First	14031	14186	14262
Waterloo Road Second	14644	14210	14020
Lambeth Church First	18075	18770	19090
Lambeth Church Second	39097	40994	41864
Kennington First ...	50586	52486	53361
Kennington Second ...	39708	43244	44852
Brixton	73405	81825	85647
Norwood	25657	29318	30977
	275203	295033	304073

The Lambeth estimated population to the middle of 1898, may be sub-divided as follows:—

A. As to Registration Sub-districts.

Registration Sub-districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Waterloo Road First	7179	7083	14262
Waterloo Road Second	7177	6843	14020
Lambeth Church First	9623	9467	19090
Lambeth Church Second	20907	20957	41864
Kennington First	26156	27205	53361
Kennington Second	20733	24119	44852
Brixton	38334	47313	85647
Norwood	13516	17461	30977
Parish of Lambeth... ..	143625	160448	304073

B. As to Parliamentary Divisions and New Wards.

Parliamentary Divisions and New Wards.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Marsh	} North Division	...	31095	30964	62059
Bishop's					
Prince's	} Kennington Division	...	39738	40811	80549
Vauxhall					
Stockwell	} Brixton Division	...	38315	45534	83849
Brixton					
Tulse Hill	} Norwood Division	...	34477	43139	77616
Norwood					
Parish of Lambeth	...	...	1 3625	160448	304073

N.B.—The 1896 Census takes no account of the Parliamentary and New Wards boundaries, so the distribution of the estimated population among the four Parliamentary Divisions has been obtained from the Censuses 1881 and 1891.

C. As to Age-Periods.

Age-Periods.						Males.	Females.	Total.
0—1	...	...	...	...	...	3941	3923	7864
1—5	...	...	...	...	...	14189	13941	28130
Total under 5						18130	17864	35994
5—20	...	...	...	...	...	44714	47410	92124
20—40	...	...	...	...	...	48224	54341	102565
40—60	...	...	...	...	...	24424	28247	52671
60—80	...	...	...	...	...	7694	11607	19301
80 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	439	979	1418
Total over 5						125495	142584	268079

The estimated number of inhabited houses to the middle of the year 1898 is 40,840, and the rateable value of the Parish on October 27th, 1898, was £1,712,289, an increase of £19,473 on the previous year, as the following Table shews:—

Year.		Rateable Value.
1898	...	1,712,289
1888	...	1,491,518
1889	...	1,491,851
1890	...	1,498,535
1891	...	1,526,176
1892	...	1,540,047
1893	...	1,551,023
1894	...	1,562,868
1895	...	1,575,253
1896	...	1,680,283
1897	...	1,692,816

Yearly average for 10 years, 1887-1896, £1,561,037.

The Registrar-General returns the estimated population of London for the middle of the year 1898 as 4,504,766, consisting of 2,129,250 males and 2,375,516 females, and states that there were registered during the year 42,016 marriages, 132,432 births (67,212 males and 65,220 females), and 83,936 deaths (43,366 males and 40,570 females). There were registered, too, 12,565 deaths from the seven chief zymotic diseases. The excess of registered births over deaths, *i.e.*, the natural increment, is 48,496 and the estimated increase of population is 41,791.

* These rateable values are the figures as settled by the Assessment Committee in the last Supplementary Valuation List, and do not include, therefore, any new properties that may come into existence after such list is settled.

1898.—Sanitary Areas of the Metropolis.

				Enumerated Population, 1891 (Census).	Enumerated Population, 1896 (Census).	Estimated Population, 1898 (middle of year).	Birth-Rate.	Death-Rate.	Zymotic Death- Rate.	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births
London	...	...	...	4211743	4411710	4504766	29·5	18·3	2·77	166
South Districts	...	...	..	1524472	1642796	1698524	29·9	17·7	2·74	163
West Districts	...	...	...	728418	766203	784394	24·5	17·0	2·48	170
North Districts	...	...	...	993884	1040694	1061560	27·5	16·9	2·48	153
Central Districts	...	...	...	259855	245683	239567	28·9	22·1	2·79	170
East Districts	...	...	..	705114	716334	720721	36·6	21·7	3·59	181

Table **A**, giving the number of Births and the Birth-Rates in each Registration Sub-District of Lambeth during 1898 (arranged quarterly).

Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births.				Total for the Year 1898.	Rate per 1000 Inhabitants.
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.		
Waterloo Road 1st ...	143	119	126	120	508	35·6
„ 2nd ...	213	205	230	225	873	62·3*
Lambeth Church 1st ..	157	142	141	141	581	30·4
„ 2nd ...	410	409	410	384	1613	38·5†
Kennington 1st ...	482	449	494	463	1888	35·4
„ 2nd ...	267	259	248	235	1009	22·5
Brixton	530	563	559	491	2143	25·0
Norwood	191	143	153	154	641	20·7
Lambeth	2393	2289	2361	2213	9256	30·4

* Including Lying-In Hospital.

† Including Workhouse.

Table **B**, shewing the Estimated Populations, Numbers of Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births, and Corrected Deaths for the year 1898, and Ten Years preceding, in Lambeth Parish.

The Year.	Estimated Population.	Estimated No. of Inhabited Houses.	Marriages.	Registered Births.	Corrected Number of Deaths.			Deaths from 7 Chief Zymotic Diseases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
					Total Ages.	Under 1 Year.	Under 5 Years.		
1898	304073	40840	2589	9256	5430	1426	2089	726	1543
1888	269114	37689	1985	9017	5095	1196	1990	634	1533
1889	271312	38004	1997	8906	5057	1259	2071	727	1460
1890	273529	38319	2060	9017	5842	1369	2228	696	1320
1891	276162	38634	2140	9097	5886	1387	2251	692	1438
1892	280032	38950	2107	9226	5457	1250	2091	705	1578
1893	283956	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	1546

NOTE.—(a) Enumerated Population at Census 1896 was 295,033. (b) Actual number of inhabited houses at Census 1891 was 38,556.

THE BIRTH-RATE.

The number of Births registered in Lambeth during the year 1898 was 9256, as compared with 9388 for the year 1897. Of the total 9256 births, 4739 were males, and 4517 females, showing an excess of 222 males.

The birth-rate for Lambeth is, therefore, 30·4 per 1,000 inhabitants (32·9 for males and 28·2 for females), as compared with 29·5 for London (31·6 for males and 27·5 for females); whilst in the various Registration Sub-Districts the birth-rates work out as shown in Table A. Tables B and C shew the number of births, and the birth-rates for the last 10 years in Lambeth.

It must again be pointed out that the death-rate and birth-rate must be taken together, as the death-rate *per se* gives no reliable information as to the relative healthiness or otherwise of a particular district. For this reason, in considering the statistics of the various Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth, the birth-rates and death-rates are given side by side, and any deductions drawn must be on the understanding of the importance of this inter-relationship.

In the Inner Wards (where the birth-rates are high) is this to be again especially noted, as the high birth-rates there cause the high death-rates, owing to the great numbers of deaths amongst infants and children between 1 and 5 years of age. Density of population in the Inner Wards leads to this high infantile mortality, and a persistently high birth-rate, instead of leading to a lower, causes a higher, death-rate, and points to the insanitary and unhealthy conditions under which the inhabitants in the Inner Wards of Lambeth exist, as compared with those in the Outer Wards. It must be remembered, too, that the Lying-In Hospital and the Workhouse tend to abnormally increase the birth-rates in Waterloo Second and Lambeth Church Second Districts.

Table C, shewing the number of persons per house, the Marriage-, Birth-, and Death-Rates, and proportion of Deaths in Public Institutions, for the Year 1898 and ten years preceding.

The Year.	Estimated No. of Persons per house.	Marriage-Rate per 1,000 Population.	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Population.	Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.	Deaths of Children under 1 year, per 1000 Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 year, per 1000 Deaths.	Deaths of Children under 5 years, per 1000 Deaths.	Zymotic Death- Rate, per 1000 Population.	Deaths in Public Institutions per 1000 total uncorrected deaths.
1898	7.4	17.0	30.4	17.9	154.1	262.6	384.7	2.4	277.1
1888		14.8	33.5	18.9	132.6	234.7	390.6	2.4	297.3
1889		14.7	32.8	18.6	141.4	248.9	409.5	2.7	284.5
1890		15.1	32.9	21.4	151.8	234.3	381.4	2.5	222.1
1891		15.5	32.9	21.3	152.5	235.6	382.4	2.5	236.6
1892		15.0	32.9	19.5	135.5	229.1	383.2	2.5	272.4
1893		15.7	32.5	18.4	143.7	253.9	368.8	2.6	305.9
1894		15.4	32.1	16.8	132.5	252.8	400.3	2.4	284.7
1895		15.2	31.9	19.0	152.0	255.4	393.4	2.5	257.9
1896		16.5	32.4	17.2	136.9	257.6	401.1	2.4	295.7
1897		16.3	31.3	17.5	151.8	271.4	400.1	2.4	281.8

NOTE.—(a) Enumerated number of Inhabited Houses at Census 1891 was 38,556. (b) Enumerated number of Inhabited Houses at Census 1881 was 35,404.

THE MARRIAGE-RATE.

The number of marriages registered in Lambeth during the year 1898 was 2589, as compared with 2445 for the year 1897.

The marriage-rate for Lambeth is, therefore, 17·0 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 18·5 for London.

Tables B and C shew the number of marriages and the marriage-rates for the last ten years in Lambeth, and it will again be noticed that the marriage-rate has been gradually, but persistently, falling during that period, as also during the previous decennium. Marriage statistics are of little value.

THE DEATH-RATE.

The total number of deaths registered in Lambeth during the year 1898 was 5,567 as compared with 5,486 for the year 1897. Of the total 5,567 deaths, 2,869 were males and 2,698 females, showing an excess of 171 males.

The death-rate for Lambeth is, therefore, 18·3 per 1,000 inhabitants (16·8 for males and 19·9 for females), as compared with 18·7 for London (20·4 for males, and 17·1 for females). These rates are, however, uncorrected, and on analysing the 5,567 deaths registered in Lambeth Parish, it is found that 592 represent deaths occurring within the Parish amongst persons not belonging thereto. These are to be deducted, but, on the other hand, there are 455 deaths registered outside the Parish of persons belonging thereto, and these must be added, giving a corrected number of deaths for Lambeth during 1898 of 5,430, and a corrected death-rate of 17·9 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 18·3 for London (the total corrected number of London deaths being 82,037).

The Institutions, &c., where the 455 Lambethians died during 1898, may be grouped as follows:—

I. General Hospitals		South-Eastern	... 14
Charing Cross	... 12	Western	... 8
French	... 1	Park Fever Hospital	... 4
Guy's	... 16	III. Infirmarys and Work-	
Hostel of God	... 4	<i>houses</i>	
King's College	... 19	Bethnal House Asylum...	1
London	... 4	Camberwell Workhouse	2
Middlesex	... 9	Central London Sick Asy-	
Royal Free	... 1	lum	... 1
St. Bartholomew's	... 12	Girdler's Almshouses	... 1
St. George's	... 7	Kensington Infirmary	... 1
University	... 3	Newington Workhouse	... 1
Westminster	... 49	St. George's Union Infy.	1
II. Special Hospitals		St. Saviour's Infirmary	... 6
Bethlehem	... 2	St. Saviour's Workhouse	1
Belgrave	... 13	IV. Asylums	
Brompton	... 11	Banstead	... 20
Brook House, Hackney...	1	Bethnal House Asylum...	1
Cancer	... 8	Camberwell House	... 4
Children's Hosp., Pdgtm.	1	Caterham	... 16
City of London Asylum...	3	Cave Hill	... 25
Convent Hospital	... 1	Colney Hatch	... 3
Evelina	... 36	Darent	... 3
Friedenheim	... 7	Grove Hill	... 5
German	... 1	Hanwell	... 4
Gt. Ormond Street	... 3	H. M. Prison, Wandsw'rth	1
Gt. Northern Central	... 1	Ilford	... 13
Heart Hospital, Soho	... 1	Leavesden	... 6
Homœopathic	... 1	Licensed Victuallers	... 1
Home for Sick Children	2	Middlesex Asylum	... 1
Invalid House, Highbury	1	Peckham House	... 7
London Temperance	... 1	Hoxton House	... 1
Mildmay House	... 1	V. Unclassifiable Places	
National	... 1	River Thames	... 4
North London	... 1	Private Addresses	... 7
Nursing Home, Clapham	2	Mount Pond, Claph'm Com.	1
Royal Chest Hospital	... 1	Streets	... 3
Samaritan Free	... 1	Chelsea Barracks' Parade	1
St. Elizabeth's Home	... 3	Brought dead to Hospital	2
St. Peligras Crèche	... 1	Found drowned in Reser-	
Victoria	... 5	voir	... 1
West London	... 2	Found drowned in Dock	1
Fever			
Fountain	... 33	Total ... 455	
Northern	... 1		

SUMMARY.

I. General Hospitals	...	...	137
II. Special and Fever Hospitals	...	...	172
III. Infirmaries and Workhouses	...	...	15
IV. Asylums	...	...	111
V. Elsewhere (Unclassifiable)	...	...	20
			<hr/>
			455
			<hr/>

Whether we take the corrected or uncorrected death-rates for Lambeth (as a whole), they are again satisfactory for the year 1898, whilst on examining the death-rates more closely, *e.g.*, as to age-periods, and special diseases, we still find cause for even greater satisfaction and congratulation. If, however, we sub-divide the death-rate into the several Registration Sub-Districts, we find that the Inner Districts, *e.g.*, Waterloo 1st and 2nd, Lambeth Church 1st and 2nd, have again suffered out of all proportion as compared with the Outer Districts, *e.g.*, Kennington 1st and 2nd, Brixton and Norwood.

The mean average death-rate for the four Inner Districts is 22·51 and for the four Outer, 15·93 per 1000, with corresponding average birth-rates of 40·1 and 26·4 per 1000 respectively (allowing for the fact that the Lying-In Hospital and Workhouse are in the Inner Districts). The Zymotic death-rate is, for the Inner Districts, 3·03, and for the Outer Districts, 2·12 per 1000, and the Zymotic incidence (cases notified), 9·3 and 6·9 per 1000 of the population respectively. The Inner Wards have a larger comparative mortality amongst children under five years of age, and amongst infants one year of age (per 1000 births), and a correspondingly smaller mortality in persons over 60 years of age.

COMPARISON BETWEEN STATISTICS FOR 1897 AND 1898.

	Death-Rates.				Birth-Rates.		Infantile Mortality.	
	General.		Zymotic.		1897	1898	uncorrected	
	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898
INNER WARDS—								
Waterloo 1st	32·9	25·3	4·6	3·5	35·9	35·6	251·9	185·0
Waterloo 2nd	15·2	25·4	2·3	2·2	62·7	62·3	82·9	113·4
Lambeth Church 1st	23·3	22·9	4·4	3·3	31·6	30·4	314·9	301·2
Lambeth Church 2nd	22·5	20·4	4·5	2·9	38·5	38·5	188·7	164·3
OUTER WARDS—								
Kennington 1st	17·9	18·5	2·6	1·1	35·1	35·4	133·9	137·2
Kennington 2nd	16·3	16·2	1·5	0·8	25·1	22·5	118·9	139·7
Brixton	13·5	14·9	1·5	0·4	25·4	25·0	134·2	155·9
Norwood	12·8	14·0	1·2	0·2	23·1	20·7	143·1	124·8
Lambeth	17·5	17·9	2·4	2·4	31·3	30·4	155·4	156·3

It will be noted (*vide* Table on page 17) that there is a slight improvement during the year 1898 over the year 1897, in connection with the separate mortality rates for the Inner as compared with the Outer Districts; but the great difference in the returns of the Inner and Outer Districts still remains, unfortunately, such that no efforts must be spared in continuing to carry out the suggestions contained in the Special Report on High Death-rates presented to the Vestry last year (*vide* Annual Report, 1897).

It will be remembered that in this Special Report, a series of recommendations were made, and these recommendations the Vestry,* at their meeting held on April 28th, 1898, decided to carry out as follows:—

- I. "Municipal cleanliness in its widest sense—scavenging to be carried out as often as possible to ensure efficiency, together with the sweeping and flushing of all side roads, courts and alleys (even though *quasi* public properties), not less than once a week in the winter, and oftener in the summer; roads to be repaired when the water collects and stagnates in holes, *e.g.*:—Prince's—Cory—Square (Commercial Road), Commercial Buildings, Brad Street, Mepham Street, Little Windmill Street, Cornwall Mews (entrance), Felix Street, Lanfranc Street, Mary's Buildings (Tanswell Street), Johanna Street, Whitgift Street, &c., &c."

"With the view of carrying out these principles, the Vestry also recommend that the streets and

*The Report was considered by the Sanitary Committee on February 21st, March 7th and 21st, and April 18th; by the Sewers Committee on April 4th; by the General Purposes Committee on April 5th; and by the Wharf Committee on April 6th.

courts of the Inner Wards be swept and cleansed frequently; that immediate steps be taken to channel the streets which are not now channelled; and that additional gullies be placed where required."

(N.B.—All the above suggestions are being carried out, and the special roads mentioned have been repaired, with the exception of Prince's (Cory) Square, which is being left over until the completion of the Broadwall Sewer).*

- II. "Periodic inspection, with examination of drains, of the houses in the Inner Districts (at frequent intervals), with systematic house-to-house visitations, including schools—but that the question of appointing a Female Inspector be deferred for six months."

(N.B.—The Inner Wards or Districts have been better and more systematically inspected during the past year than ever before—the Inspectors, having smaller districts, being better able to keep up their house-to-house inspections).

- III. "Cleansing, flushing, repairing, relaying (as required) of those sewers or combined systems of drainage, for the condition of which the Vestry, in the present state of the law, is liable, together with attention to the gullies, and the closing of those ventilating grids (with or without compensatory ventilation as may be necessary) in narrow streets which are complained of, and shewn to be real and persistent nuisances."

(N.B.—These suggestions are being systematically carried out from time to time).

*This work is now approaching completion.

IV. "The securing of open spaces or playgrounds in the densest portions of the Inner Districts."

(N.B.—The Vestry are at present considering this matter in connection with several sites).

V. "The rigid and systematic enforcement of the Bye-laws as to Houses Let in Lodgings, or Occupied by Members of more than one Family—a duty which might with advantage engage the whole time of an extra permanent Inspector. The Inspector, in his dealing with overcrowding, would have under observation the sanitary conditions of the lodgings, and be able to enforce the Bye-laws to secure systematic cleansing and general sanitation."

(N.B.—The Vestry have appointed permanently an extra male Sanitary Inspector).

VI. "The application of the Housing of the Working Classes Act to secure houses being rendered fit for human habitation, without resorting to the extreme measure of closing them—a line of action which is apt to increase the evil which the Vestry is endeavouring to remedy; and the consequent obtaining for the working classes of better house accommodation—a sanitary improvement much required and much to be desired in connection with the Inner Districts."

(N.B.—Much good has been derived from applying the Housing of the Working Classes Act to some of the worst property in Lambeth during the past year (*vide* pp. 113—117).

Credit is due to the Vestry for the ready way in which they adopted the recommendations of the Medical Officer,

and it must be noted with satisfaction that as a consequence better attention is being given to the following important matters :—

1. Provision of additional gullies in the Inner Wards together with channelling and repairing of roads as may be found necessary from time to time.
2. More frequent sweeping of side roads and courts in addition to the main thoroughfares.
3. Flushing and cleansing of sewers.
4. Greater attention to scavenging and periodical cleansing of gullies.

In connection with No. 4, the Sanitary Committee consulted with the Wharf Committee and suggested the following series of recommendations, which were presented to, and adopted by, the Vestry :—

Ordinary Trade Refuse.

1. That all descriptions of Trade Refuse be removed (offal, builder's refuse and manure, only excepted).
2. That the present price of 5s. 6d. per load of 36 baskets, be altered to 2d. per basket, for any number of baskets.
3. That a circular be sent to grocers, provision merchants, etc., informing them that their refuse will be removed by the Vestry, on the terms above-mentioned.
4. That the carmen should be supplied with a small book and counterfoil, on which they should enter the number of baskets of refuse removed, and should give a ticket to those firms who avail themselves of these facilities for the removal of

their refuse, in order that they may have a check as to the quantity for which they are charged.

5. That a notice be sent to such persons, cautioning them against putting their trade refuse in the dust-bin, and informing them that a request that such refuse should be removed, addressed to the Surveyor at the Vestry Hall, will receive prompt attention.

Trade Refuse left in the streets by Costermongers.

1. That it is advisable that the Vestry continue to remove the trade refuse left in the streets by costermongers.
2. That a van be sent round the market thoroughfares (New Cut, Lower Marsh, Lambeth Walk, Wandsworth Road and Atlantic Road) once a day on ordinary days at 11 o'clock in the morning, and thrice a day on market days (Wednesdays and Saturdays) to collect the trade refuse from the costermongers' stalls.
3. That a printed notice be circulated among the costermongers, that they will be required to deposit their refuse in this van when it comes round; and that any costermonger who deposits his refuse on the roadway, after the receipt of such notice, will be proceeded against under the Vestry's Bye-laws.

The above regulations will simplify matters very much, and will assist considerably the Vestry in keeping cleaner the roadways in the market thoroughfares which have given such trouble in the past. The garbage, etc., thrown down on market days ought, especially, to be removed as soon as possible.

The 5430 corrected deaths may be further analysed and tabulated according to age-periods as follows:—

1426, <i>i.e.</i> , 26·3 per cent. of the total deaths took place under				1 year of age.
663	„	12·2	„	„ between 1 and 5 years.
2089	„	38·5	„	„ under 5 years.
261	„	48·1	„	„ between 5 and 20 years.
610	„	11·2	„	„ 20 and 40 years.
1020	„	18·8	„	„ 40 and 60 years.
1199	„	22·1	„	„ 60 and 80 years.
251	„	4·6	„	„ 80 years and over.
3341	„	61·5	„	„ over 5 years.

These results must be compared with those for London given in Table E, which shews the estimated mortalities per 1000 persons at each age-period for London during 1898, and for the London averages for the 10 years 1881-90.

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

The place that Lambeth takes amongst the Metropolitan Sanitary Districts is worthy of note, there being only 15 other Districts (out of 43) with a less death-rate, and 18 with a less zymotic death-rate—a condition of things satisfactory in so far as general death-rates are a guage of the health, or otherwise, of a Community. The sanitary conditions under which the people live are important, and, as far as Lambeth is concerned, are improving year by year owing to the good work that is being done by the Sanitary Department. [*See Report as to Work done by Sanitary Inspectors—pp. 85 and onwards.*]

TABLE D.

Shewing the number of Births and Deaths, with Birth- and 1898. The Deaths are from all causes, and from the chief outside the Parish, by omitting strangers who die within the other Districts from which they have been removed during illness.

DISTRICTS.	Persons per Acre.	Estimated Population (middle 1898).	Total Births.	Birth-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Total Deaths (corrected).	General Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.
Waterloo Road, 1st...	212.8	14262	508	35.6	340	25.3
" " 2nd...	140.0	14020	873	62.3	335	25.4
Lambeth Church, 1st...	111.6	19090	581	30.4	418	22.9
" " 2nd...	225.1	41864	1613	38.5	833	20.4
Kennington, 1st ...	108.8	53361	1888	35.4	967	18.5
" 2nd ...	90.1	44852	1009	22.5	705	16.2
Brixton ...	60.6	85647	2143	25.02	1253	14.9
Norwood ...	30.5	30977	641	20.7	413	14.0
District not stated ...	...	...	...	...	166	...
Lambeth ...	77.2	304,073	9256	30.4	5430	17.9
London ...	60.3	4504766	132432	29.5	82037	18.3

N.B.—In the 166 cases where the District is not stated, the were sub-divided equally in the eight Districts. Census 1891, of tidal water

TABLE D.

Death-rates in each of the Registration Sub-Districts of the Parish during Zymotic Diseases, and are corrected by adding Lambethians who die Parish, and by re-distributing persons who die in Public Institutions in Details for London (with corrected deaths) are added for comparison.

Small Pox.	Total Deaths from							Total Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of the Total Deaths.	Diarrhoea Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births uncorrected.
	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Typhoid or Enteric.	Continued Fever.					
...	7	2	7	17	...	3	...	14	50	3.5	134.6	0.9
...	3	2	4	8	...	3	...	11	31	2.2	88.2	0.8
...	7	7	4	11	...	4	...	30	63	3.3	144.4	1.6
...	16	7	14	17	...	7	...	64	125	2.9	146.9	1.5
...	55	1	31	32	...	8	...	56	183	1.1	185.6	1.1
...	6	5	11	16	...	4	...	34	76	0.8	105.2	0.8
...	17	5	34	47	...	4	...	37	144	0.4	113.4	0.4
...	22	1	9	10	...	2	...	7	51	0.2	118.4	0.2
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
...	133	30	115	159	...	35	...	254	726	2.4	133.7	0.8
1	3069	581	1756	2157	3	554	9	4352	12482	2.8	152.2	0.9

death-rate has been calculated on the assumption that these deaths Return gives the area of Lambeth as 3,941 statute acres (exclusive and foreshore).

TABLE E.

Giving Death-rates, Zymotic Death-rates, and Zymotic Incidence-rates in the Parliamentary and New Wards, Division of Lambeth, during 1898.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS.	NEW WARDS.	TOTAL DEATHS.	DEATH-RATE PER 1,000	ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		ZYMOTIC INCIDENCE.	
				TOTAL DEATHS.	DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	TOTAL ZYMOTIC CASES	INCIDENCE. PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION
North Division ... {	Marsh Bishop's	673 } 845 }	24·5	77 } 90 }	2·7	213 } 351 }	9·9
Kennington Division {	Prince's Vauxhall	731 } 780 }	18·8	139 } 152 }	3·6	326 } 336 }	8·2
Brixton Division ... {	Stockwell Brixton	400 } 692 }	13·0	52 } 78 }	1·6	242 } 269 }	6·1
Norwood Division ... {	Tulse Hill Norwood	887 } 422 }	16·9	95 } 43 }	1·8	396 } 196 }	7·6
Lambeth ... ..	... ..	5430	17·9	726	2·4	2329	7·7

N.B.—The above Rates are estimated from the Censuses 1881 and 1891—the 1896 Census taking no account of the Parliamentary and New Wards boundaries.

TABLE F.

Showing Mortalities in Lambeth at different Age-Periods compared with (1) those for London 1898, and (2) the averages for London, for years 1881-90.

AGE-PERIODS.	LAMBETH.			LONDON.	
	Estimated Populations (middle 1898).	Mortality Rates per 1000 Population, 1898.		Mortality Rates per 1000 Population, 1898, Uncorrected.	Average of Ten Years 1881-90. per 1000.
		Corrected.	Uncorrected.		
0-5	35994	58.0	59.6	78.3	68.4
5-20	92124	2.8	7.9	3.9	4.3
20-40... ..	102565	5.9		6.5	7.7
40-60... ..	52671	19.4		19.9	20.2
60-80... ..	19301	62.1	70.3	60.6	63.3
80 and upwards	1418	177.0		201.2	206.2
*Under 1 year	7864	154.1	156.3	167.0	152.0
All Ages	304073	17.9	18.3	18.7	20.5

I have used the Age-periods adopted in previous Lambeth Reports, 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 G.

Shewing the Uncorrected Mortality (Male and Female) in the different Districts, and a comparison of the number of Deaths in each Quarter during the year 1898.

SUB-DISTRICTS.				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 Road 1st	...	...	...	44	27	71	33	27	60	43	46	89	30	33	63	283
„ 2nd	...	...	...	23	36	59	35	24	59	36	45	81	30	24	54	265
Lambeth Church 1st	...	...	...	139	93	232	107	78	185	141	84	225	123	68	196	838
„ 2nd	...	..	..	192	198	390	159	122	281	173	151	324	161	135	296	1292
Kennington 1st	...	...	...	128	125	253	80	78	158	93	106	199	80	88	168	778
„ 2nd	...	...	...	68	94	162	54	63	117	74	69	143	52	69	121	543
Brixton	...	...	...	166	189	355	137	119	256	173	160	333	129	132	261	1205
Norwood	...	...	...	52	66	118	25	39	64	51	59	110	33	51	84	376
TOTALS	...	...	...	812	828	1640	630	550	1180	784	720	1504	643	600	1243	5567

TABLE H.

Shewing the Uncorrected Mortality (*i.e.*, including that of Strangers) at different Ages in each District of the Parish, 1898.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Under 1 year.			1 to 5 years.			5 to 60 years.			60 yrs. & upwards.			TOTAL.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Waterloo Road 1st ...	52	43	95	29	26	55	51	44	95	18	20	38	283
„ 2nd ...	55	43	98	18	18	36	34	44	78	18	23	41	253
Lambeth Church 1st ...	93	82	175	71	51	122	293	151	444	57	40	97	838
„ 2nd ...	154	110	264	58	48	106	264	192	456	204	261	465	1291
Kennington 1st ...	143	117	260	59	68	127	90	94	184	88	119	207	778
„ 2nd ...	73	68	141	22	24	46	50	98	148	63	105	168	543
Brixton ...	190	144	334	82	80	162	194	198	392	135	182	317	1205
Norwood ...	44	36	80	23	22	45	55	73	128	39	84	123	376
TOTALS ...	804	643	1447	362	337	699	1071	894	1965	622	834	1456	5567

TABLE I.

Shewing the Uncorrected Deaths (*i.e.*, Parishioners and Strangers) at various Age-periods
in each Quarter, 1898.

	1st QUARTER.			2nd QUARTER.			3rd QUARTER.			4th QUARTER.			TOTAL.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year	166	130	296	167	110	277	114	279	593	157	124	281	1447
Between 1 and 5 years	133	112	245	76	80	156	90	81	171	64	63	127	699
Between 5 and 60 years...	297	271	568	247	206	453	241	203	444	295	205	500	1965
60 years and upwards ..	216	315	531	140	154	294	139	157	296	127	208	335	1456
TOTALS	812	828	1640	630	550	1180	784	720	1504	643	600	1243	5567

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1898.

Of the 5430 deaths, 1426 were infants under one year of age, giving a proportion of 154·1 (corrected) per 1,000 births, the uncorrected rate being 156·3—an increase over last year. The chief causes of these deaths were debility, atrophy and inanition, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory organs, diarrhœa and enteritis, premature birth, whooping cough, suffocation and convulsions. 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 301·2 per 1,000 births in Lambeth Church First to 124·8 in Norwood (the low rate of 113·4 in Waterloo Road Second and 164·3 in Lambeth Church Second being explainable by the fact that these Sub-Districts contain the General Lying-in Hospital and the Workhouse respectively), thus :—

	Total No. of Births.	Total Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births (uncorrected)
Waterloo Road 1st ...	508	94	185·0
" " 2nd ...	873	99	113·4*
Lambeth Church 1st ...	581	175	301·2
" " 2nd ...	1613	265	164·3†
Kennington 1st ...	1888	259	137·2
" 2nd... ..	1009	141	139·7
Brixton	2143	334	155·9
Norwood	641	80	124·8
Lambeth	9256	1447	156·3

N.B.—Waterloo Road 1st and 2nd have been amalgamated by the Registrar-General and now form one District called "Waterloo Road."

* Including the Lying-in Hospital. † Including the Workhouse.

TABLE J.

Shewing the Infantile Mortalities in the Registrar-General's 33 Large Towns of England and Wales (including London), and in Lambeth Parish, during 1898.

			Deaths under one year per 1000 Births.	Average Ten Years. 1888—97.
England and Wales...	...	...	178	167
(33 Large Towns.)				
Croydon	...	...	150	128
Huddersfield	...	...	153	158
Lambeth	...	...	154	143
Portsmouth	...	...	156	150
Cardiff	...	...	158	160
Halifax	...	...	163	158
Bristol	...	...	164	144
London	...	...	166	155
Bolton	...	...	168	179
Derby	...	...	169	152
West Ham	...	...	170	154
Plymouth	...	...	170	168
Oldham	...	...	175	178
Nottingham	...	...	178	174
Brighton	...	..	181	148
Leeds	...	...	182	178
Hull ...	...	...	182	173
Liverpool	...	...	184	189
Swansea	...	...	184	157
Bradford	...	...	185	171
Birkenhead	...	...	186	166
Newcastle	...	...	190	167
Leicester	...	...	191	199
Birmingham	...	...	191	180
Norwich	...	...	192	175
Sheffield	...	...	195	180
Burnley	...	...	195	209
Manchester	...	.	197	185
Wolverhampton	...	...	200	188
Sunderland	...	...	202	169
Blackburn	...	...	206	201
Gateshead	...	...	208	166
Salford	...	...	212	198
Preston	...	...	225	234
*London Districts—				
North	...	...	153	144
South	...	...	163	151
East	...	...	181	164
West	...	...	170	158
Central	...	...	170	167

* The figures are corrected for the London Districts (including Lambeth).

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, "feves" (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 Lambeth are satisfactory.

In Lambeth during 1898 there were registered 746 deaths from the seven zymotic diseases, and of these 103 were strangers belonging to other parishes, and 643 parishioners who died within the Parish. 83 parishioners, however, died without the Parish. Subtracting the strangers and adding on the parishioners who died without the Parish, there is a *corrected* total of 726, giving a zymotic corrected death-rate of 2·4 per 1,000 inhabitants, the corrected rate for London being 2·8, varying in the various Metropolitan Districts, as shown on page 9. The zymotic death-rates (corrected) for the different Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth vary also, as shown in Table D, which in addition gives the death-rates and birth-rates for comparison. Waterloo 1st and Lambeth Church 1st shew the highest, and Brixton and Norwood the lowest, zymotic death-rates. The zymotic death-rate (average) for the whole of the Inner Districts is 3·03, and for the Outer, 2·12—a difference explainable (as before) from the overcrowding and absence of proper means of home isolation and nursing in the former, as compared with the latter, Districts.

During the year 1898, under the Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, 2329 cases of Infectious Diseases have been reported, and of this number

1302, *i.e.*, 55·9% were removed to the Hospitals of the Asylums Board, or to other Hospitals, and 1027 *i.e.*, 44·1% remained under treatment at their own homes. These percentages are more satisfactory than during the last seven years, *i.e.*, since the introduction of the Notification Act and the tabulation of cases removed to Hospital. In 1891, 36·6% of the total zymotic cases notified were removed; in 1892, 33·7%; in 1893, 23%; in 1894, 33·9%; in 1895, 30·4%; in 1896, 43%; in 1897, 49%; whilst in 1898, the numbers removed form 55·9% of the total cases. During 1898, 21% puerperal fever, 4·4% erysipelas, 66% scarlet fever, 49·7% typhoid, 65·8% diphtheria, 7·7% continued fever, and 18·8% membranous croup, were removed to Hospital respectively.

Table L gives the averages of Notification Certificates received in Lambeth since 1889, and it will be seen that during 1898 the total number is practically the average—the greatest number of Notifications being received in 1893—though the incidence per 1000 of the population during 1897 is only ·1 *above* the average incidence for the eight years 1890-97 (*i.e.*, since the introduction of the Compulsory Notification Act).

The seven cholera cases were probably cholera nostras (English cholera), or infantile diarrhœa.

The diphtheria increase is a serious one—a total of 813 notifications being received during the year 1898, *i.e.*, 47·3% above the average for the last seven years. The 813 cases occurred in 724 infected houses, and in only 16·3% of these were the drains, on testing, found defective. For fuller details as to this increase in diphtheria, *vide* pp. 54—57.

The enteric fever (or typhoid) notifications were below the average, and represent only 159 infected houses, of which 25·8% of the drains were shewn, on testing, to be defective. The notifications received during 1898 were 163, as compared with 185 during 1897. This decrease in the amount of typhoid in Lambeth is satisfactory.

TABLE K.

Shewing the total cases notified under the Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act in Lambeth during 1898 (arranged Quarterly).

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total for 1898
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	225	272	221	291	1009
Diphtheria	136	144	209	324	813
Membranous Croup	4	4	5	3	16
{ Typhus	—	—	—	—	—
{ Typhoid	26	26	29	82	163
{ Continued Fever	4	4	3	2	13
Erysipelas	65	60	61	108	294
Puerperal	3	2	2	7	14
Cholera	—	—	7	—	7
	463	512	537	817	2329

TABLE L.

Shewing the number of Certificates for the Notifiable Zymotic Diseases received in Lambeth since the introduction of the Notification Act, *i.e.*, in the eight years, 1890-97, and in the year 1898.

Disease.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	Annual average of 8 years 1890-'97	Notifications received during '98 Lambeth.
Small-Pox	15	3	22	99	26	51	16	2	29.2	0
Cholera	7	4	26	23	10	16	6	18	13.7	7
Diphtheria	330	330	504	789	521	614	652	704	555.5	813
Membranous Croup ..	46	29	47	49	26	23	27	17	33.0	16
Erysipelas	248	258	420	587	315	355	352	325	357.5	294
Scarlet Fever	1126	858	1832	2275	1198	1389	1550	1375	1450.3	1009
{ Typhus	0	1	3	3	2	0	1	0	1.25	0
{ Typhoid or Enteric ...	150	149	117	160	268	201	162	185	174.0	163
{ Continued or Relapsing	41	33	34	58	48	20	16	11	32.6	13
Puerperal... ..	13	11	20	27	19	16	19	26	18.8	14
Totals	1976	1676	3025	4070	2433	2685	2801	2663	2666.1	2329
Average per 1000 of population	7.2	6.1	10.9	14.5	8.6	9.4	9.5	8.9	9.4	7.7

In the case of each infected house, an inspection was made, and the drains and sanitary fittings tested, with the results that of the 2094 infected houses:—

- (a) 351 (*i.e.*, 16·8 %) were found to have defective drains.
- (b) 1044 (*i.e.*, 49·9%) were found to have defective drains, **or** defective traps, fittings and appliances.
- (c) 1058 (*i.e.*, 50·1%) gave no results with the tests.
- (d) 693 (*i.e.*, 33·1%) were found to have defective traps, fittings and appliances, but *not* defective drains.

Sub-divided according to the different notifiable diseases, the results are as follows:—

Disease.	No. of Infected Houses.	Numbers shewing Defects as to			Percentage shewing Total Defects.	Percentage giving no Defects.
		Drains.	Traps, Fittings and Appliances.	Total.		
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera*	7	...	3	3	42·9	57·1
Diphtheria	724	118	273	391	52·7	47·3
Membranous Croup	15	1	3	4	26·7	73·3
Erysipelas	280	40	104	144	51·4	48·6
Scarlet Fever	882	144	251	395	44·8	55·2
{ Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Typhoid	159	41	49	90	56·6	43·4
{ Continued or Relapsing	13	5	7	12	92·3	7·7
Puerperal	14	2	6	8	57·1	42·9
TOTALS	2094	351	693	1044	49·9	50·1

*These were in all probability cases of Diarrhoea or Cholera Nostras.

It will be noted that only 16·8% of the total infected houses shewed, with the test, defective drains, no results being obtained from the test in the other cases, and 33·1% defective traps, fittings and appliances.

Table M gives the average percentages for the last 7 years (*i.e.*, practically from the introduction of the Notification Act), and it will be noted with satisfaction, in regard to infected houses in Lambeth, that the year 1898 is 4·2% *below* the average in respect of defective drains, and 3·3% *below* the average in respect of defective traps, fittings, drains and appliances. These percentages will become less and less as time goes on, for each year sees many drains reconstructed, partly or wholly (*vide* pp. 86-88).

TABLE M.

Giving number of infected houses with percentages of (1) General Defects, and (2) Defective Drains, during 1898 and the Seven preceding years.

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	Average for last 7 years 1891 - 97	1898
Number of Infected Houses	1417	2430	3179	2012	2111	2417	2374	2277	2094
Number of Houses with defects found	903 =63·7%	1474 =60·7%	1641 =51·6%	1089 =54·1%	993 =47·04%	1177 =48·7%	1210 =50·9%	1212·4 =53·2%	1044 =49·9%
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%	390 =16·4%	480·4 =21·1%	351 =16·9%
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%	1164 =49·1%	1064·7 =46·8%	1050 =50·1%

N.B.—Only 16·9 per cent. of the houses showed with the test defective drains, no results being obtained in the other cases.

The seasonal mortality from the different zymotic diseases is well shown by arranging the deaths quarterly, thus :—

1898.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVER.			Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Influenza.	TOTAL.
							Typhus.	Typhoid.	Continued.						
1st Qr.	...	84	34	8	18	2	...	8	...	6	2	2	...	75	239
2nd Qr.	...	36	52	10	14	2	...	7	...	10	1	1	...	26	159
3rd Qr.	...	11	54	1	33	1	...	5	...	211	2	...	7	10	335
4th Qr.	...	2	19	11	43	2	...	15	...	27	7	1	...	15	142
TOTALS	...	133	159	30	108	7	...	35	...	254	12	4	7	126	875

Taking the zymotic diseases collectively, it is noticed that the 3rd quarter shewed the highest mortality, and the 4th quarter the lowest. Measles and Influenza reached their maxima in the 1st quarter; Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, and Cholera in the 3rd; and Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever in the 4th.

Table N shews the zymotic seasonal variations in the different Registration Sub-districts, while Table O gives the monthly mortalities from the zymotic diseases.

Table O gives the deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases during 1898, and for the ten previous years, not only in Lambeth Parish, but also (for comparison) in London.

TABLE N.

Showing Zymotic seasonal variations (deaths) in Lambeth in the different Registration Sub-districts during 1898.

Registration Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year 1898.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 inhabitants.
Waterloo Road 1st	4	11	24	11	50	3·5
Waterloo Road 2nd	4	9	14	4	31	2·2
Lambeth Church 1st	10	13	28	12	63	3·3
Lambeth Church 2nd	19	22	66	18	125	2·9
Kennington 1st	66	32	56	29	183	1·1
Kennington 2nd	7	18	44	7	76	0·8
Brixton	23	22	75	24	144	0·4
Norwood	26	4	9	12	51	0·2
District not stated	1	...	...	2	3	...
Lambeth	160	131	316	119	726	2·4

N.B.—In the case of the three zymotic deaths occurring in Districts which are not stated, they have been distributed equally amongst the eight sub-districts before working out percentages.

TABLE O.
Deaths from Zymotic Diseases (Strangers deducted).

For the 4 weeks ending	January.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL.
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	31	18	31	21	13	3	9	4	1	1	...	1	133
Scarlet Fever	5	...	2	5	1	3	2	1	...	...	3	8	30
Diphtheria	6	4	5	9	3	5	13	6	13	10	13	21	108
Whooping Cough	13	11	9	13	22	14	22	21	12	11	3	8	159
{ Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric Fever	3	2	3	4	1	1	2	3	2	4	6	4	35
{ Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	3	1	1	3	1	4	24	86	90	32	4	5	254
Chief Zymotic Diseases ...	61	36	51	55	41	30	72	121	118	58	29	47	719
Membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	7
Erysipelas	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	1	2	12
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Chicken Pox ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Malarial Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
E. Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	7

TABLE P.

Shewing the number of Deaths from the principal Zymotic

Disease.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	1
Diphtheria (and Membranous Croup)	103	155	74	78	127
Scarlet Fever	82	73	57	46	76
Fever. { Typhus	0	1	0	1	0
{ Typhoid or Enteric	36	31	31	28	22
{ Simple Continued	3	5	3	7	2
Measles	119	157	183	128	187
Whooping Cough	171	137	194	239	135
Diarrhœa	120	168	154	165	155
{ Lambeth	634	727	696	692	705
{ London	10503	9709	12270	9675	11983

TABLE P.

Diseases in the ten years 1888—97, and in the year 1898.

1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	Total Deaths in 1898.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 total Deaths 1898.	Annual Average of ten years 1888—97.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 total Deaths in 10 years.
5	1	2	2	—	—	—	1.1	0.2
172	138	103	140	145	115	21.2	123.5	23.2
69	64	53	63	42	30	5.5	62.5	11.7
1	0	0	1	—	—	—	0.4	0.08
36	46	26	24	26	35	6.4	30.6	5.7
4	0	2	1	—	—	—	2.7	0.5
113	182	151	185	139	133	24.5	154.4	28.9
151	110	132	140	144	159	29.3	155.3	29.1
197	139	263	152	238	254	46.8	175.1	32.9
748	680	732	708	734	726	133.7	705.6	132.4
13223	11544	11467	14009	11525	12482	152.2	11590.8	137.4

SMALLPOX.

No case of Smallpox has been registered during the year in Lambeth, though one or two cases of a doubtful nature were reported to the Medical Officer of Health, but proved afterwards to be chicken-pox. No death from Smallpox has been registered in Lambeth during the year.

In London 35 cases of Smallpox were notified, and 1 death was registered, giving an uncorrected case mortality of 2·9 per cent.

Tables Q and R give the Vaccination Statistics for the year 1897, and the first half of 1898—those for the second half of 1898 not being ready in time for this Report. It will be noticed that during 1897, 25·3 per cent. of the children born are unaccounted for as regards vaccination, and 60·6 per cent. were successfully vaccinated; whilst during the first half of 1898, 33·9 per cent. are unaccounted for, and only 48·04 per cent. have been successfully vaccinated. The figures for 1898 (first half of the year) are ominous, and future ones will probably prove more so when the “conscientious objectors” have made their influence statistically more felt!!! This serious experiment, which the Government has decided to try, may have far reaching results, and all Health Authorities are much concerned at what may happen should Smallpox, unfortunately, become epidemic amongst an unvaccinated child population, and should the isolation means of stamping out the disease break down from any cause. So long as an Authority has the necessary machinery ready, and in working order, for (1) the notification of *all* cases of smallpox; (2) the immediate isolation of cases in hospital; (3) the disinfection of houses, bedding, etc.; and (4) the quarantining of suspected persons, all will go well; but it will go hard with an Authority not so prepared!

TABLE Q.—VACCINATION RETURNS, 1897.

Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Conscientious Objectors.	Postponed on Medical Certificate.	Removed to other Parishes	Gone and not found.	Ill or not otherwise accounted for.
Waterloo Road	1383	810	1	170	5	9	198*	185*	5
Lambeth Church 1st	601	356	—	81	1	10	3	140	10
Lambeth Church 2nd	1602	988	9	213	1	28	56†	277†	30
Kennington 1st	1868	1103	3	219	2	42	117‡	323‡	59
Kennington 2nd	1117	649	—	98	3	44	16	146	161
Brixton	2145	1391	7	198	9	61	14	212	253
Norwood	697	406	7	65	2	36	8	54	119
Lambeth	9413	5703	27	1044	23	230	412	1337	637

* Hospital Cases (242) included.

† Workhouse Cases (70) included.

‡ Maternity Cases (120) included.

TABLE R.—VACCINATION RETURNS FOR THE FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1898.

Registration Sub-districts.	No. of Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Conscientious Objectors.	Postponed on Medical Certificate.	Removed to other Parishes.	Gone and not found.	Ill or not otherwise accounted for.
Waterloo Road	671	337	1	84	4	17	116*	99*	13
Lambeth Church 1st	297	136	...	48	1	9	2	69	32
Lambeth Church 2nd	811	389	...	99	7	26	10†	87†	193
Kennington 1st	927	427	3	92	6	42	73‡	102‡	182
Kennington 2nd	524	261	...	49	6	55	8	71	74
Brixton	1083	501	3	134	12	71	13	99	250
Norwood	335	182	2	26	5	38	7	24	51
Lambeth	4648	2233	9	532	41	258	229	551	795

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

* Hospital cases (138) included. † Workhouse cases (10) included. ‡ Maternity cases (87) included.

SCARLET FEVER.

During 1898, 30 deaths were registered from Scarlet Fever, as compared with 42 during 1897, and an annual average of 62·5 for the last 10 years (1888-97). 1,009 cases were notified, as compared with an annual average of 1450·3 for the 8 years 1890-97; and of these 1,009 patients, 666 were treated in hospital and 343 at their own homes. The case mortality is, therefore, 2·9 %, varying in different Registration Sub-districts (an average of 5·2 for the Inner as compared with 1·8 for the Outer), and from 1·2 to 3·9 according as the cases were treated at home or in hospital respectively.

The age and sex incidence and mortality for scarlet fever cases notified in Lambeth during 1898 are as follows:—

Ages.	Number of Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Death rate* per 100.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year ...	4	6	10	1	2	3	21·4
1 to 2 ...	16	9	25	3	1	4	13·8
2 to 3 ...	25	34	59	—	3	3	4·8
3 to 4 ...	40	46	86	4	1	5	5·6
4 to 5 ...	54	65	119	3	7	10	8·1
5 to 6 ...	57	69	126	1	1	2	1·6
6 to 7 ...	44	57	101	—	—	—	—
7 to 8 ...	29	34	63	—	—	—	—
8 to 9 ...	21	27	48	—	—	—	—
9 to 10 ...	35	44	79	—	—	—	—
Over 10 years...	128	122	250	2	1	3	1·2
Age not stated*	20	23	43	—	—	—	—
Total ...	473	536	1009	14	16	30	2·9

*In 43 cases the ages are not given, but in calculating percentages, these cases have been equally distributed amongst the different age-periods.

In London during 1898 there were registered 588 deaths out of a total of 16,917 cases of scarlet fever notified, giving a case mortality of 3·4 % (uncorrected).

As far as could be traced no scarlatinal milk outbreak occurred during 1898, but one school—small, private school, with average attendance of 25 children—had to be closed on account of an outbreak of scarlet fever amongst the scholars, 16 % of whom were absent suffering from the

Registration Sub-Districts.	Total No. of Cases notified.	Cases treated at home	Cases removed to Ho-pital.	No. of Deaths.			Case mortality per 100.	Rate of Persons notified per 1000 Inhabitants.
				At Home.	In Hospital.	Total.		
Waterloo Road 1st	61	9	52	...	2	2	3·3	4·3
Waterloo Road 2nd	50	7	43	...	2	2	4·0	3·5
Lambeth Church 1st	94	7	87	1	6	7	7·5	4·9
Lambeth Church 2nd	138	54	84	...	7	7	5·1	3·3
Kennington 1st	127	27	100	...	1	1	0·8	2·4
Kennington 2nd	195	123	72	1	4	5	2·6	4·3
Brixton ...	213	50	163	1	4	5	2·3	2·5
Norwood ...	131	66	65	1	...	1	0·8	4·2
Lambeth ...	1009	343	666	4	26	30	2·9	3·3

disease. The school was closed from May 20th to June 10th, rooms disinfected and cleansed, and ceilings white-washed, and the drains tested, with the result that they were found to be defective (the sanitary fittings also being bad). The drains were partly relaid, new w.c.'s provided, the sink waste disconnected and under-trapped, and the soil pipe reconstructed and placed outside the building.

The case mortality is very low—especially in the Outer Wards, whilst the difference of hospital *versus* home treatment is noteworthy (3·9 as compared with 1·2), and explainable from the greater severity of the cases treated in hospital as compared with those treated at home. The large number of cases removed to Hospital, more especially in connection with the Inner Wards, are highly satisfactory, and there is no doubt but that prompt isolation has prevented the spread of the disease and lowered considerably the mortality. Indeed, the small number of total deaths from Scarlet Fever (*viz.* 30) during 1898 is remarkable, being 50 % *below* the average for the last 10 years; whilst the incidence of the disease is for the whole of the Parish, 3·3 per 1000 of the population at all ages. There is little or no difference between the Outer and Inner Districts (taken as a whole) as regards numbers of Scarlet Fever deaths—a fact, as already stated, to be explained (in part at least) by the higher percentage of cases removed in the latter (77·6 %) as compared with the former (60·1 %). Prompt isolation, followed by efficient disinfection of rooms and their contents, is the keystone of the preventive methods in battling with infectious and contagious diseases, and preventing their spread.

WHOOPIING COUGH AND MEASLES.

During 1898, 159 and 133 deaths were registered from Whooping Cough and Measles respectively, as compared with 144 and 139 during 1897, and annual averages of 155.3 and 154.4 for the last ten years (1888-97).

In London, during 1898, there were registered 2,160 and 3,075 total deaths from Whooping Cough and Measles, giving corresponding death-rates (uncorrected) of 4.8 and 6.8 per 10,000 of the population living, respectively.

Waterloo Road First suffered most and Norwood least from Whooping Cough, and Kennington First the most and Kennington Second the least from Measles.

Measles was epidemic in Lambeth at the beginning of the year, and the epidemic gradually lessened through the second and third quarters, with the result that only two deaths were registered during the fourth quarter. Whooping Cough was epidemic during the first three quarters of the year, and the epidemic lessened during the fourth quarter.

In connection with the Measles epidemic, 129 infected houses were disinfected by the Vestry's officials, who, however, were not asked in one single instance to disinfect after Whooping Cough.

A Special Report on the subject of Measles and its Prevention (*vide* Appendix, p. 18), was presented to the Vestry on June 23, 1898. In the Report the Medical Officer pointed out the highly infectious nature of the disease, which is chiefly met with in children under 5 years of age (amongst whom it is extremely fatal)—the disease in Lambeth during the last 10 years having claimed more than half as many victims as the whole of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases together. The need for preventative

measures being taken as in the case of the notifiable diseases is apparent, and the Medical Officer suggested to the Vestry the advisability of including Measles amongst the dangerous and infectious diseases for the purposes set forth in certain sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891*—compulsory notification not being advised for the present for the reasons given in the 1896 Annual Report (*vide* p. 48). The Vestry decided to distribute from house to house a leaflet pointing out the after-effects of Measles if not properly attended to. The leaflet was drawn up by the Medical Officer, and 51,175 copies were distributed to the different (separate) families in the houses throughout the Parish† (taking 134 days), at a total cost of £30 14s. 2d. for printing, and £30 0s. 10d. for distribution. From the numbers of enquiries made, the distributing of these leaflets has done much good in preparing the way for the future adoption of the necessary precautions advised by the Medical Officer, and contained in the sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, referring to dangerous, infectious diseases. A copy of the leaflet is printed in the Appendix to this Report (*vide* p. 21).

The part played by schools in disseminating Measles, and the value of school—(or, at least class—) closure, in checking such spread, have been again shewn during 1898, by the following cases:—

Wesleyan Day Schools, Eden Road, West Norwood.—Number on roll, 238, and of these 22 % were absent on account of Measles. School was closed from April 6th to

*Sections 60-66, 68-70, 72-74, dealing with exposing infected persons or clothing in the public streets, disinfection of infected houses and bedding, etc., letting of infected houses or rooms, removal of infected persons to hospital, etc., etc.

†Two men were engaged in distributing, and received 26s. per week each, or 4s. 6d. per odd days.

April 25th, by order of the Medical Officer of Health, rooms disinfected, cleansed, and ceilings lime-whited, and drains tested (but without any result). Result of closure was a diminution of the epidemic.

Priory Grove Board School, Infants' Department.—Number on roll, 402, and of these 19·4% were absent on account of Measles. The Infants' Department was closed from April 5th to April 19th, by order of the Medical Officer of Health, rooms disinfected, cleansed, and ceilings lime-washed, and drains tested (but without any result). Result of closure was a diminution of the epidemic.

Woodland Road Board School, Upper Norwood, Infants' Department.—Number on roll, 286, and of these 24·5% were absent on account of Measles. The Infants' Department was closed from June 14th to July 4th, by order of the Medical Officer of Health, rooms disinfected, cleansed, and ceilings lime-whited, and drains tested (but without any result). Result of closure was a diminution of the epidemic.

It is important that schools or classes, when closed for Measles, should remain so a sufficiently long time, so that the disease (as it then exists) may have time to burn itself out. No shorter period than three weeks should be allowed, owing to the average incubation, and duration, of this particular disease being ten days and three weeks respectively.

In no instance was a school or class closed on account of Whooping Cough, though this disease was undoubtedly epidemic in Lambeth during the year, and many children must have been absent from schools in consequence of suffering from the disease themselves, or living in houses wherein other children were so suffering. It seems unfortunate that the School Board Authorities do not insist upon a systematic notification to the Medical Officer of

Health of all absentees suffering from infectious diseases which are not notifiable in the ordinary way by medical men. It is part of their duty, as laid down by the Legislature (*vide* Regulation 148 of the Code drawn up by the School Board of London, for the guidance of Managers, Correspondents and Teachers).

Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Deaths from Whooping Cough.	Number of Deaths from Measles.	Whooping Cough. Deaths per 10,000 Inhabitants.	Measles. Deaths per 10,000 Inhabitants.
Waterloo Road 1st ...	17	7	12.01	4.9
Waterloo Road 2nd ...	8	3	5.8	2.1
Lambeth Church 1st ..	11	7	5.8	3.7
Lambeth Church 2nd ...	17	16	4.1	3.8
Kennington 1st ...	32	55	6.02	10.3
Kennington 2nd ...	16	6	3.6	1.3
Brixton ...	47	17	5.5	1.9
Norwood ...	10	22	3.3	7.1
District not stated*	1	...	...	...
Lambeth ...	159	133	.2	4.4

* Where the District is not stated, the deaths (or death) are divided equally amongst the other Districts before calculating percentages.

DIPHTHERIA.

During 1898, 108 deaths were registered in Lambeth from Diphtheria, as compared with 138 during 1897, and an annual average of 122·8 for the last ten years (1888 to 1897).

813 cases were notified during 1898, as compared with 704 in 1897, and an annual average of 555·5 for the eight years, 1890 to 1897.

Of the 813 cases notified, 278 were removed to hospital and 535 were treated at their homes. The case mortality per cent. for the year is, therefore, 13·3, varying from 20·9 to 8·04, according as the cases were treated at hospital or at home respectively, a difference, in all probability, to be explained, as usual, by the greater severity of the cases sent to hospital.

The case mortality rate, as a whole, for Lambeth is low, pointing to the mildness of the majority of the cases, more especially in Lambeth Church 1st and Kennington 2nd, where the case mortality was only 3·5 % and 7·8 % respectively! In these two districts outbreaks of throat trouble were noted, but it is doubtful whether or not the cases were true Diphtheria, with the result that, in all probability, many cases of unsuspected Diphtheria were the means of spreading the disease. No means for bacteriological diagnosis were then provided by the Vestry, unfortunately.

The age and sex incidence and mortality from Diphtheria cases notified in Lambeth during 1898 are as follows:—

Ages.	Number of cases Notified.			Deaths.			Death-Rate per 100.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year ...	4	6	10	3	3	6	40.0
1 to 5 ...	143	122	265	28	29	57	21.1
5 to 10 ...	141	164	305	17	21	38	12.2
10 to 20 ...	48	67	115	3	3	6	5.0
20 to 40 ...	26	43	69	1	...	1	1.4
40 to 60 ...	5	5	10	...	...	...	—
60 and over ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	—
Age not stated ...	23	14	37	...	...	...	—
Total ...	391	422	813	52	56	108	13.3

The steady yearly increase in Diphtheria in Lambeth (as in London generally) is again noticeable during 1898, but still difficult to explain satisfactorily. Undoubtedly mild and unrecognized cases have been again to blame, as also the mixing together of children in schools. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the Vestry has decided (and has already made the necessary arrangements) to supply the medical practitioners who practice in Lambeth with means for the bacteriological examination, free of cost, of all membranes and discharges from doubtful Diphtheria cases, so that more efficient isolation may be carried out in those patients who are proved to be suffering from true (but mild) Diphtheria. The good that will arise will depend upon the use that the medical profession make of the means of bacteriological diagnosis offered to them, free of cost, by the Vestry.

The following statistics for Lambeth show that the increase in Diphtheria is persistent :—

Quinquennial Period.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-Rate per million living.
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	304073	108	355

The increase in London, generally, has also been marked during the same quinquennia, but a satisfactory and complete explanation for the increase remains yet to be given. The large numbers of cases to be isolated, in London, have, at times, baffled the officials of the Asylums Board Hospitals, and rendered it necessary to refuse removal except in the very worst and most urgent cases, with the result that many cases have had to be treated at home.

The beneficial effect of the antitoxin treatment in Hospital is beginning to be felt, as shewn by the lessened death rate, or case mortality in Hospital-treated patients; whilst those Experts who are best able to form an opinion, speak in decided terms as to the value of the antitoxic serum as a prophylactic, or preventative—a most important conclusion to have come to.

DIPHTHERIA.

Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of cases Notified.	Cases treated at Home.	Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.		Total.	Case Mortality per 100.	Rate of Persons Notified per 1000 Inhabitants.
				At Home.	In Hospital.			
Waterloo Road 1st	39	31	8	1	5	6	15.7	2.7
Waterloo Road 2nd	28	17	11	1	2	3	11.2	1.9
Lambeth Church 1st	117	87	30	...	4	4	3.5	6.1
Lambeth Church 2nd	98	71	27	5	8	13	13.4	2.3
Kennington 1st	163	132	31	12	17	29	17.9	3.1
Kennington 2nd	130	44	86	4	6	10	7.8	2.9
Brixton ...	187	120	67	17	17	34	18.3	2.2
Norwood ...	51	33	18	3	6	8	16.1	1.6
Lambeth ...	813	535	278	43	65	108	13.3	2.7

During 1898, in Lambeth, 16 cases were notified from Membranous Croup, and 7 deaths were registered, giving a case mortality of 43.8, as compared with 17 cases notified, and 7 deaths registered during 1897. Three of the 16 Lambeth cases were removed to Hospital.

In London, during 1898, there were registered 1772 deaths out of a total of 11,871 cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup notified, giving a mortality of 15.2 %* (uncorrected).

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

TYPHOID FEVER.

During 1898, 35 deaths were registered in Lambeth from Typhoid (or Enteric) Fever, as compared with 26 during 1897, and an annual average of 30·6 for the last ten years (1888 to 1897).

163 cases were notified during 1898, as compared with 185 during 1897, and an annual average of 174 for the eight years, 1890 to 1897.

Of the 163 cases notified, 81 were removed to hospital and 82 were treated at home.

The case mortality for the year is, therefore, 21·5, varying from 24·7 to 18·3, according as the cases were treated at hospital or at home respectively. The age and sex incidence and mortality for Typhoid cases notified in Lambeth during the year are as follows:—

Ages.			Number of cases Notified.			Deaths.			Death-rate per 100.
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 5	...	...	3	6	9	...	2	2	20·6
5 to 10	...	...	11	10	21	...	1	1	4·6
10 to 20	...	...	20	22	42	5	6	11	25·8
20 to 40	...	...	46	20	66	13	3	16	23·9
40 to 60	...	...	10	7	17	2	2	4	22·6
60 and over	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	1	22·2
Age not stated*	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	96	67	163	21	14	35	21·5

* When the age is not stated, in calculating percentages, these cases are divided equally amongst the other age-periods.

In London during 1898 there were registered 585 deaths out of a total of 3,032 cases of Typhoid notified, giving an uncorrected case mortality of 18·3 %.

Registration Sub-Districts.	Total No. of Cases notified.	Cases treated at Home.	Cases removed to Hospital.	Case Mortality per 100.	No. of Deaths.			Rate of persons Notified per 10,000 Inhabitants.
					At Home.	In Hospital	Total.	
Waterloo Rd. 1st	13	6	7	23·1	1	2	3	9·1
Waterloo „ 2nd	7	1	6	42·9	1	2	3	5·0
Lambeth Ch. 1st	20	9	11	20·0	1	3	4	10·5
Lambeth Ch. 2nd	27	17	10	25·9	2	5	7	6·5
Kennington 1st	21	7	14	38·1	4	4	8	3·9
Kennington 2nd	32	24	8	12·5	3	1	4	7·1
Brixton... ..	28	12	16	14·3	3	1	4	3·3
Norwood	15	6	9	13·3	...	2	2	4·9
Lambeth ...	163	82	81	21·5	15	20	35	5·3

The case mortality was higher in the Inner than the Outer Districts, viz., 25·4% as compared with 18·8 %—a fact to be explained by the better sanitary conditions of the latter, and the consequent better resisting powers of the inhabitants.

It is satisfactory to note that 50 % of the cases were removed to hospital.

In so far as Typhoid Fever in a district is a sanitary index, Lambeth is to be congratulated on the number of cases notified during 1898—11·9% below last year, and

6·3% below the annual average for the last 8 years. The Typhoid incidence is gradually decreasing, due to improved sanitation, and a better condition of drainage.

Nine cases were introduced into Lambeth from outside, and in no single instance could a satisfactory *causal* relationship be made out between a typhoid attack and a previous ingestion of infected shellfish. In three instances the disease was contracted from person to person during nursing—a means of contagion not always sufficiently acknowledged, but none the less certain.

CONTINUED AND TYPHUS FEVERS.

During 1898, 13 cases were notified in Lambeth, but no deaths registered, from Continued Fever, as compared with 55 cases notified and 9 deaths registered (*i.e.*, 16·4% uncorrected case mortality) in London; whilst there were no cases of Typhus notified, and no deaths from this disease registered, either in 1898 or 1897 in Lambeth, though the cases notified in London in 1898 were 17, and there were four deaths registered, making a case mortality of 23·5%

Typhus and Continued Fever are generally bracketted with Typhoid under the heading "Fever."

Typhus is a disease to be found in overcrowded and insanitary districts, and its absence in Lambeth is a matter for congratulation, and a guarantee that great improvements have taken place, and are still taking place, in regard to such overcrowding and insanitation. Much, however, still remains to be done.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

During 1898 in Lambeth 4 deaths were registered from Puerperal Fever (a disease of child-bed), as compared with 16 during 1897, and an annual average of 13·7 during the last 10 years (1888—97).

14 cases were notified, as compared with 26 during 1897, and an annual average of 18·8 for the 8 years 1890-97. The case mortality for 1898 is 28·6 %.

In London, during 1898, there were registered 184 deaths out of a total of 250 cases notified, giving a case mortality of 73·6 ‰ (uncorrected).

Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Deaths.	Case Mortality per 100.
Waterloo Road 1st ... ..	...	...	...
Waterloo Road 2nd ... ..	...	...	...
Lambeth Church 1st	2	...	...
Lambeth Church 2nd	4	2	50·0
Kennington 1st	1	...	...
Kennington 2nd	2	...	...
Brixton	5	2	40·0
Norwood ... ..	...	...	...
Lambeth	14	4	28·6

"Puerperal Fever" is a somewhat lax term, and may include many different diseases occurring in lying-in women, *e.g.*, peritonitis, metritis, pyæmia, septicæmia, and sapræmia. A proper definition as to what ought to be included in the term is much needed, and with a view to this being arranged the Vestry at their meeting on December 22nd decided to include within the term "puerperal fever" the following diseases:—Septicæmia, pyæmia, septic peritonitis, septic metritis, and other acute septic inflammations of the pelvis, occurring as the direct result of child-bed.

The few cases of puerperal fever (as notified) reflect credit upon the treatment of puerperal women in Lambeth, whether by medical men or by midwives, for it is a disease entirely preventable—care and cleanliness alone being required. The Medical Officer has only had occasion to caution three midwives during the year, and in no single instance has found it necessary to stop a midwife carrying on her vocation, even for a limited period of time. The old fashioned routine plan of stopping a midwife's work for a period of six or eight weeks after a case of Puerperal Fever is now discarded—it being considered sufficient for thorough disinfection of clothes and person to be carried out, and the ordinary precautions as to cleanliness taken. There is no doubt but that a midwife (or medical man) who neglects these simple precautionary measures is criminally responsible for any deaths that may arise from such neglect.

ERYSIPELAS.

During 1898 in Lambeth 12 deaths were registered from Erysipelas, as compared with 16 for 1897, and an annual average of 18·0 during the last 10 years (1888—1897).

294 cases were notified, giving a case mortality of 4·1‰.

In London, during 1898, there were registered 165 deaths out of a total of 5,180 cases notified, giving a case mortality of 3·2 ‰ (uncorrected).

Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Deaths.	Case Mortality per 100.
Waterloo Road 1st	10	...	...
Waterloo Road 2nd	10	...	...
Lambeth Church 1st	25	2	8·0
Lambeth Church 2nd	69	8	11·6
Kennington 1st	51	...	...
Kennington 2nd	57	...	...
Brixton	55	2	3·6
Norwood	17	...	...
Lambeth	294	12	4·1

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.

DIARRHŒA.

During the year 1898 there were registered in Lambeth 254 deaths from Diarrhœa, as compared with 238 during 1897, and an average of 175·1 for the last 10 years. Of these 254 deaths, 242 (*i.e.*, 91·3 per cent.), were in children under five years, and 209 (*i.e.*, 82·3 per cent.) in infants under one year of age. July and August were the most fatal months (*see* Table Q), though the disease was prevalent also during June, September and October. In this connection, it is again interesting to note that the mean monthly air temperature was in June, 57·6°; July, 61·5°; August, 64·6°; September, 62·1°; and October, 53·8°; whilst the 4-ft. earth thermometer registered 56° F. on June 26th, rising to a maximum 63° F. on August 28th, and sinking to 56° F. again on October 29th. 56° F. is the so-called "critical" earth temperature for Diarrhœa, *i.e.*, the temperature at which the germs of this particular disease begin to multiply and prove themselves dangerous.*

Age mortalities from Diarrhœa were as follows:—

Age.	Total Deaths.			Percentage of Total Deaths from Diarrhœa
	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year	111	98	209	82·3
1 to 5	21	12	33	12·9
5 to 20 ... ..	...	...	...	...
20 to 40 ... ..	...	1	1	0·4
40 to 60	1	3	4	1·6
Over 60	1	6	7	2·8
Total	134	120	254	100·0

* The 4-ft. earth temperatures were taken in Regent's Park, and I beg to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Wm. Marriott, of the Royal Meteorological Society, for the information in connection therewith.

In London there were registered during 1898, 4376 deaths from Diarrhœa, giving an uncorrected rate of 9·7 per 10,000 living, and 5·2 % of total deaths.

Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Deaths.	Diarrhœa Death-rate per 10,000 Inhabitants.
Waterloo Road 1st	14	9·9
Waterloo Road 2nd	11	7·9
Lambeth Church 1st	30	5·7
Lambeth Church 2nd	64	15·3
Kennington 1st	56	10·5
Kennington 2nd	34	7·6
Brixton	37	4·3
Norwood	7	2·3
District not stated	1	—
Lambeth	254	8·3

In the Inner Wards the average Diarrhœa death-rate per 10,000 inhabitants was 13·4, as compared with 6·3 for the Outer Wards, *i.e.*, 2 to 1.

Under the heading of Diarrhœa may be classed the 7 cases of cholera* notified, together with the 7 deaths registered, in Lambeth during the year, as there is no reason to regard any one case as "Asiatic Cholera"; and also the 144 deaths registered from "Enteritis."

* 23 cases of Cholera were notified in London.

TABLE S.

Shewing the Diarrhœa Mortality in Lambeth in each month during the year 1898.

Sub-Districts.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Waterloo 1st	2	3	9	2	1	...	17
Waterloo 2nd...	4	4	1	...	...	9
Lambeth 1st	2	...	...	5	8	12	2	...	3	32
Lambeth 2nd	1	1	...	...	1	8	27	18	7	...	1	64
Kennington 1st	..	1	...	1	1	1	6	22	10	8	3	1	54
Kennington 2nd	1	3	11	16	3	..	...	34
Brixton	1	...	...	...	1	1	8	17	9	...	...	37
Norwood	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	7
Total ...	3	1	1	3	1	4	25	84	90	33	4	5	254

In connection with Diarrhœa, it may be noted that there are many contributory causes, *e.g.*, maternal neglect, want of proper feeding, insanitary surroundings, etc., but that density of population is a most potent excitant, as shewn by the difference in the rate per 10,000 in the Inner, as compared with the Outer, Districts. Meteorological conditions (especially the earth 4' temperature) played, as usual, an important *rôle* in connection with the statistics for Lambeth during 1898.

On the whole, the Lambeth rate is satisfactory, and must be considered in connection with the Infantile Mortality Rate which, for the year 1898, works out for Lambeth at 154·1 per 1000 births—a lower rate than is shown by any of the Registrar-General's 33 large towns of England and Wales, with the exception of Croydon and Huddersfield (*see* p. 32.) The rate for London, as a whole, is 167.

As insanitary conditions lessen, the infantile mortality lessens also, and may be taken as a fair and trustworthy gauge of sanitary improvement in Lambeth—the inner, more congested, districts sharing also in the lessened mortality, but not to the same extent as the outer, less congested, ones.

INFLUENZA.

During 1898, 126 deaths were registered from Influenza in Lambeth, as compared with 45 during 1897, and an average of 65·3 for the last ten years. Of these 126 deaths, 75 were registered during the first, 26 during the second, and the rest during the third and fourth quarters of the year.

In London there were registered 1283 deaths (uncorrected) from Influenza during 1898.

Reviewing the past history of Lambeth in relation to Epidemic Influenza, it will be seen that the disease has been practically epidemic since 1890, rising to a maximum in 1892 and again in 1895. The disease during 1898 was double the average for the last 10 years.

Table shewing the number of deaths from Epidemic Influenza during the last 10 years in Lambeth and London.

	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	Average for 10 years (1888—97).	1898
Lambeth ...	0	0	47	131	142	85	44	148	51	45	65·3	126
London ... (including Lambeth).	3	5	652	2336	2264	1526	750	2156	496	671	1085·9	1283

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS.

In connection with Infectious or Zymotic Diseases, mention may be made of the fact that the Vestry have decided to have fitted up for the use (free of cost) of the medical men of Lambeth, a Bacteriological Laboratory where the bacteriological diagnosis of doubtful cases of typhoid, diphtheria, tuberculosis, &c., may be carried out. The Medical Officer presented a Special Report on the subject (copy of which is to be found at p. 14 of the Appendix), and this Report, with its recommendations, was adopted by the Vestry on December 8th, 1898.

The importance and value of bacteriological examinations in doubtful cases of cholera, diphtheria, typhoid, and tuberculosis, are now universally acknowledged, and much good is, consequently, expected to accrue from the work to be carried out in Lambeth Parish.

The laboratory is to be fitted up for the present at the Wanless Road Disinfecting Station (where a suitable room is unoccupied); and being in the centre of the Parish will be equally convenient for all the medical practitioners. It is clear that a *local* laboratory for Lambeth alone will give much better, cheaper, and quicker results than a central laboratory for the whole of London, as suggested by the London County Council. Indeed, past experience of the difficulties that at times arise in connection with the Asylums Board and the removal of infectious cases to hospital, owing to Lambeth having to take turn with other Parishes, more than warrants the Vestry in having taken the step they have in establishing a laboratory which shall be purely local.

The amount of work that will be done in the laboratory will depend upon the use the medical practitioners of Lambeth make of the opportunities offered, free of cost, by the Vestry—separate diphtheria and typhoid “outfits” having been forwarded to each; and it rests with them, therefore, to make the experiment a huge success, and the laboratory a permanent institution for Lambeth, under the care of a specially appointed bacteriologist—the Medical Officer’s time being too much engaged with other duties to enable him *permanently* to carry out this extra work in connection with bacteriological diagnosis. It is clearly advisable that the Medical Officer should be directly responsible to the Vestry for the management and efficiency of the bacteriological laboratory, as any irregularity in its management might prove serious, and cause endless trouble and inconvenience to the members of the medical profession (practising in Lambeth Parish), for whom, alone, the Vestry has gone to the expense of providing this gratuitous bacteriological diagnosis, with a view to lessening the amount of infectious diseases in the Parish by securing greater precision and rapidity in diagnosis.

In connection with bacteriological diagnosis in diphtheria, the Metropolitan Asylums Board have made arrangements for the gratuitous distribution of antitoxic serum by Medical Officers of Health to the medical attendants of patients who are suffering from diphtheria, but who cannot be removed to Hospital owing to want (in times of extra pressure) of sufficient accommodation. This use of antitoxic serum may be (1) curative, and (2) prophylactic or preventative.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The question of Tuberculosis (including consumption or phthisis) has engaged the special attention of the Vestry during the year 1898. A Report was presented by the Medical Officer (copy of which will be found in the Appendix, page 4), who pointed out that 2680 deaths from Tuberculosis (1913 being due to phthisis or consumption) were registered in Lambeth during the four years 1894—1897, the Inner Wards again suffering more severely than the Outer Wards. As Tuberculosis is now a recognised infectious disease, due to the entrance into the body from without of the tubercle bacillus, and is acquired either directly from man to man, or indirectly through food (milk and meat), the Medical Officer felt that the Vestry ought (1) to systematically disinfect rooms (and contents) that had been previously occupied by tuberculous-infected invalids (more especially those suffering from the pulmonary form of the disease known as consumption or phthisis); (2) to afford opportunities to medical men and others, of having the sputa from infected persons examined bacteriologically, so as to demonstrate the presence of the bacilli, and so put all doubt as to the diagnosis out of question; and (3) to disseminate knowledge as to the nature and dangers of the disease, amongst clergymen, district visitors, school teachers, etc., and through them amongst the Lambeth ratepayers generally. With these objects in view, the following suggestions were made by the Medical Officer, and adopted *in toto* by the Vestry on the 8th December, 1898:—

1. That a circular letter (A) be sent round to all the Medical men in Lambeth, pointing out that the Vestry is prepared to disinfect (free of cost) all rooms (and contents) recently occupied by patients suffer-

ing from Tuberculosis, and which have become unoccupied, owing to the deaths or removals of such patients, when requested to do so by the Medical men or others in attendance ;

2. That a circular letter (B) be sent to the person, or persons, in charge of Public Institutions in Lambeth, pointing out the nature of this disease, and the importance of having disinfection carried out, and other means adopted, for the prevention of this disease spreading to others, and offering disinfection (free of cost) by the Vestry's Officers, where it may be necessary ;
3. That a circular letter (C) be sent to the occupiers of those houses in which deaths from Tubercular Disease are reported week by week to the Medical Officer by the Registrar-General, offering disinfection (free of cost) by the Vestry ;
4. The issuing of leaflets (D) pointing out in simple language the danger of the disease and the ready means at hand for its prevention, to Clergymen, District Visitors, School Teachers, etc., as may be necessary.

Copies of the above-mentioned circular letters and leaflet* are to be found in the Appendix on pages 7-13.

Over 2,000 of the leaflets have already been distributed, and the Vestry have ordered 20,000 more copies in pamphlet form for distribution. Much good is expected to accrue from the action of the Vestry in battling with Tuberculosis—a disease which causes much permanent ill-health, and kills more than all the other infectious diseases put together.

*These letters and leaflets were circulated on the 1st January, 1899, and have been much appreciated by medical men and others. Many applications have been made for additional copies, for distribution, and many samples of spurs already sent to the Medical Officer for bacteriological examination.

The 21 deaths from venereal affections (Syphilis, etc.) are the only other point calling for note in the class of Zymotic Diseases.

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

36 deaths were registered in Lambeth in these classes from Alcoholism and Delirium Tremens.

Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.

Of the total 1043 deaths under this class 270 were due to Cancer, 490 to Phthisis, and 184 to Tubercular Meningitis and other forms of Tuberculosis.

Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

The total number of deaths in this class was 389, consisting of 154 from Premature Birth, 180 from Old Age, and 55 from Atelectasis and Congenital Malformations.

Class VI.—Local Diseases.

1. Diseases of the Nervous System caused 518 deaths, including 68 from Convulsions, 230 from Apoplexy, and 27 from Epilepsy.
2. 402 deaths were due to diseases of the Circulatory System.
3. The diseases of the Respiratory Organs caused 975 deaths (551 from Bronchitis, and 203 from Pneumonia).
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs caused 432 deaths, of which 144 were due to Enteritis and Peritonitis, 101 to diseases of the Liver, and 44 to Dentition.
5. Diseases of the Urinary System caused 153 deaths.

6. Diseases of the Reproductive System, Integumentary System, Locomotive System, Lymphatics, Organs of Special Senses, etc., caused together 89 deaths.

Class VII.—Deaths from Violence.

219 deaths in all, including 178 from Accidents, 19 from Burns and Scalds, 12 from Drowning, 57 from Suffocation in bed (53 being infants under 1 year) 33 from Suicide, and 8 from Homicide.

Class VIII.—Other Causes.

258 deaths were registered in this class, consisting of deaths from Dropsy, Tumours, Hæmorrhages, or other ill-defined or non-specified causes.

Different rates of mortality from different diseases or groups of diseases (also sub-divided as to Districts) are given in terms of the total deaths in Tables T and W; 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 corrected and uncorrected death returns, it will be noted that, in regard to both infantile and other diseases, Lambeth again compares favourably with London.

Deaths amongst infants under one year are a sensitive index (amongst others) of the sanitary state of a Community, and in this respect the Lambeth statistics, as a whole, are satisfactory. Table F is important, too, in this connection, as comparing the Lambeth Statistics with those for London as a whole, taken in different age-periods.

TABLE T.

Shewing Classification of Causes of Deaths in Lambeth during 1898, compared with 1897.

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

CLASS OF DISEASE.	LAMBETH PARISH.			
	1898.		1897.	
	No. of Deaths (corrected).	Percentage of Total Deaths.	No. of Deaths (corrected).	Percentage of Total Deaths.
I.—Zymotic Diseases ...	908	16·7	853	16·2
Seven Principal ...	726	13·4	734	13·9
Influenza ...	126	2·3	45	0·9
II.—Parasitic ...	1	0·02	3	0·1
III.—Dietetic ...	43	0·8	42	0·8
IV.—Constitutional ...	1043	19·2	1021	19·4
Cancer ...	270	4·9	239	4·6
Phthisis ...	490	9·0	483	9·2
Tubercular Diseases, excluding Phthisis	184	3·4	188	3·6
Rheumatism (Acute and Chronic) and Gout ...	34	0·6	51	0·9
V.—Developmental ...	389	7·2	421	8·0
Old Age ...	180	3·3	188	3·6
VI.—Local Diseases ...	2569	47·3	2442	46·5
Circulatory System ...	402	7·4	388	7·4
Bronchitis ...	551	10·2	446	8·5
Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia ...	305	5·6	272	5·2
Pleurisy and Pleuro-Pneumonia ...	25	0·5	21	0·4
Respiratory System, excluding Phthisis	975	17·9	819	17·5
VII.—Violence ...	219	4·0	207	3·9
Suicide ...	33	0·6	29	0·6
VIII.—Other Causes...	258	4·8	271	5·2

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 1,000 births.

	LAMBETH PARISH.			
	1898.		1897.	
	Total Deaths under One Year (Corrected).	Percentage to 1000 Births.	Total Deaths under One Year (Corrected).	Percentage to 1000 Births.
From all causes	1426	154·1	1425	151·8
Diarrhœa	209	22·6	197	20·9
Convulsions	60	6·5	44	4·7
Respiratory Diseases	212	22·9	201	21·4
Premature Births	154	16·6	196	20·9
Tubercular Diseases (including Phthisis)	81	8·5	83	8·9
Measles	27	2·9	23	2·5
Whooping Cough	71	7·7	66	7·0
Suffocation in Bed... ..	53	5·9	29	3·1
Enteritis	103	11·1	89	9·5
Dentition	24	2·6	29	3·1

TABLE U.

Shewing Classification of certain Causes of Deaths (uncorrected)
in Lambeth, compared with London, during
1897 and 1898.

A.—Deaths at all Ages.

	LAMBETH.		LONDON.	
	Percentage of total Deaths (uncorrected).		Percentage of total Deaths (uncorrected).	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
I. PRINCIPAL ZYMOTICS ...	14·8	13·4	14·2	14·9
Influenza ...	0·8	2·4	0·8	1·5
Measles ...	2·5	2·4	2·4	3·7
Whooping Cough ...	2·6	2·8	2·3	2·6
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ...	4·3	4·5	5·1	5·2
II. RHEUMATIC FEVER AND HEART RHEUMATISM	0·5	0·4	0·5	0·4
III. DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	7·2	7·2	8·6	8·1
IV. BRONCHITIS, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy	13·9	15·9	15·7	16·1
Phthisis ...	8·3	8·5	9·7	9·5
V. INJURIES ...	4·4	4·6	4·3	4·2
<i>B.—Deaths under 1 Year of Age (per 1000 Births).</i>				
I. ALL CAUSES ...	155·4	156·3	159·2	167

TABLE V.

Local Government Board Table A.]

TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1898, in the Lambeth

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics, public institutions be- ing shewn as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY		
	At all ages.	Under 1 year. 1 and under 5.	5 and under 16.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	(i)	1 Smallpox.	2 Scarlatina.	3 Diphtheria.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Royal Infirmary (Women and Children)	63	26	22	7	4	4	Under 5 5 upwds.	.....	.....	1
Remainder of Waterloo Road First	219	6	33	3	6	84	Under 5 5 upwds.	.....	.....	1
General Lying-in-Hospital, York Road	14	9	.....	.....	1	4	Under 5 5 upwds.	.....	.....	.....
Remainder of Waterloo Road Second	240	90	36	3	7	71	Under 5 5 upwds.	.....	1	.....
St. Thomas's Hospital	546	59	75	50	51	280	Under 5 5 upwds.	.....	.....	18
Remainder of Lambeth Church First	292	116	47	4	9	87	Under 5 5 upwds.	.....	1	.....
Lambeth Infirmary	715	44	21	5	17	343	Under 5 5 upwds.	.....	.....	.....
Lambeth Workhouse	33	8	1	.....	.....	9	Under 5 5 upwds.	.....	.....	.....
Remainder of Lambeth Church Second	543	212	84	11	17	158	Under 5 5 upwds.	.....	.....	3
Clapham Maternity	12	11	.....	.....	.....	1	Under 5 5 upwds.	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's House	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	Under 5 5 upwds.	.....	.....	.....
Remainder of Kennington First	737	248	127	19	19	177	Under 5 5 upwds.	.....	.....	8
Kennington Second	543	141	46	17	11	193	Under 5 5 upwds.	.....	.....	3

TABLE V.

District, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysip- las.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.	
	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.														
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	2	8	1	.....	1	29	48	
.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	10	15	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14	11	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	5	46	101
.....	1	1	25	30	17	6	3	33	118
.....	1	1	7	9
1	5	5	5
.....	3	8	9	.....	21	.....	.....	4	76	126	
.....	2	16	24	17	.....	14	41	114	
.....	2	3	.....	8	.....	2	17	.....	.....	26	58	134	
.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	25	24	36	2	56	251	412	
.....	7	9	25	.....	31	.....	.....	15	72	163	
.....	1	.....	3	23	21	4	20	40	129	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	16	.....	.....	45	65	.....
.....	3	2	3	3	123	130	77	5	2	292	650	
.....	3	6	6	9	9	
.....	2	7	24	
1	3	1	16	16	51	57	1	10	135	297	
.....	1	2	5	3	3	47	56	31	12	7	78	246	
.....	1	8	11	
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TABLE W.

Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious of Health, during the year 1898, in the Metropolitan

Local Government Board Table B.]

Registration Sub-Districts.	Population at all Ages.		Registered Births.	New Cases of Sickness in each the knowledge of the Medical						
	Census 1896.	Esti- mated to middle of 1898.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	typhoid or Enteric	Typhus.	Continued.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)							
WATERLOO ROAD, 1st	14186	14262	508	...	61	39	3	13	...	...
WATERLOO ROAD, 2nd	14210	14020	873	...	50	28	...	7	...	...
LAMBETH CHURCH, 1st	18770	19080	581	...	94	117	...	20	...	...
LAMBETH CHURCH, 2nd	40994	41864	1613	...	138	98	4	27	...	5
KENNINGTON, 1st ...	52486	53361	1888	...	127	163	5	21	...	2
KENNINGTON, 2nd...	43244	44852	1009	...	195	130	3	32	...	3
BRIXTON	81825	85617	2143	...	213	187	1	28	...	3
NORWOOD	29318	30077	641	...	131	51	1	15	...	...
Totals	295,033	304,073	9256	...	1009	813	16	163	...	13

TABLE W.

Sickness, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer Sanitary District of Lambeth, classified according and Localities.

Locality, coming to Officer of Health.				Number of such Cases removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospital.										
8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Fevers.				Fevers.				Fevers.						
Relapsing.	Puerperal.	English Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.
...	...	...	10	...	52	31	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	10	...	43	17	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	4	25	...	87	87	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	3
...	4	2	69	...	84	71	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	2
...	1	...	51	...	100	132	1	...	14	1	...	...	...	1
...	2	...	57	...	72	44	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	1
...	5	...	55	...	163	120	...	...	16	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	1	17	...	65	33	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
...	14	7	294	...	666	535	3	...	81	1	...	3	...	13

LAMBETH PARISH.

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL
STATISTICS, &c., FOR 1898.

Area of Parish—3,941 statute acres (exclusive of tidal water 79, and foreshore 39, statute acres respectively), divided into 8 Registration Sub-Districts, 4 Parliamentary Divisions and 8 New Wards. The Parliamentary Divisions and New Wards are co-extensive.

Population (estimated middle of 1898)—304,073 (males, 143,625; females, 160,448).

Density—77·1 persons per acre.

Inhabited Houses—38,556 at Census, 1891.

Rateable Value—£1,712,289.

Marriages—2589, being 17·0 per 1000.

Births—9256, being 30·4 per 1000.

Deaths (corrected)—5430, being 17·9 per 1000.

Infantile Mortality—1426 under 1 year, or 154·1 per 1000 births.

Zymotic—Death-Rate, 2·4 per 1000.

Increase of population 4025; but the natural increase or increment (*i.e.*, excess of Births over Deaths) was 3826.

II.—SANITARY WORK.

Return showing the Number of Nuisances removed or abated in the Parish of Lambeth, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1898.

Number of Notices 10469*

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(Public Health, London, Act.)

No. of Infected Houses (Notices served)	...	2094
Smallpox	... ..	—
Scarlet Fever	... ..	882
Typhoid	... ..	159
Typhus	... ..	—
Continued Fever	... ..	13
Diphtheria	... ..	724
Membranous Croup	... ..	15
Puerperal Fever	... ..	14
Erysipelas	... ..	280
English Cholera	... ..	7
Total	... ..	<u>2094</u>

* Excluding 44 Notices under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (*vide* pp. 87, 113—117).

PARTICULARS OF SANITARY WORK

Carried out in Lambeth Parish during 1898, and for 21 years previously.

Year.	Total Number of Notices(excluding those under Housing of the Working Classes Act).	Sanitary Works, Structural and Permanent.	Sanitary Work not Structural.
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

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

Notices served (Preliminary and Statutory) ... 8375

WORKS STRUCTURAL:—

Drainage defective	...	...	1598
Intercepting Traps with Fresh Air Inlets required	...	...	763
Ventilating Pipes required	...	...	911
Indoor Sinks connected with the Drain	...	...	563
Rain Water Stack Pipes connected with the Drain	...	...	416
Bath Waste connected with the Drain...	...	...	27
Traps Defective, or of Obsolete Pattern	...	...	756
Closet Pan and Connections Defective	...	...	968
Water Supply to Closet Defective	...	...	541
Closet Dilapidated	...	...	319
Draw-Off from Main for Drinking Purposes required	...	...	501
Dust Bins Defective	...	...	845
Premises Dilapidated	...	...	98
Ventilation under the Floors required...	...	...	176
Roofs Dilapidated	...	...	145
Soil Pipes Defective	...	...	76
Paving Defective	...	...	941
Damp and Unwholesome Houses	...	...	76
Dung Receptacles required	...	...	185

WORKS NOT STRUCTURAL:—

Cisterns Dirty	...	...	85
Manure Accumulations	...	...	71
Underground Rooms occupied	...	...	91
Animals improperly kept	...	...	39
Stopped Drains	...	...	141
Overcrowding	...	...	274
Foul Urinals	...	...	14
Through Ventilation provided	...	...	9
Refuse Accumulations	...	...	49
No Water Supply or Defective Water Supply	...	...	456
Dirty Premises	...	...	995

12129

B. Infectious Diseases Notification.

Notices served ... 2094

Nature of Work.—To disinfect infected rooms (with stripping off of wall papers and general cleansing as may be necessary), bedding, clothes, etc.

C. Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Notices served ... 44

Nature of Work.—To put premises into proper order and condition, or to close and demolish them.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING THE YEAR 1898.

Inspections	...	...	...	8886
Re-Inspections	...	...	...	52858
Infectious Houses visited	...	...	...	2094
Complaints attended to	...	...	...	5620
Cases of Infectious Disease notified	...	...	...	2329
<i>a.</i> Cases under treatment at home	...	...	...	1027
<i>b.</i> Cases removed to Hospital	...	...	...	1302
Cases of Non-Notifiable Diseases dealt with	...	...	...	144
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	2019
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	2556
Bedding, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	21597
Bedding, etc., destroyed	...	...	...	126
Dust Yards, Manure Depots and Brickfields, inspections of	...	...	...	260
Drains tested (with chemical, water, or both)	...	...	...	9135
Sanitary Works completed	...	...	...	6349
Plans of Drainage received and approved	...	...	...	559
New Buildings the drains of which have been completed	...	...	...	151
Premises the drains of which have been totally or partly reconstructed	...	...	...	555
Articles procured for the Analyst—				
(<i>a.</i>) Food and Drugs	...	...	...	602
(<i>b.</i>) Water	...	...	...	16
Summonses and Orders issued	...	...	...	86
Workshops inspected and registered	...	...	...	133
Special Smoke observations and enquiries	...	...	...	113
Cowhouses inspected and registered	...	...	...	27
Slaughter-houses inspected and registered	...	...	...	45
Notices served—				
Sanitary Work (Preliminary and Statutory)	...	...	...	8375
Infectious Diseases (Public Health Act, 1891)	...	...	...	2094
Housing of Working Classes Act	...	...	...	44
Sanitary nuisances abated	...	...	...	12129
(<i>a.</i>) Structural	...	...	...	9905
(<i>b.</i>) Non-structural	...	...	...	2224
Persons received in Shelter at Wharf	...	...	...	7
Convictions obtained—				
Public Health Act	...	...	...	40
Food and Drugs and Margarine Acts	...	...	...	54

INSPECTORIAL STAFF.

On January 20th, 1898, Mr. William James Perrin* was appointed Sanitary Inspector in place of Mr. J. T. Wiggs, deceased, and commenced his duties on February 21st. Inspector Perrin has charge of a small district—part of Stockwell Ward, and in addition is special Smoke Inspector and Food and Drugs Inspector for the whole of the Parish.

On July 21st, 1898, Mr. William Winder Howes† was appointed an extra Sanitary Inspector, and commenced his duties on August 29th. Inspector Howes has charge of a district, consisting of the N.E. portion of Prince's Ward and N. portion of Brixton, with an area of 350 acres, 2054 inhabited houses, and 15248 persons (estimated). The boundaries of the District are Brook Street on the North, Vassall Road on the South, Kennington Park and Farmer's Road on the East, and Kennington and Brixton Roads on the West. Inspector Howes keeps, in addition, the register of houses-let-in-lodgings, and in that connection is doing good work in inspecting the houses and measuring up the different rooms.

On the 28th April, 1898, the Vestry decided to place the senior Inspectors under the Local Government Board in accordance with the provisions of the Sanitary Officers (London) Order, 1891—the six recently appointed Inspectors being already under the same conditions by virtue of their appointments having been made subsequently to January 1st, 1892.

*W. J. Perrin formerly Sanitary Inspector to Newington Parish.

†W. W. Howes formerly Assistant Inspector of Nuisances to the West Ham Corporation.

The question of appointing a female Sanitary Inspector was adjourned for six months by the Vestry at their meeting held on April 28th, 1898 (*Vide Minutes*, 1898, p. 819).

The Vestry is now equipped with a good Inspectorial Staff of 13 Sanitary Inspectors (one of whom is engaged indoors), and the good work that they are carrying out is beginning to tell on the sanitary state of the Parish generally, and more especially of the Inner Wards, the courts and alleys and houses of which are in a much better state, owing to more constant supervision and inspection. In connection with the poorer districts, it is found that inspections, to be of use, must be made as frequently as possible—the majority of the tenants being careless in the matter of domestic cleanliness, whether as regards themselves or their surroundings. In this connection much good is accruing, and will further accrue, from the smallness of the districts allotted now to the different Inspectors who take charge of the so-called Inner Wards.

Many house-to-house inspections have taken place during the year 1898, in those parts of the Parish where such inspections have been thought to be necessary, *e.g.*, more especially these courts and alleys of the Inner Wards. Drains are tested in all cases, and it is satisfactory to note the comparatively small percentage (under 20) of houses in which the test gives a result. It must be remembered, however, that the method of testing with chemical, though satisfactory, is not infallible, and consequently, when a result is obtained, the drains are certainly defective, but when a result is not obtained, it would be unwise to conclude that therefore the drains are perfect. Local conditions, state of atmosphere, wind, etc., play an important part at times, interfering with proper

and true results. The question arises, "Is there any better general test?" and the answer is "No, not in the light of our present knowledge." The water test is too severe to apply indiscriminately in cases of old drains, though it is, of course, used entirely in cases of new drains—being applied to them both in sections (in course of construction) and as a whole (when completed).

Since the Vestry transferred the drainage of new buildings to the Inspectors (who already had charge of reconstructions), much extra work has been thrown upon them, as it must be remembered that many visits are necessary in connection with each house, visits being requisite for testing the drainage—whether new or reconstructed—in sections and as a whole. These extra duties become serious in the case of large buildings, or block of buildings, *e.g.*, the South-Western Fever Hospital, where recently the drainage has been reconstructed, necessitating an average of not less than two visits a week by the Inspector—each visit occupying an average of two or three hours. This work has been going on during the last twelve months. The South-Western Hospital is mentioned as the work is in process at the present time, but many other examples might be given, *e.g.*, Lambeth Palace, Stockwell Orphanage, Board Schools, etc., whilst ordinary dwelling-houses necessitate a great amount of supervision in connection with alterations, improvements, or additions either of drainage or sanitary fittings and appliances.

There is a large amount of detail in connection with the supervising of drainage, in addition to the actual testing of new work with water, *e.g.*, examination of depth and quality of concrete bed for pipes, amount of fall, true alignment of pipes, inspection of each joint, so as to see

that there has been no "faking," etc. This work might in great part be carried out by special drain layers who would act as Assistants to the Inspectors, and thereby save a large amount of their (the Inspectors') time. With the present arrangement, hours and hours of the Inspectors' time are practically wasted, which might be profitably devoted to the carrying out of other duties.

During 1898, 559 plans (representing 892 houses) have been received and approved, and the drainage work, as shewn, carried out under the personal supervision of the Inspectors, and water-tested. 8375 Preliminary and Statutory Notices have been served by the Inspectors during the year 1898, under the Public Health (London) Act, and the Metropolis Local Management Acts, and in connection with infected houses (for disinfection, stripping off wall papers, and general cleansing), whilst 44 Notices have been served by the Vestry under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

The special work in connection with Disinfection, Smoke Abatement, Houses Let in Lodgings, and the carrying out of the Food and Drugs and Margarine Acts, is dealt with on pp. 94—111.

Several important seizures of unsound food were made by the Inspectors during the year, and in connection with most of these exemplary fines were inflicted by the Magistrate as follows:—

1. 88 cases of condensed milk consisting of over 5000 tins were seized in a stable in connection with 5, Little Windmill Street, New Cut, condemned and ordered to be destroyed by the Magistrate, who inflicted a penalty of £50 and £5 5s. 0d. costs, or three months' imprisonment. The tins

were destroyed at the Vestry Wharf—each tin being pierced and its contents emptied out.

2. Three cases of oranges were seized in the New Cut, condemned (and ordered to be destroyed) by the Magistrate, who inflicted a penalty of £5 and 2/- costs, or one month's imprisonment.
3. 22 pieces of bacon (114 lbs.) were seized on a stall in front of 66, Lower Marsh, condemned (and ordered to be destroyed) by the Magistrate, who inflicted a penalty of £25 and £2 2s. 0d. costs, or three months' imprisonment, on the wholesale dealer, and a penalty of £10 and £1 1s. 0d. costs or one month's imprisonment, on the retail dealer—making a total of £35 and £3 3s. 0d. costs.
4. 39 pieces (112 lbs.) of beef and mutton were seized at 222 and 225, Wandsworth Road, condemned (and ordered to be destroyed) by the Magistrate, who inflicted a penalty of £4 and 8/- costs, or one month's imprisonment.
5. 21 rabbits and 29 pieces of rabbit, were seized at 120, Lower Marsh, condemned (and ordered to be destroyed) by the Magistrate, who inflicted a penalty of £2 and 4/- costs, or a month's imprisonment.

The market thoroughfares have been under bi-weekly inspection by the Inspectors (four being on duty at a time), and much good has arisen therefrom, more especially during the summer months, when there is much bad and unsound fruit, vegetables, fish and meat about; and the food would undoubtedly be sold to the poorer inhabitants were such inspections stopped. The inspections are made on Saturday nights (9 to 12), and Sunday mornings (9 to 12).

DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT.

The statistics of this Department show the amount of work done, with particulars. The new Equifex disinfecting machine has proved of great value during the year—the automatic record of disinfections being especially useful as checking the work of the man in charge. In connection with the machine several slight alterations and improvements have been made, including the covering of the boiler-feeder with a galvanised iron cover, fitting of a condenser on to the steam exhaust chimney, and the inserting of two steam traps between the coils and the drain—improvements which have reduced the noise in connection with the working of the machine to a minimum, and economised the steam. The boiler and furnace have also been lagged with magnesia and wood, thereby saving heat, and making it more convenient for the attendant to work in close proximity thereto. The Vestry has decided to have the house (Arlington Lodge) put into proper repair and the top rooms fitted up for use as living rooms for the chief disinfecting officer, who will have charge of, and be responsible for, the safe keeping of the plant; whilst the lower part of the house is to be fitted up and used as a refuge for families from houses that are undergoing disinfection—a bath, etc., being supplied. In addition, the Vestry has decided to fit up a bacteriological laboratory in one of the rooms of the house, which is being fitted up accordingly. A 10-inch wall has been built round the garden at a cost of £121, completely shutting off the disinfecting station from the surrounding houses.

The Lambeth Vestry is now well equipped as regards its disinfecting department, and the work carried out during the last year has been satisfactory and compares favourably

with that of former years. The staff have given every satisfaction during the year.

No repairs have been necessary in connection with the old disinfecting machine at the Wharf, Belvedere Road.

During 1898, 14 certificates were received in respect of rooms, 2 of bedding and clothing, and 146 of both rooms and bedding, making a total of 162 as compared with 169 last year.

Medical Certificates accepted in lieu of disinfection being carried out by the Vestry :—

Nature of Certificates.	1st Q.	2nd Q.	3rd Q.	4th Q.	Total.
For Rooms only ...	2	6	3	3	14
For Bedding only ...	—	—	2	—	2
For Rooms and Bedding ...	36	46	34	30	146
	38	52	39	33	162

In addition to the 2,329 cases of notifiable infectious diseases (*see* page 33), each one of which has been attended to by the disinfecting staff, there have also been during the year the following non-notifiable diseases, etc., dealt with :—

	1st Q.	2nd Q.	3rd Q.	4th Q.	Total.
{ Measles	76	52	1	—	129
{ Chicken pox ...	—	2	1	1	4
{ Cancer	—	2	2	3	7
{ Consumption ...	—	2	1	1	4
{ Infected Cabs ...	2	4	3	—	9
{ Dirty Premises, etc.	15	11	10	13	49
	113	73	18	18	202

The work in connection with Measles-infected premises is satisfactory, and is due to the action taken by the Vestry in distributing leaflets, etc. (*see* p. 51).

The Vestry would do well to petition the London County Council to take steps to have Measles included as a dangerous infectious disease, so that the various important sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as to disinfecting, etc., might be put into force, and more stringent measures taken for the prevention of this disease.

*Particulars as to Disinfection carried out in Lambeth
Parish during 1898.*

Total No. of rooms disinfected by Vestry .	2556
Cases in which bedding has been disinfected	
at home... 	132
" " " at Chamber	2424
" " " destroyed	27
Replaced by the Vestry 	2
Premises disinfected and disinfectants	
supplied 	8441
No. of Cleansing Notices served in con-	
nection with infected houses	1821
Certificates of Medical Practitioners re-	
ceived in lieu of disinfection by the	
Vestry	162

Articles of Bedding, etc., disinfected.

Beds	1763
Bolsters 	2260
Pillows 	4858
Mattresses 	1069
Palliasses 	114
Chair Cushions 	1557
Clothing 	3641
Blankets 	3079
Rugs	212
Counterpanes and Eiderdown Quilts ...	1652
Carpets 	182
Extras (not mentioned in above) 	1210
<hr/>	
Total ...	21,597
<hr/>	

Articles of Bedding destroyed.

Beds ...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	14
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	9
Palliasses	...	...	...	...	...	26
Chair Cushions	...	...	...	...	...	6
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	16
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	36
						<hr/>
Total ...						126
						<hr/>

The Refuge provided at the Wharf has only been used once during the year—a family consisting of a mother and 6 children under 12 years of age, and coming from an erysipelas-infected house (8, Surrey Lodge) being accommodated during the disinfection of their house.

The situation of the present Refuge prevents its use becoming popular, as there have been many instances of families expressing their willingness to go to such a place until they are told where it is situated. The new Refuge at Wanless Road will doubtless be more popular and consequently more used, the experience of other Authorities being that these Refuges should be made as attractive and inviting as possible, for those poorer ratepayers who may have to use them. The provision of these Refuges is rendered compulsory by sect. 60 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

DISINFECTION STATISTICS.

For eight years prior, and eight years subsequent, to the passing of the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act; and for the year 1898.

		1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	Yearly average for 8 years preceding the Notification Act	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	Yearly average for 8 years succeeding the Notification Act	1898
No. of Cases in which Bedding etc., has been disinfected.	At Home ...	332	258	278	16	62	52	7	144	143.6	179	246	593	343	177	251	368	217	296.7	132
	At Chamber	85	56	162	569	236	722	902	951	460.4	1391	1570	2546	3042	2286	2462	2447	2126	2233.7	2424
No. of Cases in which Bedding etc., has been destroyed.	...	37	23	62	52	8	57	48	79	45.7	185	275	314	224	119	67	49	39	159.0	27
No. of articles of Bedding, etc., disinfected.	...	1526	1437	1895	2275	916	3078	3121	3778	2253.2	3013	6747	9909	11513	8022	13516	20349	21487	11819.5	21597
No. of articles of Bedding, etc., destroyed.	...	63	101	114	144	59	92	61	267	113.0	333	467	605	674	544	186	178	162	393.6	126
Premises Disin- fected and Dis- infectants Supplied.	...	727	680	657	727	736	1276	1255	1277	916.9	1722	1816	3157	5896	5742	7146	7210	8715	5175.5	8441

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS, WATER, ETC.

During the year 1898, 602 samples have been purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Taking the last ten years (1888-97), the annual average as to number of samples taken is 411, of which 66 (*i.e.*, 15·9 %) were found, on analysis, to be adulterated. The average annual number of summonses issued is 44, with an average of 44 convictions and 18 cautions, and an average of £90 0s. 6d. in penalties, and £29 11s. 11d. in costs during the same decennium.

Of the 602 samples purchased during 1898, 74 (*i.e.*, 12·3 %) were reported by the Analyst to be adulterated; 57 summonses were issued, with the result that 54 convictions were obtained, together with £69 in penalties, and £34 9s. 0d. in costs; and in six cases the Vendors were cautioned. Full details are given as to the various foods and drugs purchased and analysed, with the percentages of adulterations in each case, not only during the year 1898 but also for each of the previous ten years (1888-97).

The results for the year are satisfactory, and a credit to the newly-appointed Inspector (Mr. W. J. Perrin), who has had sole charge of the carrying out of the Foods and Drugs and Margarine Acts in Lambeth. It will be noted that more samples have been taken during the year 1898 than ever before in one year in Lambeth Parish, whilst the average of adulterated samples is higher than during last year (1897). The Inspector, in most cases, employs a deputy to purchase the samples.

The results of the monthly examinations of the Water supplied to the Parish by the Southwark and Vauxhall and Lambeth Companies were satisfactory during 1898.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Samples procured, together with the results of Analyses,
during the year 1898.

Samples.	Number Procured.	Number Adulterated.
Milk	235	32
Butter	193	28
Coffee	58	6
Mustard	19	—
Pepper	22	—
Gin	9	—
Rum	2	1
Whisky	17	1
Potassium Iodide	2	—
Sugar	3	—
Cocoa	2	—
Olive Oil	6	—
Arrowroot	1	—
Lard	6	—
Gregory's Powder	3	3
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	1	—
Cream of Tartar	1	—
Prescription	9	—
Margarine (not labelled)	3	3
Oatmeal	3	—
Ground Rice	7	—
Totals	602	74

TABLE
Shewing percentage of different adulterated Samples during 1898 and in the previous ten years.

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.	Ærated Waters.	Drugs.
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
1890	19.3	12.1	23.3	0.0	0.0	—	5.0	0.0	57.1	100.0	66.7	—	50.0	0.0	—	—	—
1889	28.1	22.2	12.9	—	—	0.0	3.9	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	—	0.0	—
1888	20.7	9.3	8.6	0.0	—	0.0	5.08	0.0	11.1	—	0.0	33.3	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.

Year.	No. of Samples Analysed.	No. of Samples adulterated	Percentage of Samples adulterated.	No. of Summonses issued.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Cautions.	Penalties.	Costs,
1898	602	74	12·3	57*	54	6	£ s. d. 69 0 0	£ s. d. 34 9 0
1897	546	41	7·5	7	21	2	48 0 0	24 5 0
1896	549	66	12·02	66	60	2	93 0 0	35 11 6
1895	500	87	17·4	64	62	23	149 15 0	41 18 0
1894	495	107	21·6	81	79	26	199 0 0	45 11 0
1893	498	120	24·09	79	79	41	207 17 0	48 19 0
1892	332	65	19·5	43	43	22	66 8 6	32 9 0
1891	292	48	16·4	25	24	23	28 13 6	15 1 0
1890	300	40	13·3	30	28	10	39 1 0	19 6 0
1889	300	47	15·6	29	29	18	46 0 6	18 2 6
1888	300	35	11·6	22	22	13	22 9 6	14 16 0
Average of 10 years 1888-97	411·2	65·6	15·9	44·6	44·8	18·0	90 0 6	29 11 11

Inspector Perrin commenced his duties on February 21st, 1898.

*Two Summonses were dismissed, and one could not be served owing to the defendant having absconded

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Considerable emphasis has been given during the past year to the question of Smoke Nuisance in Lambeth by the action of the London County Council, who, at the time of the Coal Strike, took the opportunity of exercising the power contained in Section 100 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and summoning two firms for creating a nuisance under the Smoke Section of the Act, alleging that the Vestry were in default. A Special Report* on the subject was presented by the Medical Officer to the Vestry on July 21st, 1898, and unanimously adopted by the Vestry, who, consequently, decided to take no further action against offenders, pending the settlement of the Coal Strike—it being shown that the firms in question (and others) were doing all they reasonably could be expected to do to minimise, as far as practicable, any nuisance. The County Council were not satisfied with the Vestry's action, took out summonses against Messrs. Walker, Parker & Co. and Messrs. Seth Taylor, and obtained a conviction in each case—penalties of £10 (with £2 2s. 0d. costs) and £5 5s. 0d. (with £2 2s. 0d. costs) being respectively imposed. The Magistrate held that a chimney, not being the chimney of a dwelling-house, sending forth black smoke was a nuisance *per se*, and that no evidence could be taken as to existence of smoke-prevention appliances, kind of fuel used, &c.

This action of the London County Council is open to criticism—whether in respect of Lambeth or other Metropolitan Districts, and to show the invidious position in which a Local Sanitary Authority may be placed, it may be stated here that the *St. Giles' Board of Works* were

* *Vide* Appendix, p. 23.

forced by the London County Council, under threat of neglect of duty, to take out a Summons in connection with Smoke Nuisance in their District, and the case was heard before Sir James Vaughan, who made an Order for the Nuisance to be abated within seven days. As the Nuisance was not so abated, the St. Giles' Board of Works applied to the Magistrate for Penalties, taking out for this purpose *fifty Summonses* for the non-compliance with the Magistrate's Order, and the Magistrate then marked the whole of these Summonses, in each case, "*No Conviction!*" The Summonses were withdrawn by the Solicitor of the St. Giles' Board of Works, who mentioned to the Magistrate that "the action had been forced upon them by the London County Council, and that otherwise they would not have taken the action they did, at any rate, at that time when the Coal Strike was on." Sir James Vaughan, in summing up, stated that it was proved to his satisfaction that Welsh coal could not at the time of the Strike be supplied in sufficient quantity to admit of the smoke from the Defendant's chimney being of a clear character. The Nuisance remained unabated, and the County Council took no further action.

Before the same Magistrate, on the same day, several Summonses were on for hearing, by the *Strand District Board*, and, as the result of the Magistrate's decision in the case of the St. Giles' Board of Works, these Summonses by the Strand District Board of Works were withdrawn.

The Vestry of Paddington took out a Summons against the Metropolitan Electrical Supply Co., Ltd., and, on the first hearing of the case, the Summons was adjourned *sine die*, the Company undertaking to abate the Nuisance. On the further hearing of the case, however, *the Nuisance*

in the meantime being no better, but rather worse, the Magistrate (Mr. Lane, Q.C.) *dismissed* the Summons, the Company pleading lack of Welsh coal. Under the circumstances the Vestry of Lambeth was justified in holding its hand in connection with Smoke Nuisances until the Coal Strike was over. A leading article in a paper called "Public Health," dealing with the Smoke Nuisances in London, stated in its August number that "the outcome of the Magistrate's decision is that Local Authorities have, with few exceptions, practically decided to let Smoke Nuisance alone, and to allow the Council to give effect to the announced intention to take action against Defendants in default of the Local Authorities."

The Chelsea Vestry, on the recommendation of their Medical Officer, decided to send written notices to the owners of chimneys emitting black smoke, calling upon them to alter the construction of their furnaces so as to allow complete combustion of the softer coal, and allowing three months for these necessary alterations to be carried out, but to take no action in respect to taking out Summonses at that particular time (the time of the Coal Strike).

With the end of the Coal Strike, matters were simplified, and the Lambeth Vestry then took action, and is still taking action, against offending Firms. Penalties are now easily obtained under the Magistrate's ruling (Mr. Slade in the case of the L.C.C. *versus* Messrs. Seth Taylor and Walker, Parker & Co.), as shewn by the convictions obtained by the Vestry at the end of the year against Messrs. Maudslay & Sons, and against the Strand Electricity Supply Corporation (total of £20 in penalties and £7 7s. in costs).

In dealing with the Smoke Nuisance in connection with

the Steam Boats plying on the Thames, the Vestry decided to act (in conjunction with other Sanitary Authorities affected) by petitioning the London Port Authority (*i.e.*, the Corporation of the City) who alone have jurisdiction over the Thames navigation.

The London County Council have drawn the Vestry's attention to smoke nuisances observed by their own officers on 69 different occasions, as follows :—

Laundry, 31, Thornton Street

Sussex Road Board School

Charing Cross and Strand Electricity Supply Company,
85, Commercial Road (9 occasions)

Messrs. Stiff & Sons, Albert Embankment (5 occasions)

Messrs. Doulton & Co., Albert Embankment (3 occasions)

Bakery, 66, Brixton Road (2 occasions)

Messrs. Clowes & Son, Duke Street (7 occasions)

Messrs. Walkers, Parkers & Co., 63, Belvedere Road (5 occasions)

New London Brewery, Durham Street (2 occasions)

Laundry, 274, South Lambeth Road (2 occasions)

Vine Lodge, Bonnington Square

Waterloo and City Electricity Generating Station, Launcelot Street

South Metropolitan Gas Co., Vauxhall (2 occasions)

Messrs. Barry & Sons, 1, Thorparch Road

Sunny Bank Laundry, Vauxhall (2 occasions)

Mr. Peter Brotherhood, Belvedere Road (3 occasions)

St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth Palace Road

Messrs. Brand & Co., 86, South Lambeth Road

Messrs. Maudslay, Son & Field, 110, Westminster Bridge Road (2 occasions)

Messrs. Seth Taylor, Commercial Road (5 occasions)

Messrs. Barrett & Co., Bond Street, Vauxhall (3 occasions)

L. & S. Western Railway Co., Nine Elms

Messrs. Daun & Valentin, 107-109, Lambeth Road

Messrs. Drew, Bear, Perks & Co., Commercial Road
 Sir Joseph Causton, Clapham Road (5 occasions)
 Licensed Victuallers' Schools, Upper Kennington Lane
 Marble Laundry, Clapham Road.

In addition to the above, most of which were under special observation by the Vestry's officers at the time of the County Council's communications being received, special observations have also been made during the year and reported to the Sanitary Committee, in respect of the following :—

L.C.C. Works Department, Belvedere Road
 Darfield Wharf, 57, Belvedere Road
 Laundry, Workhouse
 Baths, Kennington Road
 Laundry
 Messrs. C. & J. Denny
 Messrs. Aland & Co., 46, Commercial Road
 Messrs. Selway & Sons, 45, Upper Kennington Lane
 Messrs. Williamsons, 201, Lyham Road
 Messrs. Oppenheimer Bros., 51 and 53, Handforth Road.

The above lists will give an idea of the extra work thrown upon the Sanitary Department, as each case had to be kept under practically constant observation with a view to proceedings being taken before the Magistrate as might be required.

The close of the year 1898 has seen a distinct improvement in connection with black smoke emitted from Factories, etc., especially in the neighbourhood of Belvedere and Commercial Roads.

The question as to fumes from the Potteries of Messrs. Stiff and Doulton being a nuisance and injurious to health has been raised during the past year by Earl Stanhope, one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who states that the fumes are destroying the exterior of Lambeth Palace, which is situated close to the Potteries. The fumes (such as they are) arise from the salt-glazing, but the best-known means for preventing or minimising the Nuisance from such manufacturing processes are undoubtedly adopted. Further, the Medical Officer of Lambeth has no reason for supposing that the fumes are injurious to the health of the inhabitants of that particular part of Lambeth.

Two important effluvium nuisances in connection with petroleum engines were dealt with by the Vestry during the year under Section 21 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—a Section which makes it compulsory upon a Sanitary Authority to take action on receipt of a complaint of nuisance from effluvia arising in any manufactory, building, or premises used for any trade, process, or manufacture causing effluvia and signed by more than ten inhabitants of the neighbourhood. In the one case (100, Westminster Bridge Road), the nuisance was effectually abated by the petroleum engine being replaced by a gas engine, and the Magistrate consequently inflicted no penalty, but ordered the summons to be withdrawn, the defendant paying the costs. In the other case (251, Clapham Road), the nuisance was effectually abated by intercepting the fumes and treating them in a kind of scrubber or purifier containing chemicals and asbestos, so that no action had to be taken by the Vestry before the Magistrate.

REFUSE AND MANURE DEPOTS.

The various depôts have been under frequent inspection throughout the year, and during the summer months these inspections have been not less frequent than tri-weekly.

The City of London and Clerkenwell Vestry depôts, which, at the end of 1897, were anything but satisfactory, have much improved, so that there has been no occasion to take any further legal action against either of them.

Two Railway sidings,* which are used as outlets for offensive matters, chiefly manure, have been carefully watched during the year, and have at no time been found sufficiently bad to warrant legal action being taken against the owners in either case.

The condition generally of the different refuse and manure depôts in the Parish has been, throughout the year, satisfactory. The mews throughout the Parish have been inspected also, from time to time, and any insanitary condition, when found, remedied. During the summer months frequent inspections had to be made to prevent accumulations of manure being left in mews so as to be a nuisance, and notices had to be served.

In connection with the stables belonging to the South London Tramways Company, and located in arches belonging to the L. & S. W. Railway Company, in Westminster Bridge Road, action was taken owing to their dark, unventilated, and generally insanitary condition, rendering the stables unfit and even dangerous for men (and animals) to live in. It was finally decided by the Company to

* One belongs to L. & C. D. Railway Company at Herne Hill, and the other to the L. & S. W. Railway Company at Nine Elms.

remove the stables elsewhere, and pending the building of the new stables, temporary arrangements were made for (1) the paving of the outside yard; (2) daily flushing and cleansing of the inside of the stables.

Complaints were received with respect to the depositing of road-slop at the rear of 70, etc., Loughborough Park, but road-slop *per se* not being a source of danger to health, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, no further action was taken by the Vestry. In connection, too, with temporary collections of manure in the course of work carried on in Nurseries at Shakespeare Road, complaints were received but no action taken by the Vestry—the Medical Officer being of opinion that there was no nuisance.

The dust destructor in connection with the City and South London Electric Supply Corporation is approaching completion, and will be ready for use during the year 1899. It is situated in Bengeworth Road (centre of the Parish), and has been built, with all modern improvements, by Messrs. Manlove, Alliott & Co., of Nottingham.

Several complaints have been received as to the offensive odours given off from peat moss, which is now largely used as litter in place of straw, with the results that arrangements have been made for this litter (when used) to be placed in a cart or wagon, which is removed when full—thus avoiding the necessity of disturbing (during removal) the fermenting peat.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The following houses have been selected by the Vestry during 1898, for registration under the bye-laws as to houses let in lodgings or occupied by more than one family:—

1—62, *Tanswell Street*.—55 houses containing 324 rooms, in which are housed 475 persons, of whom 328 are over 10 years of age, and at rents varying from 1s. 6d. to 9s. per week respectively ;

1—32, *Finck Street*.—34 houses containing 224 rooms, in which are housed 285 persons, of whom 192 are over 10 years of age, and at rents varying from 2s. 6d. to 15s. per week respectively ;

1—26, *Waxwell Terrace*.—22 houses containing 201 rooms, in which are housed 379 persons, of whom 205 are over 10 years of age, and at rents varying from 4s. 6d. to 11s. per week respectively ;

1—6, *Beadman Street, West Norwood*, and 1—10, *Langmead Square, West Norwood*.—16 houses containing 107 rooms, in which are housed 209 persons, of whom 140 are over 10 years of age, and at rents varying from 1s. 6d. to 7s. per week respectively ;

2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 16, *Frazier Street*.—6 houses containing 24 rooms, in which are housed 52 persons, of whom 28 are over 10 years of age, and at rents varying from 3s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per week respectively ;

8—52, *Pitman Street*.—23 houses containing 116 rooms, in which are housed families consisting of 221 persons, of whom 141 are over 10 years of age, and at rents varying from 2s. 6d. to 10s. per week respectively ;

12—14, 16—22, 25—38, *Murphy Street*.—24 houses containing 88 rooms, in which are housed 189 persons, of whom 117 are over 10 years of age, and at rents varying from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per week respectively;

2—6, 10, 18—22, 86—108, 112—134, 152—172, 176—200, 206—208, 214—218, 107—109, 115—139, 143—147, *Farmer's Road*.—78 houses containing 429 rooms, in which are housed 685 persons, of whom 472 are 10 years of age and over, and at rents varying from 2s. to 8s. per week respectively.

The Vestry have, therefore, during the year 1898, selected for registration a total of 258 houses containing 1513 rooms, in which are housed 2495 persons, of whom 1623 are over 10 years of age. During 1897, there were selected 93 houses containing 566 rooms, with 992 persons. The amount of work involved in measuring up and cubing all the different 1513 rooms and making a detailed sanitary inspection (with testing of drains) of each separate house will readily be admitted, and much good will accrue from registering these houses. The Vestry, in having appointed an extra Inspector, are enabling this extra work to be carried out more systematically and satisfactorily, and good results are expected to accrue—there being no doubt but that houses which are registered, and therefore more frequently and regularly inspected, are in much better condition than are those which are not so registered, at least in respect of cleanliness and overcrowding.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

45 houses were represented to the Vestry by the Medical Officer of Health, under Part II. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, during the year 1898, as being unfit for human habitation, on account of the premises being dirty, damp, dilapidated, defective in drains and sanitary appliances, deficient in light and ventilation, generally worn out, etc. Details are to be found on pp. 116-117.

Records of action taken under this Act in Lambeth Parish shew that:—

6 houses were condemned in 1893.				
39	„	„	„	„ 1894.
16	„	„	„	„ 1895.
96	„	„	„	„ 1896.
40	„	„	„	„ 1897.
45	„	„	„	„ 1898.

The policy adopted has been the same as in previous years, viz.: only to represent under this particular Act premises which are too insanitary or dilapidated to be dealt with by the service of ordinary Notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. In very many instances this latter Act has accomplished all that was required, so that only in comparatively few cases (45) has it been, fortunately, found necessary to take proceedings under the former and most stringent Act. To realise fully the work that has been accomplished during the year in bringing up to a better state of sanitation and more habitable condition the houses of the working classes and of others, reference must also be made to the Tables given on pp. 85—88, which are to be read in conjunction with the details given under the present heading.

The Vestry has, during the year, emphasised the importance of displaced tenants being re-housed—more especially in connection with improvement and extension schemes of Railway Companies, by endeavouring to insist upon the insertion of clauses in Private Bills, requiring the said Companies to give definite agreements to provide dwellings for the full number of persons displaced. The Act allows the Secretary of State for the Home Department the right to waive or enforce the condition with respect to providing accommodation for working classes *before* the occupants are displaced—an unwise provision, as it has proved, hitherto, in Lambeth and elsewhere. It is agreed that these improvement and extension schemes are needed from time to time, and prove highly beneficial from a sanitary and health point of view—old property being removed, but it is a most serious consideration as to whether a Local Authority is justified in allowing such displacements of tenants, without supplying an equal amount of accommodation, of a class into which the displaced tenants will move, to live under much better sanitary conditions. It is customary, when accommodation is supplied, for such buildings to be in the form of Artizans' Dwellings, in which are to be found, as the name implies, artizans in regular work, but never the poor, who are chiefly displaced by improvement schemes.

The open space in Lambeth Walk* has not yet been taken over by the Vestry, who have, however, rescinded on March 10th, 1898, a previous resolution (passed on Nov. 11th, 1897) in which they declined to entertain its purchase as an open space. The matter still remains *in statu*

* Consisting of Fountain, Francis, and Paved Courts, and covering about a quarter of an acre.

Housing of the Working Classes Act.

DETAILS OF 45 HOUSES CONDEMNED IN LAMBETH DURING 1898.

Date of representation of M.O.H. to, and of resolution of, Sanitary Authority.	Address of Premises.	No. of Houses.	Date of Service of Notices.	Result.	Remarks.
1898. Jan. 20th.	Rose Cottage Laundry, 71, Gipsy Road	1	1898. Jan. 24th.	Closed voluntarily.	Dirty, damp, dilapidated, and drains defective.
Jan. 20th.	83, Walcot Square	1	No notice served.	Rendered fit.	
Jan. 20th.	1½A, Sail Street	1	Jan. 24th.	Rendered fit.	Dirty, damp, dilapidated, and drains defective, and generally worn out.
Feb. 3rd.	6, Webber Street	1	March 8th	Closed voluntarily.	
Feb. 3rd.	8, Webber Street	1	March 8th	Closed voluntarily.	
Feb. 3rd.	10, Webber Street	1	March 8th	Rendered fit.	
Feb. 3rd.	12, Webber Street	1	March 8th	Rendered fit.	
March 3rd.	14, Webber Street	1	March 8th	Rendered fit.	
March 3rd.	16, Webber Street	1	March 8th	Rendered fit.	
March 3rd.	18, Webber Street	1	March 8th	Rendered fit.	

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Feb. 3rd.	133, Waterloo Road	1	March 8th	Rendered fit.	Dirty, damp, dilapidated, and sanitary appliances and drains defective.
Feb. 3rd.	135, Waterloo Road	1	March 8th	Rendered fit.	
Feb. 3rd.	137, Waterloo Road	1	March 8th	Rendered fit.	
Feb. 3rd.	139, Waterloo Road	1	March 8th	Rendered fit.	
March 3rd	19, Caffyn Street	1	March 8th	Closed voluntarily.	Premises without light or through ventilation, dirty, and with defective sanitary appliances and arrangements.
March 3rd.	20, Caffyn Street	1	March 8th	Closed voluntarily.	
Dec. 8th.	1—35, Pascal Street, Wandsworth Road	18	1899. Jan. 2nd.	Rendered fit (in progress).	Dirty, damp, dilapidated, and generally worn out.
Dec. 8th.	1—11, Portland Cottages, Hemans Street, Wandsworth Road	11	Jan. 2nd.	Rendered fit (in progress).	

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quo (*vide* Annual Report, 1897, p. 102), and it is to be hoped that during the coming year a satisfactory arrangement may be come to with the London County Council, by which the site (small though it be) may be secured for the inhabitants of that congested and poor area of the Parish for all time as an open space or playground for children who would, thereby, be drawn from the crowded streets of that particularly congested district.

In the case of the 45 houses in connection with which action was taken under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, voluntary arrangements were come to with the owners concerned, and it is satisfactory to mention that in no single instance was there any necessity to resort to the Magistrate.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACTS.

During 1898, Certificates in connection with 131 tenements have been applied for, and of these 113 have been granted *unconditionally*; 18 have been granted *conditionally*; and none have been refused.

A. *Certificates granted unconditionally.*

	Blocks or Houses.	Tene- ments.
1. Russell Gardens, Stangate Street, 1—96 ...	2	96
2. Belvedere Road, 64, 66	2	9
3. St. James' Mansions, Kennington Road ...	1	8

B. *Certificates granted conditionally.*

1. Heyford Avenue, 4, 6, 33, 35, 37, 39 ...	6	18
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MORTUARIES AND CORONERS' COURTS.

The total number of bodies received at the two Mortuaries (High Street and Wanless Road) during 1898, was 495, as compared with 400 during 1897, and 373 during 1896. Of the 495 bodies, 365 were received at High Street and 130 at Wanless Road, shewing the need of this second Mortuary for the Parish.

31 bodies were brought in by the Police (19 to High Street and 12 to Wanless Road), and the rest by Undertakers.

275 Post-Mortems were conducted (194 at High Street and 81 at Wanless Road) as compared with 281 during 1897, and 253 during 1896.

The Coroners' Court sat 127 times at Wanless Road, and 116 times at High Street.

Bodies, dead from infectious disease (diphtheria), were received at both Mortuaries—one at High Street, and four at Wanless Road. The latter Mortuary is provided with a separate infectious room, but the former is, unfortunately, not so provided.

Registered Ages of Bodies.	1898.		Total 1898.	Total 1897.	Total 1896.
	High Street.	Wanless Road.			
0—1 ...	108	52	160	101	121
1—5 ...	43	7	50	39	22
5—10 ...	15	2	17	9	12
10—20 ...	5	3	8	18	9
20—30 ...	21	5	26	26	24
30—40 ...	38	7	45	35	35
40—50 ...	49	15	64	48	37
50—60 ...	24	18	42	59	46
60—70 ...	29	10	39	30	35
70—80 ...	25	7	32	20	22
80—90 ...	1	4	5	9	7
90—upwards ...	1	—	1	—	3
Age not stated...	6	—	6	6	—
Totals ...	365	130	495	400	373

Particulars as to bodies received at the Lambeth Mortuaries during 1896-98.

1898	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total 1898.	Total 1897.	Total 1896.
<i>High Street.</i>															
Males	16	19	21	19	18	15	24	18	15	18	18	21	222	218	221
Females ...	9	14	9	12	12	11	14	11	14	6	10	21	143	109	152
<i>Wanless Road.</i>															
Males ...	6	8	6	7	6	4	3	6	9	7	7	3	72	41	—
Females ...	6	3	8	3	3	2	1	8	6	5	9	4	58	32	—
Totals...	37	44	44	41	39	32	42	43	44	36	44	49	495	400	373

N.B.—Wanless Road Mortuary was opened on April 12th, 1897, and is under the control of Mr. Joshua Fazey—High Street Mortuary being under Mr. Langston.
Mr. Morris is Deputy Mortuary Keeper.

**Particulars as to cases of Drowning, accidental death, and Suicide,
during 1896-98.**

	High Street.			Wanless Road.			Total 1898.		Total 1897.		Total 1896.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Drowning	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	10	3	14	2
Suicides	7	3	10	—	—	—	7	3	6	1	12	1
Poisoning	1	—	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	1
Hanging	3	2	5	3	1	4	6	3	—	—	2	—
Throat cutting	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	1	—	2	—
Jumping off heights	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Shooting	1	—	1	3	—	3	4	—	1	—	3	—
Railway Accidents	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—
Accidental death	4	1	5	4	3	7	8	4	—	—	—	—
Street Accidents	5	—	5	1	1	2	6	1	4	—	3	—
Murder (Shooting)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Burning	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	3	1	—	—	—
Falling from heights	3	—	3	1	—	1	4	—	4	—	—	—
Bicycle Accidents	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Strangulation and Suffocation	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—

4 bodies dead from diphtheria (1 male and 3 females), were admitted into the infectious Mortuary at Wanless Road, and 1 (diphtheria) was taken to High Street (where, unfortunately, no separate infectious Mortuary exists.)

INQUESTS.

During the year 1898, 586 cases were submitted to the Coroner who, in 84 instances, decided that no further inquiries were necessary; but, in the other 502 cases, held inquests with the following results:—

I. NATURAL CAUSES	...	...	...	213
II. ACCIDENTAL CAUSES	...	...	...	244
Burns and Scalds	...	...	...	36
Drowning	...	...	...	13
Run over	...	...	...	29
Falls, &c.	...	...	...	43
Suffocation	...	...	...	65
Alcoholism	...	...	...	16
Knocked down by Engine	...	...	...	1
Improper Feeding	...	...	...	1
Gunshot Wounds or Fractures	...	...	...	12
Rupture	...	...	...	—
Exposure	...	...	...	3
Misadventure	...	...	...	6
Kicked by Horse	...	...	...	1
Injury to Head	...	...	...	—
Self Neglect...	...	...	...	—
Blood Poisoning	...	...	...	5
Crushed	...	...	...	12
Executed	...	...	...	—
Sucking Phosphorous Matches	...	...	...	1
III. HOMICIDAL CAUSES	...	...	...	42
Suicide	...	...	...	33
Murder	...	...	...	4
Manslaughter	...	...	...	5
IV. OPEN VERDICTS	...	...	...	3
Found Drowned	...	...	...	3
Found Dead ...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	502

UNDERGROUND CONVENIENCES.

A new Underground Convenience (for Men only) has been built at Kennington Cross, at a total cost of £1425 12s. 8d., and was opened to the Public on September 5th, 1898.

Two new permanent male attendants and a temporary relief male attendant (for Brixton Convenience) have been appointed, making a total of 15 employés, who are now engaged as follows:—

Vauxhall.

Males (only) ... A. Becke & W. Holbrook.

Hercules.

Males ... W. Lockyer & J. Moody.

Females ... Miss E. Davis & Mrs. E. Luckett.

Kennington Cross.

Males (only) ... F. Rodda & W. H. Bennett.

Brixton Oval.

Males ... C. Lester & F. Parsons.

Females ... Mrs. C. Carrett & Mrs. C. Carter.

The Relief woman for Brixton and Hercules (females) is Mrs. C. Kimber, whilst G. Cooper is permanent relief man for Vauxhall, Hercules, and Kennington Cross—William Baker acting as temporary relief man for Brixton (twice a week and every third Sunday).

The permanent attendants work 6 days a week.

W. Holbrook and G. Taylor were appointed permanent attendants, and G. Cooper the temporary relief attendant for Brixton. Taylor left after a few weeks, and his place was taken by G. Cooper, William Baker being elected as temporary relief attendant in Cooper's place.

UNDERGROUND CONVENIENCES.

The following is a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure in respect of the four Underground Conveniences, for the year ending 31st December, 1898:—

	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.							TOTAL.
		Wages.	Gas.	Water.	Rates, Cleaning Materials, Toilet Papers and Repairs.	Uniforms.	First Cost (propn.)	Alterations. (propn.)	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
VAUXHALL. Men only—3 paying, 1 free closet	176 19 4	172 7 7	11 9 8	31 18 10	23 5 8	7 17 6	49 0 5	...	297 19 8
HERCULES. Male side—4 paying, 1 free closet ... £241 10 0									
Female side—3 paying, 1 free closet ... 180 0 7	421 10 7	301 3 6	38 5 2	66 16 7	30 16 9	15 7 6	120 19 9	...	573 9 3
BRIXTON. Male side—3 paying, 1 free closet ... 241 0 7									
Female side—3 paying, 1 free closet ... 159 15 4	400 15 11	301 3 5	34 1 8	165 2 6	36 19 10	15 7 6	152 7 11	12 8 2	717 11 0
*KENNINGTON CROSS. Men only—3 paying, 1 free closet	35 7 7	52 8 10	5 11 6	5 8 10	12 19 9	5 5 3	101 6 8	...	183 0 10
	1034 13 5	827 3 4	91 8 0	269 6 9	104 2 0	43 17 9	423 14 9	12 8 2	1772 0 9

* Opened 5th September, 1898.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There were, at the end of 1897, 46 registered Slaughter-houses, but during the past year one (109, Dorset Road) has been closed, leaving 45 which came up for Registration before the London County Council, on October 24th and November 28th, 1898. A new application was received during the year in respect of 65, Brixton Road, but the premises being unfit,* the application was opposed by the Vestry, and refused by the Council.

LIST OF REGISTERED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES
IN LAMBETH.

Marsh Ward	...	...	113, Lower Marsh.
"	...	...	106, "
"	...	...	124, "
"	...	...	99, "
Bishop's Ward	...	...	38, Walnut Tree Walk.
"	...	...	172, Lambeth Walk.
"	...	...	151, "
"	...	...	7, "
"	...	...	165, "
Prince's Ward	...	...	406, Kennington Road.
"	...	...	60, Kennington Park Road.
"	...	...	171, Lower Kennington Lane.
"	...	...	158, Newington Butts.
"	...	...	4, Clapham Road.
"	...	...	36, "
Vauxhall Ward	...	...	53, South Island Place.
"	...	...	369, Wandsworth Road.
"	...	...	302, Clapham Road.
"	...	...	152, "
"	...	...	18, Paradise Road (rear of).
"	...	...	1, Lansdowne Road.
Stockwell Ward	...	...	97, Stockwell Road.
"	...	...	†74, "
"	...	...	27, Bedford Road.
Brixton Ward	...	...	58, Coldharbour Lane.
"	...	...	Near Railway Hotel Brewery (Electric Lane)

* Premises are of wood, paving is bad, and drains are defective.
There is no pound.

† Opposed by the Council and the license refused.

Brixton Ward	...	...	12, Vassall Road.
"	...	...	263, Brixton Road.
"	...	...	136, Wyndham Road.
"	...	...	10, Foxley Road.
"	...	...	Industry Terrace (yard leading to)
Tulse Hill Ward	...	...	45, New Park Road.
"	...	...	16, " (rear of).
"	...	...	12, Lower Tulse Hill.
"	...	...	309, Coldharbour Lane.
"	...	...	207, " "
"	...	...	77, Dulwich Road.
Norwood Ward	...	...	120, High Street.
"	...	...	121, " (rear of).
"	...	...	66, Knight's Hill Road.
"	...	...	125, Hamilton Road.
"	...	...	32, Chapel Road.
"	...	...	116, High Street.
"	...	...	107, Hamilton Road (east side of).
"	...	...	Ernest Street and High Street (rear of).

The above 45 Slaughter-houses have been inspected during the year and defects (when found) remedied—the test being applied in each case to the drains. The necessity for frequent inspection of these Slaughter-houses is shewn by the following list of defects that were found :—

Defective Drains	...	...	...	7
Defective Traps...	...	...	...	1
Defective Paving	...	...	...	5
Defective W.C.	...	...	...	1
Defective Ventilation to W.C.	...	...	...	1
Defective Cement Plinth	...	...	...	1
Drains Stopped	...	...	...	1
No proper Manure Pit or Cage	...	...	...	8
No Blood or Offal Receptacles	...	...	...	2
Pigs kept so as to be a nuisance on premises adjoining	...	...	...	1

All the Slaughter-houses are retail, with the exception of two (which are both retail and wholesale), and the estimated weekly number of animals killed in Lambeth private Slaughter-houses are as follows :—

Cattle	53	} Total 889
Sheep	...	...	768
Pigs	...	...	68

Calves occasionally.

The private Slaughter-houses of Lambeth Parish are in a satisfactory condition, and under constant supervision by the Officers, not only of the Vestry, but also of the London County Council. It is unquestionable that meat inspection would be much more easily and more efficiently carried out by the institution of Public Abattoirs (and the subsequent closure of all private Slaughter-houses), but it is another question as to whether such an expensive change would be warranted. It would be possible to keep the private Slaughter-houses (which are in Lambeth in a fairly sanitary condition) under proper supervision by the appointment of a large number of meat inspectors—an alternative much less costly than the wholesale abolition of all the private Slaughter-houses, and requiring, therefore, careful consideration at the hands of the Vestry, who would do well to attempt to deal for the present with more pressing reforms—whether in connection with the spread of tuberculosis, *e.g.*, through other channels (milk), or in connection with other matters.

A complete register has been made during the year of the Slaughter-houses, with full particulars under the sub-joined headings :—

PARISH OF LAMBETH.

		Slaughter-house No.....
Ward.....	Date of Inspection for this Registration.....	Name of Inspector.....
	Address of Slaughter-house.....	Name and Address of Occupier.....
	Name and Address of Owner.....	Wholesale or Retail Slaughter-house.....
	What kind and number (average) of Animals killed weekly.....	Cattle.....
	Sheep.....	Pigs.....
	If Pigs, is there a Scalding Pot or Copper with Flue and Fireplace.....	

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE :—

Material (*e.g.*, brick, wood, iron, etc.)

INNER WALLS :—

Hard, smooth, impervious to what height..... Material of which made..... How often per year cleansed and whitewashed..... How often per week washed.....

ROOF :—

Shape and height.....

FLOOR :—

Material of which made..... How drained..... Is there trapped gully or drain inlet inside..... Is the gully grating fixed.....

POSITION :—

In crowded locality..... Near to dwellings..... Distance from nearest dwelling-house..... Can Slaughtering be seen from street or houses.....

PAVING OUTSIDE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE :—

Material..... Impervious or not..... Is it levelled to properly trapped gully..... Is gully grating fixed..... Size of meshes of grating.....

DRAINAGE :—

Outside or Inside..... Intercepted or not..... Are there manholes..... Well ventilated or not..... Result of test..... Have drains been re-constructed (with date)—Totally..... Partially..... Gully Gratings or Drain Inlets—Inside or outside..... Fixed or loose..... Distance apart of bars or holes.....

SANITARY CONVENIENCES :—

Nature and position..... Is there separate flushing tank to each w.c. or urinal..... Is any w.c., urinal, etc., beside, or in direct or indirect communication with, Slaughter-house.....

MANURE PIT OR CAGE :—

Material (impervious or not) and position..... Distance from Slaughter-house..... Is it covered, drained, and ventilated..... How often is manure removed..... Is pit below level of ground.....

VESSELS FOR OFFAL, BLOOD, ETC. :—

Nature of vessels used..... State as to cleanliness..... How often cleansed..... Covered or not..... Are there duplicate sets.....

WATER SUPPLY :—

Kind (constant or intermittent) and position..... Cisterns or other receptacles—Materials..... Capacities..... Are overflow pipes disconnected..... Are they properly constructed, covered, get-at-able..... Heights above ground floor..... How often cleansed.....

VENTILATION :—

General condition..... Cross, or roof and side, louvred openings.....

LIGHTING :—

General condition..... Are there windows or other openings in Slaughter-house..... Openings or Windows—Numbers and positions..... Whether or not made to open and shut.....

Is there a separate blood house..... Is there a separate fasting pen or pound..... If so, Size..... Material of floors and walls..... Ventilation..... Drainage..... Means of watering animals..... Is room or loft over Slaughter-house..... Are dogs, fowls, swine, etc., kept on premises..... If so, how near to Slaughter-house..... Were premises originally constructed for Slaughter-house..... How far is Slaughter-house separate from stables..... Is Slaughter-house approached through shop or dwelling-house..... Is Slaughter-house below ground level..... Are any offensive accumulations near to Slaughter-house.....

How often are offensive matters removed..... General condition
 as to cleanliness..... 1. Of premises..... How often
 cleansed..... 2. Of utensils..... How often cleansed.....

COWHOUSES.

There were in 1897, 29 registered Cowhouses in Lambeth Parish, and of these two have since become empty, viz., 167, Railway Arch, Sail Street, and Clayland's Dairy, Ashmore Place.

During 1898, 27 applications have been received for renewal of licenses, and granted by the London County Council on October 24th and November 28th, 1898, as follows:—

LIST OF REGISTERED COWHOUSES IN LAMBETH.

Ward.			No. of Sheds.	No. of Cows kept.
Marsh	...	6, Coral Street, Lower Marsh	1	10
Bishop's	...	Cambria Cottage, Tracey Street	1	13
"	...	71, Ethelred Street	1	7
"	...	24, Distin Street	2	9
Prince's	...	30, Upper Kennington Lane	1	7
Vauxhall	...	38, Hartington Road	1	22
"	...	9, Dawlish Street	1	12
Stockwell	...	8, Moat Place	1	7
"	...	34, Ingleton Street	1	5
Brixton	...	324, Camberwell New Rd. (rear of)	1	3
"	...	Vassall Mews	1	8
"	...	1, Elliot Road	2	9
Tulse Hill	...	7, Mill Lane, Brixton	1	2
"	...	67, Coldharbour Lane	1	7
"	...	1, Lutheran Place, Upper Tulse Hill	2	34
"	...	56, Railton Road	1	5
"	...	329, Coldharbour Lane	1	8
"	...	26, Somers Road	1	18
Carried forward			21	186

		Brought forward	...	21	...	186
Norwood	...	156, Hamilton Road	...	3	...	26
"	...	76 and 78, Gipsy Hill	...	3	...	27
"	...	67, Rosendale Road	...	1	...	10
"	...	93, Clive Road	...	1	...	4
"	...	196, Norwood Road	...	1	...	20
"	..	40, Gipsy Road	...	1	...	5
"	...	Elder Road, West Norwood	...	3	...	35
"	...	Railway Arch, East Street	...	1	...	13
"	...	1, Change Alley, West Norwood	1	...	11	
				36		337

The above 27 Cowhouses have been inspected carefully during the year, and the following sanitary defects discovered, and since remedied :—

Defective Paving	...	...	...	3
Dirty Premises	...	...	...	5
Foul Accumulation	...	...	...	1
Defective Drain...	...	...	...	1
Defective W.C.	...	...	...	1
Blocked Drain	...	...	...	1
Rain-water Pipe direct	...	...	...	1
Overcrowding	...	...	...	1
Blocked Drain	...	...	...	1
Defective Water Supply to W.C.	...	...	...	1
Defective Gullies	...	...	...	2
Defective Grain Pit	...	...	...	2
Defective Ventilating Pipe	...	..	...	1
Deficient Ventilation of Drain...	...	...	...	1

In 13 of the Cowhouses no sanitary defects were discovered, whilst the general condition of the premises in all the Cowsheds was found to be satisfactory. It will be noted that, though the drains were tested in each case, in only one was there a result, which was due to defective connection between the gully and drain.

BAKEHOUSES.

One new Bakehouse has been registered during the year, making a total of 248 known Bakehouses in the Parish of Lambeth. These Bakehouses have all been inspected and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

The newly-registered Bakehouse (28, Barnfield Road) is above ground, and, on inspection, shewed the following sanitary defects:—premises dirty, defective soil pipe, defective W.C. pan, defective drain (which is unventilated and not disconnected from the sewer), water cistern dirty and uncovered, and no tap from rising main (there being no constant service, however, in the District).

LIST OF BAKEHOUSES IN LAMBETH.

MARSH WARD:—

Cornwall road, 14, 64, 73, 78	Oakley street, 26, 70
Doon street, 22	Roupell street, 62
Duke street, 14	Westminster Bridge road, 120
Lower Marsh, 14, 20, 43, 49, 139	Waterloo road, 59, 102
New Cut, 44, 81	York road, 102

BISHOP'S WARD:—

Broad street, 13	Monckton street, 2
Brook street, 106	North street, 27
China walk, 16	Prince's road, 101, 152
Crozier street, 12	Saville place, 19
Ethelred street, 107	Stangate street, 32
Hercules road, 4, 66	Tracey street, 22
Lambeth road, 81	Upper Marsh, 18
Lambeth walk, 17, 71, 82, 115, 121, 126, 148, 154, 191, 204	Walcot Square, 85 (late 28)
Lollard street, 124	Walnut Tree walk, 43
	Westminster Bridge road, 189, 219

PRINCE'S WARD:—

Auckland street, 1	Newburn street, 20
Bonnington square, 13	Newington butts, 150
Church street, 10, 25	Prince's road, 19
Clapham road, 24	Stannary street, 39
Cleaver street, 12	Trigon road, 46
Glasshouse street, 60	Tyer's street, 49
Goding street, 1	Upper Kennington lane, 19, 75, 107, 159, 199
Hurley road, 17	Vauxhall street, 36, 86, 115, 126
Kennington Park road, 40, 98, 202	Vauxhall walk, 18A, 79, 123
Kennington road, 334	White Hart street, 24, 58
Lower Kennington lane, 32, 84, 122, 177	Windmill row, 10

VAUXHALL WARD:—

Clapham road, 226, 264, 324, 360	Paradise road, 30
Dorset road, 55, 129	South Lambeth road, 28, 108, 158, 175, 184
Hartington road, 42, 58, 88, 129	Wandsworth road, 51, 181, 227, 230, 259, 283
Larkhall lane, 63, 98	Wilcox road, 29, 44, 3
Lansdowne road, 74	
Portland place south, 20	

STOCKWELL WARD :—

Acre lane, 120, 144	Holland street, 22
Bedford road, 29	Kepler road, 14
Brixton road, 56, 66A (late 78), 274, 468	Lingham street, 76, 39
Clapham road, 93, 247	Landor road, 80, 99, 147
Dalyell road, 46	Russell street, 17
Dorrell place, 11	Santley street, 13
Ferndale road, 118, 185 (late 1, Shepherd's lane)	Stockwell road, 63, 143, 150, 170
	Sydney road, 26
	Tasman road, 52

BRIXTON WARD :—

Akerman road, 45	Holland road, 1
Atlantic road, 40	Langton road, 30
Beresford street, 271	Lothian road, 100
Brixton road, 37, 231, 267, 407, 447	Loughborough road, 73, 76
Camberwell New road, 167	Normandy place, 8
Coldharbour lane, 76, 240, 326, 386	St. Mark's road, 1
Cumberland place, 6	Treherne road, 12
Denmark street, 25	Vassall road, 54, 75
Farmer's road, 127	Warham street (late Thomas street), 44, 81
Frederick terrace, 7	Wyndham road, 140
Garden grove, 9	

TULSE HILL WARD :—

Acre lane, 115	Kemerton road, 7
Atlantic road, 65, 74	Lyham road, 159
Barnwell road, 91	Milkwood road, 6, 69
Brixton hill, 72, 154, 232	New Park road, 59
Coldharbour lane, 203, 223, 307, 319, 439	Probert road, 1
Cornwall road, 32, 76, 146	Railton road, 13, 45, 64, 78, 111, 205, 311
Denmark hill, 120	Shakespeare road, 84
Dulwich road, 67	Somer's road, 27
Effra parade, 11	Sussex road, 75
Elm park, 58	Tulse hill, 5, 25, 182
Hinton road, 51	Upper Tulse hill (The Exchange), 3
Hurst street, 28	Water lane, 25, 87

NORWOOD WARD :—

Approach road, 6	Hamilton road, 134
Barnfield road, 28	High street, 34, (rear of) 87, 94, 63
Chapel road, 2	Knight's hill, 26, 49, 58, 150
Eden road, 7	Norwood road, 90, 202, 222, 427
Elder road, 1A	Rommany road, 191
Gipsy hill, 53, 130, 190	Westow hill, 33
Gipsy road, 105, 193, 253	Wood street, 5

WORKSHOPS.

134 Workshops have been added to the Register during the year 1898, consisting of the following:—

Nature of Trade or Business.	No. of Workshops.	Nature of Trade or Business.	No. of Workshops.
Dress Making	... 33	Brought forward	... 109
Tailor and Clothiers	... 7	Clothing Contractor	... 1
Laundries	... 40	Brush Makers	... 2
Milliners	... 3	Tie Makers	... 3
Boot Makers	... 5	Paper Bag Makers	... 2
Builders	... 2	Leather Bag Maker	... 1
Mantle Maker	... 1	Gunsmith	... 1
Blacksmith	... 1	Sculptor	... 1
Cycle Maker	... 4	Wood Turner	... 1
Wheelwrights	... 3	Photo Engravers	... 2
Harness Maker	... 1	Picture Frame Makers	... 2
Carriage Builder	... 1	Ironmonger	... 1
Cooper	... 1	Surgical Instrument Maker	1
Costumiers	... 4	Automatic Machine Maker	1
Wire Maker	... 1	Sundry other Trades	... 6
Hook and Eye Makers	... 1		
Blind Manufacturer	... 1		
		Total	... 134
Carried forward	... 109		

The total number of known Workshops within the Parish of Lambeth is 634, all of which have now been inspected, and the different work-rooms measured up and plans drawn in connection therewith, shewing cubic capacity (width, height and length) and general shape. A card (as required) has been hung up in each separate workroom, stating the exact number of persons to be employed therein at any one time in (a) ordinary work and (b) overtime.

The results have been tabulated of the inspections of these 134 new workshops (inspected during 1898) containing 265 rooms, in which were working at the time of inspection 736 persons, 253 males and 483 females (*females alone* being employed in 81 workshops). Further, 1 was

a child under 14 years of age (male), 64 were young persons, *i.e.*, between 14 and 18 years of age (19 males and 45 females), and the rest adults (233 males and 438 females); and of the so-called "protected persons" (*i.e.*, children, young persons, and women), the Medical Officer of Health has given written notice to the Factory Inspectors as required by Section 27 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and Section 3 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1891, from time to time, as he became aware of such being employed.

The Vestry of Lambeth, as the Sanitary Authority, has received 60 notices of occupation of Workshops from the Factory Inspectors, during 1898, as compared with 31 during 1897, and 29 during 1896.

Twenty-seven written notices have been received from the Factory Inspectors with reference to contravention of the Public Health Acts in connection with Factories or Workshops (*vide* Section 4, Factory and Workshops Act, 1878), and all such nuisances have been abated, and due notice sent to the Factory Inspectors within one month as to action taken in each case. In 1897, 25, and in 1896, 66 such notices were received.

In connection with the 134 new Workshops, the following insanitary conditions were met with at the time of the Inspections:—

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

In 7 out of 134 workshops (*i.e.*, 5·2 per cent. was the ventilation unsatisfactory, and in 6 (4·4 per cent.) were the workrooms, at the time of the inspections, found to be not reasonably warmed. Cross or roof ventilation (or both) was in use, and the methods of warming were by open fire-places, open or closed stoves, gas jets, etc.

2. *As to Cleanliness.*

In 24 workshops (*i.e.*, 17·9 per cent.) the workrooms were dirty and had to be cleansed.

3. *As to Drainage and Sanitary Appliances.*

The drains were in each case tested with chemical, and in 32 (*i.e.*, 23·9 per cent.) were shown to be defective, requiring partial or total reconstruction, whilst in 31 (*i.e.*, 23·1 per cent.) the sanitary fittings and appliances were bad. The W.C.s were outside in 44·8 per cent., inside in 28·3 per cent., outside and inside in 24·6 per cent., whilst in 3 cases (*i.e.*, 2·2 per cent.) there were no W.C.s provided at all. Separate closet accommodation for the sexes was wanting in 7 cases (*i.e.*, 5·2 per cent.).

The soil pipes were found to be unventilated in 29 cases (*i.e.*, 21·6 per cent.), a condition of things which may, or may not, be a nuisance; and in 8 cases (*i.e.*, 6 per cent.) there was found to be direct communication between the W.C.s and workrooms.

4. *As to Dampness.*

In 6 Workshops (*i.e.*, 4·5 per cent.), the workrooms were found on inspection to be damp, and to such an extent as to call for attention by the Inspector.

5. *As to Overcrowding.*

The cubic capacities of the different workrooms were found to vary considerably, and in 13 out of 265 workrooms (*i.e.*, 4·9 per cent.) overcrowding was found to exist, though the overcrowding was limited to 1, 2 or 3 persons in excess per workroom, as will be found on reference to the accompanying Table III.

6. *As to special Lavatory and Urinal Accommodation.*

In very few instances was this special sanitary accommodation found to exist, though its absence can hardly be described as a nuisance, calling for the attention of the Inspector.

The above defects have been or are being put right, and in no case was it necessary to resort to Magisterial proceedings.

The question as to the advisability of appointing a Female Sanitary Inspector was adjourned for six months by the Vestry at their Meeting, held on April 28th, 1898. Nothing further is to be added to the arguments in favour of such an appointment for Lambeth (*vide* Annual Report, 1897, pp. 141—142), with the exception that the 134 new workshops shew 483 additional women and girls employed, and of these 360 are employed *alone* in workshops.

I.—WORKSHOPS :—Number of Rooms and Persons employed.

Districts, and 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 ...	{	Jackson ...	...	3	7	...	...	1	...	2	25	3	25	28
		Wallis ...	...	9	15	...	...	...	2	30	24	30	26	56
Bishop's ...		Hooper ...	...	13	15	...	...	1	3	47	16	48	19	67
Prince's ...		Jones ...	...	7	19	...	...	1	8	8	38	9	46	55
Vauxhall ...	{	Powden...	...	5	9	...	...	...	1	10	1	10	2	12
Stockwell ...		Baxter ...	...	16	19	...	...	1	5	11	25	12	30	42
		Perrin ...	...	11	26	1	..	1	3	23	43	25	46	71
Brixton ...	{	Gavin ...	...	20	45	...	...	...	5	9	81	9	86	95
		Bott ...	...	8	10	...	...	...	13	7	20	7	33	40
Tulse Hill ...		Smith ...	...	10	16	...	...	1	3	2	38	3	41	44
Norwood ...		Barfoot ...	...	32	84	...	...	13	2	84	127	97	129	226
			134	265	1	...	19	45	233	438	253	483	736	

II.—WORKSHOPS:—Details as to Sanitary

Details as to Sanitary Conditions and Defects found.	Districts, and the			
	Marsh.		Bishop's	Prince's.
	Jackson.	Wallis.	Hooper.	Jones.
Ventilation { satisfactory ...	3	8	12	7
{ not ...	...	1	1	...
Cleanliness { satisfactory ...	2	8	10	7
{ not ...	1	1	3	...
Workrooms { damp ...	...	...	1	...
{ not ...	3	9	12	7
Workrooms { warm ...	3	9	13	7
{ not... ..	...	...	...	...
Result of testing of drains { no result ...	3	8	11	6
{ defects found ...	...	1	2	1
State of sanitary fittings, &c. { good ...	3	7	10	6
{ bad ...	...	2	3	1
Soil pipe { ventilated ...	1	2	4	...
{ not ventilated... ..	2	1	2	2
{ no soil pipe ...	...	6	7	5
Position of W.C. { outside ...	2	5	7	4
{ inside ...	...	3	3	3
{ outside & inside ...	1	1	2	...
{ No W.C. ...	...	...	1	...
Separate W.C. accommodation { Yes ...	3	9	13	6
{ No ...	...	...	...	1
Communication (direct) between W.C.'s & rooms { Yes ...	...	...	2	...
{ No ...	3	9	11	7

Conditions and Defects found.

Inspectors in charge thereof.							TOTALS.
Vauxhall and Stockwell.			Brixton.		Tulse Hill. Smith.	Norwood. Barfoot.	
Bowden.	Baxter.	Perrin.	Gavin.	Bott.			
5	16	11	19	8	10	28	127
...	...	...	1	...	...	4	7
5	14	11	15	7	7	24	110
...	2	...	5	1	3	8	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
5	16	11	20	8	10	27	128
5	16	11	20	8	10	29	131
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
5	11	9	20	6	5	18	102
...	5	2	...	2	5	14	32
4	11	9	18	5	9	21	103
1	5	2	2	3	1	11	31
1	7	7	6	4	1	9	42
3	6	2	1	3	5	2	29
1	3	2	13	1	4	21	63
3	3	7	9	3	4	13	60
1	6	1	5	1	3	12	38
...	7	3	5	4	3	7	33
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
4	16	11	20	6	10	29	127
1	...	...	...	2	...	3	7
...	...	1	...	...	1	4	8
5	16	10	20	8	9	28	126

III.—WORKSHOPS.—Full details as to overcrowding found.

Nature of Workshop.	No. of Work-rooms over-crowded.	No. of Employés at time of Inspection.			No. of Employés allowed.	Extent of Overcrowding (in persons).
		Male.	Female.	Total.		
Bootmakers	2	7	...	7	4	1, 2.
Dressmakers	3	...	15	15	12	1, 1, 1,
Tailors... ..	1	2	6	8	7	1
Costumier	1	...	7	7	4	3
Laundry	4	3	20	23	18	1, 2, 1, 1.
Seltzogene Bottle Makers ...	1	...	4	4	3	1
Photo Engravers	1	8	...	8	7	1

72 persons (20 males and 52 females) were found to be working in a state of overcrowding—in a cubic space enough for only 55.

COMBINED DRAINAGE.

The question of combined drainage has engaged the attention of the Vestry during the year, and a definite decision has been arrived at in connection therewith. The Medical Officer brought up on August 4th, 1898, the following report:—

A well-established theoretical principle in sanitation, is to keep the drains of houses, as far as possible, outside; and, carrying out this principle in practice, it is clear that combined drainage may, with advantage, be allowed in the case of several houses adjoining, and built together in a terrace or row, under which conditions a main combined drain would be laid at the rear, and into this main combined drain any number of houses separately taken, the drain of each individual house being, where necessary, disconnected by means of a separate intercepting trap and chamber, and separately ventilated. The main combined drain at the rear would discharge into a branch sewer in a side roadway, or be turned into the sewer in the roadway in front of the houses in question, either through an open passage-way between two houses, or at the side of one house—but not through and under one of the houses, unless absolutely necessary, in which rare case the combined main drain must be laid under proper conditions, *e.g.*, with a manhole at the back and front of the house, and the drain itself embedded in concrete, and its joints made absolutely air- and water-tight.

When combined drainage is necessary, as in the above-mentioned case, the simplest form is for six (or less) houses to be drained together, the main combined drain being intercepted with intercepting chamber, and

sufficient means of access (*e.g.*, chambers, inspection pipes, &c.) supplied to every portion of the drainage system, which must be thoroughly ventilated. With more than six houses on the combined system, the main combined drain must be treated as a sewer, and dealt with (as to ventilation, fall, means of access, &c.), accordingly.

Finally, where a single house can be drained separately, with the drains outside, a combined system is neither necessary nor advisable; but rather than have a drain under and through each house, it is better to have a combined system, with a main combined drain passing through and under one house (provided no open passage-way is available), thereby minimising in proportion the danger, or chance of accident, from leaky drains and joints due to settlements, &c.

To sum up, it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule; each plan must be taken and considered on its own merits and approved:—

1. As a Combined System.—If by so doing the drainage scheme is simplified as much as possible, and the drains kept outside, or (a rare necessity) even taken through and under one house, instead of through and under several.

2. With separate drain to each house.—Provided that this can be effected with drains outside.

Out of 35 Metropolitan Districts communicated with, only five do not allow or approve of combined drainage—two in connection with new, and three in connection with new or old, buildings. The other 30 Districts allow and approve of combined drainage—

- (a) Where there is no obvious disadvantage (2 Districts).

- (b) In certain cases (12 Districts).

(c) Under exceptional circumstances (8 Districts).

(d) Unconditionally (8 Districts).

I have dealt with the subject of combined drainage entirely from a practical sanitation point of view, and without regard to the legal bearings of the question.

The Surveyor and Clerk also reported on the subject, and the Vestry decided (on the lines of the Medical Officer's report) as follows :—

1. That combined drainage, where advantageous, shall be approved.
2. That combined drainage shall not be approved where the plan shows that separate drains can be laid outside each house.
3. That combined drainage shall be limited to a maximum of six houses, to drain into one drain, with one interceptor from the main sewer.
4. That in no case where combined drainage is sanctioned shall any part of the combined drain pass under any house, without the special consent of the Vestry.
5. That the passage-way under which the main portion of the combined drain is laid shall be of the minimum width of four feet, such passage-way being open to the sky.
6. That, where the passage-way is more than seven feet wide, such passage-way shall be considered as open to the air, if open at both ends to a minimum height of ten feet.
7. That the owner shall sign an agreement, to the satisfaction of the Clerk to the Vestry, that the passage-way shall never be built upon.
8. That, when it is proposed to drain more than six houses by a combined system, for the maintenance and repair of which the owner or owners are to be liable for all time, a main combined drain shall be placed at the rear

of the houses and treated separately as to ventilation, means of access, &c., and into this back line of drainage each house shall be drained separately (with drains outside), and separately intercepted and ventilated.

9. That in the case of tenement blocks, each self-contained block of flats or tenement dwellings shall be drained separately.

Combined drainage in Lambeth in respect of new buildings is now much simplified, and the rules laid down above are working smoothly and well.

The Clerical work in connection with the Department during 1898 deserves recognition, and will best be realised in the form of the following statement :—

	1898.	1897.	1895
Letters, etc., received (entered in letter book)	8974	8309	7625
*Letters, etc., sent out (entered in postal book)	25892	24821	25980
Notices served {			
Infectious Diseases	2094	2374	2327
Public Health Acts { Preliminary	8375	8714	6222
Statutory ...	2004	2018	1985
Housing of Working Classes Act	44	33	55
Cases entered in Inspector's Report Books ..	8725	8337	6767
Complaints entered in book	5620	4915	3768
Copies of Infectious Diseases Notifications—			
(a) Entered in Notification Book ...	2329	2633	3202
(b) Sent off to Asylums Board	2329	2663	3202
Notices of Infectious Diseases sent to Schools	2094	2663	2576
Workshops (with full particulars) entered up in Register	134	245	255
Cowsheds (with full particulars) entered up in Register... ..	—	8	32
Slaughter-houses (with full particulars) entered up in Register	46	—	—
Bakehouses (with full particulars) entered up in Register	1	247	—
Water Certificates for New Dwellings given out	131	215	89
Disinfection Certificates given out	2094	159	109
Stamps used	19151	20141	20925
Reports to Committee (Fortnightly) ...	21	20	20
Reports to Vestry (Monthly and Quarterly)	17	17	17
Special Reports	6	12	6

There are 3 clerks—a chief (W. R. Lawrence), a second (A. L. Baxter), and a junior (W. J. Lawrence)—two of whom are able to type and shorthand write; whilst Inspector Emblin assists also in the clerical work, being engaged chiefly indoors. The telephone placed in the Sanitary Offices has proved of great benefit in saving letters and telegrams in many instances.

* 5,052 letters were typed during the year 1898, as compared with 5,538 during 1897, and 4,350 during 1896 (8 months).

APPENDIX.

Death-rates (General and Zymotic) for London

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS.	Death-rate (corrected).	Zymotic Death-rate (corrected).	Infantile Mortality Rate.	Diarrhoea Rate.	Typhoid Fever Rate.	Diphtheria Rate.	Scarlet Fever Rate.	Phthisis Rate.
Registration London ...	18.3	2.77	166	0.97	0.12	0.39	0.13	1.72
WEST.								
Paddington ...	16.1	2.41	161	0.65	0.13	0.48	0.06	1.38
Kensington ...	16.4	2.02	181	0.64	0.08	0.15	0.14	1.26
Hammersmith...	18.3	3.19	183	1.12	0.11	0.21	0.21	1.48
Fulham ...	17.2	3.16	168	1.44	0.14	0.49	0.28	1.47
Chelsea ...	18.2	2.73	176	0.77	0.15	0.43	0.16	1.74
St. George's, Hanover Square ...	13.2	1.29	120	0.36	0.11	0.12	0.05	1.31
St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster ...	20.8	3.00	182	0.61	0.06	0.42	0.10	2.63
St. James', Westminster	18.6	1.51	177	0.41	0.05	0.23	0.09	1.90
NORTH.								
St. Marylebone ...	18.3	2.36	132	0.56	0.16	0.32	0.09	1.79
Hampstead ...	11.7	1.40	125	0.31	0.13	0.24	0.04	0.74
St. Pancras ...	19.2	2.49	170	0.88	0.17	0.40	0.22	1.99
Islington ...	16.6	2.78	159	0.85	0.10	0.26	0.08	1.46
Stoke Newington ...	13.7	1.56	108	0.78	0.06	0.14	0.03	1.04
Hackney ...	16.4	2.64	152	0.82	0.19	0.55	0.14	1.39
CENTRAL.								
St. Giles ...	20.2	1.88	137	0.61	0.13	0.16	0.05	3.34
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields ...	15.5	0.88	156	0.32	0.08	0.24	0.08	1.78
Strand ...	22.9	1.76	171	0.60	0.17	0.17	0.09	3.32
Holborn ...	24.9	3.37	221	0.93	0.07	0.73	0.07	3.17
Clerkenwell ...	21.7	3.75	196	1.43	0.11	0.55	0.20	2.35
St. Luke ...	25.7	4.04	150	1.54	0.05	0.59	0.37	2.64
City of London ...	19.1	1.17	128	0.17	0.21	0.34	0.07	1.86

and the Metropolitan Districts during 1898.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS.	Death-rate (corrected).	Zymotic Death-rate (corrected).	Infantile Mortality Rate.	Diarrhoea Rate.	Typhoid Fever Rate.	Diphtheria Rate.	Scarlet Fever Rate.	Phthisis Rate.
EAST.								
Shoreditch ...	22.3	3.95	196	1.58	0.14	0.36	0.17	2.02
Bethnal Green ...	22.3	3.90	184	1.10	0.13	0.48	0.09	2.17
Whitechapel ...	20.2	2.10	144	0.78	0.11	0.25	0.10	2.60
St. George-in-the-East	24.8	3.31	195	1.25	0.15	0.29	0.12	2.70
Limehouse ...	23.8	4.26	208	1.54	0.14	0.44	0.09	2.39
Mile End Old Town ...	19.9	3.51	155	1.27	0.12	0.56	0.07	1.46
Poplar ...	21.2	3.72	191	1.40	0.18	0.52	0.13	1.83
SOUTH.								
St. Saviour's ...	23.6	3.09	211	1.02	0.16	0.61	0.04	3.06
St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark ...	24.4	3.99	188	1.64	0.15	0.60	0.33	3.18
Newington ...	20.5	3.17	173	1.48	0.08	0.59	0.20	2.43
St. Olave ...	20.6	2.31	132	0.44	0.09	0.27	0.09	2.22
Bermondsey ...	20.7	3.02	157	0.94	0.11	0.51	0.22	2.15
Rotherhithe ...	19.0	2.24	169	0.52	0.02	0.27	0.25	1.82
Lambeth ...	17.9	2.50	154	0.93	0.12	0.38	0.10	1.67
Battersea ...	16.9	2.93	166	0.92	0.08	0.70	0.16	1.50
Wandsworth ...	14.4	2.40	144	0.82	0.08	0.44	0.08	1.13
Camberwell ...	16.4	2.41	160	0.97	0.10	0.33	0.07	1.53
Greenwich ...	18.5	3.08	176	1.23	0.21	0.24	0.12	1.51
Lee ...	14.9	1.97	160	0.76	0.18	0.35	0.18	1.16
Lewisham (excluding Penge) ...	15.3	2.50	161	1.27	0.07	0.29	0.11	0.88
Woolwich ...	20.4	4.13	173	1.31	0.19	0.46	0.12	2.08
Plumstead ...	16.3	2.85	155	0.91	0.05	0.24	0.19	1.48

N.B.—These Returns are taken from the Registrar-General's Annual Summary.

REPORT ON TUBERCULOSIS AND ITS PREVENTION.

(Adopted by the Vestry, December 8th, 1898.)

Tuberculosis (including consumption) is now a recognised infectious disease, due to the entrance into the body from without of a germ (the Tubercle Bacillus), and is acquired either directly from man to man, or indirectly through food (milk and meat). It causes more deaths and more permanent ill-health than all the other infectious diseases put together—over 70,000 persons dying annually in Great Britain alone (and over 600 in Lambeth Parish); whilst very many more are permanently maimed or injured, and their healths ruined thereby.

The corrected death-rate from Phthisis in London is 2 per 1,000 of the population; whilst in Lambeth the death-rate from Phthisis is 1·9 per 1,000, and the death-rate from Tubercular diseases generally 2·7 per 1,000, as compared with 3·1 from the whole of the principal zymotic diseases together. The above rates refer to the decennium 1881-1890 (the last corrected rates issued by the Registrar-General).

To make the matter clearer, I may mention that during the last four years, 1894-1897, there have been registered in Lambeth 2,680 deaths from Tuberculosis, and of these 1,913 were certified as being due to Phthisis or Consumption. Separated into Districts, it appears that the four Inner Wards have suffered more severely than the four Outer Wards (*i.e.*, half as much again), whilst of the four Inner Wards, Waterloo 1st and Waterloo 2nd are the worst—the death-rate from Tuberculosis being 14·8 and 12·9 respectively. The Workhouse helps to increase the rate in Lambeth Church 2nd, whilst Norwood and Brixton suffer the least of all Districts in Lambeth, *viz.*, 5·3 and 7·5 per 1000 respectively, as the following table shows:—

	Deaths from Phthisis, 1894-7.	Deaths from other forms of Tuber., 1894-7.	Total.	Death-rate per 1000 of Population.
Waterloo 1st	54	57	211	14.8
Waterloo 2nd	135	49	184	12.9
Lbth. Church 1st	15	457	211	14.8
Lbth. Church 2nd	321	154	475	11.6
Kennington 1st	334	124	458	8.7
Kennington 2nd	272	105	377	8.7
Brixton	437	175	612	7.5
Norwood	121	32	153	5.3
	1913	767	2680	9.1

Tuberculosis in Lambeth causes far more deaths than all the notifiable infectious diseases put together; and, as strict precautions are taken in connection with these latter diseases, why not also in connection with the former disease?

The disease being proved to be infectious and due to a germ, it is of the highest importance that disinfection should be thoroughly carried out, not only in connection with the room, or rooms, recently occupied, but also in connection with their contents (*e.g.*, bedding, curtains, etc.). I am of opinion that such precautions as to disinfection would tend to minimise the dangers associated with this disease, and prevent it spreading to other members of the same family, or to members of another family who might happen to move into the recently infected house or rooms; whilst the educational value of such measures, together with that to be obtained from the issuing of leaflets, must not be forgotten.

I beg to offer the following suggestions:—(1) That a circular letter (A) be sent round to all the Medical men in Lambeth, pointing out that the Vestry is prepared to disinfect (free of cost) all rooms (and contents) recently occupied by patients suffering from Tuberculosis, and which have become unoccupied owing to the deaths or removals of such patients, when requested to do so by the Medical men or others in attendance; (2) That a circular letter (B) be sent to the person, or persons, in charge of Public Institutions in Lambeth, pointing out the nature of this disease, and the importance of having disinfection carried

out, and other means adopted, for the prevention of this disease spreading to others, and offering disinfection (free of cost) by the Vestry's Officers, where it may be necessary ; (3) That a circular letter (C) be sent to the occupiers of those houses in which deaths from Tubercular Disease are reported week by week to the Medical Officer by the Registrar-General, offering disinfection (free of cost) by the Vestry ; (4) The issuing of leaflets (pointing out in simple language the danger of the disease and the ready means at hand for its prevention), to Clergymen, District Visitors, School Teachers, etc., as may be necessary (circular letter D).

I may add that it is at present the custom of the Sanitary Department to carry out (free of cost) disinfection in connection with Tuberculosis where Medical attendants apply, but the little use that has hitherto been made of such disinfection shows that Medical Attendants and others are unaware either of such methods being at their disposal for that particular disease, or, indeed, of their necessity at all in connection with Tuberculosis.

In addition, Tuberculosis has been recently shown to be spread by infected milk and meat (especially by infected milk), but preventive measures in respect of these two sources of infection must be left to Parliament, to legislate for the whole of London and the rest of the Country generally. It is clear that Lambeth could not take action singly, except in the way of looking carefully after the sanitary condition of the cowsheds and slaughter-houses in the Parish—a duty which is at present being systematically carried out by the Vestry. Measures for the more stringent examination of animals before and after slaughter, for the establishment of public abattoirs in place of private slaughter-houses, for the protection of all milk supplies by a systematic bacteriological examination of doubtful samples, etc., belong clearly to a Central Authority, acting for the whole of London.

CIRCULAR LETTER A.

DEAR SIR,

Re Tuberculosis and its Prevention.

In a report which has been presented by me to the Sanitary Committee, and adopted by the Vestry, I have pointed out the infectious nature of Tuberculosis (more especially Phthisis or Consumption), and the necessity that exists for the thorough disinfection and cleansing of all rooms (and contents) recently occupied by patients so suffering, and which have been rendered vacant by the deaths or removals of such patients—there being evidence in Lambeth (and elsewhere) of Tuberculosis being spread from person to person by means of such rooms. The Vestry has, accordingly, decided to disinfect, free of cost, all tuberculosis-infected rooms, beddings, carpets, curtains, &c., and I shall be glad if you will kindly inform me, from time to time, of any such rooms or articles that you think require disinfection.

I am further instructed by the Vestry to send a letter, pointing out the benefits of disinfection and cleansing, and offering disinfection, free of cost, to the occupiers of houses or rooms in which deaths from Tuberculosis have taken place, as shown by the Registrar's weekly returns; and in this connection I shall be glad of your co-operation in persuading the occupiers to have such disinfection and cleansing carried out. The cleansing with soap and water of all floors and woodwork, the white-washing of ceilings, the stripping off (and burning) of the papers from the walls of infected rooms, the thorough ventilation of all premises, &c., are, I need not remind you, measures of as great importance as disinfection; but such measures must be carried out afterwards by the occupiers or owners.

I may add that the Vestry is now in possession of means whereby the sputa of patients may be examined bacteriologically for the presence of the bacilli tuberculosis; and such examinations will be made by the Vestry for Medical men free of cost, on receiving samples at the Public Health Department, and must prove of the utmost importance and

value (whether with a view of curative or preventative measures being taken), by enabling a certain diagnosis to be come to at the earliest possible date.

I enclose you a leaflet, which I have drawn up for circulation, pointing out simple preventive measures to be taken with a view of preventing the spread of the disease. These preventive measures are well known to you, and are, doubtlessly, taken already by patients under your care; but I shall be glad to furnish you with printed copies of the leaflet, if you are of opinion that such would be of use to you, and will kindly let me know.

CIRCULAR LETTER B.

SIR OR MADAM,

I am directed by the Vestry of the Parish of Lambeth to inform you that it is now acknowledged by most, if not all, medical men that Tuberculosis (including Consumption or Phthisis) is a disease that is communicable either directly from person to person, or indirectly through infected food (milk and meat). The disease is due to the entrance into the body from without of a germ or microbe (called the tubercle bacillus), and it becomes of the greatest importance that preventive measures should be taken in all cases, including the systematic disinfection and cleansing of all rooms (and contents) recently occupied by invalids suffering from tuberculosis, and which have been rendered vacant by the deaths or removals of such invalids.

With this object in view, I am sending you enclosed a copy of the leaflet that I have drawn up for circulation, and I take the liberty of asking you kindly to peruse the same, extra copies of which will be sent to you on application to me, and to note that the Vestry will disinfect, free of cost, all tuberculosis-infected rooms, bedding, carpets, curtains, etc., if you will kindly inform me of any such rooms or articles that you think require, from time to time, disinfection. Further, after disinfection by the Vestry, I advise the

following extra precautions :—the cleansing with soap and water of all floors and woodwork, the white-washing of ceilings, the stripping-off (and burning) of the papers from the walls, of infected rooms, which must be also thoroughly ventilated.

I need not add how important it is to prevent the disease from spreading amongst the inmates of a Public Institution, by the carrying out of the precautions which are mentioned in the leaflet, and which are well known to your medical advisers.

I shall be glad to give you such further advice as is in my power, if you wish it, and will kindly let me know.

CIRCULAR LETTER C.

SIR OR MADAM,

In connection with the death from Consumption (Phthisis) registered as having occurred at No. _____ I beg to draw your attention to the now-recognised fact that Consumption is a disease communicable from person to person, and is due to the entrance into the body of a germ or microbe, which may be inhaled with the dust of the room or rooms previously occupied by the deceased invalid.

These rooms should, therefore, be thoroughly disinfected, and afterwards cleansed, so that all traces of infection (dust or otherwise) may be removed. There will then be no danger either to members of the same family or to others from again occupying the rooms.

The Vestry will, free of cost, disinfect the infected room or rooms and their contents (bedding, carpets, curtains, &c.), and afterwards you should have the wall-papers stripped off and burnt in the fireplace of the rooms, the ceilings white-washed, the floors and woodwork scrubbed with soap and water, and the whole house thoroughly ventilated by leaving windows open, and allowing the fresh air to blow freely through. Further, all bed linen

(that has been used by the deceased) should be thoroughly washed, and the mattresses, pillows, &c., exposed to the fresh air and sunlight (or ordinary daylight) for several hours.

Kindly advise me, on the enclosed post card, when it will be convenient for the Vestry's Officers to call and carry out the necessary disinfection.

CIRCULAR LETTER D.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Vestry of Lambeth to forward you copies of a leaflet which I have drawn up, pointing out the danger of Tuberculosis (more especially Phthisis or Consumption), and the ready means at hand for its prevention.

The Vestry is of opinion that you, by virtue of your position, have many opportunities of distributing such leaflets, in the course of your parochial work, and I am taking the liberty of enclosing you half-a-dozen copies, and shall be glad to furnish you with such extra ones as you may require, either for your own use, or for the use of others who may be working with you in connection with district visiting, etc.

It is now acknowledged by practically all medical men that the disease is one that is communicable, either directly from person to person, or indirectly through infected food (milk and meat), and is due to the entrance into the body, from without, of a germ or microbe, called the tubercle bacillus.

I would add that the Vestry is in possession of means whereby the expectoration of patients may be examined bacteriologically for the presence of the tubercle bacillus, and that such examinations will be made free of cost, on receiving at the Public Health Department (333, Kennington Road) samples from suspected cases of Consumption—the samples to be taken by the medical men in attendance, or where there are no such medical men, by the relatives or friends of the patients.

COPY OF LEAFLET.*Consumption and its Prevention.*

Tuberculosis (including Consumption or Phthisis) causes annually over 70,000 deaths in Great Britain, and over 600 in Lambeth Parish, whilst very many more persons are permanently maimed or injured and their healths ruined. Most, if not all, of these deaths, and of this ill-health, are preventable, and ought to be prevented. The disease is due to the entrance from without of a germ or microbe, and is acquired either directly from person to person, or indirectly through infected food (milk and meat). These germs or microbes thrive in damp, dark and dirty places, under insanitary conditions, and in ill-ventilated, stuffy, or over-crowded rooms, but are killed by sunlight, or ordinary daylight, and fresh air. They readily take root and grow in persons weakened or debilitated by infectious disease or other illness, poverty, alcoholic excess, etc., or in a low state of health, such as may be inherited, or induced by overcrowding and other insanitary conditions; but not in those in robust health, and living in good, clean, sanitary surroundings.

The disease spreads chiefly through the phlegm, spit or expectoration (in which are found vast quantities of germs) of a consumptive person, and in a moist state this expectoration does little or no harm in the way of infecting the air, but in a dried condition, as dust, becomes exceedingly dangerous, and is then a ready means by which the disease passes from person to person. The disease is little (if at all) catching through the breath or perspiration, so that consumptive invalids may be closely attended upon by healthy persons, provided care is taken about the expectoration.

Consumption is not necessarily fatal, but can often be cured if its nature is recognised early and proper means taken for its treatment.

SPECIAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

1. A consumptive person must not expectorate or spit about the house, in cabs, omnibuses, tramcars,

and railway carriages, or in public places (*e.g.*, theatres, concerts, churches, schools, etc.), as by so doing the disease may be spread to others.

2. A consumptive person must expectorate or spit into a special cup or vessel provided for the purpose, and containing a little water, or into small pieces of rag or paper, but not into handkerchiefs; whilst a small wide-mouthed bottle with a well-fitting cork, or a pocket spittoon (which may be obtained from any Chemist), may be used for out of doors.
3. The collected expectoration or spit must be burnt at the back of the fire—the quickest, simplest, and safest way, or mixed with an equal quantity of strong disinfectant and then placed into the drain or W.C., the cup, vessel, bottle, or spittoon being afterwards immediately washed with boiling water; or, where small pieces of rag or paper are used, they must be treated in the same way.
4. All cups, spoons, knives and forks, etc., used by consumptive persons must be carefully washed before being used by others.
5. A consumptive person must not swallow the expectoration or spit, as by so doing the disease may be conveyed to other organs or parts of the body.
6. A consumptive person must sleep in a separate bed, but not necessarily in a separate room.
7. A consumptive person must not kiss or be kissed on the mouth.

GENERAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

All sleeping and living rooms (the latter including schools, workshops, &c.) used by consumptive persons, should be as well lighted and ventilated, and as free from dirt and damp, as possible.

There should be no overcrowding, with the consequent breathing again and again of vitiated, and may be infected, air.

Chimneys should not be blocked up, and in the case of living rooms, the windows should be kept open as much as possible, and even in the case of sleeping rooms, should be left wide open during the day, and slightly so during the night, unless otherwise ordered by the Medical Attendant.

All rooms, passages, and staircases should be kept free from dust, and whenever dusting is done, damp dusters should be used so as to prevent any danger from infected dust flying about and being inhaled, and the dusters afterwards boiled. When floors are swept, tea leaves and damp saw-dust may be used, and burnt afterwards.

When a room or rooms become disused owing to the removal or death of a consumptive invalid such rooms (and their contents) should be first thoroughly disinfected by the Vestry's officers, who will carry out the disinfection free of cost. The walls, afterwards, should be stripped of paper, and the paper burnt; the ceilings white-washed; all floors and woodwork cleansed with soap and water; and all soiled linen and clothing boiled.

All milk should be boiled, and meat well cooked, as tuberculosis may be spread by such foods (especially milk), if infected.

Sunlight and fresh air are very valuable preventatives against Consumption, as are also good, clean, sanitary surroundings.

By Order of the Vestry,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

N.B.—The Disinfection carried out, free of cost, by the Vestry consists of—

- (a) Fumigation of rooms or houses.
- (b) Disinfection with Saturated Steam (under pressure) of all bedding, carpets, curtains, bedhangings, etc.

Application to be made to the Medical Officer of Health, Public Health Department, 333, Kennington Road, S.E.

REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS IN INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(Adopted by the Vestry, December 8th, 1898.)

Taking the local Reports for Lambeth during the last 35 years, and expressing the Diphtheria rate as deaths per million living, we find as follows (sub-dividing into quinquennia) :—

Quinquennial Period.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Million living.
1863-1867	902,119	148	164
1868-1872	1,021,165	96	94
1873-1877	1,132,106	184	163
1878-1882	1,245,913	255	205
1883-1887	1,313,211	365	278
1888-1892	1,367,734	537	393
1893-1897	1,443,857	683	483

London, too, as a whole, shows a similar and practically *pro rata* increase in Diphtheria. During last year, 1897, the London rate per million living was 500, as compared with an average 595 during the five years 1893-1897, 356 during 1888-1892, 228 during 1883-1887, 166 during 1878-1882, and 116 during 1873-1877.

The above statistics prove that there has been during recent years a steady and persistent increase of Diphtheria in Lambeth, as well as in London generally, and in the opinion of those best able to judge, this increase is due in part to the mild and unrecognised cases that occur, and which, owing to them not being properly and efficiently insulated, give rise to the spread of the disease to others; more especially is this true of schools (Board, Private, and Sunday), and crowded assemblages of children, who are most prone to develop Diphtheria.

The Vestry, as the Sanitary Authority, ought to leave no stone unturned in dealing with this Disease, and preventing,

as far as possible, its spread, and I am satisfied that the extra means of prevention offered by bacteriological examination and diagnosis will, if tried, be found satisfactory.

I suggest, therefore, that facilities should be given to the Medical men of Lambeth for the Bacteriological Examinations (free of cost) of discharges, or membranes, from the throats of patients presumably suffering from Diphtheria, or suffering from doubtful forms of throat disease, which may prove of an infectious nature. Much will, of course, depend upon the Medical Practitioners of Lambeth, and the good results that will accrue from the above-mentioned extra preventive measures, will be in proportion to the use they (the Medical Practitioners) make of them. The matter should be left entirely in the hands of the Medical profession, and there should, of course, be no interference on behalf of the Vestry or its advisers, between patients and Medical Attendants, except in the cases where the Medical Officer is called in in consultation.

In addition to Diphtheria cases, doubtful Typhoid Fever, Cholera, and Tuberculosis cases could also be examined bacteriologically in the same way, should the Medical Attendants or others so desire; and such examinations would prove of great value in deciding definitely the nature of the illness. It is admitted by all that Typhoid Fever and Tuberculosis present, at times, very great difficulties in diagnosis, more especially in the early stages, so that it is of importance to lessen errors of diagnosis and at the same time to ensure (as may be required) earlier isolation. Cholera, fortunately, is a rare disease in London, but it is necessary at times to decide whether a case of severe Diarrhœa is due to Asiatic Cholera or to ordinary English Cholera.

The plan suggested is a simple and inexpensive one:— Each Medical man in Lambeth should be supplied with a small box—"Diagnosis Outfit" as it is called—containing sterilised tubes, some furnished with swabs of cotton wool, and others with pipettes. The Medical Attendant, in the case of a patient about whose throat disease there is doubt, would collect, under suitable precautions, a sample, or samples, of the discharge or membrane, or, in a doubtful Typhoid patient, a drop or two of blood, place them in the

tubes mentioned above, and transmit to the Medical Officer of Health, who would be able, in the majority of cases, to furnish the Medical Attendant with the result of the bacteriological examination within forty-eight hours. The cost of each "Outfit" complete is (in quantity) Sixpence or less.

The value of these bacteriological examinations, more especially in connection with Diphtheria and Typhoid, has been practically proved by Authorities who have already adopted the method mentioned above (*e.g.*, State of New York, Bristol, Croydon, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield, and several Metropolitan Districts, *e.g.*, St. Pancras, St. Marylebone, Islington, Clerkenwell, Fulham, Stoke Newington, Lee, Strand, Holborn, St. Olave's, etc.) in the following cases: (1) Suspected Diphtheria throats or other doubtful cases of throat diseases, and doubtful Typhoid cases, which are proved, by bacteriology, to be true infectious diseases; (2) Diphtheria cases about which it is desirable to know when the patients may return (with safety to others) to school, work, etc.; (3) Cases of doubtful Diphtheria or Typhoid which are at present sent to hospital, and prove afterwards to be ordinary, or non-infectious, sore throats or non-typhoid (with subsequent danger of the real diseases being contracted); (4) Doubtful cases of Diphtheria and Typhoid, which are notified at present and for which the notification fees are paid, though the disease may not be a notifiable one, and the expenses in connection with disinfection and isolation consequently needlessly incurred. In short, errors of diagnosis are lessened in quantity, and earlier and more exact diagnosis ensured.

The bacteriological examinations could be carried out for the Vestry at some well-known Laboratory, several of which are to be found in London, at a cost of 2s. 6d. (about) each case; but, as an alternative course, I would suggest that, for the present, they might be made by your own Medical Officer of Health—in which latter case it would be necessary to fit up bacteriological apparatus (microscopes, incubators, etc.), complete at an initial cost of £50. A room at the Wanless Road Disinfecting Station might, with advantage, be used, and can readily be spared, for

such a purpose—at least for the present. This latter plan would be the cheaper in the end.

The annual averages of Notification Certificates received in Lambeth since the Notification Act came into force in 1889, and the greatest numbers received in any one year, are as follows:—

		Annual Average.	Greatest Yearly Number.
{ Diphtheria	...	534	789
{ Membranous Croup	...	35	49
Typhoid Fever	...	172	268
Totals		741	1106

Allowing 2/6 each examination and 6d. each outfit, and taking the maximum number of certificates ever received in one year, the yearly cost works out at £165 18s. 0d., *i.e.*, sending the samples to a Public Laboratory; whereas, with a Private Laboratory for Lambeth Parish, the annual expenses would amount to the cost of the outfits (*i.e.*, £27 13s. 0d.), and the cost of the Laboratory spread over a number of years (initial estimated cost, £50). As a matter of fact I only anticipate one-fourth (or less) of notified cases being examined bacteriologically, at least at first, and it must be remembered that the estimated cost is based on the largest number of notifications that have ever been received in one year in Lambeth.

Experience shows that the money invested gives a good return in the earlier diagnosis of the diseases mentioned (Diphtheria, Typhoid, Tuberculosis), and the good results that accrue therefrom. In the cases of Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever, there would be a probable saving in Notification Fees and in the cost of isolation and disinfection—more exact and earlier diagnosis being amongst the practical results of the bacteriological examinations.

I repeat my recommendations:—

1. Each Medical Practitioner in Lambeth to be provided with "diagnosis outfit" at a cost of 6d. or less each "outfit."
2. Necessary apparatus (at an initial cost of £50) to be supplied in a room to be fitted up at (for the present) the Wanless Road Disinfecting Station.

It must not be supposed that the Laboratory would enable important bacteriological examinations of milk and water to be carried out, as in these cases inoculation experiments are required, and the Vestry would not be likely to obtain the necessary vivisection licence from the Home Office. In connection with Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, and Tuberculosis, however, I am of opinion that much good would accrue from such a Laboratory being provided at the Wanless Road Disinfecting Station, or elsewhere in the Parish. It is clear that such a Laboratory would be most useful for Lambeth if situated in Lambeth Parish, and under the immediate control of your Officer of Health, provided too much of such Officer's time was not taken up therewith, and such an arrangement would be certainly much cheaper than the method suggested by the London County Council in their letter of 30th July, "of establishing a Laboratory or making such other arrangements as would enable Medical Officers of Health and Medical Practitioners in London to obtain the examination of pathological matter at the expense of the County; and of applying to Parliament for such powers."

REPORT ON MEASLES PREVENTION.

(Presented to the Vestry June 23rd, 1898).

Measles is a highly infectious disease, which attacks chiefly young children under the age of 5 years, amongst whom it causes a high rate of mortality. In Lambeth during the last 10 years, there have been registered 1544 deaths from Measles, *i.e.*, more than half of the total deaths from all the notifiable infectious diseases taken together, as the following table shows:—

DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE
PARISH OF LAMBETH DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Total Notifiable Infectious Diseases.
1888	119	171	82	103	256
1889	157	137	73	155	287
1890	183	194	57	74	199
1891	128	239	46	78	185
1892	187	135	76	127	276
1893	113	151	69	172	338
1894	182	110	64	138	269
1895	151	132	53	103	259
1896	185	140	63	140	261
1897	139	144	42	145	245
10 Yrs.	1544	1553	625	1235	2575

These figures prove that Measles is a *dangerous* infectious disease, though not so included in the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and requires to be stringently dealt with by a Sanitary Authority, with a view to preventing its extension. By including Measles in the term "Dangerous and Infectious Diseases," the prevention clauses or sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, will apply, and will be the means of impressing upon people the dangerous nature of this disease and the importance of stringent measures being taken in connection therewith. If preventive measures are made to apply to Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Smallpox, they are much more needed in the case of Measles, which causes 147 per cent. *more* deaths than Scarlet Fever, 25 per cent. *more* than Diphtheria, and only 33 per cent. less than *all* the notifiable infectious diseases combined, and which are at present included in the term "Dangerous and Infectious Diseases" (mentioned in the Public Health Act)

As a further argument in favour of these preventive measures being made applicable to Measles, I may mention

hat during the present month 61 cases of Measles have been visited in Norwood Ward, and in 16 cases the Measles-infected children were found to be out in the street, instead of being kept indoors to prevent the spread of the disease, and the after-consequences that arise from too early exposure to the cold; whilst out of these 61 cases, only 34 were being attended by medical men, shewing that at present parents regard the disease as a trifling one, and are, unfortunately, ignorant of the dangers to health and life that may arise from want of care.

The preventive Sections of the Act do not include the notification of the disease, whilst it must be remembered that the Vestry, at their Meeting on February 18th, 1897, confirmed and adopted the Report of the Medical Officer of Health, in which it was pointed out that notification was not advisable at present, the expense being out of all proportion to the benefits to be gained, owing to the want of proper isolation (Hospital) accommodation, the infectious nature of the disease in its early stages, the very young ages of the patients, etc. (p. 239, Minutes, Vestry, 1897). The Vestry's Officers, therefore, will not, by virtue of these Sections, necessarily hear of more Measles cases, but will have authority to prevent children suffering from Measles from exposing themselves or being exposed in the public streets, omnibuses, and tramcars, at schools, etc., and the power to fumigate with sulphur infected rooms (stripping in very few cases being necessary after Measles, the contagion of which appears to be, outside the body, evanescent), and steam disinfect infected bedding and clothes. Another important point is that it is expected that by including Measles as a dangerous and infectious disease, people will become educated to look upon Measles as requiring proper isolation and care to prevent its spread, and the development of the serious after-effects, if not death, which are apt to ensue; and it is manifest that any means that can be devised to so educate parents should be adopted by a Sanitary Authority.

I am of opinion that the adoption of the Sections and their application to Measles (as suggested by the London County Council in connection with a letter received by them from the London School Board) will do much good, but with little (if any) additional cost to the Ratepayers.

COPY OF LEAFLET.

LAMBETH VESTRY.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED

DURING

MEASLES.

*The Sanitary Committee of the Lambeth Vestry desire to direct the attention of parents and others, having the care of young children, to the importance of treating **Measles** properly and checking its spread.*

In Lambeth during the last ten years, 1544 deaths have been registered from Measles, but it would be necessary to increase this number three- or four-fold, if we were to include also the deaths from bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc., which are often the after-consequences of Measles; indeed, Measles kills, directly and indirectly, more persons (chiefly children) than all the notifiable infectious diseases put together, and very many more than Scarlet Fever.

Whenever Measles breaks out in a household, it is of the greatest importance to **at once** isolate the patient or patients from the other inmates of the house, and especially to prevent all children from the infected house mixing with other children in the street or garden, at day or Sunday schools, or elsewhere, as the disease is readily transmitted both from person to person and through the medium of clothes.

Measles is a highly infectious disease, even in the early stages, and several days before the appearance of the rash, so that, **whenever MEASLES is about**, a child who shows symptoms of being poorly and feverish (or shivering), with running at the eyes or nose, sneezing and coughing, as though suffering from a cold, should at once be kept from school, and as far as practicable from associating with other children for a few days. If the child is sickening for Measles, the rash, which is generally raised and red or purplish in colour, will appear during that time.

MEASLES is also infectious after the rash is gone, and children convalescent from this disease should not be allowed to **return to school or mix with other children until at least three weeks after the disappearance of the rash** in the last patient affected in a household.

The treatment required in **MEASLES** is to keep the patient isolated in a warm room with plenty of fresh air, and in bed until the rash has disappeared; and, above all things, to avoid draughts, as the after-consequences of Measles arising from chill or exposure are most serious, and may kill or cripple for life.

A medical practitioner, if not already in attendance, should be called in at once whenever the slightest difficulty of breathing is observed, as any neglect in promptly attending to lung or other complications may be followed by death.

All handkerchiefs, clothes, beds, towels, plates, cups, spoons, etc., used by the patient, are highly infectious, and must be disinfected (by washing or otherwise) as early as possible after the patient is convalescent and the sick room or house thoroughly cleansed and aired; whilst disinfectants in a dilute form should be freely used during the course of the disease, both in the infected room and in the water used for bathing and washing.

Disinfection of rooms, bedding, and clothes will be carried out by the Officers of the Vestry, free of cost, on application to the Medical Officer of Health, at the Health Department, 333, Kennington Road, S.E., where disinfectants are also to be gratuitously obtained.

It is wrong for parents to regard Measles as of trifling importance, and as a disease of childhood "to be got over, and the sooner the better," as many a child has lost its life in consequence of such foolish reasoning.

**N.B.—Please circulate this Notice amongst
all the Occupiers of the house.**

(By Order)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

REPORT BY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON SMOKE NUISANCE IN LAMBETH.

(Adopted by the Vestry July 21st, 1898).

I have to report that I have had the question of smoke nuisance in Lambeth Parish under special consideration since the beginning of the year, and have had during that time many careful observations taken in connection with most of (if not all) the large and important Firms. Observations have been taken both by myself and regularly by the Smoke Inspector, and also, as corroborative evidence, by other Inspectors; whilst many letters of complaint have been received, from time to time, from the Officers of the London County Council. I have further to report that I have myself recently visited the following premises for the purpose of inspecting the boilers, furnaces, and kilns, together with the appliances for the consumption of smoke connected therewith:—

Name.	Address.	Nature of Business.
Maudslay & Son ...	Westminster Bridge Road	Engineers
Seth Taylor	Commercial Road...	Flour Mills
Charing Cross & Strand Electricity Supply Co.	Commercial Road...	Electrical Engineers
Peter Walker	Belvedere Road ...	Lead Works
Brotherhood	Belvedere Road ...	Engineers
Clowes	Stamford Street ...	Printers
Sunny Bank Laundry...	Vauxhall	Laundry
Doulton & Co.	Albert Embankment	Potteries
Stiff & Sons	Albert Embankment	Potteries

In the course of my inspections, I found that in all cases patent appliances were in use in connection with the different boilers and furnaces, *e.g.*, Ellis & Eaves' forced or induced draughts, rocking bars, patent grids (opening and shutting automatically or otherwise), steam jets, mechanical stokers, split bridges, etc., so that every reasonable precaution appears to have been taken in connection with the construction of the furnaces and boilers themselves.

The stokers and kiln-burners in all cases are supervised, and warned that carelessness or laziness in stoking may be followed by fine or even dismissal of the servant or servants concerned; whilst in the case of Messrs. Doulton and Stiff, special Smoke Inspectors are appointed, whose duties are to watch daily and hourly the various chimneys and to report at once to their respective Firms any negligence observed and any nuisance arising therefrom from the emission of black smoke for a longer period than is reasonable and necessary for the purpose of stoking, *e.g.*, three to five minutes. There is no question but that much depends upon the firemen or stokers, despite the patent appliances used—light and frequent firings being, in the opinion of those most experienced and therefore best able to judge, most satisfactory

economically, and least likely to cause a nuisance from black smoke.

In the Potteries belonging to Messrs. Doulton and Stiff, there are 74 kilns (averaging 10 fires a kiln), and of these, 67 are on the down-draught principle, 6 on the modified and improved double crown up-draught principle, and only one (belonging to Messrs. Stiff & Sons) on the old-fashioned and simple up-draught principle, discharging directly into the air without the intervention of an upper chamber or crown, and a high chimney, giving rise, therefore, at times, to a great amount of black smoke. Arrangements are, however, in hand by Messrs. Stiff & Sons for the building of a new modern kiln, on the down-draught principle, together with the erection of an extra chimney shaft of sufficient height to secure an efficient draught in place of the old-fashioned kiln on the up-draught principle. Large amounts of money have been and are still being spent on improvements by Messrs. Doulton and Stiff in connection with their kilns, whilst both Firms are willing to carry out any further practical suggestions that the Vestry or others have to offer, and that regardless of the cost connected therewith.

The only other point is the question of coal or fuel. In all cases the excuse offered is the inability of the various Firms to obtain the best Welsh steam or smokeless coal, owing to the South Wales Strike, and there is no doubt but that the use of second class (and inferior) coal has recently increased the smoke nuisance in Lambeth as elsewhere. It is a matter for the Vestry to decide as to whether this excuse shall be considered a valid one in the future, or whether written notice should not be sent to the various Lambeth Firms mentioned above (and others) to the effect that after a certain period (say three months) this excuse will not be accepted by the Vestry.

Under the terms of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, a chimney (not of a private dwelling) discharging *black* smoke in such a quantity as to be a nuisance, is a Nuisance liable to be dealt with summarily, and by Sections 23 and 24 furnaces must consume their own smoke, or, if provided with patent smoke-consuming apparatuses, must not be negligently used by the stokers or others concerned. There is in the Act, however, an important proviso,

whereby proceedings before a Magistrate may be quashed, "where a fire-place or furnace is constructed in such a manner as to consume, as far as practicable, having regard to the nature of the manufacture or trade, all smoke arising therefrom, and that such fire-place or furnace has been carefully attended to by the person in charge thereof, and the Court, if satisfied of this, shall hold that no nuisance is created and dismiss the complaint." The Vestry is now the Sanitary Authority to deal with Smoke Nuisance under the Act, but it must be remembered that the Act of Parliament definitely and specifically states *black* (and no other) smoke as a nuisance, under the conditions as stated above.

Considering all the above circumstances, I am of opinion, as Medical Officer, that the Vestry would not, for the present, be justified in taking action in connection with any of the above-mentioned Firms—certainly not with any prospect of success, as in each case special appliances have been provided in connection with the furnaces, kilns, and boilers to prevent a nuisance arising from any unconsumed smoke, and reasonable precautions taken to minimise, as far as possible, carelessness or laziness on the part of the stokers and kiln-burners concerned. As a corollary it follows that the London County Council would be ill-advised to take proceedings over the head of the Vestry of Lambeth, as threatened in their letter dated July 6th.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

July 11th, 1898.

OFFENCES UNDER THE
PUBLIC HEALTH, AND FOOD AND DRUGS
AND MARGARINE, ACTS DURING 1898.

ADDRESSES OF OFFENDERS, WITH NATURE
OF OFFENCE, AND AMOUNT OF PENALTIES
AND COSTS IN EACH CASE.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Date.	Address.	Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.
1898. Jan. 14th	3, Alderswick Terrace, London Road, Hounslow	Non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to cleanse the dirty premises at 20, Broad Street (Order made for the work to be done within 7 days and Owner to pay 4/0 costs.)	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 0 4 0
Jan. 14th	3, Alderswick Terrace, London Road, Hounslow	Non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to put the water closet into proper order and condition at No. 20, Broad Street (Order made as above.)	...	0 4 0
Jan. 27th	44, Charing Cross	For non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to cleanse and whitewash all dirty walls and ceilings and repair paving of yard at No. 19, Bird Street ... (Order made for work to be done within 14 days, and Owner to pay 4/0 costs.)	...	0 4 0
Jan. 27th	44, Charing Cross	For non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to properly pave the yard at No. 27, Bird Street (Order made as above.)	...	0 4 0
Jan. 27th	44, Charing Cross	For non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to cleanse, whitewash, &c., dirty walls and ceilings of rooms at No. 5, Hope Place, Bird Street (Order made as above.)	...	0 4 0

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Jan. 27th	44, Charing Cross	For non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to repair roof, cleanse and whitewash, etc., the whole of the interior of the premises at No. 35, Bird Street ... (Order made as above.)	...	0 4
Mar. 4th	3, Alderswick Terrace, London Road, Hounslow	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order to cleanse and purify the premises at No. 20, Broad Street ... (Work being completed, Owner to pay costs.)	...	0 2 0
Mar. 11th	74, Cornwall Road, S.W.	Non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to abate the overcrowding in back room (Second Floor), at No. 74, Cornwall Road, S.E. (Order made to abate overcrowding within 7 days, and to pay costs.)	...	0 2 0
Mar. 17th	Stable, rear of 171, Camberwell New Road	Failing to provide a receptacle for dung at No. 171, Camberwell New Road, in accordance with By-laws of L.C.C. (Order made to do work in 7 days, and Defendant to pay costs.)	...	0 4 0
Mar. 17th	176, Queen's Road, Battersea	Non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to provide a metal ash-bin at 207, Camberwell New Road ... (Order made to do work in 7 days, and to pay costs.)	...	0 4 0
Mar. 17th	143, Waterloo Road	Non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to provide a new pan, trap and water supply to the outer W.C. at No. 28, Crawshay Road (Order made to do work in 7 days, and to pay 4/0 costs.)	...	0 4 0
Carried forward ... ..			...	2 0 0

29

Date.	Address.	Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Brought forward ... ..	...	2 0 0
Mar. 24th	38, Murphy Street	Non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to cease occupying the basement as a separate dwelling, at No. 38, Murphy Street (Defendant fined 20/0 and 2/0 costs, or 14 days' imprisonment.)	1 0 0	0 2 0
May 5th	57, Brixton Hill	For non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to put the drainage and water-closets into proper order and condition at No. 16, St. James' Road (Order made to do the work within 14 days.)	...	0 4 0
May 27th	59, Kennington Road	For non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to abate a nuisance, arising from the foul and defective condition of paving of the stables and yard, in Brad Street, Cornwall Road, S.E.	5 0 0	0 2 0
May 27th	59, Kennington Road	Neglecting to provide a proper dung receptacle, in accordance with the Bye-laws of L.C.C., at the stables, Brad Street, Cornwall Road, S.E.	2 0 0	0 2 0
May 27th	59, Kennington Road	For non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to abate a nuisance, arising from the closet being without a proper water supply, at 33, Brad Street	1 0 0	0 2 0

30

May 27th	59, Kennington Road	For non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to put a drain under W.C. into proper order and condition, repair the flushing tank and provide a dust-bin at No. 36, Brad Street	1 0 0	0 2 0
May 27th	59, Kennington Road	For non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to abate a nuisance, arising from the wash-house floor being defective, at No. 37, Brad Street	1 0 0	0 2 0
May 27th	59, Kennington Road	For non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to abate a nuisance arising from the drain under closet being defective, broken pan, and wash-house paving being defective at No. 38, Brad Street	1 0 0	0 2 0
May 27th	59, Kennington Road	For non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to abate a nuisance, arising from the drain under closet being defective at No. 39, Brad Street (The work having been completed, the defendant was ordered to pay the costs, 2/-).	...	0 2 0
May 27th	59, Kennington Road	For non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to abate a nuisance arising from the drain under closet being defective at No. 40, Brad Street (The work having been completed, the defendant was ordered to pay the costs, 2/-).	...	0 2 0
May 27th	59, Kennington Road	For non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to abate a nuisance arising from the wash-house paving being defective, also the drain under closet, and there being no dust bin at No. 43, Brad Street	1 0 0	0 2 0
		Carried forward	13 0 0	3 4 0

31

Date.	Address.	Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Brought forward	13 0 0	3 4 0
June 2nd	Tinworth Street, Vauxhall ...	Removing offal from poultry in an improperly constructed van, from No. 401, Brixton Road, contrary to the Bye-laws of the L.C.C.	1 0 0	0 2 0
June 2nd	9, Springfield Place, Wandsworth Road	Removing offal from poultry in an improperly constructed van from No. 401, Brixton Road, contrary to the Bye-laws of the L.C.C.	0 5 0	0 2 0
June 9th	1, Branksome Road	For non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to alter and amend the water closet and drainage at No. 126, Branksome Road (Order made for work to be done within 7 days and Owner to pay 4/0 costs).	...	0 4 0
July 21st	Sutton, Surrey	Non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to provide a drain for the yard, and put paving into proper order and condition at No. 142, Warham Street (Order made to do the work in 7 days).	...	0 4 0
Aug. 2nd	349, Coldharbour Lane ...	Non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to re-construct the drains and water closet at No. 33, Villa Road (Order made to do work in 7 days, and pay 4/- costs.)	...	0 4 0

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Aug. 12th	48, Hercules Road	Non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to provide a proper water supply at No. 46 & 48, Hercules Road (Order made to close premises, and to pay 4/- costs in each case.)	...	0 8 0
Aug. 12th	99, The Grove, Camberwell...	Non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to provide external ventilation to the W.C., properly pave the yard and front area, and provide sanitary dust bin at No. 85, Lambeth Palace Road (Order made to do work in 7 days, and pay 4/- costs.)	...	0 4 0
Aug. 12th	99, The Grove, Camberwell...	Non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to reconstruct the whole of the drain at No. 85, Lambeth Palace Rd. (Order made to do work in 7 days and pay 4/- costs.)	...	0 4 0
Sept. 8th	289, Coldharbour Lane ...	Non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to put into proper order and condition the ventilating and soil pipe from the drain at No. 1, Canterbury Road ... (Order made to do work in 7 days, and to pay 4/- costs).	...	0 4 0
Sept. 9th	3, Friar's Place, Blackfriars Road	Exposing for sale in the New Cut certain articles of food, viz.:—3 cases of oranges intended for the food of man which were unsound and unfit for food (Or 1 month's imprisonment).	5 0 0	0 2 0
* Oct. 5th	225, Wandsworth Road ...	Depositing, for the preparation for sale, certain articles of food, to wit:—three pieces of meat which were unsound and unfit for the food of man, at No. 225, Wandsworth Road (Or 1 month's imprisonment).	2 0 0	0 4 0
		Carried forward	21 5 0	5 6 0

83

Date.	Address.	Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Brought forward	21 5 0	5 6 0
Oct. 5th	222, Wandsworth Road ...	Exposing for sale certain articles of food, to wit:—36 pieces of meat which were unsound and unfit for food (Or 1 month's imprisonment).	2 0 0	0 4 0
Oct. 7th	68, New Cut	Deposited for the purpose of sale, and intended for the food of man, at the Stables, 5, Little Windmill Street, New Cut, 88 cases of Condensed Milk, which were unsound, unwholesome, and unfit for the food of man (Or in default of payment of fine, 3 months' imprisonment).	50 0 0	5 5 0
Nov. 9th	42, Lambeth Road	Depositing for sale on a stall in Lower Marsh, 22 pieces of bacon which were unsound and unfit for the food of man (Or 1 month's imprisonment).	10 0 0	1 1 0
Nov. 9th	5, Talbot Mews, Talbot Grove, Notting Hill	Selling certain articles of food, i.e., 22 pieces of bacon which were unsound and unfit for the food of man (Or 2 months' imprisonment).	25 0 0	2 2 0

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Nov. 24th	120, Lower Marsh	Exposing for sale at 120, Lower Marsh, 21 rabbits and 29 pieces of rabbit, and that such articles were unsound, unwholesome, and unfit for the food of man	2 0 0	0 4 0
Dec. 1st	110, Westminster Bridge Road	For a Nuisance caused from circular iron chimney at rear of Gloucester Street sending forth black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance	10 0 0	2 2 0
Dec. 1st	15, Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C.	For creating black smoke at No. 85, Commercial Road, S.E.	10 0 0	5 5 0
Dec. 21st	100, Westminster Bridge Road	For a nuisance caused by offensive effluvia emitted from a manufactory at 100, Westminster Bridge Road (Adjourned for purpose of fitting new plant).	...	...
Dec. 21st	97, Graham Road, Dalston, N.E.	Non-compliance with Notice of Vestry to provide a dust bin, and to put the yard paving into proper order and condition, at No. 32, Hartington Road... (Summons dismissed).	...	...
Totals			£ 130 5 0	£ 21 9 0

85

Food and Drugs and Margarine Acts.

Date.	Address.	Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 12th	24 Lower Marsh	Selling Gin being 7 degrees below the standard allowed by Act of Parliament	5 0 0	0 12 6
Feb. 24th	Hurst Farm, Winchfield, Hants.	Selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 10 per cent.	2 0 0	0 13 6
Feb. 24th	Hurst Farm, Winchfield, Hants.	Selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 8 per cent.	2 0 0	0 18 6
Mar. 4th	40, Bolton Street	Selling Coffee containing added Chicory to the extent of 40 per cent.	5 0 0	0 17 6
April 5th	39, Akerman Road	Selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 15 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
April 15th	3, Windmill Row, Kennington.	Selling Milk deficient in Cream to the extent of 10 per cent.	2 0 0	0 12 6
May 5th	291, Camberwell Road	Selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 33 per cent. (Case dismissed, the Magistrate saying it was " Pudding Milk ") ... ..	...	...
May 5th	135, Cornwall Road, S.W. ...	Selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 18 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6

36

May 5th	61, Cornwall Road, S.W. ...	Selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 37 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
May 5th	10, Renfrew Road	Selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 18 per cent.	1 0 0	0 14 6
May 5th	61, Cornwall Road, S.W. ...	Selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 41 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
May 20th	12, Walcot Square	Selling Butter containing added Margarine to the extent of 65 per cent.	2 0 0	0 12 6
June 1st	96, Larkhall Lane	Selling Butter containing added Margarine to the extent of 37 per cent.	0 10 0	0 12 6
June 1st	95, Larkhall Lane	Selling Butter containing added Margarine to the extent of 75 per cent.	0 10 0	0 12 6
June 24th	131, Lambeth Walk	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 90 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
June 24th	80, Prince's Road	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 84 per cent.	1 5 0	0 12 6
July 15th	91, Lyham Road	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 80 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
July 15th	297, Kennington Road	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 90 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
Carried forward			28 5 0	11 1 6

37

Date.	Address.	Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. di
		Brought forward	28 5 0	11 1 6
July 19th	59, Bond Street, Vauxhall ...	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 90 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
Aug. 3rd	290, Clapham Road	Selling Gregory's Powder which contained 70 per cent. of Official Carbonate of Magnesia	0 10 0	0 12
Aug. 3rd	1, Beaufoy Terrace	Selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 10 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
Aug. 3rd	9, Dawlish Street	Selling Milk containing 8 per cent. of added water ...	0 10 0	0 12 6
Aug. 3rd	5, Wilcox Road	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 88 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
Aug. 3rd	193, Wandsworth Road ...	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 72 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
Aug. 4th	180, Upper Kennington Lane	Selling Gregory's Powder which contained 66 per cent. of Official Carbonate of Magnesia	2 0 0	0 12
Aug. 19th	1, Harleyford Road	Selling Gregory's Powder which contained 32 per cent. of Official Carbonate of Magnesia	2 0 0	0 12 6
Sept. 8th	9, Wyvil Road	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 90 per cent.	0 10 0	0 12 6

60

Oct. 20th	23, Glynn Street	Selling Coffee containing added Chicory to the extent of 80 per cent.	2 0 0	0 12 6
Oct. 20th	149, Prince's Road	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter) 85 per cent.	3 0 0	0 12 6
Oct. 20th	149, Prince's Road	Selling Milk containing added Water to the extent of 10 per cent.	0 10 0	0 12 6
Oct. 20th	37, Tyers Street	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter), 95 per cent.	3 0 0	0 12 6
Oct. 20th	45, Lowden Road	Selling Milk containing added Water, 7 per cent. ...	2 0 0	0 12 6
Oct. 20th	447, Coldharbour Lane ...	Selling Milk containing added Water, 8 per cent. ...	...	0 12 6
Oct. 27th	58, Bird Street	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter), 35 per cent.	0 10 0	0 12 6
Oct. 27th	191, Westminster Bridge Rd.	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter), 85 per cent.	1 0 0	0 17 6
Oct. 27th	14, Vassall Road	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter), 80 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
Nov. 11th	256A, Brixton Hill	Selling Milk containing added Water to the extent of 10 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
Nov. 11th	186, South Lambeth Road ...	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter), 85 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
Nov. 11th	11, Victoria House, South Lambeth Road	Selling Butter, containing Margarine (not Butter), 88 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
		Carried forward	53 15 0	24 9 0

61

Date.	Address.	Offence.	Penalty.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Brought forward	53 15 0	24 9 0
Nov. 11th	11, Victoria House, South Lambeth Road	Selling Milk from which the Cream had been abstracted to the extent of 16 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
Dec. 2nd	403, Brixton Road	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter), 67 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
Dec. 2nd	331, Coldharbour Lane	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter), 70 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
Dec. 2nd	2, Coldharbour Lane	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter), 72 per cent.	0 5 0	0 12 6
Dec. 2nd	94, Landor Road	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter), 68 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
Dec. 22nd	91, Milkwood Road	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter), 38 per cent.	0 10 0	0 12 6
Dec. 22nd	194, Coldharbour Lane	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter), 72 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
Dec. 22nd	135, Cornwall Road, S.W.	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter), 85 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
Dec. 22nd	75, Milkwood Road	Selling Coffee containing Chicory, 72 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6

Dec. 22nd	96, Acre Lane	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter), 25 per cent. (Summons not served; Defendant absconded.)	...	...
Dec. 22nd	5, Milkwood Road	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter), 92 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
Dec. 22nd	76, Railton Road	Exposing for sale a parcel of Margarine without having a label attached or the wrapper stamped or printed with the word "Margarine"	1 0 0	0 12 6
Dec. 22nd	76, Railton Road	Exposing for sale a parcel of Margarine without having a label attached or the wrapper stamped or printed with the word "Margarine"	1 0 0	0 12 6
1899. Jan. 5th	97, Milkwood Road	Selling Coffee containing Chicory, 50 per cent.	2 0 0	0 12 6
Jan. 17th	39, Electric Avenue	Selling Butter containing Margarine (not Butter), 72 per cent. (Dismissed owing to wrong man being summoned inadvertently.)	...	...
Jan. 19th	29, High Street, West Norwood	Selling Coffee containing Chicory, 37 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
Jan. 19th	93, High Street, West Norwood	Selling Milk containing added Water, 24 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
Feb. 7th	30, Upper Kennington Lane ..	Exposing for sale a parcel of Margarine without having a label attached or the wrapper stamped or printed with the word "Margarine"	0 10 0	0 12 6
		Totals	£ 69 0 0	34 9 0

[illegible]

AGES.																		Total.	
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.	M.	F.		
12	6	5	2	24	9	36	23	8	11	19	25	6	5	144	118	463	445	908	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	7	6	5	15	...	3	...	...	...	...	12	24	15	28	43
12	21	21	16	128	101	186	188	40	22	54	70	3	8	462	410	558	485	1043	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	30	44	30	72	62	119	176	213	389
21	9	15	21	107	111	284	260	105	105	259	357	43	77	865	967	1287	1282	2569	
3	2	6	2	19	7	33	15	11	...	7	16	2	2	91	47	135	84	219	
...	2	3	2	...	1	3	5	1	2	7	13	150	108	258
48	38	47	41	285	237	547	473	166	144	372	517	85	166	1643	1698	2755	2645	5430	
...	
...	
...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	76	57	133
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	62	97	159
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	14	16	30
...	
5	3	2	1	11	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	12	21	14	35
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	24	52	56	108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	2	7
3	1	3	...	8	3	20	14	5	7	19	22	5	3	65	51	69	57	126	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	7
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	...	2	...	2	10	134	120	254
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
...	
1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	10	9	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	6	5	6	...	12
...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	5	2	7
...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	3	15	3	...	...	...	8	21	8	24	32
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4
...	2	...	3	3	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	10	20

	AGES.									
	Under 1 Year.		1-5		Under 5 Years		5-10		10-15	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gout ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ... ..	...	2	6	1	6	3	1	1	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Carcinoma Oris (Noma) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabs Mesenterica ... ..	...	17	9	3	7	20	16	1	3	...
Tuberc-Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	18	13	21	17	39	30	3	3	1	1
Phthisis	3	6	6	7	9	13	1	...	2	2
Scrofula	4	2	1	1	5	3	1	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	3	7	6	13	1	2	1	2	2
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Constitutional Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	84	70	...	...	84	70	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	13	14	...	...	13	14	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	15	10	2	...	17	10	...	...	...	...
Old Age ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	8	9	12	5	20	14	2	1	...	...
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmiplegia, Brain Paralysis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insanity, General Paralysis of Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	39	21	3	1	42	22	...	1	1	...
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glottis)	4	2	1	1	5	3	...	...	...	...
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paralysis Agitans	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	2	1	3	2	5	...	1	...	1
Diseases of Ear, Eye, Nose...	4	1	1	...	5	1	3	...	...	...
Pericarditis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Acute Endocarditis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valvular Diseases of Heart... ..	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases of Heart	3	2	...	...	3	2	2	...	1	2
Aneurism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embolism, Thrombosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Laryngitis	3	...	1	3	4	3	...	...	...	...
Croup	2	...	6	...	8	...	...	2	...	...
Emphysema, Asthma ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Bronchitis	62	43	26	26	88	69	2	...	...	...
Pneumonia	24	15	22	18	46	33	1	3	1	...
Pleurisy	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Bronchopneumonia	26	14	18	17	44	31	3	2	...	1
Pleuroneumonia	1	2	3	...	4	2	...	...	...	...
Other Dis. of Respiratory System...	14	3	6	4	20	7	1	...	...	...
Dentition	12	12	11	9	23	21	...	...	...	...
Sore Throat, Quinsy	1	...	2	3	3	3	...	2	...	...
Diseases of Stomach	6	6	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	54	49	7	10	61	59	2	...	2	...

[illegible]

LAMBETH PARISH.—Deaths Registered

	AGES.									
	Under 1 Year.		1-5		Under 5 Years.		5-10		10-15	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine ...	5	1	1	...	6	1	...	1	...	...
Peritonitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Ascites ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver ...	4	4	...	1	4	5	1	...	...	...
Diseases of the Pancreas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	15	15	1	2	16	17	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Lymphatics and of Spleen ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Bronchocele, Addison's Dis. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Calculus (Stone) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis. of the Urinary System...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male Organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female Organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion, Miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Placenta prævia, Flooding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents of Child Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caries, Necrosis ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carbuncle, Phlegmon ...	3	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...
Other Dis. of Integumentary System ...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Fractures and Contusions ...	...	...	4	2	4	2	2	1	1	...
Gunshot Wounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn, Scald ...	2	1	5	3	7	4	2	1	...	...
Poison... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Suffocation ...	27	26	...	1	27	27	...	...	...	...
Otherwise ...	2	2	2	...	4	2	3	1	...	...
Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Murder ...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Gunshot Wounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanging ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition ...	125	88	9	4	134	92	...	...	...	...
Mortification ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess ...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...
Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes not specified, or ill-defined...	7	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...

from all Causes during the year 1898.

AGES.																			Totals.
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.	M.	F.		
2	1	...	1	1	3	4	6	1	1	2	3	1	1	11	17	17	18	35	
...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	3	4	7	
...	
...	5	3	12	16	2	3	4	9	...	24	31	24	31	55	...	
...	1	...	1	1	4	6	9	...	1	5	5	...	3	13	24	17	29	46	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	
...	3	...	7	2	2	...	1	1	...	13	3	29	20	49	...	
...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	3	3	6	...	
...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	
2	1	2	4	4	3	...	2	2	...	14	8	14	8	22	...	
...	...	2	...	3	6	15	12	7	7	16	23	1	5	45	53	45	53	98	
...	1	1	3	...	3	...	4	...	11	1	12	1	13	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	3	...
...	5	1	2	3	1	...	1	4	...	9	8	9	8	17	...	
...	
...	6	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	
...	
...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	
...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	
...	2	...	1	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	8	6	14	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	5	2	8	3	11	...
...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	1	6	...	7	...	
1	...	2	...	1	1	9	4	3	...	4	9	...	1	23	16	27	18	45	
...	
...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	11	8	19	...	
...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	5	3	8	...	
1	...	1	...	5	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	1	11	1	12	...
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	28	29	57	...	
...	2	1	...	4	1	8	2	3	...	2	3	...	1	21	10	25	12	37	
...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	5	...
...	2	1	3	...	
...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	
...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	4	...	
...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	5	...	
...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	6	...
1	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	7	3	7	3	10	...	
...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	
...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	3	4	137	96	233	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	3	3	3	6	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	5	6	...	
...	
...	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	1	10	...	

LAMBETH PARISH.—Deaths Registered

SUB-DISTRICTS ...	Waterloo Road 1st.		Waterloo Road 2nd.		Lambeth Church 1st.		Lambeth Church 2nd.	
I. SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOIC DISEASES ...	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
II. PARASITIC DISEASES...	31	28	17	17	40	31	86	72
III. DIETIC DISEASES ...	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	7
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	38	28	34	33	54	38	87	57
V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	8	3	14	11	10	18	29	26
VI. LOCAL DISEASES ...	93	78	83	83	82	81	203	190
VII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE ...	8	3	7	12	27	11	19	12
VIII. DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES	6	13	15	6	13	10	28	16
TOTALS ...	186	154	171	164	227	191	453	380
Smallpox { Vaccinated ...								
{ Unvaccinated ...								
{ No Statement ...								
Measles ...	6	1	1	2	4	3	8	8
Whooping Cough ...	5	12	4	4	6	5	8	9
Scarlet Fever... ..	2	1	1	2	5	6	1	
Typhus ...								
Simple Continued and Ill-defined Fever ...								
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	3		1	2	4		4	3
Diphtheria ...	2	4	1	2	2	2	5	8
Membranous Croup ...	1		1				1	
Influenza ...	6			2	4	11	3	
Other Miasmatic Diseases ...							1	
Cholera, Nostras ...							3	
Cholera, Asiatic ...								
Diarrhoea, Dysentery ...	7	7	6	5	18	12	36	28
Remittent or Relapsing Fever ...								
Ague ...								
Cowpox and effects of Vaccination								
Other Diseases (e.g., Hydrophobia, Glanders, Splenic Fever)								
Syphilis ...	1	2	2	1			2	1
Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra ...							1	
Erysipelas ...					1		2	5
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ...					1			2
Puerperal Fever ...								2
Thrush, and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases ...								
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases ...								
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation ...				1				
Scurvy ...								
Chronic Alcoholism ...	1	1	1	1	1	2		7
Delirium Tremens ...	1						1	
Rheumatic Fever ...				2	1	2	3	
Rheumatism of the Heart ...								

from all Causes during the Year 1898.

Kennington 1st.		Kennington 2nd.		Brixton.		Norwood.		Ward not stated.		All Ages.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
103	107	52	46	97	112	33	31	4	1	463	445	908
1										1		1
2	6	1	5	6	3	1	1			15	28	43
99	79	68	82	127	115	34	42	17	11	558	485	1043
29	38	16	36	55	51	14	28	1	2	176	213	389
228	207	160	181	292	289	86	113	60	60	1287	1282	2569
29	15	16	13	22	12	3	6	4		135	84	219
16	8	19	10	40	32	10	11	3	2	150	108	258
507	460	332	373	639	614	181	232	89	77	2785	2645	5430
30	25	3	3	8	9	16	6			76	57	133
13	19	8	10	17	30	2	8	1		62	97	159
1		3	2	1	4		1			14	16	30
5	3	2	2	2	2		2			21	14	35
12	17	7	3	18	16	4	4	1		52	56	108
1	1	1				1				5	2	7
11	10	10	8	24	28	5	4			69	57	126
1			1		1					1	3	4
	2	1				1				5	2	7
28	28	18	16	18	19	3	4		1	134	120	254
				1						1		1
1	1		1	2	1	1	2	1		10	9	19
				1						2		2
	1	1		1				1		6	6	12
				4						5	2	7
				2						4		4
1										1		1
1	3			2						3	4	7
1	3		5	4	3		1		1	8	24	32
		1				1				4		4
2	3	1	1	2	2	1				10	10	20

LAMBETH PARISH.—Deaths Registered

SUB-DISTRICTS ...	Waterloo Road 1st.		Waterloo Road 2nd.		Lambeth Church 1st.		Lambeth Church 2nd.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Rheumatism ...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1
Gout ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	3	4	4	11	6	8	15	7
Cancrum Oris (Noma) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	2	1	4	2	3	4	4
Tuberc-Meningitis, Hydrocephalus ...	2	4	7	1	8	2	4	5
Phthisis ...	30	17	18	12	28	19	52	34
Scrofula ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	1	...	3	2	3	1	3	2
Purpura, Hemorrhagic Diathesis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus ...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...
Other Constitutional Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Premature Birth ...	3	3	9	5	5	8	17	11
Atelectasis ...	1	...	1	2	2	1	4	5
Congenital Malformations ...	1	...	1	1	...	4	2	...
Old Age ...	3	...	3	3	3	5	6	10
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes ...	1	1	...	1	1	2	3	5
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis ...	6	3	8	9	3	10	19	18
Insanity, General Paralysis of Insane ...	2	2	2	1	1	2	14	7
Epilepsy ...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	3
Convulsions ...	3	2	5	5	4	1	7	3
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis) ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	...	2	...	3	1	2	2	3
Diseases of Ear, Eye, Nose ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...
Pericarditis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Endocarditis ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Valvular Diseases of Heart ...	3	8	4	5	5	3	7	9
Other Diseases of Heart ...	9	6	3	9	3	7	14	16
Aneurism ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
Embolism, Thrombosis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Laryngitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Croup ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Emphysema, Asthma ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Bronchitis ...	21	22	21	15	15	21	53	42
Pneumonia ...	12	4	13	8	16	5	20	14
Pleurisy ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchopneumonia ...	7	3	6	3	4	5	14	10
Pleuropneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Dis. of Respiratory System ...	1	1	2	...	2	1	3	6
Dentition ...	3	...	3	3	...	4	2	3
Sore Throat, Quinsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diseases of Stomach ...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	5
Enteritis ...	7	2	2	4	3	3	10	11

from all Causes during the Year 1898.

Kennington 1st.		Kennington 2nd.		Brixton.		Norwood.		Ward not started.		All Ages.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	1	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	5	9	14
1	...	1	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	7	6	13
...	...	1	1	6	2	...	1	...	...	7	4	11
18	34	18	32	28	46	6	19	7	4	105	165	270
...
7	3	...	1	9	5	1	...	...	...	24	22	46
9	6	4	4	8	10	2	2	...	...	44	34	78
49	20	38	34	63	35	14	15	8	6	298	192	490
3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	5	13
5	5	5	2	1	6	5	2	1	...	27	20	47
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
2	2	...	1	3	...	4	1	...	...	13	5	18
1	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	5	7	12
15	12	5	8	25	17	5	6	...	...	84	70	154
1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	13	14	27
1	1	3	2	8	2	1	1	...	...	17	11	28
12	24	7	24	20	30	7	20	1	2	62	118	180
7	5	5	...	6	4	1	...	...	...	21	18	42
19	25	16	20	22	24	6	10	4	8	103	127	230
4	8	6	3	10	7	1	...	6	6	46	36	82
1	3	3	1	2	1	...	1	2	5	8	19	27
3	3	8	2	10	6	2	2	2	...	44	24	68
...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	5	3	8
4	...	...	2	4	3	1	2	1	...	14	8	22
1	4	3	4	3	7	2	1	1	...	13	26	39
3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12
1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	5	6	11
3	8	10	11	11	15	1	11	2	2	46	72	118
20	15	19	26	32	27	9	13	9	11	118	130	248
1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	5
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
...	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	8	2	10
2	3	2	3	5	2	2	1	...	...	16	9	25
53	46	25	42	53	64	9	18	16	15	266	285	551
19	9	12	12	24	18	8	6	3	...	127	76	203
3	3	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	8	7	15
10	5	2	3	9	11	5	2	2	1	59	43	102
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	5	10
10	4	5	1	7	2	5	...	...	...	35	15	50
3	3	3	5	6	1	3	2	...	...	23	21	44
...	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
3	4	4	4	7	7	...	3	...	...	17	26	43
10	12	4	6	30	27	3	6	4	...	73	71	144

LAMBETH PARISH.—Deaths Registered

SUB-DISTRICTS ...	Waterloo Road 1st.		Waterloo Road 2nd.		Lambeth Church 1st.		Lambeth Church 2nd.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine ...	...	1	...	2	1	1	4	2
Peritonitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ascites ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	3	3	2	1	...	5	...
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver ...	1	2	1	1	2	...	1	2
Diseases of the Pancreas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	1	1	3	...	2	2	2	...
Diseases of Lymphatics and of Spleen ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Bronchocele, Addison's Dis. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis ...	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	3
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria ...	4	6	2	3	4	2	1	14
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Calculus (Stone) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Dis. of the Urinary System...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
Male Organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female Organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Abortion, Miscarriage ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Puerperal Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Placenta prævia, Flooding ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Other Accidents of Child Birth ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Caries, Necrosis ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Carbuncle, Phlegmon ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Other Dis. of Integumentary System ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Fractures and Contusions ...	3	1	2	4	3	...	3	3
Gunshot Wounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn, Scald ...	1	...	1	1	1	3	2	1
Poison... ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Drowning ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...
Suffocation ...	2	2	1	3	8	2	4	4
Otherwise ...	...	...	...	1	5	2	3	2
Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Murder ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Gunshot Wounds ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Poison... ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Drowning ...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Hanging ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
Otherwise ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition ...	6	12	15	8	12	9	25	16
Mortification ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Abscess ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes not specified, or Ill-defined...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...

from all Causes during the year 1898.

Kennington 1st.	Kennington 2nd.		Brixton.		Norwood.		Ward not stated.		All Ages		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	3	4	3	2	4	3	1	3	1	...	35
...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	4	7
...
...	2	5	4	7	5	6	3	7	1	24	55
...	7	5	1	5	4	10	...	4	...	17	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
...	9	8	2	2	5	4	5	3	...	29	49
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	6
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	3
...	6	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	14	22
...	7	7	6	1	14	6	3	7	4	7	98
...	1	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	13
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	3
...	3	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	9	17
...
...	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	1	14
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	...	2	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	11	11
...	1	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	8	6	14
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	8	3	11
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
...	6	...	2	5	4	4	2	1	2	...	45
...
...	5	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	11	8	19
...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	5	3	8
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
...	8	10	1	2	4	4	2	...	28	29	57
...	3	2	5	2	8	2	1	1	25	12	37
...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	4
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	2	6
...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	7	3	10
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	15	6	17	6	38	30	7	10	2	2	233
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	3	3	6
...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	6
...
...	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	9	1	10

SUMMARY OF DEATH RETURNS (arranged quarterly).

	Quarters.				Whole Year.		Quarters.				Whole Year.
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						VI.—LOCAL DISEASES— <i>continued</i>					
1. Miasmatic Diseases	231	147	117	107	602	6. Diseases of Lymphatic System	...	1	1	4	6
2. Diarrhoeal "	6	10	218	27	261	7. Diseases of Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use	...	1	1	1	3
3. Malarial " ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	8. Diseases of Urinary System...	38	51	31	33	153
4. Zoogenous " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	9. Diseases of Reproductive System—					
5. Venereal "	10	2	5	4	21	(a) Diseases of Organs of Generation	6	1	3	4	14
6. Septic "	5	6	2	10	23	(b) Diseases of Parturition ...	4	4	3	8	19
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES	1	...	...	...	1	10. Diseases of Bones and Joints	4	7	2	4	17
III.—DIETIC DISEASES	16	8	11	8	43	11. Diseases of Integumentary System	7	4	3	4	18
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES ...	288	250	253	252	1043	VII.—VIOLENCE.					
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES ...	117	95	87	90	389	1. Accident or Negligence ...	39	48	45	44	176
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES	133	129	136	121	519	2. Homicide ... ..	...	3	5	...	8
1. Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	3. Suicide... ..	9	9	9	7	34
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	3	4	2	3	12	4. Execution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
3. Diseases of Circulatory System	118	88	93	103	402	VIII.—ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.	56	48	99	55	258
4. Diseases of Respiratory " ..	415	194	141	225	975						
5. Diseases of Digestive System	69	74	197	92	432						
						Total	1575	1185	1464	1206	5430

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