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The Metropolitan Borough of Holborn.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1901

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

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

D.P.H. Camb., M.R.C.P. Lond.

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



LONDON:

DIPROSE, BATEMAN & CO., SHEFFIELD STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

1902.

The Metropolitan Borough of Holborn.



REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

197, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

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

GENTLEMEN,

In this Annual Report for the year 1901, the various statistics for the year refer to the fifty-two weeks ending Saturday, December 28th, 1901, as adopted by the Registrar-General, and known as the registration year.

Under the provisions of the London Government Act, 1899, various powers have been transferred from the London County Council to the Borough Councils. These include the registration of dairymen, and the duty of enforcing the bye-laws and regulations with respect to dairies and milk, and with respect to slaughter-houses and offensive businesses. Also the power to adopt Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, which deals with the acquisition, erection and management of Working Class Lodging Houses.

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

From the Report of the Census 1901, recently published, the area of the Holborn Borough is 405.1 acres, the number of inhabited houses 4,703, and the population was 59,405, 29,489 males and 29,916 females.

The following table gives details for the different parts of the Borough, also some of the details for the Wards:—

	Area in Statute Acres.	HOUSES.					Families or separate Occupiers. 1901
		Inhabited. 1891	Inhabited. 1901	Uninhabited.		Building. 1901	
				In occupation.	Not in occupation.		
				1901			
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury Lincoln's Inn... ..	232.5 11.5	3,489 20	2,596 21	517 36	140 —	49 —	6,752 22
BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES ...	244	3,509	2,617	553	140	49	6,774
St. Andrew, Holborn and St. George- the-Martyr... ..	117.8	2,673	1,809	254	65	14	6,395
Liberty of Saffron Hill, Hatton Gar- den, Ely Rents and Ely Place ...	29.7	465	228	169	14	6	505
Gray's Inn	11.5	49	41	10	—	—	107
Furnival's Inn	1.1	11	—	—	—	—	—
Staple Inn	1.0	10	8	3	—	—	9
HOLBORN SUB-DIVISION	161.1	3,208	2,086	436	79	20	7,016
HOLBORN BOROUGH	405.1	6,717	4,703	989	219	69	13,790
WARDS:—							
Bloomsbury, North	—	—	508	8	21	12	
Bloomsbury, South	—	—	654	115	55	16	
Lincoln's Inn	—	—	411	246	31	1	
Saffron Hill	—	—	228	169	14	6	
St. Andrew, North	—	—	512	47	21	1	
St. Andrew, South-east	—	—	682	162	22	8	
St. George-the-Martyr... ..	—	—	664	58	22	5	
St. Giles, Central	—	—	624	115	20	19	
St. Giles, North	—	—	420	69	13	1	

POPULATION.

	Persons.		Males.		Females.	
	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury	35,541	31,436	17,233	15,370	18,308	16,066
Lincoln's Inn... ..	43	61	25	41	18	20
BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES	35,584	31,497	17,258	15,780	18,326	16,086
St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George-the-Martyr Liberty of Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, Ely Rents, and Ely Place	27,204	25,103	13,386	12,441	13,818	12,622
Gray's Inn	3,622	2,561	1,881	1,488	1,741	1,073
Furnival's Inn	253	232	136	140	117	92
Staple Inn	97	—	40	—	57	—
HOLBORN SUB-DIVISION	21	12	15	9	6	3
HOLBORN BOROUGH	31,197	27,908	15,458	14,078	15,739	13,830
HOLBORN BOROUGH	66,781	59,405	32,716	29,858	34,065	29,916
WARDS:—						
Bloomsbury, North	—	5,204	—	2,411	—	2,793
Bloomsbury, South	—	7,194	—	3,219	—	3,975
Lincoln's Inn	—	5,605	—	2,974	—	2,631
Saffron Hill	—	2,561	—	1,488	—	1,073
St. Andrew, North	—	4,518	—	2,142	—	2,376
St. Andrew, South East	—	10,549	—	5,506	—	5,043
St. George-the-Martyr... ..	—	10,280	—	4,942	—	5,338
St. Giles, Central	—	9,622	—	5,196	—	4,426
St. Giles, North	—	3,872	—	1,611	—	2,261

CHANGES IN POPULATION DUE TO THE CHANGES IN THE BOUNDARIES
UNDER THE LONDON GOVERNMENT ACT.

ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

GAINS.

Registration Sub-District.	Population 1891.	Population 1901.	Transferred from
Tottenham Court	254	404	St. Pancras
" " " " " " " " " " " "	185	222	" " " "
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	53	24	Westminster
Strand	170	193	"
" " " " " " " " " " " "	6	8	"
" " " " " " " " " " " "	10	6	"
Total Gains	678	857	

LOSSES.

Registration Sub-District.	Population 1891.	Population 1901.	Transferred to
Bloomsbury and St. Giles, South	2,756	2,208	St. Pancras
" " " " " " " " " " " "	553	281	Westminster
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1,594	1,452	"
Total Losses	4,903	3,941	
" Gains	678	857	
Nett Losses	4,225	3,084	

HOLBORN SUB-DIVISION.

GAINS.

Registration Sub-District.	Population 1891.	Population 1901.	Transferred from
Gray's Inn Lane	863	927	St. Pancras
St. James, Clerkenwell	173	240	Finsbury
" " " " " " " " " " " "	—	3	"
Amwell	167	535	"
Total Gains	1,203	1,705	

LOSSES.

Registration Sub-District.	Population 1891.	Population 1901.	Transferred to
Holborn	227	282	St. Pancras
" " " " " " " " " " " "	884	838	Finsbury
" " " " " " " " " " " "	24	—	City of London
St. Sepulchre	1,972	1,503	Finsbury
Glasshouse Yard	779	741	"
Total Losses	3,886	3,364	
" Gains	1,203	1,705	
Nett Losses (Holborn)... ..	2,683	1,659	
" " (Bloomsbury and St. Giles)	4,225	3,084	
" " (Borough)	6,908	4,743	

At the census of 1901, of the total population of 59,405, 1,095 persons, 556 males and 539 females were under 1 year of age; 4,795 persons, 2,384 males and 2,411 females were under 5 years of age; 1,211 persons, 510 males and 701 females were 70 years and upwards. There was no centenarian, nor any one as old as 95 years; but 5 persons, 1 male and 4 females were 90 years old and under 95.

In London there were 24 centenarians (100 years and upwards), 5 males and 19 females.

In the Holborn Borough, 35,825 persons, 18,541 males and 17,284 females were unmarried; 19,333 persons, 9,723 males and 9,610 females were married; 4,247 persons, 1,225 males and 3,022 females were widowed.

NUMBER OF TENEMENTS.

At the census of 1901, the total number of tenements in the Holborn Borough was 13,790. Of these

	3,725	were tenements of one room.
	3,834	„ „ two rooms.
	2,224	„ „ three rooms.
	989	„ „ four rooms.
	<u>10,772</u>	„ „ less than 5 rooms.

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1901.

The following are the estimated populations at the middle of the year 1901:—

Bloomsbury and St. Giles	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,401
Holborn Sub-District	..	...	...	...	...	...	27,831
Holborn Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>59,232</u>
London	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,543,757
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,617,001
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,544,145

BIRTHS.

During the 52 weeks ending Saturday, December 28th, 1901, the number of births registered was:—

	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn.	Total.
Males	* 517	336	853
Females	* 523	284	807
Total	* 1,040	620	1,660

In London the number of births was 31,712

In England and Wales 929,270

BIRTH-RATES FOR THE YEAR.

Bloomsbury and St. Giles	...	...	...	...	...	* 33.6 per thousand.
Holborn Sub-Division	...	...	...	...	...	22.6 „ „
Holborn Borough	...	...	...	...	...	* 28.4 „ „
London	...	...	...	...	...	29.0 „ „
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	28.5 „ „

*The births in Bloomsbury and St. Giles include all that take place at the British Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street, many of which are those of non-residents. Further details are not supplied by the Registrar-General, nor by the District Registrar.

MORTALITY.

The following deaths have been registered in the Borough (1901) :—

	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn.	Total.
Males	241	409	650
Females	208	357	565
Total	449	766	1,215

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

INSTITUTION.	Residents.		Non-Residents.	
	St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn.	St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn.
St. Giles Workhouse	48	—	16	—
French Hospital	4	1	27	—
British Lying-in Hospital	2	2	18	—
Children's Hospital	5	17	—	279
National Hospital	1	—	—	56
London Homœopathic Hospital	2	17	—	37
Italian Hospital	—	3	—	15
Alexandra Hospital	—	—	—	2
Private	—	—	20	11
Public Baths, Endell Street	—	—	1	—
	62	40	82	400

The following deaths of parishioners occurred in Public Institutions outside the Borough (1901) :—

Institution.	Number.	
	St. Giles and Bloomsbury.	Holborn.
Central London Sick Asylum	76	1
King's College Hospital	30	15
Cancer Hospital, Chelsea	—	1
General Lying-in Hospital	2	—
Hostel of God	1	—
Westminster Hospital	1	—
St. Mary's Hospital	1	—
German Hospital	1	—
Charing Cross Hospital	7	—
Home Hospital	3	—
University College Hospital	6	3
Middlesex Hospital	13	2
St. Bartholomew's Hospital... ..	1	13
St. Thomas's Hospital	2	1
Royal Free Hospital	1	12
Brompton Hospital	1	—
St. George's Hospital	—	1
West London Hospital	—	1
Small Pox Hospital Ships	18	10
Gore Farm Small Pox Hospital	1	1
North Eastern Fever Hospital	1	—
South Western Fever Hospital	3	2
Eastern Fever Hospital	—	1
London Fever Hospital	1	—
North Western Fever Hospital	—	4
Western Fever Hospital	—	1
City of London Chest Hospital	—	1
Hauwell Asylum	2	3
Leavesden Asylum	1	1
City of London Asylum	—	1
Colney Hatch Asylum	5	3
Banstead Asylum	1	—
Dartford Asylum	6	—
Cane Hill Asylum	1	2
Dareath Asylum	1	—
Caterham Asylum	3	6
London County Asylum	—	2
Sick Asylum, Hendon	5	—
Holborn Workhouse	2	60
Holborn Workhouse, Mitcham	—	16
Strand Workhouse, Edmonton	3	—
St. Pancras Workhouse	—	2
Strand Union Infirmary	1	—
Holborn Infirmary	—	77
Home of Peace, Upper Avenue Road	1	—
South Wharf Shelter	1	—
Public Way	—	2
Total	203	245

CORRECTED DEATHS AND DEATH RATES, 1901.

District.	Total Deaths at all ages registered in District.	Deaths in Public Institutions in District.	Deaths of non-residents of Borough registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond the District.		Deaths at all ages. Nett.	Death Rate.	Corresponding period 1900.
				In Borough.	Beyond Borough.			
Bloomsbury and St. Giles	449	131	82	8	203	575	18.4	21.7
Holborn Sub-District ...	766	441	400	3	245	606	21.8	25.5
Whole Borough	1,215	572	482		448	1,181	20.0	23.4
Registration London Death Rate							17.1	18.3

	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.
Bloomsbury and St. Giles	575	18.4
Holborn Sub-District	606	21.8
Holborn Borough... ..	1,181	20.0
London	77,663	17.1
England and Wales	551,316	16.9

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

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

Bloomsbury and St. Giles	135
Holborn Sub-District	169
Holborn Borough	304

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

	Deaths under 1 year of age.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births.
Bloomsbury and St. Giles	88	85
Holborn Sub-District	115	185
Holborn Borough	203	122
London	19,412	148

The principal causes of death of these 203 children under one year of age were :—

Premature Birth	32
Malnutrition, debility, &c.	58
Diarrhœa	36
Enteritis	3
Bronchitis	23
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	21
Tubercular Diseases	9
Measles	7
Whooping Cough	3
Suffocation in bed and accidental	7
Septic Diseases	2
Heart Disease	2

SENILE MORTALITY.

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

Bloomsbury and St. Giles	...	...	...	...	...	110
Holborn Sub-District	...	...	...	...	...	132
Holborn Borough	...	...	...	...	...	242

	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn Sub-District.	TOTAL.
Of these, the numbers were—			
65 years and under 70	36	46	82
70 " " 75	33	31	64
75 " " 80	16	25	41
80 " " 85	15	20	35
85 " " 90	5	6	11
90 years of age...	1	3	4
91 " " ...	2	—	2
92 " " ...	—	1	1
93 " " ...	1	—	1
96 " " ...	1	—	1
	110	132	242

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

During the year the number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz. :— Smallpox, Measles, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), Whooping Cough, Fever (including Enteric or Typhoid, Typhus and Continued Fever) and Diarrhœa, and the death rate from these diseases were :—

	Number.	Zymotic Death-Rate.
Bloomsbury and St. Giles	64	2.05
Holborn Sub-District	69	2.48
Holborn Borough	133	2.25
And for London	10,107	2.22

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

	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn Sub-District.	Holborn Borough.
Small-pox	19	11	30
Measles	9	13	22
Scarlet Fever...	1	2	3
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	6	8	14
Whooping Cough	4	6	10
Typhoid Fever	7	5	12
Typhus	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	18	24	42
Total	64	69	133

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES OCCURRING IN THE BOROUGH
DURING THE YEAR 1901 AND DURING THE PRECEDING TEN YEARS.

ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

Year.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Total.
1891	—	43	—	11	29	11	19	113
1892	—	47	3	17	11	9	17	104
1893	4	15	12	21	18	6	25	101
1894	1	15	2	13	29	11	9	80
1895	1	13	5	13	13	2	30	77
1896	—	41	7	5	13	4	17	87
1897	—	9	7	6	18	6	17	63
1898	—	26	2	6	9	5	22	70
1899	—	16	—	4	1	4	30	55
1900	—	11	4	9	13	6	20	63
Average for 10 years 1891-1900	·6	23·6	4·2	10·5	15·4	6·4	20·6	81
1901	19	9	1	6	4	7	18	64

HOLBORN SUB-DIVISION.

Year.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Total.
1891	—	22	3	30	29	3	29	116
1892	—	54	3	32	50	7	16	162
1893	—	22	4	54	15	11	25	131
1894	—	21	—	37	22	6	13	99
1895	—	45	6	7	8	—	24	90
1896	1	32	—	9	26	5	19	92
1897	—	8	4	17	19	5	35	88
1898	—	36	2	21	12	2	29	102
1899	—	11	3	5	12	7	26	64
1900	—	20	3	4	10	3	25	65
Average for 10 years 1891-1900	·1	27·1	2·8	21·6	20·3	4·9	24·1	100·9
1901	11	13	2	8	6	5	24	69

WHOLE BOROUGH.

Year.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Total.
1891	—	65	3	41	58	14	48	229
1892	—	101	6	49	61	16	33	266
1893	4	37	16	75	33	17	50	232
1894	1	36	2	50	51	17	22	179
1895	1	58	11	20	21	2	54	167
1896	1	73	7	14	39	9	36	179
1897	—	17	11	23	37	11	52	151
1898	—	62	4	27	21	7	51	172
1899	—	27	3	9	13	11	56	119
1900	—	31	7	13	23	9	45	123
Average for 10 years 1891-1900	·7	50·7	7·0	32·1	35·7	11·3	44·7	182·2
1901	30	22	3	14	10	12	42	133

Notifications of Infectious Diseases in the Borough during 1901, and during the preceding ten years.

ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY.

Year.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.]	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Chicken-pox.	Total.
1891	1	26	103	27	1	61	1	—	—	220
1892	8	64	172	24	—	105	1	—	—	374
1893	72	81	235	34	—	91	2	—	—	515
1894	7	40	84	33	—	63	—	—	—	227
1895	13	63	147	24	—	63	1	—	—	311
1896	—	60	180	21	—	83	1	—	—	345
1897	4	56	207	31	—	94	2	—	—	394
1898	—	39	65	23	—	72	1	—	—	200
1899	—	28	76	23	—	56	1	—	—	184
1900	—	58	98	31	—	49	1	—	—	237
Average for 10 years, 1891-1900.	10.5	51.5	136.7	27.1	.1	73.7	1.1	—	—	300.7
1901	158	61	150	17	—	58	1	1	20	466

Diarrhoea in persons over 1 year of age was notifiable in St. Giles and Bloomsbury from August 11th to September 29th, 1894, inclusive, during which time 98 notifications were received.

HOLBORN SUB-DISTRICT.

Year.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Chicken-pox.	Total.
1891	1	37	55	38	2	43	1	12	—	189
1892	3	71	321	25	—	94	1	—	—	515
1893	26	135	327	46	2	115	2	2	—	655
1894	16	59	65	24	—	74	—	—	—	238
1895	31	60	160	20	—	61	1	—	—	333
1896	1	67	114	29	1	65	2	1	—	280
1897	—	158	114	25	—	42	—	—	—	339
1898	—	138	96	9	—	38	2	—	—	283
1899	—	63	117	32	2	43	1	—	—	258
1900	—	65	96	24	—	40	—	—	—	225
Average for 10 years, 1891-1900.	7.8	85.3	146.5	27.2	.7	61.5	1.0	1.5	—	331.5
1901	53	101	104	22	—	31	1	—	28	340

WHOLE BOROUGH.

Year.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Chicken-pox.	Total.
1891	2	63	158	65	3	104	2	12	—	409
1892	11	135	493	49	—	199	2	—	—	889
1893	98	216	562	80	2	206	4	2	—	1,170
1894	23	99	149	57	—	137	—	—	—	465
1895	44	123	307	44	—	124	2	—	—	644
1896	1	127	294	50	1	148	3	1	—	625
1897	4	214	321	56	—	136	2	—	—	733
1898	—	177	161	32	—	110	3	—	—	483
1899	—	91	193	55	2	99	2	—	—	442
1900	—	123	194	55	—	89	1	—	—	462
Average for 10 years, 1891-1900.	18.3	136.8	283.2	54.3	.8	135.2	2.1	1.5	—	632.2
1901	211	161	254	39	—	89	2	1	48	806

SMALL-POX.

The present outbreak of Small-Pox is the largest that has occurred since that of 1893-94.

Since the very serious epidemic of 1871 the following have been the number of deaths from Small-pox in the Metropolis, and the annual rates per million of the population :—

Years.	Deaths from Small-pox.		Years.	Deaths from Small-pox.	
	Annual Total.	Annual Rate per Million of the Population.		Annual Total.	Annual Rate per Million of the Population.
1871	7,912	2,421	1886	24	5
1872	1,786	537	1887	9	2
1873	113	33	1888	9	2
1874	57	16	1889	—	—
1875	46	12	1890	4	1
1876	736	207	1891	8	2
1877	2,551	709	1892	41	10
1878	1,417	387	1893	206	48
1879	450	120	1894	89	22
1880	471	124	1895	55	13
1881	2,367	617	1896	9	2
1882	430	110	1897	16	4
1883	136	34	1898	1	0.2
1884	1,236	307	1899	3	0.6
1885	1,419	347	1900	4	0.8

In 1901 the number of deaths from Small-pox was 247.

Excluding duplicates, the number of notifications of Small-pox to Saturday the 28th December, 1901, was 211; 158 belonging to Bloomsbury and St. Giles and 53 to the Holborn Sub-Division.

The following gives the ages of those notified :—

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1 year and under 5 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
5 years and under 15 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
15 years and under 25 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
25 years and under 65 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
65 years and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
								<hr/> 211 <hr/>

SUMMARY

Of Notifications of Small-pox since the beginning of the outbreak.

Week ending—	Number of Notifications received.	Number of Genuine Cases.	Number returned not Small-pox.	Number of Secondary Cases.	Number of fresh centres of Infection.	Number of Deaths.
June 8	1	—	1	—	—	—
August 17	1	1	—	—	1	—
" 24	2	2	—	—	2	—
" 31	2	2	—	—	2	1
September 7	4	2	2	1	1	—
" 14	5	5	—	3	2	—
" 21	4	3	1	1	2	—
" 28	1	—	1	—	—	—
October 5	2	1	1	1	—	1
" 12	1	1	—	0	1	—
" 19	2	2	—	—	2	—
" 26	2	2	—	2	—	1
November 2	36	33	3	5	28	1
" 9	14	13	1	2	11	4
" 16	10	9	1	3	6	3
" 23	14	11	3	4	7	3
" 30	11	11	—	5	6	4
December 7	20	19	1	7	12	3
" 14	8	7	1	3	4	4
" 21	18	17	1	11	16	1
" 28	53	52	1	27	25	4
Total	211	193	18	75	118	30

The first notification was received on the 4th June. I visited the case with the Doctor, and was of the opinion that it was a severe case of Chicken-pox. As another Doctor also considered it was Small-pox, I advised that a Consultant should be called in. He also thought it was Small-pox, and the patient was removed to the South Wharf at Rotherhithe, but returned the same day certified *not* to be suffering from Small-pox. The patient's brother, a medical student who visited him during his illness, also contracted Chicken-pox.

The first case of Small-pox was C. S., male, 50 years of age, a rent collector of 21, Portpool Lane, a registered tenement house. He probably contracted the disease at a working man's club near the Holborn Town Hall.

He was taken ill on the 9th August, the rash appeared on the 11th, notified on the 13th, and removed to hospital the same evening.

The rooms and their contents were thoroughly disinfected, the patient's wife and family were re-vaccinated and were removed to 191, High Holborn, a vacant house the property of the Council, some of the rooms of which were prepared and furnished for the occasion.

Only 20 of the 56 inhabitants of the house could be persuaded to be re-vaccinated.

A second case (an Italian woman) occurred in the same house (not the same family) about a fortnight later, but was not notified until the sixth day of the rash. No other case was notified from this house.

After the first case and prior to the second case at 21, Portpool Lane, the five successive cases notified all occurred at a distance from this house, and in the western half of the Borough, and were all scattered cases, and probably contracted from persons living outside the Borough.

A cause of much of the spread of the disease in the Borough was a woman of the unfortunate class who slept at common lodging houses, and was visiting public houses in the Borough for about a week with the eruption on her. I saw her in the street with another woman of the same class near the Relief Offices, Endell Street, and prevailed upon her to see a doctor there. She was notified and detained, but, unfortunately, escaped before the ambulance arrived, and was not again found and removed to hospital until after midnight more than two days after her escape.

Delay in notification either on account of neglect in calling in a Doctor, or on account of difficulty of diagnosis, has been another great cause of spread of the disease.

In one house, 48, Great Wild Street, a tenement house which contained 28 persons, 12 contracted Small-pox and of these ten most probably contracted it from a youth who had not been attended by a Doctor, and a younger brother who had the eruption out for six or seven days before a Doctor was called in. The eleven persons had all refused re-vaccination after the first case.

These two youths also infected at least 8 or 9 relatives and friends who lived in the neighbourhood and had visited them at this house.

Of the 193 genuine cases to the week ending December 28th, 1901, 42 occurred at the following Common Lodging Houses:—

22-25, Queen Street (men)	13
8-10, Parker Street (women)	6
4, Greville Street (men)	5
Fulwood's Rents (men)	4
„ „ (women)	3
16, Castle Street (men)	3
Kennedy Court (women)	2
Parker Street Municipal (men)	2
Salvation Army Shelter, Charles Street (men)	2
11, Short's Gardens (men)	1
6, Betterton Street (men)	1
Total	42

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The preventive measures which were adopted, may be arranged under the following headings :—

1. Vaccination and re-Vaccination.
2. Early diagnosis of the disease.
3. Prompt removal of the patient to Small-pox Hospital.
4. Disinfection.
5. Temporary shelter or house accommodation for persons during the disinfection of their rooms.
6. Visits to infected houses day by day for a fortnight, so that any person who is ill can be medically examined, in order to ascertain whether the person has contracted Small-pox.
7. Information to the respective Medical Officers of Health of the Districts in which contacts with the patient reside or work.

I.—VACCINATION AND RE-VACCINATION.

The most effective measure for the prevention of Small-pox is Vaccination and Re-vaccination. It is most anomalous that the control of vaccination should be in the hands of Boards of Guardians, and this Council agreed that this control should be transferred to the Sanitary Authorities.

I at once advised that prompt measures should be taken to secure efficient vaccination and re-vaccination throughout the Borough. I wrote to the Boards of Guardians of St. Giles and Bloomsbury and of Holborn, suggesting that they should give directions for a house-to-house visitation in order to endeavour to secure this. I also saw the clerks and vaccination officers of these Boards.

I alluded to the results of the inspection of the arms of children attending Voluntary Schools in the Borough of Marylebone, and suggested that the Council should endeavour to secure this in the Board and Voluntary Schools throughout the Borough.

The Board of Guardians of St. Giles and Bloomsbury very promptly took action. The Board had placards respecting Small-pox and Vaccination posted throughout the Parishes and similar hand-bills distributed in the house-to-house visitation; also the leaflets of the Jenner Society on the subject of Vaccination and Sanitation.

An assistant Vaccination Officer was also appointed to assist in the house-to-house visitation. By the 24th December, 1901, every house, tenement, common lodging-house, factory, laundry, etc., had been visited, 13,000 hand-bills and 3,000 Jenner leaflets had been distributed.

The number of Vaccinations performed by the Public Vaccinator, Dr. Hallen, up to the 30th December, 1901, was :—

Primary Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	469
Re-Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	1,714
Total	..	...	...	...	<u>2,183</u>

Including these the totals to the 25th March, 1902, were :—

Primary Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	626
Re-Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	4,907
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>5,533</u>

The following are the details of the examination of the arms of children attending schools in the Parishes of St. Giles and Bloomsbury :—

SCHOOL.	Number in Attendance.	Number of Objectors.	Number Examined.	Number Vaccinated.	Number Doubtful.	Number Unvaccinated.
Endell Street National	529	—	529	433	—	96
Christ Church do	295	87	208	173	9	26
Drury Lane Industrial	129	21	108	83	—	25
Tower Street Board... ..	351	94	257	191	—	66
Great Wild Street Board	751	61	690	542	41	107
Galen Place National	354	—	354	302	—	52
Macklin Street Catholic	239	—	239	134	—	105
Gate Street Catholic... ..	272	—	272	181	—	91*
TOTAL	2,920	263	2,657	2,039	50	568

* Including 46 who had been only recently vaccinated through house-to-house visitation.

At the last school in the list, the examination was not made until the 9th January, 1902, as the Managers of the School at first refused to allow this to be done.

The percentage of children found to be unvaccinated was 21·4.

Of the 568 children found unvaccinated, 398 have been successfully vaccinated.

155 reside in other parishes, and notices were posted to the Vaccination Officer of the District in which they resided.

4 have died.

8 have gone away.

2 have been postponed by Medical Certificate.

1 is insusceptible.

In the Holborn Sub-Division of the Holborn Union much vaccination and re-vaccination was also carried out. House-to-house visitation, in proximity to the cases of Small-pox notified, was made by the Vaccination Officer. From August, 1901, to the end of March, 1902, the number of vaccinations by the Public Vaccinator, Dr. Gabe, was as follows :—

Primary Vaccinations	2,166
Re-Vaccinations	5,263
Total	7,429

In addition to these, many large firms have had their employees vaccinated at private expense, and many of the residents have been vaccinated or re-vaccinated by their own doctors during the present outbreak, so that a large proportion of the population is fully protected against Small-pox, and thus prevents spread of the disease.

The Vaccination Officer of this Division of the Borough also informs me that, as a result of the examination of the arms of children at the Board and Voluntary Schools, about one-third refused examination; about one-third were vaccinated; about one-third were not vaccinated. He found that most of the children who were not examined had been vaccinated, the parents objecting to the examination on the ground of a false idea of re-vaccination being made compulsory. As a result of this examination fully 1,000 children were primarily vaccinated and more than 1,000 were re-vaccinated.

RE-VACCINATION OF THE COUNCIL'S EMPLOYEES.

At the beginning of the outbreak I was again re-vaccinated, and advised the staff of the Public Health Department to be re-vaccinated, pointing out that cases of small-pox had occurred amongst the Sanitary Inspectors and Disinfecting Staff of other boroughs. All the Sanitary Inspectors were re-vaccinated (except the one who had been successfully re-vaccinated 18 months previously) also the two Clerks of this department, and all have escaped small-pox.

On account of the great increase of disinfections required, fresh men were employed who had not been re-vaccinated, and six of these men contracted small-pox, one of whom was re-vaccinated too late, five days after he had begun this work, and after he had contracted small-pox. No case occurred amongst any of the Disinfecting Staff after having been re-vaccinated twelve days, nor has any other employee of the Council contracted small-pox.

The Town Clerk was also re-vaccinated and the majority of the staff of his and of the other departments.

THE GREAT IMPORTANCE AND VALUE OF SUCCESSFUL VACCINATION AND RE-VACCINATION.

The present outbreak of Smallpox has again demonstrated the very great importance and value of successful vaccination and re-vaccination.

The Registrar-General has published statistics of the 1,015 deaths from Small-pox of London residents which have been registered from the beginning of the outbreak to the 5th of April, 1902. Of these there has been *no death* of a person who had been re-vaccinated within the previous ten years, and but *one* death of a vaccinated child under ten years of age, and this child was certified to have been but imperfectly vaccinated. On the other hand, there were 264 deaths of *un*-vaccinated children under ten years of age, including 38 deaths of children under ten who were not vaccinated until *after* they had contracted Small-pox.

In the Holborn Borough, I estimate that at least 16,000 persons have been vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the present outbreak, and allowing the usual twelve days for protective incubation, *not one* of them has contracted Small-pox.

The special report dated the 10th January, 1902, of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, stated that during the past year a very large number of new staff have joined the Ships and the Gore Farm Hospital, *but not one case of Small-pox has occurred. Not one of the staff of the Hospital Ships has ever died of Small-pox.*

Similar evidence was afforded by the severe epidemic of small-pox in 1870-1872. The Special Committee appointed by the Managers to collate statistics of this epidemic reported as follows :—

“The necessity of re-vaccination, when the protective power of the primary vaccination has to a great extent passed away, cannot be too strongly urged. No greater argument to prove the efficacy of this precaution can be adduced than the fact that out of upwards of 14,800 cases received at the hospitals only four well-authenticated cases were treated in which re-vaccination had been properly performed, and these were light attacks. Further conclusive evidence is afforded by the facts that all the nurses and servants of the hospitals, to the number at one time of upwards of 300, who are hourly brought into intimate contact with the disease, who constantly breathe its atmosphere, and than whom none can be more exposed to its contagion, have, with but few exceptions, enjoyed complete immunity from its attacks. These exceptions were cases of nurses or servants, whose re-vaccination in the pressure of the epidemic was overlooked, and who speedily took the disease, and one case was that of a nurse who, having had small-pox previously, was not re-vaccinated, and took the disease a second time.”

From the Report and voluminous Appendices of the Report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination I prepared the following table, giving statistics of the incidence, number of deaths and death-rates amongst the vaccinated and unvaccinated under ten years of age in the large towns in which detailed enquiry was made. The figures for London are obtained from the Annual Reports of the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the ten years 1891 to 1900.

STATISTICS OF THE FOLLOWING LARGE TOWNS:—

	Total number of cases of Small-pox.	UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE.					
		VACCINATED.			UNVACCINATED.		
		No.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.	No.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.
London, 1891-1900	5,166	125	—	—	672	153	22·8
Leicester, 1892-1893	357	2	—	—	107	15	14·0
Sheffield, 1887-1888	4,703	353	6	1·7	228	100	43·9
Dewsbury Union, 1891-1892	1,029	44	1	2·2	174	56	32·1
Warrington, 1892-1893	667	33	2	6·0	32	12	37·5
Gloucester, 1895-1896	1,979	26	1	3·8	680	279	41·0
Manchester, 1892-1893	805	11	—	—	36	7	19·4
Oldham, 1892-1893	124	3	—	—	15	5	33·3
Leeds, 1892-1893	200	4	—	—	8	3	37·5
Halifax, 1892-1893	330	4	—	—	38	15	39·5
Bradford, 1893	658	17	—	—	57	23	40·3
Total	16,018	622	10	1·6	2,047	668	32·6

NOTE.—The vaccinated include all cases that had any evidence of vaccination, however imperfect.

A further conclusive proof of the life-saving power of vaccination is the great change in the age incidence of the disease. Before vaccination was introduced, the number of deaths of children under ten years of age was enormous, and greater than the total number of deaths of persons of all other ages. Now the deaths of children under ten years of age is but a small percentage of the total deaths from small-pox, and practically include only children that had not been vaccinated.

(2) EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF THE DISEASE.

The early diagnosis of the disease is of great importance, as if the patient is removed to Hospital the first day of the rash, and all contacts at once re-vaccinated and disinfection carried out, the disease will not spread.

It is well known that there is great difficulty in the diagnosis of many cases of Small-pox.

I was asked by Medical Practitioners to see very many cases of Small-pox, Chicken-pox and suspicious cases before the notifications were made.

The Council adopted the notification of Chicken-pox, and one of the early cases notified, I found on examination, was a case of Small-pox.

The Metropolitan Asylum Board kindly made arrangements for Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health to visit the South Wharf and Small-pox Ships. I gladly availed myself of the opportunity.

Arrangements ought to be made for all medical students to see cases of Small-pox.

(3) PROMPT REMOVAL OF THE PATIENT TO HOSPITAL.

This service is admirably carried out by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. On receipt of a message by telephone or telegram, an ambulance with a driver, porter and nurse is at once despatched at any time during the day or night.

I was generally on duty long after office hours; and at the beginning of the present year the Public Health Committee consented to an Inspector being on duty till 10 p.m., and on Sundays till 1 p.m., and Dr. Watkins-Pitchford was appointed to assist me. He was on duty after office hours, and he and I took Sunday duty alternately.

(4) DISINFECTION.

All infected rooms and articles were thoroughly disinfected, all bedding, clothing, linen, etc., being removed from the house and disinfected in the Council's steam disinfector. Additional men were furnished by the Borough Surveyor as the outbreak increased. Shafts were added to the disinfecting trucks, and a pony was employed to draw them.

All rooms were also stripped and limewhited by the Surveyor's Department. In common lodging houses this was done the same day that the patient was removed, even if this took place after office hours, the men being at work sometimes till after midnight.

(5) TEMPORARY SHELTER OR HOUSE ACCOMMODATION FOR PERSONS DURING THE DISINFECTION OF THEIR ROOMS.

As soon as the first case of Small-pox was notified an empty house, 191, High Holborn, belonging to the Council was prepared and furnished as a shelter for persons during the disinfection of their rooms.

The family of the first case remained there for a fortnight, but the families generally only remained at the shelter until the disinfection and stripping of the rooms was completed.

At first, food for the families was supplied by the St. Giles and Bloomsbury Guardian Board. As soon as the Council had the opinion of the Local Government Board, dated the 22nd February, 1902, that it is competent to a Metropolitan Borough Council to supply the necessary food to any inmate of a temporary shelter provided by them, the Council did this instead of the Guardian Board.

To the week ending the 28th December, 1901, the number of inmates was 111, of these 96 belonged to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 15 to the Holborn Sub-Division.

(6) VISITS TO INFECTED HOUSES DAY BY DAY FOR A FORTNIGHT SO THAT ANY PERSON WHO IS ILL CAN BE MEDICALLY EXAMINED IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER THE PERSON HAS CONTRACTED SMALL-POX.

(7) INFORMATION TO THE RESPECTIVE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH OF THE DISTRICTS IN WHICH CONTACTS WITH THE PATIENT RESIDE OR WORK.

During the last three months of the year the work of carrying out these various preventative measures occupied much of the time of the Public Health Department. Visits were also made on the 17th day after the removal of a patient suffering from small-pox as an additional precaution.

CONFERENCE ON SMALL POX.

A Conference of Representatives of the Sanitary Authorities of the Metropolis, convened by the Metropolitan Borough of Holborn, was held on the 7th February, at the offices of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, on the Embankment, for the purpose of considering whether the measures at present adopted in dealing with outbreaks of Small-pox can be in any way improved.

Mr. R. M. Hensley, Chairman of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, welcomed the delegates. He reminded them of some of the figures contained in the report presented at a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board as proving the value of vaccination and re-vaccination.

Professor W. R. Smith was elected to the chair and Mr. Henry C. Jones, Town Clerk of the Metropolitan Borough of Holborn, was appointed Clerk to the Conference and various resolutions were afterwards proposed.

After considerable discussion the following resolutions, submitted on behalf of the Borough of Holborn, were agreed to:—

(a) That, in the opinion of the Conference, the powers and duties at present vested in Guardians of the Poor, with regard to vaccination and re-vaccination, should be transferred to, and enforced by, Borough Councils.

(b) That, in the opinion of the Conference, an amendment of the law is necessary, to ensure compulsory vaccination and re-vaccination of all persons (who have not been vaccinated within five years) in a dwelling house wherein Small-pox has broken out.

(c) That, in the opinion of the Conference, it should be declared an offence, under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to refuse or withhold information, or give false information, with respect to persons living in a house in which small-pox has broken out, with regard to (A) their names, (B) employment or occupation, (C) schools attended by their children, or (D) as to any persons not living in such house, but employed therein.

(d) That, in the opinion of the Conference, the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with regard to the prevention of infectious diseases, require amendment by (A) shortening the period of twenty-four hours, allowed by Section 60, for the master of a house to decide whether he will undertake the disinfection or allow the Sanitary Authority to do so; and (B) extending the provisions of Section 64 to the taking of any house, or part of a house, by a person suffering from an infectious disease, or who has been exposed to infection.

(e) That, in the opinion of the Conference, all disinfections should be carried out by the Sanitary Authority.

It was further resolved :—

(f) That, in the opinion of the Conference, it is advisable that application be made to the Metropolitan Asylums Board to send out, to every Medical Officer of Health in London, *daily* lists of small-pox cases only, with age and addresses of patients, as is done *weekly* in the case of all infectious diseases.

Upon consideration of a letter addressed by the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras, to the President of the Local Government Board, with regard to the steps to be taken to prevent the spread of small-pox by contact, the following resolution was passed :—

(g) That in the opinion of the Conference it is desirable to amend the law by providing that when a person inhabits any part of a house in which there have been cases of small-pox, and knowingly associates with other persons without having his own person and clothes disinfected and cleansed to the satisfaction of the Local Sanitary Authority, he should be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20.

On consideration of a communication addressed by the Town Clerk of the Royal Borough of Kensington to the Local Government Board, requesting them to undertake the supply of lymph to any registered Medical Practitioner, who may apply for the same, instead of to Public Vaccinators only, the Conference unanimously approved the suggestion.

MEASLES.

Of the 22 deaths from Measles during the year, 21 were under 5 years of age. Nine of the deaths belonged to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 13 to the Holborn Sub-Division.

CLOSURE OF ST. GEORGE-THE-MARTYR INFANT SCHOOLS.

During May, 1901, there was great prevalence of Measles amongst children attending the infant department of St. George-the-Martyr Schools. On the 21st May, only 100 out of a roll of 259 were present, most of them being absent on account of Measles. The Chairman of the Managers, the Rev. E. C. Bedford, at once agreed to the closure of the School until Monday, June 17th. The formal order for closure was signed by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and another Member of the Committee. At the opening of the Infant School very few children were absent on account of Measles. The Head Teacher very courteously supplied me with detailed information.

The Town Clerk was instructed to communicate with the Managers of all Voluntary Schools, requesting them to kindly forward to me lists of all children that were absent or excluded on account of Measles.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the fifty-two weeks ending Saturday, the 28th December, 1901, the number of Scarlet Fever notifications, excluding duplicates, was 254; 150 in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 104 in the Holborn Sub-Division. Of these 238 were removed to hospital, 141 from Bloomsbury and St. Giles and 97 from the Holborn Sub-Division. There were only 3 deaths, 1 belonging to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 2 to the Holborn Sub-District.

The greatest incidence of the disease was during the four weeks prior to the closure of the schools for the summer holidays when 48 cases were notified. During the holidays scarlet fever much diminished and during the four weeks ending August 31st, only 17 notifications were received.

During the period of greatest incidence the schools most affected were Tower Street and St. George's, Bloomsbury.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified was 161, of which 60 belonged to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 101 to the Holborn Sub-District, 56 of the former and 96 of the latter were removed to hospital. There was also a case of Membranous Croup notified in Bloomsbury and removed to hospital. There were 14 deaths from this disease, 6 belonging to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 8 to the Holborn Sub-District. The mortality was only 8·7 per cent.

The disease was most prevalent during the months August to October inclusive.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Only 39 cases were notified, of which 17 belonged to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 22 to the Holborn Sub-District. Of these 12 died, 7 belonging to the former District and 5 to the latter. The mortality was high, being 30·8 per cent.

The disease was most prevalent in July and August, 8 cases being notified each of these months; during the second quarter of the year only one case was notified.

One patient who died, contracted the disease by visiting a family at Harringay, where the mother and five children were suffering from the disease.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

The number of deaths from Whooping Cough was much less than last year, there having been only 4 deaths in Bloomsbury and St. Giles from the disease, and 6 in the Holborn Sub-Division, in comparison with 13 and 10 respectively in the year 1900.

DIARRHŒA.

The number of deaths assigned to Diarrhœa (including some deaths of young children in the summer months certified as Gastro-Enteritis) was 42; 18 belonging to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 24 to the Holborn Sub-District. There were also 5 deaths from Enteritis.

Last May a copy of the following Memorandum on Certification of "Diarrhœa" deaths, which was prepared by the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, was sent to each of the Registered Medical Practitioners in the Borough.

MEMORANDUM ON CERTIFICATION OF "DIARRHŒA" DEATH.

"Much confusion having arisen from the numerous synonyms, unauthorised by the Royal College of Physicians, which for some years past have been increasingly used in the certification of

deaths from 'diarrhœa'—the 'epidemic diarrhœa' of the *Nomenclature of Diseases*—the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health is desirous of calling the attention of all medical practitioners to a decision which has been arrived at by that College authorizing the use of the term 'epidemic enteritis' (or, if preferred by the practitioner, 'zymotic enteritis') as a synonym for epidemic diarrhœa (*Nomenclature of Diseases*, p. 9, ed. 1896); and urging the entire disuse, as synonyms of epidemic diarrhœa in medical certificates of death, of such terms as 'gastro-enteritis,' 'muco-enteritis,' 'gastric catarrh,' etc.

"The confusion arising from the present practice in certification so seriously vitiates the accuracy of all statistics with regard to this disease, which is recognised by the Royal College of Physicians to be a *general disease of specific character* in the same sense as enteric and other fevers, that this Society desires to strongly urge medical men to strictly adhere to these authoritative decisions which the College has now published.

"In future the only authorized names to be used in certifying deaths from this disease are: *epidemic enteritis*, *zymotic enteritis*, or *epidemic diarrhœa*, and all other synonyms are to be entirely discarded.

"The late Dr. Ballard showed that this *specific* disease occurs in persons of all ages, and that it may happen in other than epidemic seasons, under which circumstances the Society would suggest the advisability of the employment of the alternative term, *zymotic enteritis*."

CHICKEN-POX.

On the 9th October, 1901, the Council unanimously agreed to the notification of chicken-pox, which came into force a week after the advertisement, on the 12th October. From this date 48 cases were notified, 20 in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 28 in the Holborn Sub-district. One of the first cases notified, I found on examination to be a case of Small-pox. Another case of Small-pox was notified in December as chicken-pox. One case that was not notified at all, I discovered to be suffering from small-pox, on account of a case of small-pox afterwards occurring in the same family. A relative living in the same house also contracted small-pox from the boy who was thought to be suffering from chicken-pox.

A girl 4 years of age who was notified as suffering from Small-pox, I found on examination to have chicken-pox, and was not removed to hospital. Medical practitioners asked me to see many doubtful cases of small-pox or chicken-pox before they notified them.

I prepared the following:—

REPORT ON THE NOTIFICATION OF CHICKEN-POX.

I suggested to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee (Professor W. R. Smith, M.D., etc.) that chicken-pox should be made a notifiable disease. I am glad that he at once gave notice of motion that such should be the case for a period of six months from the 9th October.

Many outbreaks of Small-pox have been caused by a case of that disease not being diagnosed or recognised as such. The disease for which small-pox is most often mistaken is chicken-pox, and *vice versa*.

On account of the great difficulties of diagnosis in many cases, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, "on the 17th July, 1893, opened the shelters at the South Wharf for the detention, until such time as the accuracy of the original diagnosis could either be confirmed or disproved, of cases as to which the Board's Medical Officer on the spot was in doubt."

In the seven following years, 1894-1900, inclusive of 2,852 cases examined at the Wharf, 479 cases or 16·8 per cent. were considered not to be Small-pox, and of these 479 in more than 260, that is more than 54 per cent., the Board's expert was in doubt and they were detained at the Shelters until a diagnosis could be made. Also more than 100 of the cases of Small-pox were so detained at the Shelters before being sent to the Hospital Ships.

It must also be remembered that many cases are kept at home, under the observation of the doctor for a week or more, before a diagnosis of Small-pox is made. This delay as in several of our recent cases has been the cause of the spread of the disease to other members of the household and probably to other persons as well.

These facts show that in many cases it is impossible to diagnose Small-pox at the first examination.

The Medical Superintendent of the Hospital Ships, Dr. Ricketts, in his report for last year, 1900, states that all cases which may *possibly* be Small-pox ought to be at once notified and removed to the Shelters until a definite diagnosis can be made.

Under existing conditions I quite agree with him, but think that if the Board were to appoint an expert or experts to visit suspected cases at their own homes, as was arranged for *plague*, the removal of many patients to the Shelters would be prevented.

Although no part of my duty, I have always willingly examined with the doctor cases of small-pox or suspected cases, and have advised the removal at once of all cases that I thought were probably small-pox to the Shelters for definite diagnosis.

About a month ago I called on the Chairman of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and informed him that I thought it desirable that the Board should make it known that they would accept the notification of suspected cases, and would remove them to their shelters, and suggested that increased accommodation for such cases should be provided at the Wharf or elsewhere.

I also suggested to him that an expert should be provided for the prompt examination of suspected or doubtful cases at their own homes, as doctors generally are afraid to notify such cases as small-pox, lest they should be returned home as not small-pox.

The notification of chicken-pox has already been adopted by the St. Pancras Council, and by the City Corporation for the Port of London.

PLAGUE.

No notification of Plague has been received. As stated in my last Annual Report, in accordance with the regulations of the Local Government Board, dated the 19th September, 1900, Plague was made a notifiable disease, and a printed circular was at once prepared and sent to each medical practitioner practising in the District giving information of this.

If any case of Plague occurs on a vessel, the Port Medical Officer of Health on its arrival sends the names of the passengers and the addresses to which they are proceeding to the respective Medical Officers of Health.

Information of 20 such passengers was received by me last year. They were each visited, and 17 were found to be in good health; the remaining three went to other addresses as the hotels were full, and no further information was received.

DISINFECTIONS

During the 52 weeks ending December 28th, 1901.

DISTRICT.	Rooms.	Bedding, &c. No. of Articles.	Number of Persons using Refuge.
Bloomsbury and St. Giles	406	11,455	96
Holborn	276	4,307	15
Total	682	15,762	111

PHTHISIS OR CONSUMPTION.

The number of deaths from Phthisis during the year was 169, equivalent to a death-rate of 2·86 per 1,000. Of these 96 belonged to Bloomsbury and St. Giles, or a death rate of 3·07 per 1,000 and 73 to the Holborn Sub-district or a rate of 2·62 per 1,000.

The corresponding rate for London was 1·66.

In March, 1901, I made the following Report on the

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

Although Sanitary improvements have already done much, there are still about 60,000 deaths annually in England and Wales from Consumption and other forms of tuberculosis. In London there were in 1899, 8,510 deaths from Consumption alone. The corrected annual average of the preceding ten years was 8,453, or rather less. It has been estimated that in any year there are five times as many persons as the deaths that are suffering from the disease.

It is known that this terrible waste of life with all the protracted suffering attending it, and the distress, moral and material which it involves, is in great measure preventable.

Years ago Farr gave £156 as the average value of each human life in England. The value in London is now probably more than £200. Taking it at this figure, the loss to London during the past ten years by deaths from all forms of tuberculosis may be estimated at more than £20,000,000 (twenty million pounds).

In addition therefore to humanitarian reasons there are powerful financial and economic reasons for its prevention.

VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION.

In order that preventive measures may be carried out by the Council in individual cases, the Council must have information of their existence.

Voluntary notification was begun in the City of New York, March 1st, 1894, and in January, 1897, the notification was made compulsory. In New York the following numbers of cases of consumption were notified voluntarily:—

In 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,166 cases.
In 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,824 cases.
In 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,334 cases.

So that the system cannot be said to be impracticable or unsuccessful.

In England it has only recently been adopted in a few towns. In Manchester, Brighton and Sheffield it has been attended with successful results. It has also been recently adopted in the adjoining Borough of Finsbury. I have information of sixteen towns in England where voluntary notification is now practised, but in about half of them only within the past twelve months. In those towns in which no fees have been allowed, it has naturally not been a success.

I therefore think that it is desirable for your Council to adopt this system of voluntary notification and the same fees paid as for notifiable diseases.

DISINFECTION OF ROOMS.

Many experiments have proved that the dust of rooms in which a consumptive person has been living is generally infected with the germs of tuberculosis. Rooms occupied by consumptives ought therefore to be cleansed at least once a week by using *wet* dusters and wet tea leaves or sawdust. When the consumptive removes to a sanatorium, hospital, or other premises, or dies, the room ought to be thoroughly disinfected as after other infectious diseases.

SANATORIA.

Proper Sanatoria for the open air treatment of Consumption ought to be provided by the Boards of Guardians, instead of sending consumptives as at present to the general infirmaries. At a meeting of the representatives of the Metropolitan Guardian Boards at St. Martin's Town Hall last year, this subject was discussed and agreed to and referred to the Local Government Board, with a view to the necessary steps being taken by that Board for the carrying out of the proposal. This Council as Sanitary Authority might assist by writing to the Guardian Boards of the Borough and the Local Government Board, advocating the above proposal.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SPUTUM.

As the sputum or expectoration of consumptives often contains large numbers of the germs of tuberculosis, before a certain diagnosis can be made by other methods of examination, and prevention and cure can be more successfully carried out in the early stages of the disease, it is desirable that the Medical practitioners of the Borough should have facilities for this bacteriological examination given them by the Council.

I have on previous occasions referred to the general Sanitary measures that assist in the prevention of consumption.

LEAFLET.

The following leaflet which was approved by the Public Health Committee, was distributed in the Borough.

Consumption is an infectious and preventable disease.

Thousands die annually.

It is spread chiefly by inhaling the spittle of Consumptives which has been allowed to dry and float in the air as dust. The spittle contains the germs which cause the disease.

Consumptives should spit into a cup or pocket spittoon containing a little water, or into pieces of paper that can be at once burnt.

The spittle in the cup or spittoon must, at least daily, be burnt or washed into the drain, and the cup or spittoon thoroughly cleansed in boiling water.

For wiping the mouth a piece of rag or paper should be used instead of a handkerchief, and afterwards burnt.

If handkerchiefs are used they should be put into boiling water or into a disinfectant before they have time to become dry.

Disinfect in the same way all soiled linen.

The following is a cheap disinfectant that may be used:— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Chloride of Lime, well stirred into a gallon of water.

Consumptives should not swallow their spittle.

Recovery from Consumption is not uncommon, with plenty of fresh air and good food.

Intemperance tends to aggravate the disease.

Patients in crowded rooms should be removed if possible to a suitable Institution or a Country Home.

The Patient should sleep with the window open, with a screen to prevent draught. Thoroughly cleanse every week the floor, furniture, and room.

Do not stir up the dust, but use wet dusters and wet tea-leaves or sawdust. Afterwards boil the dusters and burn the tea-leaves or sawdust.

Consumptives should have separate beds and ought not to sleep in rooms with healthy persons, and should not kiss or be kissed on the mouth.

All meat should be boiled, and meat well cooked.

On removal or death give notice to the Public Health Department, as the room and its contents should be thoroughly disinfected—this is done by the Council free of cost.

The Medical Officer of Health will be glad to have information of any case of Consumption, and, with the consent of the doctor in attendance, to give any advice or assistance.

As the British Congress on Tuberculosis was to meet in July, further action was adjourned till after the Congress, to which Councillors Prof. W. R. Smith, M.D., J.P., Walter R. Aldridge, the Rev. Edward Canney and myself were appointed delegates.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE FINAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CONGRESS ON
TUBERCULOSIS, ON FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1901.

1. That tuberculous sputum is the main agent for the conveyance of the virus of tuberculosis from man to man, and that indiscriminate spitting should therefore be suppressed.

2. That it is the opinion of this Congress that all public hospitals and dispensaries should present every patient suffering from phthisis with a leaflet containing instructions with regard to the prevention of consumption, and should supply and insist on the proper use of a pocket-spittoon.

3. That the voluntary notification of cases of phthisis attended with tuberculous expectoration, and the increased preventive action which it has rendered practicable, has been attended by a promising measure of success, and that the extension of notification should be encouraged in all districts in which efficient sanitary administration renders it possible to adopt the consequential measures.

4. That the provision of sanatoria is an indispensable part of the measures necessary for the diminution of tuberculosis.

5. That in the opinion of this Congress and in the light of the work that has been presented at its sittings, Medical Officers of Health should continue to use all the powers at their disposal, and relax no effort to prevent the spread of tuberculosis by milk and meat.

6. That, in view of the doubts thrown on the identity of human and bovine tuberculosis, it is expedient that the Government be approached and requested to institute an immediate enquiry into this question, which is of vital importance to the public health, and of great consequence to the agricultural industry.

7. That the educational work of the great national societies for the prevention of tuberculosis is deserving of every encouragement and support. It is through their agency that a rational public opinion may be formed, the duties of public health officers made easier of performance, and such local and State legislation as may be requisite called into existence.

8. That this Congress is of opinion that a permanent international committee should be appointed (*a*) to collect evidence and report on the measures that have been adopted for the prevention of tuberculosis in different countries; (*b*) to publish a popular statement of these measures; (*c*) to keep and publish periodically a record of scientific research in relation to tuberculosis; (*d*) to consider and recommend measures of prevention. This Congress is further of opinion that all international and great national societies whose object is the prevention of tuberculosis should be invited to co-operate.

9. That in the opinion of this Congress, overcrowding, defective ventilation, damp and general insanitary conditions in the houses of the working classes, diminish the chance of curing Consumption and aid in predisposing to and spreading the disease.

10. That the following question be submitted for the consideration of the next Congress on Tuberculosis: The constitutional conditions of the individual which predispose to tuberculosis, and the means by which they may be modified.

11. That, while recognising the great importance of sanatoria in combating tuberculosis in all countries, the attention of Government should be directed to informing charitable and philanthropic individuals and societies of the necessity for anti-tubercular dispensaries as the best means of checking tubercular disease among the industrial and indigent classes.

This Report was considered by the Public Health Committee, but no action was recommended.

INFLUENZA.

Only 9 deaths were last year assigned to Influenza; 1 in Bloomsbury and 8 in the Holborn Sub-division.

ALCOHOLISM.

29 deaths were assigned to Alcoholism or Cirrhosis of the Liver; 19 in Bloomsbury and St. Giles and 10 in the Holborn Sub-division. These represent but a small proportion of the deaths that are really caused by Alcoholism, which are generally registered as due to secondary causes.

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

SUDDEN AND VIOLENT DEATHS.

INQUESTS.

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

Coroner: Dr. G. P. Danford Thomas, 87, Euston Road, N.W.

Inquiry Officer: Mr. J. Bryant, 7, Cobden Buildings, King's Cross Road.

	Total Number.	Cause of Death.		
		Natural.	Accidents.	Suicide.
Bloomsbury and St. Giles	59	35	16	13
Holborn	48	26	17	5
Total	107	61	33	18

THE PUBLIC MORTUARY, GOLDSMITH STREET.

182 bodies were received (29 being non-parishioners), and on these 98 inquests were held, and 63 post-mortems made.

District.	Bodies received.	Inquests held.	Post-mortems.	Non-Parishioners.
Bloomsbury and St. Giles	96	66	42	18
Holborn	86	32	21	11
Total	182	98	63	29

CONGRESS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AT EASTBOURNE.

This very successful Congress was held at Eastbourne, July 24th to the 29th inclusive.

The Duke of Devonshire was the President of the Congress; the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Eastbourne (Alderman Keay), the Honorary President; and the Town Clerk (H. W. Fovargue, Esq.), and the Medical Officer of Health (W. J. Willoughby, Esq., M.D.), the Honorary Secretaries.

The Holborn Council appointed as Delegates, Alderman Trenner and Councillors, Prof. W. R. Smith, M.D., J.P. (the President of the Institute), and Guildford Lewis, and the Medical Officer of Health.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

The following are the proceedings that have been taken during the year under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890: Under Part I. of the Act, the area known as the Italian Colony was represented as an unhealthy area.

Under Part II. of the Act, Section 30; 37, Kingsgate Street, and Nos. 1, 7, 10, 17 and 27, Leather Lane Buildings were represented as unhealthy dwelling houses. A closing order was obtained for No. 37, Kingsgate Street, and the dwellings in Leather Lane Buildings were closed after correspondence with the Town Clerk.

THE ITALIAN COLONY.

The area known as the Italian Colony which was represented, included all the premises in the following:—

- Eyre Court, Nos. 1 to 12 inclusive.
- Eyre Terrace, Nos. 3, 4 and 5.
- Eyre Place, Nos. 1 and 2.
- Summer Court, Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive.
- Fleet Row, Nos. 1 to 15 inclusive.
- Eyre Street Hill, Nos. 6 to 31 inclusive.
- Little Bath Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.
- Summer Street, Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive.
- Warner Street, 24 to 58 inclusive, (even Nos.)
- Back Hill, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.

I carefully inspected all the premises, and made a detailed report of each of them, of which the following was the summary:—

In this area the houses generally are old and worn and many are dangerously dilapidated.

In many the foundations have sunk so that the landings and floors are slanting and sunken and walls bulged and in some cases fissured. In many the floors, landings and stairs are worn and broken. In many the walls, hearths and ceilings are broken and dilapidated. In some the roofs are defective causing dampness of the rooms beneath. Many of the gutters are also defective and rain water pipes broken and do not discharge over proper gullies.

Many of the houses have no through ventilation, nor ventilation under the ground floors. Many of the houses have no back areas and many others but very small ones. Some of the rooms are very dark and a few have ventilation only by means of the door. The efficient ventilation of many of the rooms is very much impeded or prevented by the defective or broken window frames, sashes and window cords, very many of the windows being on this account seldom or never opened at the top.

The basements, many of which are used as dining and sitting rooms, are quite unfitted for this purpose, as they are dark cellars with no damp courses, so that many are often damp and some very damp.

Many of the dustbins have during the past few years been replaced by pails, but those that remain are generally foul and dilapidated or defective.

The water supply to many of the houses is very unsatisfactory, as several houses in some of the courts are only supplied by a tap in the court.

The drainage and sanitary conveniences of the area are defective and not in accordance with modern requirements.

With but few exceptions, the drains are not ventilated and some are often blocked. Many of the houses are supplied by old-fashioned trough closets, others have the w.c.'s in bad positions, so that they are not properly lighted and ventilated. Many of the water waste preventers are often out of order and the pans very foul. The seats of the w.c.'s are also often foul or dirty, and the floors also.

Although much cleansing of rooms, passages, basements and areas has been recently done during the present house-to-house inspection, there is still very much cleansing that is required.

Notices were served for each of the premises to abate the nuisances, and remedy the sanitary defects that existed. These have all been complied with except some of the structural defects that would be remedied by an Improvement Scheme.

UNION BUILDINGS AREA.

AYLESBURY PLACE, CLERKENWELL, AND UNION BUILDINGS, HOLBORN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME, 1899.

After the Local Inquiry in the year 1900, a Provisional Order was made by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and an Act confirming the Provisional Order was afterwards passed.

In 1901, Nos. 15, 16 and 17, Verulam Street, forming part of this area were closed and demolished.

REID'S BREWERY SITE.

The Reid's Brewery site which was purchased by the London County Council for the erection of Working Class Lodging Houses, for 1,681 of the 3,700 persons of the working class that will be displaced by the new Holborn-to-the-Strand Street. During 1901 the site was cleared and the erection of the houses begun.

HERBRAND STREET SITE.

This site has been cleared for providing for 680 of the 3,700 persons of the working class displaced by the new Holborn-to-the-Strand Street.

HOUSES CLOSED VOLUNTARILY, HOUSES DEMOLISHED, REBUILT, &c.

BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES.

5, 6 and 7, Francis Street and 37 and 39, Huntley Street. Demolished and being rebuilt as a Public House and Flats.

12, 13, Francis Street. Rebuilt as a Nurses' Hostel, S. Block.

18, Francis Street. Demolished.

20, Keppel Street. Closed.

22, Keppel Street. Closed.

23, Keppel Street. Closed.

35 to 40, Keppel Street, including the Chapel. Demolished.

North Keppel Mews, Nos. 1 and 2. Demolished.

- North Keppel Mews, Nos. 6, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Closed.
 South Keppel Mews. All demolished except Nos. 14, 16 and 17.
 9 and 10, Tavistock Place. Rebuilt with shops on ground floor. Tavistock Mansions (flats) above.
 9, 10 and 11, Coram Street. Renovated as flats.
 12, Coram Street. Renovated.
 18, Coram Street. Re-constructed as flats.
 19, " " " " "
 20, " " " " "
 21, " " " " "
 22, " " " " "
 23, " " Being re-constructed as flats.
 29, Marchmont Street. Rebuilt.
 30, " " "
 4, Cosmo Place. Closed.
 35, Kingsgate Street. Closed.
 2, Alfred Place. Closed.
 Russell Priory, Southampton Row. Built, shops on ground floor, flats above.
 Russell Square Mansions. ditto ditto
 109 and 110, High Holborn, (with No. 108 of the Holborn Sub-District). Being rebuilt.
 111, High Holborn. Closed.
 High Holborn, Nos. 115 to 120 inclusive; Southampton Row, Nos. 2 to 12 (even Nos.) inclusive; Kingsgate Street, Nos. 2, 4, 6, and the Chapel; Kingsgate Street, Nos. 1 to 15 (odd Nos.) inclusive; Eagle Street, Nos. 1 and 2. All demolished for the Southampton Row widening and being rebuilt.
 11 and 13, Southampton Row. Demolished and being rebuilt.
 62, 64, 66, Southampton Row. Demolished.
 94, 95, 96, 97, Great Russell Street, and 21 and 23, Bloomsbury Street. Demolished and being rebuilt for the New Waverley Hotel.
 King Edward Mansions, Shaftesbury Avenue and Vine Street. New premises. Shops on ground floor and the first floor, arcade and flats above.
 Lawrence Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Demolished and being rebuilt for warehouse and workshops.
 Neal Street, No. 32. Closed.
 Neal Street, Nos. 51 and 53. New workshops built.
 Broad Street, Nos. 49 to 53. Demolished; and the Borough New Swimming Bath, and Receiving House for Children and Nurses' Home of the Guardians of the Poor of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury, erected.
 West Street, No. 26. Demolished and Church Mission House erected.
 West Street, Nos. 28 to 38, and Tower Street, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Demolished and Electric Generating Station erected.

HOLBORN SUB-DIVISION.

- Kingsgate Street, Nos. 16 to 22 inclusive. Demolished.
 Kingsgate Street, No. 28. Closed.
 9, Drake Street. Demolished and rebuilt, shop on ground floor, part of Dalmeny Mansions above.
 1, Boswell Court, 16 and 17, New North Street. Demolished and rebuilt as Bedford House, shops ground floor, flats above.
 Lamb's Conduit Street, 16, 18, 20 and 22. Demolished for widening entrance to Richbell Place.
 Richbell Place. Messrs. Masters' premises rebuilt.
 24, Bedford Row. Demolished and being rebuilt.
 66, 68, Theobald's road, 1, Emerald Street. Closed for rebuilding.

6 and 8, Emerald Street. Demolished and being rebuilt.

12, " " " "

Little James Street, premises at back of 28, John Street. Being rebuilt.

King's Mews, Nos. 2 to 24 (even Nos.). Rebuilt.

7, Henry Street, "Duke of York" public house. Rebuilt.

Birkbeck Bank Extension, 326 to 332, High Holborn, and 5 to 9, Staple Inn Buildings.

Completed.

Prudential Life Assurance Society, Furnival's Inn. Extension of the buildings in progress.

High Holborn, Nos. 79 and 80. Demolished and being rebuilt.

High Holborn, Nos. 82, 83 and 84. Demolished and being rebuilt.

High Holborn, Nos. 101 to 107. Rebuilt as Gwydir Chambers (offices).

Dean Street. The whole of the west side and part of the east side (warehouses). Built.

33 and 34, Eagle Street. Demolished and being rebuilt as stables and workshops.

2, Sandland Street. Demolished and rebuilt for a warehouse.

Leather Lane, Nos. 1 to 9A. Ten houses being demolished.

14, Leather Lane. Rebuilt as warehouse.

Leather Lane, Nos. 55, 56 and 57. Closed (taken by London County Council).

Reid's Brewery. Being rebuilt as houses for the Working Classes.

15, 16 and 17, Verulam Street. Being demolished.

1 and 2, Fulwood's Rents. Being demolished.

17, Fulwood's Rents. Warehouse rebuilt.

47, Hatton Garden. Rebuilt (workshops and offices).

52, Hatton Garden. Rebuilt.

8 and 9, Charles Street. Being demolished.

26, 27 and 28, Charles Street. Being rebuilt. Extension of Hazell, Watson & Viney's factory.

52, Hatton Wall. Warehouse built.

Great Saffron Hill, Nos. 60 to 66. Offices and warehouses built.

Great Saffron Hill, Nos. 68, 70, 72, &c., and extending to Onslow Street. Being rebuilt for warehouses, &c.

Eyre Street Hill, Nos. 27 to 31 inclusive. Demolished and being rebuilt.

17A, Took's Court. Partly demolished.

SANITARY WORK.

Many changes have taken place in the Staff of Sanitary Inspectors during the year; Inspectors Bond and Robinson had their offices abolished under the London Government Act, 1899, and ended their duties on the 24th April, and the 11th May, 1901, respectively.

Mr. McQuinn was elected Sanitary Inspector to the Royal Borough of Kensington and resigned his duties here on the 15th June.

To fill these vacancies Inspectors Clark, Gregory and Larard were elected by the Council, and began their work in this Borough on the 13th May, 1st June, and 8th July respectively.

During the year ending the 28th December, 1901:—

The number of inspections and visits made was	...	...	16,592
" " " intimation notices served was	...	...	1,928
" " " statutory " " "	...	...	480
" " " summonses under the Public Health Act	...	...	36
" " " " under the Food and Drugs Acts	...	...	22

Further details of the Sanitary Inspectors' work are given in the Appendix, Table V.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Further details of the Legal Proceedings are given in the Appendix, Tables VI. and VII.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

The following House-to-House Inspections were made during the year:—

BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES.

Store Street.	Gower Mews.	Smart's Buildings.
Keppel Street.	Denmark Place.	Clark's Buildings.
Coptic Street (East Side).	Denmark Street.	Goldsmith Street.
High Holborn (North Side, 110 to 169).	Phoenix Street.	Drury Lane (part).
Broad Street (North Side).	Shaftesbury Avenue (part).	Queen Street.
Alfred Place (East Side).	New Compton Street.	Tower Street.
Upper Montague Mews.	Great Wild Street.	Marah's Buildings.
North Keppel Mews.	Little Wild Street.	Plummer's Court.
South Keppel Mews.	Wild Court.	Twyford Buildings.
Torrington Mews.	Nottingham Court.	Queen's Place.
Bernard Mews.	Lumber Court.	Sardinia Place.
	Short's Gardens.	Galen Place.

HOLBORN SUB-DIVISION.

Robert Street.	Old North Street.	White Hart Yard
Ormond Yard.	Eyre Street Hill.	Dorrington Street.
Long Yard.	Eyre Court.	Baldwin's Place.
Gloucester Street.	Eyre Terrace.	Baldwin's Gardens.
New North Street.	Eyre Place.	Beauchamp Street.
Dunstable Court.	Little Bath Street.	Brooke's Market.
Lamb's Conduit Street.	Summer Street.	Bishop's Head Court.
Lamp Office Court.	Summer Court.	Verulam Street.
Red Lion Passage.	Back Hill.	Providence Place.
Lamb's Conduit Passage.	Warner Street.	Fox Court.
Red Lion Square.	Leather Lane.	Little Gray's Inn Lane.
Fisher Street.	Charles Street.	Bell Court.
Leigh Street.	Cross Street.	Dove Court.
East Street.	Robin Hood Yard.	Eagle Street.
Millman Street.	Hatton Wall.	Sandland Street.
Eagle Street (North Side).	Kirby Street.	Hand Court.
Johns Mews.	Hatton Yard.	Fulwood's Rents.
Chapel Street.	Greville Street.	Castle Court.
Harpur Street.	Brook Street.	Half Moon Court.

REGULATIONS AS TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

In this Borough the following 596 houses are registered under these Regulations. Of these 524 are in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 72 are in the Holborn Sub-District. All have been inspected from time to time during the year, and the regulations enforced.

BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES.

Locality and Numbers of Houses.	Total Number of Houses Registered.	Locality and Numbers of Houses.	Total Number of Houses Registered.
Arthur Street, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25	21	Clark's Buildings, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8...	8
Betterton Street, Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34	25	Denmark Place, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6... ..	6
Castle Street, Nos. 4, 6, 8, 12, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 32, 40, 48, 50, 52, 60, 62, 64, 70 ...	18	Drury Lane, Nos. 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 158, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 169, 170, 171, 175, 176, 178, 180, 186, 187, 188, 192	25
		Dyott Street, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	12

BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES—continued.

Locality and Numbers of Houses.	Total Number of Houses Registered.	Locality and numbers of Houses.	Total Number of Houses Registered.
Eagle Street, No. 3	1	New Compton Street, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74	62
Goldsmith Street, Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 25, 29, 31	8	New Turnstile, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 ...	8
Great St. Andrew Street, Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 32, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 ...	28	Nottingham Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 13 ¹ , 15, 16	16
Great Queen Street, Nos. 12, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 34, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 52, 54, 66, 69, 69A	21	Parker Street, Nos. 2, 4, 6	3
Great White Lion Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	10	Phoenix Street, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	13
Great Wild Street, Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 45, 46, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58	22	Queen Street, Nos. 2, 3, 14, 17, 18, 19, 26, 27	8
Kenton Street, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27	13	Sardinia Street, Nos. 6, 12, 34, 36, 38, 40 ...	6
Kingsgate Street, Nos. 2, 4, 13, 15, 17, 29, 33, 35, 37, 41... ..	10	Sardinia Place, Nos. 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17... ..	7
Little Earl Street, Nos. 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 25, 26, 27, 28	9	Shaftesbury Avenue (formerly Dudley Street) Nos. 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187	28
Little St. Andrew Street, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 14, 15, 21, 24, 25, 27, 28, 28A	13	Short's Gardens, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 23, 36, 37, 38, 39	11
Little Wild Street, Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26	12	Smart's Buildings, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10 ...	7
Lumber Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14... ..	13	Stacey Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	15
Neal Street, Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 51, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 60, 62, 66, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 ...	40	Tower Street, Nos. 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21	8
		Twyford Buildings, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 ...	6
		West Street, Nos. 4, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22 ...	6
		Wild Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	5

HOLBORN SUB-DIVISION.

Locality and Numbers of Houses.	Total Number of Houses Registered.	Locality and Numbers of Houses.	Total Number of Houses Registered.
Baldwin's Place, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 ...	8	Leigh Street, Nos. 4, 8	2
Castle Court, Nos. 5, 6	2	Little Bath Street, No. 9	1
Charles Street, No. 4A... ..	1	Little Saffron Hill, No. 13	1
Devonshire Street, Nos. 4, 52... ..	2	Mount Pleasant, Nos. 47, 49, 63	3
Dove Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4	4	New North Street, Nos. 2, 20, 21, 22 ...	4
Drake Street, Nos. 9, 10	2	Portpool Lane, Nos. 19 and 21	1
Eagle Street, Nos. 9, 20, 28, 45, 46, 53 ...	6	Princeton Street, Nos. 22, 24	2
Emerald Street, Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24... ..	6	Red Lion Street, Nos. 26, 58	2
Evelyn Buildings (47 tenements)	1	Red Lion Passage, No. 5	1
Fulwood's Rents, No. 21	1	Verulam Street, Nos. 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	8
Half Moon Court, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9	4	Warner Street, Nos. 32 and 31, 38, 40, 42, 44, 48, 50, 52	8
Lamb's Conduit Passage, No. 17	1		
Leather Lane Buildings (48 tenements) ...	1		

Some of these houses have been demolished during the year.

The Town Clerk and I prepared new bye-laws which were approved by the Council and sent to the Local Government Board, who suggested various amendments. These have not been agreed to by the Council, and the subject is still under consideration by the Local Government Board.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES ACTS, 1851 AND 1853.

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

The following is a list of the Common Lodging-houses Registered in this Borough :—

Of these 31 are in Bloomsbury and St. Giles for ...	1,742	lodgers
„ „ 11 „ „ Holborn Sub-District for ...	655	„
Total 42 in the Borough ...	2,397	„

BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES.

Situation of Common Lodging-House.	Authorised No. of Lodgers.	Sex of Lodgers.	Situation of Common Lodging-House.	Authorised No. of Lodgers.	Sex of Lodgers.
11, Short's Gardens ...	36	M	25, Great Queen Street ...	50	M
12, ditto ...	62	M	16, Castle Street ...	33	M
13, ditto ...	20	M	9, Dyott Street ...	29	M
20, ditto ...	34	M	14, Lumber Court ...	73	M
21, ditto ...	46	M	3, Neal's Yard ...	44	M
22, ditto ...	36	M	22 to 25, Queen Street ...	151	M
6, Betterton Street ...	95	M	20 and 21, ditto ...	134	M
6, Wild Court ...	30	M	2, Kennedy Court ...	10	M
7, ditto ...	35	M	3, ditto ...	12	M
1 to 7, Macklin Street ...	96	M	4, ditto ...	24	M
19, ditto ...	45	M	5, ditto ...	10	W
21, ditto ...	23	W	6, ditto ...	8	W
Parker Street Municipal Buildings	324	M	7, ditto ...	11	W
8, Parker Street ...	33	W	8, ditto ...	38	W
10, Parker Street (back addition) ...	50	W	25, Drury Lane ...	34	W
36, Parker Street ...	115	M			

A total of 31 Common Lodging-Houses, registered for 1,742 Lodgers.

HOLBORN SUB-DISTRICT.

Situation of Common Lodging-House.	Authorised No. of Lodgers.	Sex of Lodgers.	Situation of Common Lodging-House.	Authorised No. of Lodgers.	Sex of Lodgers.
18, Fulwood's Rents ...	50	W	13, Took's Court ...	52	M
19, ditto ...	32	W	4, Greville Street ...	55	M
20, ditto ...	114	M	65, Mount Pleasant ...	9	M
7, Castle Court ...	57	M	39, Hatton Wall ...	101	M
40, Eagle Street ...	50	M	28, Red Lion Square... ..	72	M
12, Took's Court ...	63	M			

A total of 11 Common Lodging-Houses registered for 655 Lodgers.

According to the Report of the Medical Officer of Health of the Administrative County of London, the year 1900 was the seventh year during which Common Lodging-Houses in the County of London have been subject to regulation by the Council. The number of houses on the register at the end of the year was 528, providing accommodation for 28,311½ persons. Seven of these houses were registered for the first time in 1900. In the supervision of these houses, the Council's Inspectors made 29,097 inspections, of which number 28,428 visits were made to registered, and 1,069 visits

were made to unregistered houses. In addition to these, 1,539 visits have been made to Seamen's lodging-houses, 662 night visits to common lodging-houses, and six night visits to unregistered houses where it was suspected that lodgers were received.

During the year the Council had under consideration reports as to disturbances in common lodging-houses, and as to the need for better control of such houses in respect of disorderly conduct. The Council resolved to inform the Local Government Board that the Council was of opinion that the power of annually licensing common lodging-houses was needed. The Local Government Board informed the Council that the question of proposing legislation on the matter was under consideration.

DAIRIES. COW SHEDS AND MILK SHOPS. SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND OFFENSIVE BUSINESSES.

Under the London Government Act, 1899, it became the duty of the Borough Councils to enforce the bye-laws and regulations for the time being in force with respect to dairies and milk shops, and with respect to slaughter-houses, knackers' yards, and offensive businesses. All these premises have been inspected from time to time, and notices served for all nuisances or breaches of regulations that have been found.

DAIRIES AND MILK SHOPS.

The number of registered dairies and milk shops in the borough is 156, of which 64 are in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 92 are in the Holborn Sub-District.

During the year, 14 were newly registered in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 19 in the Holborn Sub-District.

COW SHEDS.

There are only two cow sheds in the Borough, viz. :—

No. 4 Goldsmith Street, and
Union Buildings, Leather Lane.

The latter is included in the Union Buildings area, for which after a local enquiry, a Provisional Order was made in 1900 for improving the area, and which was subsequently confirmed by Act of Parliament.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are only three slaughter-houses in the Borough, viz. :—

No. 23 Store Street,
No. 29 Red Lion Yard,
Yorkshire Grey Yard, Eagle Street.

OFFENSIVE BUSINESSES.

The only offensive business in the Borough, is that of a tripe dresser and boiler at Nos. 67 and 68 Leather Lane. These premises are also included in the Union Buildings area, and will be demolished as provided by the scheme for improving the area.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Summary of Sanitary work done during 1901 under the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1878-1895, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Workshops Inspected 551	Workshops Overcrowded 4
„ Notices served 82	„ Other nuisances 7
„ Dirty 53	„ Notices sent to H. M. I. of
„ Waterclosets, defective or dirty 26	Factories, children, young
„ do. insufficient ... 12	persons or women employed 7
„ Drains, soil pipes, &c. defective 1	„ Complaints received from
„ Improperly ventilated ... —	H. M. I. of Factories ... 17

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 40 bakehouses in the Borough, of which 22 are in Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and 18 are in the Holborn Sub-Division.

They were all inspected from time to time, during the year and notices served where necessary.

The following is a list of bakehouses in the Borough :—

BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES.

160 Drury Lane.	21 Sardinia Street.
166 do.	2 Bloomsbury Court.
200 Shaftesbury Avenue.	10 Bury Street.
63 High Street.	162 High Holborn.
19 Little Earl Street.	21 Marchmont Street.
5 Little St. Andrew Street.	77 Marchmont Street.
26 Little Queen Street.	8 Museum Street.
6 Torrington Place.	28 New Oxford Street.
233 Tottenham Court Road.	88 Southampton Row.
33 Great Wild Street.	34 do.
60 Neal Street.	155 do.

HOLBORN SUB-DISTRICT.

92 Theobald's Road.	8 High Holborn.
124 do.	9 Cosmo Place.
136 do.	33 Great Ormond Street.
19 Red Lion Street.	13 Leigh Street.
50 do.	58 Leather Lane.
74 do.	70 do.
6 Lamb's Conduit Street (two)	172 Clerkenwell Road.
28 do.	1 Greville Street.
50 do.	36 Warner Street.

All are underground bakehouses with the exception of Nos. 162, High Holborn, 88, Southampton Row, 74, Red Lion Street, and one of the two at No. 6, Lamb's Conduit Street.

KITCHENS OF RESTAURANTS.

67 kitchens of restaurants were inspected and the 17 notices that were served included the following nuisances :—

Kitchens dirty 9
Cistern „ 1
Drains defective 6
W.c.'s in improper position 5
Additional w.c. required 1
Dustbin defective or absent... .. 3
Paving defective 1
Kitchen also used for sleeping 1

UN SOUND FOOD.

5 decomposed fowls and 13 rabbits were seized by Inspector Bennett, and after I had seen them, they were condemned at the Bow Street Police Court. On the same barrow there were also 5 fowls and 25 rabbits that were sound. The salesman was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

41 tins of "blown" and burst tins of machine-skimmed condensed milk were handed over and a condemned note given.

I also personally inspected the slaughter-houses, butchers' shops, and many provision shops where tinned food was sold.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Much attention was given to the abatement of smoke from boilers and furnaces. The chimney shafts of the Borough were frequently kept under observation and 12 notices were served to abate smoke nuisances.

METEOROLOGY.

The mean temperature for the year was 49°·2. The rainfall was 20·28 inches, being 4·52 inches below the average of the preceding 86 years. Further details are given in Table VIII.

I desire to express my appreciation of the excellent assistance and hearty co-operation that I have received from the Staff of the Public Health Department during the year, and the readiness with which they have taken their turns for work after office hours and on Sundays, during the outbreak of small-pox.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. A. BOND.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1901 and Previous Years.
NAME OF DISTRICT—THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HOLBORN.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
				Under 1 Year of Age. (Nett.)		At all Ages.						
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1891	71,315	2,063	29.0	422	205	1,961	27.6	630	390	544	2,115	29.8
1892	70,570	2,014	28.6	367	182	1,634	23.2	526	363	545	1,816	25.8
1893	69,827	1,958	28.1	340	174	1,678	24.5	600	431	565	1,812	26.0
1894	69,088	1,902	27.6	294	155	1,384	20.1	568	425	447	1,405	20.4
1895	68,349	1,941	28.5	359	185	1,546	22.7	526	355	470	1,661	24.4
1896	67,785	1,959	28.5	331	169	1,366	19.8	509	380	457	1,443	21.0
(53 weeks)												
1897	67,074	1,772	26.5	289	163	1,335	20.0	568	447	478	1,366	20.4
1898	66,371	1,840	27.8	336	183	1,467	22.2	605	461	477	1,483	22.4
1899	65,677	1,857	28.4	298	161	1,439	22.0	628	471	496	1,464	22.4
1900	64,990	1,762	27.2	311	177	1,326	20.5	516	412	514	1,428	22.1
Averages for years 1891-1900	68,105	1,907	28.0	335	176	1,514	22.2	568	414	499	1,599	23.5
1901	59,232	1,660	28.4	203	122	1,214	20.5	572	481	448	1,181	20.0

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

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

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

N.B.—The years 1891 to 1900 refer to the old areas of the St. Giles and Holborn District Boards of Works.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 405.1
Total population at all ages 59,405 at Census of 1901.
Number of inhabited houses 4,703 " "
Average number of persons per house 12.6 " "

TABLE II.
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1901 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	HOLBORN BOROUGH.				BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES.				HOLBORN SUB-DISTRICT.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1891	71,315	2,063	2,115	422	38,163	1,146	1,092	213	33,153	917	1,023	209
1892	70,570	2,014	1,816	367	37,861	1,129	919	180	32,709	885	897	187
1893	69,827	1,958	1,812	340	37,563	1,094	926	155	32,264	864	886	185
1894	69,088	1,902	1,405	294	37,268	1,070	745	144	31,820	832	660	150
1895	68,349	1,941	1,661	359	36,974	1,120	851	185	31,375	821	810	174
1896	67,785	1,959	1,443	331	36,683	1,064	734	162	31,102	895	709	169
1897	67,074	1,772	1,365	289	36,394	981	676	146	30,680	791	690	143
1898	66,371	1,840	1,483	336	36,108	1,027	746	158	30,263	813	737	178
1899	65,677	1,857	1,464	298	35,824	1,132	748	136	29,863	725	716	162
1900	64,990	1,762	1,428	311	35,542	1,018	679	137	29,448	744	749	174
Averages of Years 1891 to 1900	68,105	1,907	1,599	335	36,838	1,078	812	162	31,267	829	788	173
1901	59,232	1,660	1,181	203	31,401	1,040	575	88	27,831	620	606	115

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

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

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

N.B.—The years 1891 to 1900 refer to the old areas of the St. Giles and Holborn District Boards of Works.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1901.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.		NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn.	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.				
Smallpox	211	2	10	19	46	130	4	158	53	155	51
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	161	1	56	74	19	11	—	60	101	56	96
Membranous Croup ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Erysipelas	89	2	1	3	4	63	16	58	31	20	4
Scarlet Fever	254	2	73	124	39	16	—	150	104	141	97
Typhus Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Enteric Fever	39	—	2	12	8	17	—	17	22	14	18
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	48	2	20	19	3	4	—	20	28	—	—
Totals	806	9	163	251	120	243	20	466	340	388	266

NOTE.—The Isolation Hospitals are those of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1901.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).		TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Bloomsbury and St. Giles.	Holborn.	
Small-pox	30	—	3	1	3	23	—	19	11	—
Measles	22	7	14	1	—	—	—	9	13	3
Scarlet Fever	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Whooping Cough... ..	10	3	6	1	—	—	—	4	6	26
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	14	—	9	5	—	—	—	6	8	18
Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever { Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Enteric	12	—	—	3	2	7	—	7	5	3
{ Other Continued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza	9	—	—	—	1	5	3	1	8	2
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	42	36	4	—	—	1	1	18	24	40
Enteritis	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	4	1	4
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	2	3
Other Septic Diseases	8	2	—	—	1	5	—	4	4	6
Phthisis	169	1	1	2	15	142	8	96	73	42
Other Tubercular Diseases	32	8	12	7	2	2	1	17	15	49
Cancer, Malignant Disease	53	—	—	—	—	35	18	28	25	26
Bronchitis	154	23	14	1	2	54	60	55	99	21
Pneumonia... ..	110	20	12	7	4	52	15	54	56	78
Pleurisy	8	1	—	—	2	3	2	2	6	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	3
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	29	—	—	—	—	29	—	19	10	7
Veneral Diseases... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Premature Birth	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	16
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4	1
Heart Diseases	95	2	—	4	3	55	31	56	39	39
Accidents	36	7	7	3	3	12	4	16	20	4
Suicides	14	—	—	—	—	14	—	7	7	—
All other causes	283	58	15	6	7	98	99	134	149	177
All causes	1181	203	101	42	47	546	242	575	606	572

TABLE V.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK.

	Whole Borough.		Whole Borough.	
Inspections.	Complaints	238	Water fittings defective	32
	Infectious Diseases	704	Yard or area paving defective	103
	Dwelling Houses	2,368	Roof or guttering defective	166
	Lodging Houses	1,352	Accumulations	133
	Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	474	Premises dirty	679
	Slaughter-houses	16	" overcrowded	71
	Market Streets	490	" other defects	140
	Butchers' Shops	164	Underground rooms	27
	Bakehouses	140	Animals improperly kept	10
	Other Food Shops	139	Smoke nuisances	12
	Other workshops	272	Other nuisances	40
	Smoke Shafts	34		
	Miscellaneous	421	INTIMATION NOTICES SERVED FOR	
	No. of Inspections	6,973	WORKSHOPS	82
	" Re-inspections	6,542	Dirty	53
Visits other than Inspections and Re-inspections	3,077	Waterclosets, defective or dirty	26	
Total Inspections and Visits	16,592	" insufficient	12	
		Drains, soil-pipes, &c., defective	1	
		Improperly ventilated	—	
		Overcrowded	4	
INTIMATION NOTICES SERVED	2,010	Other nuisances	7	
HOUSES	1,928			
Waterclosets defective or dirty	755	BREACH OF REGULATIONS:—		
" insufficient	118	Lodging Houses	56	
Drains defective	428	Dairies, cowsheds, milkshops and slaughter-houses	38	
Soil pipes or waste pipes defective	355			
Gullies defective	95	STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED	480	
Ash-bins defective	125			
" absence of	49			
Water supply defective	14			
" cistern dirty or defective	149			

TABLE VI.

Legal Proceedings under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Date.	Name.	Address of Premises.	Offence.	Result.
1901. January 1 ...	Mr. W. Neale ...	1, 2 & 13½, Ormond Yard	Failure to provide proper W.C. accommodation	Summons dismissed
" ...	Mr. Spiller ...	6, Ormond Yard ...	Do. do.	Work done; costs paid; summons withdrawn
" ...	Mr. Dynes ...	36, 37 & 42, do. ...	Do. do.	Do. do.
January 29...	Mr. James Kirk ...	3, Bloomsbury Court ...	Overcrowding	Order to abate in 14 days; £1. 3s. costs
" ..	Mr. J. B. Cole ...	5, Museum Street ...	Absence of proper sanitary conveniences	Adjourned
" ...	Mrs. Waite... ..	15, Keppel Mews South	Defective W.C.; defective traps to stable drain; premises dirty	Order to close in 14 days; £1. 3s. costs
" ...	Mr. Blumenthal ...	31, Betterton Street ...	Insufficient W.C. accommodation; defective ash-bin; defective water fittings	Order to abate in 14 days; defendant to pay £2. 2s. costs
" ...	The Owner ...	13, Keppel Mews South	Dirty pan of W.C.; absence of cover to water cistern; defective water fittings; defective roof; premises dirty	Nuisance abated; costs paid; summons withdrawn
" ...	Mrs. Forster ...	33, Great Wild Street ...	Defective drain	Work done; costs paid; summons withdrawn
" ...	Mrs. Lee	4, Smart's Buildings ...	Defective soil pipe and apparatus of W.C.	Work done; costs paid; summons withdrawn
April 20 and May 7	Mrs. Forster ...	33, Great Wild Street ...	Failure to provide sufficient W.C. accommodation	Defendant convicted and fined 5s. and 3s. costs

TABLE VI.—continued.

Date.	Name.	Address of Premises.	Offence.	Result.
1901. May 10 ...	Mr. James Clark ...	In Eagle Street ...	Exposing for sale unsound food	Defendant convicted and sentenced to 6 weeks' hard labour
" 28 ...	Mrs. Parkyn ...	27, Devonshire Street ...	Drain, ashbin, cistern and premises defective	Order to abate in 7 days and 6s. costs
" " ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	Failure to provide sufficient W.C. accommodation	Defendant convicted and fined £5 and 2s. costs
July 25 ...	Mr. C. J. Smith ...	1, Gt. White Lion Street	Drain defective and not ventilated; W.C. choked; cistern dirty; waste pipe choked; premises dirty	Order to abate in 7 days. 6s. costs
" ...	Do. ...	2, do. do.	Drain not ventilated; roof defective; premises dirty; insufficient flush	Do. do.
" ...	Do. ...	4, do. do.	Sink choked; waste pipe defective; ashbin defective; drain not ventilated; pan of W.C. broken; cistern defective; R. W. pipe connected with drain	Do. do.
" ...	The Owner ...	55, Great Wild Street ...	Defective bell trap and drain not ventilated	Order by consent to abate in 7 days. 6s. costs
" ...	Mr. J. Goss ...	46, Devonshire Street ...	Defective drain ...	Order to abate in 7 days. 6s. costs
July 25 ...	Mrs. Lawlor ...	3, Gt. White Lion Street	Drain not ventilated and premises dirty	Order to abate in 7 days. 6s. costs
" ...	Do. ...	Do. do.	Insufficient W.C. accommodation	Fined 40s. and 2s. costs
" ...	Mr. Thomas ...	6, East Street ...	Drain defective and not ventilated	Order to abate in 7 days. 6s. costs
" ...	Mr. James Byrne ...	5, Dyott Street ...	W.C. pan cracked; drain not ventilated; premises dirty; roof and gutter defective	Order to abate in 21 days. 6s. costs
" ...	Do. ...	4, Do. ...	W.C. pan cracked; drain not ventilated; premises dirty	Do. do.
" ...	Mr. Goldstein ...	8, Leigh Street ...	Failure to provide sufficient W.C. accommodation	Defendant convicted and £3 and £1. 3s. costs
" ...	Mr. Percy Osborne	16, Gloucester Street ...	Do. do.	Work done; summons withdrawn
" ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	Defective cover to ashbin; ceiling and walls of staircase dirty	Do. do.
" ...	The Owner ...	9, Store Street ...	Drain badly trapped and not ventilated; water cistern dirty and cover defective; waste pipe untrapped	Do. do.
" ...	Mrs. G. L. Fowler...	14, Torrington Square ...	Drain defective and not ventilated; defective D trap	Order to abate in 1 month. 6s. costs
August 20 ...	Mr. Lewis George Brand	22, Eagle Street...	Establishing anew, without consent of L.C.C., the business of a fat melter	Defendant convicted and fined £10 and 2s. costs
" 27 ...	Mrs. Barron ...	37, East Street ...	Absence of waste pipe to sink in kitchen; W.C. pan broken; flushing cistern out of order; ceilings defective	Order to abate in 7 days with 6s. costs
" ...	Mr. William Ridgewell	18, Red Lion Passage ...	Breach of bye-laws as to removal of offensive refuse	Defendant convicted and fined £2 and 2s. costs
September 24	Mr. Luigi Terroni...	11, Summer Street ...	W.C. choked, drain and roof defective, and absence of ashbin	Order to abate in 7 days. 6s. costs

TABLE VI.—continued.

Date.	Name.	Address of Premises.	Offence.	Result.
1901. Sept. 24 ...	Mr. David William Edwards	26, Devonshire Street ...	Accumulation of rubbish ; defective drain ; W.C. stopped and defective ; no cover to skylight ; drain unventilated ; staircase defective	Order to abate in 3 days. 6s. costs
"	Do.	Do. do.	Failure to provide sufficient W.C. accommodation	Defendant convicted and fined 40s. and 2s. costs
Dec. 11 ...	Mr. W. M. Walsh...	26, Little Wild Street ...	Water cistern dirty and cover defective ; pavement of yard defective ; yard area and basement dirty ; drain defective and unventilated	Order to abate in 7 days. 6s. costs.
"	Miss Fanny Priest...	27, Keppel Street ...	Waste pipe of scullery and lavatory untrapped ; pan of W.C. in basement foul ; soilpipe not ventilated ; rainwater pipe defective.	Order to abate in one month. 6s. costs.
"	Mr. Henry Bingham	51, Great Wild Street ...	Failure to provide sufficient W.C. accommodation	Defendant convicted and fined £3 and 2s. costs.
"	Mr. Stephen Blyth	40, East Street ...	Do. do.	Numbers reduced ; summons withdrawn.

TABLE VII.

Proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Date.	Name.	Address.	Offence.	Result.
1901. January 29...	Ernest Deveson ...	29, Little Earl Street ...	Selling whiskey adulterated with 27.6 per cent. of water	Defendant convicted and fined 30s. and 2s. costs
"	George W. Stebbings	54, Eagle Street...	Selling rum adulterated by the addition of 34.59 per cent. of water	Defendant convicted and fined £4 and £1. 3s. costs
March 8 ...	Joseph Chiappa ...	24, Eyre Street Hill ...	Selling adulterated olive oil	Defendant convicted and fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs
"	Albert Merry ...	64, Mansfield Road ...	Selling milk from which 43.2 per cent. of its fat had been abstracted	Warranty proved ; summons dismissed
"	Alice Gardon ...	32, New North Street ...	Selling milk adulterated with 8.8 per cent. of added water	Defendant convicted and fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs
"	S. Deacock...	41, Leather Lane ...	Selling skimmed milk ...	Summons withdrawn
April 23 ...	Frederick Lewis ...	3, Portpool Lane ...	Selling milk from which 13.3 per cent. of fat had been removed	Defendant ordered to pay costs of summons.
"	William Drackly ...		Giving a false warranty with respect to milk	Summons dismissed ; defendant's application for costs refused
"	Jessie Jones ...	28, West Street ...	Selling milk which was adulterated with 8.3 per cent. of added water	Defendant convicted and fined 15s. and 12s. 6d. costs
"	Annie Elliman ...	9, Hand Court ...	Selling milk adulterated with 9.4 per cent. of added water	Defendant convicted and fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs
May 3 ...	James Millburn ...	13, Beauchamp Street ...	Selling milk from which 14.6 per cent. of the fat had been abstracted	Defendant convicted and fined £4 and 12s. 6d. costs
"	Joseph Chiappa ...	24, Eyre Street Hill ...	Selling milk which was adulterated with at least 8 per cent. added water	Summons dismissed ; one guinea costs to defendant

TABLE VII.—continued.

Date.	Name.	Address.	Offence.	Result.
May 7 ...	Martha Kershaw ...	9, Cursitor Street ...	Selling milk which was adulterated with 12 per cent. of added water	Summons withdrawn: application for costs refused
" ...	Thomas Richards ...	109, Fetter Lane ...	Selling milk adulterated with 18.3 per cent. of added water	Defendant convicted, fined £20 and 12s. 6d. costs; defendant appealed; appeal allowed
May 28 ...	Philip Dooley ...	45, Great Wild Street ...	Selling milk from which 34 per cent. of the fat had been abstracted	Defendant convicted and fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs
" ...	Vegetarian Café Co. Limited	11, High Holborn ...	Selling milk from which 7.3 per cent. of the fat had been abstracted	Defendant convicted and fined 40s. and 12s. 6d. costs
" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Selling milk which was adulterated with 10.1 per cent. of added water	Defendant convicted and fined 20s. and 2s. costs
June 25th ...	Medcalf Bros. ...	188, Clerkenwell Road...	Selling milk from which 25% of the fat had been abstracted	Defendant convicted and fined 40s. and 12s. 6d. costs
" ...	Ellen Harbroe ...	1, Clark's Buildings ...	Selling milk from which 8.6% of the fat had been abstracted	Defendant convicted and fined 40s. and 12s. 6d. costs, but on defendant's request that third part of sample might be analysed by the Government Analyst, and the same having been broken, the summons was dismissed
July ...	John Edwards ...	28, Hastings Street ...	Selling milk from which 15.3% of the fat had been abstracted	Defendant convicted and fined 5s. and 12s. 6d. costs
Nov. 6th ...	Charles Anderson ...	3, Red Lion Passage ...	Selling milk adulterated with 8.4% of added water	Defendant convicted and fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs
" ...	Alfred Wiles ...	17, Charles Street ...	Exposing margarine for sale unlabelled	Defendant convicted and fined 40s. and 12s. 6d. costs
Dec. 11th ...	Charles Galley ...	80, Neal Street ...	Selling skimmed milk ...	Defendant convicted and fined 40s. and 12s. 6d. costs

TABLE VIII.

1900. MONTHS.	Mean Reading of the Barometer.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.							RAIN.		
		Highest by Day.	Lowest by Night.	Range in Month.	Mean of all Highest.	Mean of all Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean for the Month.	Departure from Average of 130 Years, 1771-1900.	Number of Days it Fell.	Amount Col- lected.
January ...	in. 29.860	54.1	21.0	33.1	43.2	33.5	9.7	38.7	+1.9	11	in. 0.76
February ...	29.881	52.3	20.4	31.9	40.1	31.2	8.9	35.7	-3.1	11	0.86
March ...	29.592	54.1	24.2	29.9	45.0	33.8	11.2	39.0	-2.1	16	2.17
April ...	29.676	76.6	30.3	46.3	58.0	39.3	18.7	48.2	+2.0	13	1.81
May ...	29.911	83.2	35.3	47.9	63.7	43.6	20.1	53.2	+0.6	5	1.79
June ...	29.879	79.7	42.7	37.0	69.3	49.3	20.0	58.8	+0.4	9	1.49
July ...	29.825	87.9	46.2	41.7	76.3	54.1	22.2	64.8	+3.0	8	1.72
August ...	29.872	84.2	44.5	39.7	73.7	52.9	20.8	62.3	+1.3	10	2.03
September ...	29.745	76.9	39.6	37.3	67.2	50.0	17.2	57.9	+1.3	6	1.35
October ...	29.745	75.3	29.9	45.4	58.1	43.1	15.0	50.5	+1.0	11	2.60
November ...	29.993	54.8	20.6	34.2	46.6	35.9	10.7	41.3	-2.4	8	0.67
December ...	29.476	54.4	24.8	30.6	44.1	34.7	9.4	39.9	+0.1	15	3.03
Means ...	29.788	69.5	31.6	37.9	57.1	41.8	15.3	49.2	+0.3	123 sum.	20.28 sum.