

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Lambeth, Metropolitan Borough of].

Contributors

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REPORT
ON THE
VITAL AND SANITARY
STATISTICS
OF THE
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH
DURING THE YEAR
1907

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

BY
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Medical Officer of Health.



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

333, KENNINGTON ROAD, S.E.

March, 1908.

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

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

In presenting the 1907 Report, dealing with the Vital and Mortal Statistics of the Borough of Lambeth, it is my privilege to be able to chronicle the lowest mortality and zymotic rates in the history of the Borough, or of the old Parish. The infantile mortality rate is extraordinarily low—a fact due in part to the favourable meteorological conditions that existed during the year, and in part to the precautionary measures that are being taken by the Council for the prevention of Infantile Mortality, more especially the influence of the milk depôt and the systematic visiting of houses wherein births have occurred, or deaths of infants under one year of age.

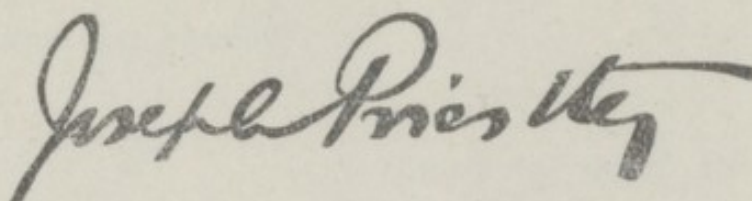
Calling for special congratulation are the decisions arrived at during 1907 by the Council (1) to appoint a Health Visitor, and (2) to adopt the Notification of Births Act, 1907, throughout the Borough.

The Registrar-General's alterations of the registration sub-districts, which now practically coincide, and are co-terminous, with the Wards, are adopted in this Report, and will be adopted in all future Reports.

To the Chief Officers of the Council, and to the Public Health Staff, my thanks are due for help readily accorded at all times in carrying out my duties as Medical Officer of Health, as also to the Members of the Council for carrying out my suggestions, and acting upon my advice.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Joseph Priestley". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed title.

Medical Officer of Health.

I. VITAL STATISTICS.

The Borough of Lambeth contains 4079·6 statute acres, exclusive of 82·1 tidal water, 0·8 inland water, and 31·1 foreshore, with an *estimated* total population of 318538 persons to the middle of 1907, consisting of 150830 males and 167708 females, or an excess of 16878 females.

The total estimated increase (1906-1907) of the population is 2764, but the "natural increment," *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths (uncorrected) is 3724, so that an exodus of 960 in excess of those who came into the Borough during 1907 must be assumed.

The estimated Populations of the Borough of Lambeth to the middle of 1907 may be tabulated as follow:—

ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.

(Estimated, Middle 1907.)

I. Wards.

Wards.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Marsh	Cannot be sub-divided with sufficient accuracy on account of the <i>New</i> Borough Wards differing from the <i>Old</i> Parish Wards.	Cannot be sub-divided with sufficient accuracy on account of the <i>New</i> Borough Wards differing from the <i>Old</i> Parish Wards.	26251
Bishop's			31500
Prince's			49647
Vauxhall			32828
Stockwell			33946
Brixton			46011
Herne Hill			34167
Tulse Hill			30169
Norwood			34019
Borough of Lambeth ...	150830	167708	318538

II. *New Registration Sub-Districts.*

New Sub-Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Waterloo	Cannot be sub-divided with sufficient accuracy on account of the <i>New</i> Sub-Districts of the <i>New</i> Sub-Districts differing from the <i>Old</i> .	Cannot be sub-divided with sufficient accuracy on account of the <i>New</i> Sub-Districts of the <i>New</i> Sub-Districts differing from the <i>Old</i> .	26251
Lambeth Church...			26743
Kennington			54404
Stockwell... ..			66774
Brixton			80178
Norwood			64188
Borough of Lambeth ...	150830	167708	318538

III. *Age-Periods.*

Age-Periods.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—1	3857	3851	7708
1—5	13300	13204	26504
Total under 5	17157	17055	34212
5—20	43900	45831	89731
20—40	52685	59823	112508
40—60	27869	31309	59178
60—80	8707	12582	21289
80 upwards	512	1108	1620
Total over 5	133673	150653	284326

IV. *Parliamentary Divisions (Old).*

<i>Old</i> Parliamentary Divisions.				Males.	Females.	Total.
North	...	...	...	29001	28999	58000
Kennington	...	...	...	40742	40871	81613
Brixton	...	...	...	36555	42437	78992
Norwood	...	...	...	43465	53703	97168
Parliamentary Lambeth	Area	of	...	149763	166010	315773

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

V. *Parliamentary Divisions (Adjusted).*

<i>* Adjusted</i> Parliamentary Divisions.				New Wards.	Total.
North	...	...	...	{ Marsh ... } { Bishop's ... }	57751
Kennington	...	...	...	{ Prince's ... } { Vauxhall ... }	82475
Brixton	...	...	...	{ Stockwell ... } { Brixton ... }	79957
Norwood ..	...	...	...	{ Herne Hill... } { Tulse Hill ... } { Norwood ... }	98355
<i>* Adjusted</i> Parliamentary Area of Lambeth ...				—	318538

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

1907—Groups of Metropolitan Boroughs (corrected rates).

	Enumerated Population, 1891 (Census).	Enumerated Population, 1901 (Census).	Estimated Population, 1907 (middle of year).	Birth-Rate.	Death-Rate.	Zymotic Death- Rate.	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
London	4228317	4536541	4758218	25·6	14·6	1·42	116
South Group	1524472	1749956	1902396	26·1	14·1	1·38	114
West Group	770022	826985	867913	21·8	13·6	1·18	117
North Group	1013707	1056070	1089231	23·2	13·9	1·15	108
Central Group	214464	187791	172176	24·5	18·1	1·53	128
East Group	705652	715739	726502	32·6	17·1	2·17	128

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

HOUSES.*

At the time of the Census, 1901, there were within the Borough of Lambeth 41511 inhabited houses and 1825 uninhabited (881 in occupation and 944 not in occupation), whilst 137 were in process of building. At the time of the 1891 Census, the inhabited houses numbered 38899.

The estimated number of inhabited houses to the middle of 1907 is 43143, which, with an estimated population (to the middle of 1907) of 318538 gives an average of 7·3 persons per inhabited house.

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the Borough for the year ending April 6th, 1907, was £1956137, and a 1d. rate per £1 is estimated to produce £7660 *net* for the year ending March 31st, 1907, in both cases inclusive of Government property.

STATISTICS FOR THE COUNTY OF LONDON (UNCORRECTED).

The Registrar-General returns the estimated population of London for the middle of the year 1907 as 4758218 consisting of 2245748 males, and 2512470 females, and states that there were registered during the year 40541 marriages, 122205 births (62304 males and 59901 females), and 72127 deaths (36995 males and 35132 females). There were registered 6800 deaths from the seven chief zymotic diseases. The excess of registered births over deaths, *i.e.*, the natural increment, is 50078, and the estimated increase of population from the middle of 1906 to the middle of 1907 is 37001.

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

ALTERATIONS IN CONSTITUTION OF THE SUB-DISTRICTS OF THE
LAMBETH REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

On July 19th, 1906, the Registrar-General addressed a letter to the Local Government Board suggesting a re-arrangement of the Sub-Districts of the Lambeth Registration District, with due regard to the Boundaries of the Wards of Lambeth Metropolitan Borough—a desirable improvement. The sanction of the Board was given under the provisions of Section 21 of 37 and 38 Vict. c. 88, by the issuing of an Order to effect such re-arrangement, in the following manner:—

1. -- The present Waterloo Road Sub-District having in 1901 a population of 27,440 to remain as at present constituted (viz., of Marsh Ward), but to be re-named Waterloo;
2. —A Sub-District to be called and known as Lambeth Church Sub-District, and to consist of the whole of Bishop's Ward, except that part of it situate on the east of the centre of Kennington Road, together with the two small parts of Prince's Ward situated to the north of the centre of Broad Street and Prince's Road. The population of this Sub-District according to the census of 1901, would be about 27,440;
- 3.—A Sub-District to be called and known as Kennington Sub-District, and to consist of the whole of Prince's Ward except the two small parts of it proposed to be included in Lambeth Church Sub-District together with the part of Bishop's Ward not proposed to be comprised in Lambeth Church Sub-District. The population of this Sub-District, according to the census of 1901, would be about 52,518;
- 4.—A Sub-District to be called and known as Stockwell Sub-

District and to consist of the whole of Vauxhall and Stockwell Wards, the population of which, in 1901, was 63,826;

5.—A Sub-District to be called and known as Brixton Sub-District, and to consist of the whole of Brixton and Herne Hill Wards, the population of which, in 1901, was 73,673;

6.—A Sub-District to be called and known as Norwood Sub-District, and to consist of the whole of Tulse Hill and Norwood Wards, the population of which, in 1901, was 56,998.

It was represented to the Registrar-General that, if entire Wards were taken to constitute the proposed Lambeth Church and Kennington Sub-Districts, (a) the boundary between them would not be so well understood as if it were made the centre of Broad Street and Prince's Road, and (b) that Lambeth Workhouse and Infirmary would be divided between the two Sub-Districts. For these reasons it has been decided to depart in these instances from the general principle that each Sub-District shall consist of an entire Ward or of entire Wards of Lambeth Metropolitan Borough.

The Registrar-General's proposals received the entire concurrence of the Lambeth Board of Guardians and of the Lambeth Borough Council, and are adopted in the present 1907 Report.

TABLE A.

Giving the number of Births and the Birth-Rates in each New Registration Sub-District of the Borough of Lambeth during 1907 (arranged Quarterly).

Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births.				Total for the Year 1907.	Rate per 1000 Inhabitants.
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.		
Waterloo*	384	376	349	378	1487	56·6*
Lambeth Church	197	204	186	162	749	28·1
Kennington†	405	398	385	401	1589	29·2†
Stockwell§	531	516	489	471	2007	30·1§
Brixton	425	410	396	390	1621	20·2
Norwood	310	313	284	290	1197	18·4
Borough of Lambeth ...	2252	2217	2089	2092	8650	27·2

* Including Lying-In Hospital (718 cases, of which 187 belong to Lambeth)—corrected rate (*i.e.*, excluding non-Lambethian births) = 36·4.

† Including Workhouse (220 cases, of which 200 belong to Lambeth)—corrected rate (*i.e.*, excluding non-Lambethian births) = 28·8.

§ Including Maternity Hospital (458 cases, of which 106 belong to Lambeth)—corrected rate (*i.e.*, excluding non-Lambethian births) = 24·8.

Inner Districts, 34·3; Outer Districts, 21·5 per 1000—uncorrected (whole Borough=27·2).

Inner Districts, 30·4; Outer Districts, 21·5 per 1000—corrected (*i.e.*, excluding non-Lambethian births, whole Borough=25·1).

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

TABLE B.

Shewing the Estimated Populations, Numbers of Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births, and Corrected Deaths in the Borough of Lambeth during 1907, and in the Parish of Lambeth for ten years (1891-1900).

Year.	Estimated Population.	Estimated No. of Inhabited Houses.	Marriages.	Registered Births.	Corrected Number of Deaths.				Deaths in Public Institutions in Lambeth (uncorrected)	
					Total Ages.	Under 1 Year.	Under 5 Years.	Deaths from 7 Chief Zymotic Diseases.		
Old Parish. New Boro'	1907	318538	43143	2501	8650	4652	941	1458	379	1923
	1891	276162	38634	2140	9097	5886	1387	2251	692	1438
	1892	280032	38950	2107	9226	5457	1250	2091	705	1578
	1893	283956	39265	2233	9222	5219	1325	1925	748	1741
	1894	287935	39580	2224	9232	4837	1223	1936	680	1484
	1895	291970	39895	2220	9341	5559	1420	2187	732	1511
	1896	296061	40210	2445	9592	5098	1313	2045	708	1588
	1897	300048	40525	2445	9388	5251	1425	2096	734	1546
	1898	304073	40840	2589	9256	5430	1426	2089	726	1543
	1899	308108	41155	2523	9433	5886	1488	2198	782	1680
	1900	312152	41470	2454	9467	5430	1328	1884	497	1576
Average										
1891-1900	294049·7	40052·4	2338	9295·4	5405·3	1358·5	2070·2	700·4	1568·5	

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

TABLE C.

Shewing the number of persons per house, the Marriage-, Birth-, and Death-Rates (corrected), and proportion of Deaths in Public Institutions, in the Borough of Lambeth for the Year 1907, and in the old Parish of Lambeth for ten years (1891-1900).

The Year	Estimated No. of Persons per house.	Marriage-Rate per 1000 Population.	Birth-Rate per 1000 Population.	Corrected Death-Rate per 1000 Population.	Corrected Deaths of Children under 1 year, per 1000 total Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 year, per 1000 Deaths (corrected).	Deaths of Children under 5 years, per 1000 Deaths (corrected).	Corrected Zymotic Death- Rate, per 1000 Population.	Deaths in Public Institutions per 1000 total uncorrected deaths.
New Boro' 1907	7.3	15.7	27.2	14.6	108.8	202.3	313.4	1.2	300.4
Old Parish. 1891	7.3	15.5	32.9	21.3	152.5	235.6	382.4	2.5	236.6
1892		15.0	32.9	19.5	135.5	229.1	383.2	2.5	272.4
1893		15.7	32.5	18.4	143.7	253.9	368.8	2.6	305.9
1894		15.4	32.1	16.8	132.5	252.8	400.3	2.4	284.7
1895		15.2	31.9	19.0	152.0	255.4	393.4	2.5	257.9
1896		16.5	32.4	17.2	136.9	257.6	401.1	2.4	295.7
1897		16.3	31.3	17.5	151.8	271.4	400.1	2.4	281.8
1898		17.0	30.4	17.9	154.1	262.6	384.7	2.4	277.1
1899		16.3	30.6	19.1	157.7	252.8	373.4	2.5	277.1
1900		15.7	29.4	17.4	144.9	244.6	346.9	1.6	282.5
Average 1891-1900.	7.3	15.9	31.6	18.4	146.1	251.3	382.9	2.4	276.7

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

THE BIRTH-RATE.

The total number of Births registered in the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1907 was 8650. Of the total 8650 births, 4396 were males, and 4254 females, showing an excess of 142 males.

Of the total 8650 births registered in the Borough of Lambeth, 718 took place in the Lying-In Hospital (York Road), and of these, 187 belong to the Borough; 220 took place in the Workhouse (Brook Street), and of these, 200 belong to the Borough; whilst 458 took place in the Maternity Hospital (Jeffrey's Road), and of these 106 belong to the Borough. Thus, there are 903 births belonging to other districts. The Lying-In Hospital, the Workhouse and the Maternity Hospital tend to abnormally increase the birth-rates in Waterloo, Kennington and Stockwell Districts respectively, and the necessary corrections are, consequently, made in a footnote to Table A (*see* p. 13).

The birth-rate for Lambeth is 27·2 per 1000 inhabitants (29·1 for males, and 25·4 for females); whilst in the various Registration Sub-Districts the birth-rates work out as shown in Table A, from which it will be seen that the uncorrected birth-rate in the Inner Districts is 34·3, and that in the Outer Districts 21·5, per 1000—the corrected birth-rates being respectively 25·1 for the whole borough, 30·4 for the Inner, and 21·5 for the Outer, Districts.

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

The birth-rate for Lambeth (Parish and Borough) has been recently slowly, but steadily, declining. As has been previously noted, this decline is not peculiar to Lambeth, nor even to England, but is to be found in nearly all civilised countries, and is greater in reality than would appear on the surface; for it must be remembered that *pari passu* with this declining birth-rate is a declining death-rate.

Returns of all Births (with addresses of mothers) that occur in Lambeth are now obtained from the District Registrars, and this information is of great use in connection with the Borough Council's endeavours to lessen the high mortality amongst infants (under 1 year of age), by distributing amongst the mothers and others responsible, pamphlets dealing with the proper management and feeding of infants—a routine that has been carefully followed throughout the year. The time allowed for birth registration is 42 days, but this difficulty in administrative procedure will be altered by the Notification of Births Act, 1907, which will be in force within the Borough early in the year 1908.

THE MARRIAGE-RATE.

The number of Marriages registered in the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1907 was 2501 as compared with 2489 during 1906, and a yearly average of 2338 in the old Parish of Lambeth for the 10 years 1891-1900.

The marriage-rate for Lambeth Borough during 1907 is therefore, 15·7 per 1000 inhabitants, as compared with 17·04 for London.

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

THE DEATH-RATE.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough of Lambeth, during the year 1907, was 4926 as compared with 5028 during 1906, and a yearly average of 5716·7 in the old Parish of Lambeth for the 10 years 1891-1900. Of the total 4926 deaths, 2457 were males and 2469 females, showing an excess of 12 males.

The uncorrected death-rate for Lambeth is, therefore, 15·5 per 1000 inhabitants (16·3 for males and 14·8 for females), as compared with 15·2 for London (16·5 for males and 13·9 for females). These rates are, however, uncorrected, and, on analysing the 4926 deaths registered in the Borough of Lambeth, it is found that 748 represent deaths occurring within the Borough amongst persons not belonging thereto. These deaths are to be deducted, but, on the other hand, there are 474 deaths registered outside the Borough of persons belonging thereto, and these must be added, giving a corrected number of deaths for Lambeth during 1907, of 4652, and a corrected death-rate of 14·6 per 1000 inhabitants, as compared with 15·1 for London (the total corrected number of London deaths being 69268).

The outside Institutions, &c., where the 474 Lambethians died during 1907, may be grouped as follows :—

I. *General Hospitals.*

Charing Cross	...	22	Cheyne, Chelsea	...	1
Guy's	...	38	Alexandra, Holborn		1
King's	...	9	French	...	2
London	...	2	German	...	2
Middlesex	...	8	Queen Charlotte's	...	1
Royal Free	...	2	Children's, Paddington		1
St. Bartholomew's	...	11	East London...	...	1
St. George's	...	3	Great Northern	...	1
University	...	5	Seaman's, Greenwich		1
Westminster	...	40			

II. *Special Hospitals.*

Bolingbroke...	...	4	Evelina	...	11
Brompton	...	6	Grosvenor Hospital	...	5
Cancer	...	2	Gt. Ormond Street	...	5
Central London Sick		3	Heart Hospital, Soho		2
			Homœopathic	...	1

II. *Special Hospitals—continued.*

Hostel of God	...	6	St. Luke's	...	...
Italian	...	1	St. Mary's	...	...	3
Metropolitan	...	1	St. Peter's	...	...	1
St. Joseph's Hospice		3	Victoria Hospital	...		3

Fever.

Gore Farm	...	2	North Eastern	...	1
Grove	...	12	South Eastern	...	1
Fountain	...	1	Eastern	...	1

II. *Infirmaries and Workhouses.*

Battersea Infirmary...	1	Whitechapel Infirmary	1
Bermondsey Infirmary	1	St. Pancras Infirmary	3
Camberwell Infirmary	1	Hammersmith Work-	
Chelsea Infirmary	2	house	...
Hackney Infirmary	1	Hampstead Work-	
Southwark Infirmary	2	house	...
Fulham Infirmary	1	Strand Workhouse	...
Wandsworth Infirmary	2	Grove Park	...
City Infirmary	1	Aged Pilgrims' Asylum	1

IV. *Asylums.*

Banstead	...	18	Epileptic	...	2
Bethlem Royal	...	3	Hanwell	...	3
Camberwell House	...	4	Horton Asylum,		
Caterham	...	21	Epsom	...	23
Cane Hill	...	31	Leavesden	...	8
City of London	...	1'	Long Grove, Epsom...		2
Claybury	...	8	Manor	...	5
Darenth	...	8	Peckham House	...	3
Dartford	...	16	Tooting Bec...	...	28

. *Unclassifiable Places.*

Brought dead to			Clapham Junction		
Hospital ...	...	2	Station ...	...	1
Private Houses	...	15	Walworth Road		
Clapham Common	...	2	Station (S.E. & C.		
River Thames	...	10	Rly.) ...	...	1
Streets ...	...	4	River Lea ...	...	2
In Motor Omnibus	...	1	Dulwich Common ..		1
			Surrey Canal	...	1

SUMMARY.

I. General Hospitals	...	...	...	151
II. Special and Fever Hospitals	...	...	...	78
III. Infirmaries and Workhouses	...	...	...	21
IV. Asylums	...	...	...	184
V. Elsewhere (unclassifiable)	...	...	...	40
				<hr/> 474 <hr/>

Whether the corrected or uncorrected death-rates for the Borough of Lambeth (as a whole) be taken, they are very satisfactory for the year 1907, the seventh year of existence of the newly-formed Borough. Sub-dividing the death-rates amongst the 6 new Registration Sub-Districts, it will be again noted that the Inner Districts, *e.g.*, Waterloo, Lambeth Church, Kennington, and part of Stockwell, have, collectively and individually, suffered more than the Outer Districts, *e.g.*, part of Stockwell, Brixton and Norwood. So, too, if the death-rates be sub-divided amongst the 9 new Wards, it will be noted also that the Inner Wards, *e.g.*, Marsh, Bishop's, Prince's, and Vauxhall, have, collectively and individually, suffered more than the Outer Wards, *e.g.*, Stockwell, Brixton, Herne Hill, Tulse Hill, and Norwood. The reason for this difference is again to be noted in the fact that the Inner Districts and Wards are more congested than the Outer. The status of the inhabitants and the general conditions (sanitary and otherwise) under which

they live, are also matters to bear in mind when dealing with this subject.

Taking the Registration Sub-Districts (Table E), and the new Wards (Table F), into which the Borough is sub-divided, the corrected death-rates for 1907 will be found to vary between the Inner and the Outer Districts as follows :—

1907.	New Registration Sub-Districts.		New Wards.	
	Inner.	Outer.	Inner.	Outer.
General Death-rate (corrected) ...	18·2	11·8	18·2	11·8
Zymotic Death-rate (corrected)...	1·8	0·7	1·8	0·7

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

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

The place that the Borough of Lambeth takes during 1907 in the Registrar-General's corrected Returns amongst the Metropolitan Districts is satisfactory, there being 15 other districts (out of 29) with a less general death-rate, 12 with a less zymotic death-rate, and 18 with a less infantile mortality-rate. Taking the 10 South Metropolitan Districts, Lewisham has the smallest general death-rate per 1000 of the population, viz. : 11·5, and

Bermondsey the highest, viz. : 18·3, as compared with 14·6 for Lambeth, 13·3 for Battersea, 13·9 for Camberwell, and 18·0 for Southwark.

London, as a whole, has a birth-rate of 25·6, corrected death-rate of 14·6, a corrected zymotic (death-) rate of 1·4 per 1000 population, and an infant mortality (corrected) of 116 per 1000 births; and England and Wales a birth-rate of 26·3, a death-rate of 15·0, a zymotic death-rate of 1·3 per 1000 population, and an infantile mortality of 118 per 1000 births; and the Registrar-General's 76 great towns of England and Wales a birth-rate of 27·0, a death-rate of 15·4, a zymotic death-rate of 1·5 per 1000 population, and an infantile mortality of 127 per 1000 births.

Age-Periods of Corrected Deaths.

The 4652 corrected deaths during 1907 may be further analysed, and tabulated as follow :—

941, <i>i.e.</i> , 20·2	percent. of the total (corrected) deaths too
	place under 1 year of age.
517, <i>i.e.</i> , 11·1	„ between 1 and 5 years.
1458, <i>i.e.</i> , 31·3	„ under 5 years.
226, <i>i.e.</i> , 4·9	„ between 5 and 20 years.
529, <i>i.e.</i> , 11·4	„ 20 to 40 years.
904, <i>i.e.</i> , 19·4	„ 40 to 60 years.
1187, <i>i.e.</i> , 25·5	„ 60 to 80 years.
348, <i>i.e.</i> , 7·5	„ 80 years and over.
3194, <i>i.e.</i> , 68·7	„ over 5 years.

These results may be compared with those for London given in the Table on p. 23 which shows the estimated mortalities per 1000 persons at each age-period for London during 1907 and the London averages for the 10 years 1881-90.

TABLE

Shewing Mortalities in Lambeth Borough at different Age-periods during 1907, compared with (1) those for London 1907, and (2) the averages for London 1881-90.

Age-Periods.	LAMBETH.			LONDON.	
	Estimated Populations (middle 1907).	Mortality Rates per 1000 Population, 1907.		Mortality Rates per 1000 Population, 1907. Uncorrected.	Average of Ten Years, 1881-90, per 1000.
		Corrected.	Uncorrected.		
0—5	34212	42·6	47·8	43·9	68·4
5—20	89731	2·5	6·3	2·8	4·3
20—40	112508	4·7		5·04	7·7
40—60	59178	15·3	67·0	16·9	20·2
60—80	21289	55·8		59·6	63·3
80 and upwards	1620	214·8	66·4	211·1	206·3
*Under 1 year (Births)	8650	108·8	120·7	117·9	152·0
All Ages	318538	14·6	15·2	15·2	20·5

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

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

TABLE D.

Shewing the number of Births and Deaths, with Birth- and Borough during 1907. The Deaths are from all causes, and Lambethians who die outside the Borough, by omitting strangers (who die in Public Institutions) into the Districts from which

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	Estimated Population (middle 1907).	Total Births (uncorrected).	Birth-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Total Deaths (corrected).	General corrected Death- rate per 1000 of the Population.		
						Small Pox.	Measles.
Waterloo* ...	26251	1487	56.6*	559	21.3	...	19
Lambeth Church ...	26743	749	28.1	589	22.02	...	19
Kennington† ...	54404	1589	29.2†	872	16.03	...	33
Stockwell§ ...	66774	2007	30.1§	900	13.5	...	15
Brixton ...	80178	1621	20.2	1012	12.6	...	12
Norwood ...	64188	1197	18.4	720	11.2	...	9
Borough of Lambeth	318538	8650	27.2	4652	14.6	...	107

* Excluding all the Lying-In Hospital births,

† Excluding all the Workhouse births,

§ Excluding all the Maternity births,

Of the 900 deaths in Stockwell New Registration Sub-District,

Inner Registration Sub-Districts—death rates

Outer Registration Sub-Districts—death rates

TABLE D.

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

Total Deaths (corrected) from							Total Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of the Population (corrected).	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of the Total Deaths (corrected).	Diarrhoea Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births (uncorrected).
Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Typhoid or Enteric.	Continued Fever.	Diarrhoea.					
3	2	20	...	1	...	13	58	2.2	107.8	5.4	114.3
7	7	9	...	1	...	12	55	2.1	95.1	4.2	245.7
7	8	19	...	2	...	15	84	1.5	95.5	2.6	128.7
16	9	16	...	1	...	11	68	1.2	75.3	1.5	77.7
3	17	27	...	...	...	9	68	0.8	66.3	1.3	138.2
2	4	20	...	...	...	11	46	0.7	63.4	1.7	88.6
38	47	111	...	5	...	71	379	1.2	81.5	2.2	120.7

the corrected birth-rate = 29.3 per 1000.

the corrected birth-rate = 25.2 per 1000.

the corrected birth-rate = 23.2 per 1000.

528 belong to the Inner and 372 to the Outer Districts.

(general 18.2, zymotic 1.8).

(general 11.8, zymotic 0.7).

TABLE E.
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.
COMPARISON BETWEEN STATISTICS FOR 1906 AND 1907.

Old (1906).		REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.						New (1907).		
		Death-Rates.		Birth-Rates.	Infantile Mortality.	Death-Rates.		Birth-Rates.	Infantile Mortality.	
		General 1906.	Zymotic 1906.	1906.	1906.	General 1907.	Zymotic 1907.	1907.	1907.	
Waterloo ...	...	22·03	2·6	53·9	110·1	21·3	2·2	56·6	114·3	Waterloo.
Lambeth Church 1st		16·9	2·4	30·7	237·3	22·02 16·03 13·5	2·1 1·5 1·2	28·1 29·2 30·1	245·7 128·7 77·7	Lambeth Church. Kennington. Stockwell.
Lambeth Church 2nd		21·3	3·2	37·1	173·04					
Kennington 1st ...		14·5	1·2	33·7	82·4					
Kennington 2nd ...		14·4	1·2	22·2	213·3	12·6	0·8	20·2	138·2	Brixton.
Brixton ...	...	12·1	1·2	20·9	105·5	11·2	0·7	18·4	88·6	Norwood.
Norwood ...	...	10·4	1·1	18·6	101·4	14·6	1·2	27·2	120·7	Borough of Lambeth.
Borough of Lambeth		14·9	1·7	28·4	132·4	18·2	1·8	34·3	131·7	Inner Districts.
Inner Districts ...	...	20·5	2·9	41·1	157·7	11·8	0·7	21·5	106·8	Outer Districts.
Outer Districts ...	...	12·8	1·2	23·3	116·3					

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

TABLE F.
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.
COMPARISON BETWEEN STATISTICS FOR 1906 AND 1907.
NEW WARDS.

New Wards.	Death-Rates (corrected) per 1000 population.				Zymotic Incidence per 1000 population.		Total Number of Deaths (corrected).		Total Notified Cases.
	General.		Zymotic.		1906.	1907.	1907.	Zymotic. 1907.	Zymotic 1907.
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.					
INNER—	18·4	18·2	2·3	1·8	7·5	8·02	2548	247	1124
Marsh ...	24·7	21·3	2·2	2·2	10·1	8·3	559	59	218
Bishop's ...	20·8	22·3	3·1	2·1	8·2	6·9	704	65	216
Prince's ...	16·2	15·2	2·1	1·5	7·04	6·8	757	73	336
Vauxhall ...	14·8	16·1	1·7	1·5	5·3	10·8	528	50	354
OUTER—	12·1	11·8	1·2	0·7	5·8	5·7	2104	132	1016
Stockwell ...	12·2	10·9	1·5	0·5	8·1	10·2	372	18	345
Brixton ...	13·2	12·6	1·1	0·8	4·5	4·5	579	37	208
Herne Hill ...	11·8	12·7	1·1	0·9	6·2	5·9	433	31	202
Tulse Hill ...	10·1	10·9	0·9	0·9	4·3	4·7	330	27	143
Norwood ...	12·9	11·5	1·3	0·6	6·3	3·5	390	19	118
Borough of Lambeth	14·9	14·6	1·7	1·2	6·6	6·7	4652	379	2140

TABLE G.

Shewing the uncorrected Mortality (Male and Female) in the different New Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth (arranged Quarterly) during the year 1907.

			1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Total No. of Deaths in each District.
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Waterloo	...	...	47	90	137	51	46	97	27	37	64	49	61	110	408
Lambeth Church	...	...	174	109	283	169	102	271	143	105	248	117	97	214	1016
Kennington	...	...	218	177	395	148	163	311	163	149	312	183	193	376	1394
Stockwell	...	...	127	117	244	73	75	148	65	65	130	71	89	160	682
Brixton	...	...	116	144	260	79	113	192	58	90	148	99	127	226	826
Norwood	...	...	98	113	211	57	89	146	53	65	118	72	53	125	600
TOTALS	...	...	780	750	1530	577	588	1165	509	511	1020	591	620	1211	4926

TABLE H.

Shewing the uncorrected Mortality (*i.e.*, including that of Strangers) at different Ages in each New Registration Sub-District of the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1907.

SUE-DISTRICT.		Under 1 year.			1 to 5 years.			5 to 60 years.			60 yrs. & upwards.			TOTAL.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Waterloo	...	75	94	169	27	30	57	37	84	121	35	26	61	408
Lambeth Church	...	108	76	184	77	65	142	327	198	525	91	74	165	1016
Kennington	...	113	91	204	66	54	120	283	228	511	250	309	559	1394
Stockwell	...	93	63	156	66	60	126	103	120	223	74	103	177	682
Brixton	...	124	101	225	41	52	93	97	131	229	90	189	279	826
Norwood	...	66	40	106	21	31	52	82	80	162	111	169	280	600
TOTALS	...	579	465	1044	298	292	590	929	842	1771	651	870	1521	4926

TABLE I.

Shewing the uncorrected Deaths (*i.e.*, Parishioners and Strangers) that have been registered in the Borough of Lambeth at various Age-periods in each quarter during the year 1907.

	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year... ..	187	133	320	128	105	233	124	111	235	140	116	256	1044
Between 1 and 5 years ...	81	88	169	83	74	157	65	70	135	69	60	129	590
Between 5 and 60 years ...	292	238	530	228	201	429	194	183	377	215	220	435	1771
60 years and upwards ...	220	291	511	138	208	346	126	147	273	167	224	391	1521
TOTALS	780	750	1530	577	588	1165	509	511	1020	591	620	1211	4926

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1907.

Of the 4652 corrected deaths, 941 were infants under one year of age. The total number of births is 8650, and of these 531 occurred at the Lying-In Hospital, and belong to districts outside Lambeth Borough, 20 occurred at the Workhouse and belong to districts outside Lambeth Borough, and 352 occurred at the Maternity Hospital and belong to districts outside Lambeth Borough. In this way, the corrected number of births for Lambeth Borough is 7747. The corrected infantile mortality (*i.e.*, rate of corrected deaths under one year per 1000 corrected births) is, therefore, 121·5. In calculating this infantile mortality, it must be remembered that, whilst we subtract the births that belong to outside districts, we do not add the births of infants of Lambethian mothers who may happen to be residing outside the Borough at the time of such births. Taking the uncorrected births and the corrected deaths under 1 year, the infantile mortality rate is 108·8.

Taking the uncorrected number of births (8650), and the uncorrected number of deaths under 1 year of age (1044), the uncorrected infantile mortality is 120·2, as compared with 132·4 during 1906, and an average of 150·5 for the old Parish of Lambeth during 10 years (1891-1900). The chief causes of these deaths were debility, atrophy and inanition, whooping cough, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory organs, diarrhoea, premature births, and convulsions (*vide* p. 85 and Table V. in the Appendix). Table J gives the infantile mortality in different towns in England and Wales, and in the London Districts.

In the Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth the uncorrected infantile mortality varies from 245·7 per 1000 births in Lambeth Church to 77·7 in Stockwell (the rates of 114·3 in Waterloo, 128·7 in Kennington, and 77·7 in Stockwell, being due to the fact that these Sub-Districts contain the General Lying-In Hospital, the Workhouse and the Maternity Hospital respectively), thus:—

	Total No. of Births (uncorrected).	Total Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births (uncorrected).
Waterloo*	1487	170	114·3
Lambeth Church	749	184	245·7
Kennington†	1589	204	128·7
Stockwell‡	2007	156	77·7
Brixton	1621	224	138·2
Norwood	1197	106	88·6
Lambeth	8650	1044	120·7

Inner Districts=131·7 ; Outer Districts=106·8.

*Excluding all the Lying-In Hospital births, the rate is 221 1.

†Excluding all the Workhouse births, the rate is 149·01.

‡Excluding all the Maternity births the rate is 100·7.

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

The Infantile Mortality is regarded as a sensitive index of the Sanitary state of a District, and, judged by this index, Lambeth Borough takes a good position amongst Sanitary Districts. Taking the Registrar-General's *old* 33 Large Towns of England and Wales, the uncorrected infantile mortalities vary from a *minimum* 94 in Croydon, to a *maximum* 165 in Nottingham, Lambeth and London being 120 and 116 respectively. Lambeth ranks ninth *lowest* in such list, 25 Towns having higher infantile mortality rates. Taking the Registrar-General's figures, the rate for Lambeth is 120, and of the 29 Metropolitan Sanitary Districts, 18 have lesser rates than Lambeth Borough, but the corrected rate for Lambeth is 109.

The infantile mortality statistics for Lambeth Borough during 1907 are remarkable—the lowest ever registered, and, even allowing for the favourable meteorological conditions that existed, are worthy of note as shewing that the methods adopted

throughout the Borough of Lambeth for the prevention of infantile mortality are proving successful. In this connection, the systematic visiting of all houses wherein births have been registered and the widespread distribution of pamphlets on infant-feeding, together with the influence of the Municipal Milk Depôt, must not be forgotten (*vide* Milk Depôt, page 154). The results should prove even more satisfactory when the Notification of Births Act, 1907, is in working order within the Borough.

This Act received the Royal Assent on August 28th, 1907, and is an Adoptive Measure, *i.e.*, it is not in force in any district until adopted by the Local Authority—the council of a Borough, including Metropolitan Boroughs, or the Council of an Urban or Rural District, but the Local Government Board has power, by Order, to declare that the Act shall be in force in the area of any Local Authority which has not adopted it, if the Board think it expedient to do so. The object of the Act is to secure the early notification of Births (within 36 hours) in connection with the prevention of infantile mortality, and it is anticipated that this early notification will prove of the greatest value, enabling prompt visits to be made to houses wherein births have taken place, pamphlets dealing with the proper treatment and management of infants to be left with the parents, and advice to be given as may be found necessary.

The Lambeth Borough Council at a special meeting held on October 17th, 1907, adopted the Act throughout the area of the Metropolitan Borough of Lambeth, in pursuance of a Special Notice given to every member of the Council, on September 14th, 1907.* This fact was duly advertised in 4 papers circulating within the Borough, as laid down in the Schedule to the Act, and notices were given to all persons concerned of the resolution of adoption by posting the same at church and chapel doors, and in other public places.

* The Local Government Board approved of the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, throughout the Borough of Lambeth from Monday, March 9th, 1908.

TABLE J.

Shewing the uncorrected Infantile Mortalities in the Registrar-General's old 33 Large Towns of England and Wales (including London), and in Lambeth Borough, during 1907, with averages for ten years (1896-1905).

England and Wales— (33 Large Towns.)			Deaths under one year per 1000 Births.	Average Ten Years, 1897—1906.
Croydon	...	...	94	130
Huddersfield	...	...	97	135
Bristol	...	...	100	137
Halifax	...	...	103	136
Birkenhead	...	...	110	164
Plymouth	...	...	110	163
Brighton	...	...	113	141
London	...	...	116	148
Derby	...	...	121	149
Portsmouth	...	...	123	151
Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	...	123	166
Bradford	...	...	124	160
Norwich	...	...	125	177
Hull	...	...	127	169
Sunderland	...	...	130	165
Wolverhampton	...	...	130	168
Leeds	...	...	130	170
Cardiff	...	...	131	145
Leicester	...	...	131	174
West Ham	...	...	131	166
Swansea	...	...	132	160
Gateshead	...	...	136	169
Salford	...	...	140	188
Liverpool	...	...	144	180
Oldham	...	...	144	166
Sheffield	...	...	145	180
Manchester	...	...	146	182
Bolton	...	...	146	156
Birmingham	...	...	147	182
Blackburn	...	...	153	182
Preston	...	...	158	208
Burnley	...	...	158	212
Nottingham	...	...	165	181
London Districts—				
Central	...	...	128	
North	...	...	108	
South	...	...	114	
West	...	...	117	
East	...	...	128	
Lambeth	...	...	108·8	

N.B.—The rates for London Districts (including Lambeth) are corrected as regards the deaths under 1 year of age. The uncorrected rate for Lambeth is 120·2.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The principal Zymotic diseases are seven in number, viz., smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria (including membranous croup), whooping cough, "fevers" (including typhus, typhoid or enteric, and simple or continued), and diarrhœa; and the zymotic death-rate is made up from the total deaths from these diseases. As a test of the sanitary condition of a Community, the zymotic death-rate is of approximate value, and the statistics for the Borough of Lambeth are very satisfactory for 1907, being 46·3 per cent. *below* the average (1891-1900).

In the Borough of Lambeth, during 1907, there were registered 425 deaths from the seven zymotic diseases, and of these 75 were strangers belonging to other districts, and 350 parishioners who died within the Borough. 29 parishioners, however, died without the Borough. Subtracting the strangers, and adding on the parishioners who died without the Borough, there is a *corrected* total of 379, giving a zymotic corrected death-rate of 1·2 per 1000 inhabitants, the corrected rate for London being 1·4, varying in the different Metropolitan Districts, as shown on page 9. The zymotic death-rates (corrected) for the different new Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth vary also, as shown in Tables D and E, which in addition give the death-rates and birth-rates for comparison. Waterloo shows the highest, and Norwood the lowest, zymotic death-rates respectively. The corrected zymotic death-rate for the Inner Districts is 1·8, and for the Outer, 0·7—a difference explainable, as before, from the crowding and absence of proper means of home isolation and nursing in the former, as compared with the latter, districts. Crowded districts naturally suffer more in this respect than those more sparsely populated.

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

During the year 1907, under the Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, 2140 cases of Infectious Diseases have been reported, and of this number 1746, *i.e.*, 81.6 per cent. were removed to the Hospitals of the Asylums Board, or to other Hospitals, and 394, *i.e.*, 18.4 per cent., remained under treatment at their homes. It is again satisfactory to note the very large percentage (larger than ever before) of cases removed to Hospital, showing the growing favour with which the Isolation Hospitals are being looked upon, and pointing to the fact that it is coming to be more and more realised that infectious diseases cannot be properly isolated in the homes of the people. The percentage removed during 1907 is well above the average. Thus, since the introduction of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the percentages of notified infectious cases (excluding chicken-pox and cerebro-spinal meningitis) removed from Lambeth are as follow:—

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

Examining the removals more in detail (*e.g.*, nature of disease), it is seen that during 1907 in the Borough of Lambeth, the following are the percentages:—

Scarlet Fever	...	91.7	Typhoid	...	71.4
Diphtheria	} 82.4	{ 84.2	Continued	...	66.7
Membranous			Puerperal	...	36.4
Croup			Erysipelas	...	22.5
			Cerebro-spinal Meningitis		100.0

No case of Smallpox was notified during 1907 within the Borough.

Taking the total number of notified cases of infectious diseases during 1907, it will be noticed that the zymotic incidence throughout the Borough of Lambeth is 19·5 per cent. *less* than the average 1891-1900 for the old Parish of Lambeth.

There is again a marked decrease in the number of Diphtheria certificates received during 1907, *i.e.*, 55·7 per cent. below the average of the statistics of the Parish of Lambeth for 10 years (1891-1900), and 22·9 per cent. below the average received in the Borough during 1901-5.* The 317 Diphtheria cases occurred in 298 infected houses, and in only 7·7 per cent. of these were the drains, on testing, found defective.

The Scarlet Fever notifications were 11·3 per cent. *above* the average of the Parish of Lambeth statistics for the 10 years 1891-1900. The 1481 cases occurred in 1288 infected houses, and in 12·2 per cent. of these, the drains were, on testing, found defective.

The Enteric Fever (or Typhoid) notifications received were 70·4 per cent. *below* the average for 10 years (Parish of Lambeth), and represent 53 infected houses, of which 13·2 per cent. of the drains were found, on testing, to be defective.

No cases of plague, nor of *suspected* plague, nor of cholera, nor of *suspected* cholera, have been notified during 1907, within the Borough.

In the case of each of the 1922 infected houses, an inspection was made, and the drains and the sanitary fittings tested with chemical, with the following results as tabulated :—

- (a) 212 (*i.e.*, 11·03 per cent.) were found to have defective drains.

* Excluding the 64 notified cases in connection with the Norwood Parochial Schools during 1905.

(b.) 1036 (*i.e.*, 53·9 per cent.) were found to have defective traps, fittings, or appliances.

(c.) 674 (*i.e.*, 35·1 per cent.) gave no results with the tests.

It will be noted that only 11·03 per cent. of the total infected houses showed, with the test, defective drains, no results being obtained from the tests in the other cases; and 53·9 per cent. showed defective traps, fittings and appliances.

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

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

Bearing this explanation in mind, the statistics are still useful as showing that, year by year, the number of defects found decreases. Taking the statistics for the Parish of Lambeth during 10 years (1891-1900), and those for the Borough of Lambeth during 6 years (1901-7), it will be noticed that the percentage of houses showing defective drains has decreased from 22·3 in 1891 to 11·03 in 1907. Table L gives full particulars, with the averages for the 10 years worked out, for the old Parish

of Lambeth, and comparing these with those for 1907 for the Borough of Lambeth, it will be seen that the latter show a *decrease* of 50·1 per cent. *below* the average for the old Parish (1891-1900) in respect of defective drains.

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

Disease.	No. of Infected Houses.	Numbers shewing Defects as to			Percentage shewing Total Defects.	Percentage shewing no Defects.
		Drains.	Traps, Fittings and Appliances.	Total.		
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	298	23	165	188	63·1	36·9
Membranous Croup	13	2	6	8	61·6	38·4
Erysipelas ...	228	19	114	133	58·3	41·7
Scarlet Fever ...	1288	157	702	859	66·7	33·3
{ Typhus ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
{ Typhoid ...	53	7	26	33	62·3	37·7
{ Continued or Relapsing ...	6	1	2	3	50·0	50·0
Puerperal ...	22	2	12	14	63·7	36·3
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	13	1	9	10	76·9	23·1
TOTALS ...	1922	212	1036	1248	64·9	35·1

TABLE L.

Giving number of Infected Houses, with percentages of (1) General Defects, and (2) Defective Drains, throughout the Borough during 1907, and throughout the old Parish during ten years (1891-1900).

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

N.B.—Only 11·03 per cent. of the houses in 1907 shewed, with the test, defective drains, no results being obtained in the other cases.

TABLE L—continued.

Giving number of Infected Houses, with percentages of (1) General Defects, and (2) Defective Drains, throughout the Borough during 1907, and throughout the old Parish during ten years (1891-1900).

	1897	1898	1899	1900	Average for ten years 1891-1900.	1907
Number of Infected Houses ...	2374	2094	2435	1992	2246·1	1922
Number of Houses with defects found ...	1210 =50·9%	1044 =49·9%	1163 =47·5%	886 =44·5%	1158·0 =51·6%	1248 =64·9%
Number of Houses with de- fective drains found ...	390 =16·4%	351 =16·9%	384 =15·8%	285 =14·3%	438·3 =19·5%	212 =11·03%
Number of Houses with no defects found ...	1164 =49·1%	1050 =50·1%	1272 =52·5%	1106 =55·5%	1088·1 =48·4%	674 =35·1%

N.B.—Only 11·03 per cent. of the houses in 1907 shewed, with the test, defective drains, no results being obtained in the other cases.

TABLE M.

Shewing corrected zymotic seasonal variations (deaths) in the Borough of Lambeth in the different
Registration Sub-Districts during 1907.

New Registration Sub-District.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year 1907.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 inhabitants.
Waterloo	20	18	12	9	59	2·2
Lambeth Church	7	14	21	12	54	2·1
Kennington	16	23	29	16	84	1·5
Stockwell	7	24	18	19	68	1·2
Brixton	15	25	18	10	68	0·8
Norwood	12	15	10	9	46	0·7
Borough of Lambeth...	77	119	108	75	379	1·2

Inner Districts 1·8; Outer Districts 0·7 per 1000 inhabitants.

TABLE N.

Shewing the total cases notified under the Compulsory Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in the Borough of Lambeth during 1907 (arranged Quarterly).

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total for 1907.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	236	252	378	615	1481
Diphtheria	73	57	80	107	317
Membranous Croup	4	4	3	2	13
{ Typhus	—	1	—	—	1
{ Typhoid	22	13	9	12	56
{ Continued Fever	1	—	3	2	6
Erysipelas	55	45	63	68	231
Puerperal	6	5	10	1	22
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	8	2	2	13
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	398	385	548	809	2140

TABLE O.

Deaths from zymotic diseases (Strangers deducted), 1907.

For the 4 weeks ending	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	1	9	11	14	33	12	11	8	3	2	3	107
Scarlet Fever	1	3	1	1	2	4	4	1	6	4	8	3	38
Diphtheria	5	2	7	1	2	5	3	3	8	3	3	4	47
Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	15	10	15	14	17	7	6	8	5	4	2	5	111
{ Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Enteric	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
{ Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	4	2	—	2	3	2	4	8	17	19	7	3	71
Total of Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases ...	25	20	32	30	38	52	30	31	44	33	22	18	379
Erysipelas	3	—	—	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	—	15
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	9

The seasonal mortality (corrected) from the different important zymotic diseases during 1907 is well shown by arranging the deaths quarterly, thus :—

1907.	Smallpox	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVER.			Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Influenza.	TOTAL.
							Typhus.	Typhoid.	Continued.						
1st Qr.	—	9	40	5	13	—	—	2	—	8	3	—	—	20	100
2nd Qr.	—	58	37	7	8	—	—	2	—	7	4	5	—	8	136
3rd Qr.	—	32	22	10	16	—	—	1	—	27	5	4	—	1	118
4th Qr.	—	8	12	16	10	—	—	—	—	29	3	—	—	10	88
TOTALS.	—	107	111	38	47	—	—	5	—	71	15	9	—	39	442

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

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

Table P gives the deaths registered in the Borough of Lambeth from the seven principal zymotic diseases during 1907, and for ten years (1891-1900) in the old Lambeth Parish. For comparison, the deaths registered in London for the same period are also given.

TABLE P.

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

Disease.				1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Smallpox				—	1	5	1	2
Diphtheria				76	127	172	138	103
Membranous Croup ...				2	9	11	4	9
Scarlet Fever				46	76	69	64	53
Fever	{	Typhus ... ..	...	1	—	1	—	—
		Typhoid or Enteric ...	...	28	22	36	46	26
		Simple Continued ...	...	7	2	4	0	2
Measles				128	187	113	182	151
Whooping Cough				239	135	151	110	132
Diarrhœa (and Cholera) ...				166	167	205	142	263
Borough of Lambeth ...				693	726	767	687	741
County of London ...				9675	11983	13223	11544	11467

TABLE P.

zymotic diseases in the old Parish of Lambeth and in London,
Borough of Lambeth and in London during 1907.

1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Annual Average of ten years 1891—1900 (old Parish).	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Total Deaths (corrected) in 10 years.	Total (corrected) Deaths in 1907.	Proportion of Zymotic Deaths to 1000 Total Deaths (corrected) 1907.
2	—	—	—	—	1.1	0.2	—	—
129	138	108	153	101	124.5	23.03	47	10.1
11	7	7	6	2	6.8	1.3	—	—
63	42	30	25	20	48.8	9.03	38	8.2
1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.06	—	—
24	26	35	50	54	34.7	6.4	5	1.08
1	—	—	—	1	1.7	0.3	—	—
185	139	133	169	69	145.6	26.9	107	23.0
140	144	159	130	97	143.7	26.6	111	23.8
152	238	254	249	153	198.9	36.8	71	15.3
708	734	726	782	497	706.1	130.6	379	81.5
14009	11525	12482	11147	10136	11575.3	130.8	6720	97.01

SMALLPOX.

During 1907 no single case of genuine Smallpox was notified, nor was a single death from Smallpox registered, within the Borough. 7 doubtful cases were reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who visited the patients and found them to be suffering from Erythema (1), Echthyma (1), Pemphigus (1), Chicken-pox (3), and Measles (1); whilst one patient (from Brighton Terrace) was removed to the hospital, but was found there not to be suffering from Smallpox, but from Chicken-pox.

5 "contacts" were watched for 16 days within the Borough during 1907, in connection with Smallpox cases that had occurred on board vessels arriving from abroad as follows:—S.s. "Araguaya" (South America) 2; and s.s. "Egypt" (Bombay) 3, but in no single instance did Smallpox develop amongst these "contacts."

In London, 4 cases of Smallpox were notified, but no deaths were registered from the same disease, during 1907.

VACCINATION.

The Vaccination Returns of the Local Government Board for the Borough of Lambeth are to be found in Tables Q and R dealing with the whole year 1906, and the first half of 1907, respectively.*

The total number of conscientious objectors who have obtained certificates during 1907, irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, is 167, whilst the total number of certificates of successful primary vaccinations at all ages received during 1906 and 1907 are 7280 and 7525 respectively.

* The yearly returns are not made up by the Local Government Board until August of the following year, so that only the Returns for the first half of the year 1907 can be given in this Report.

TABLE Q.
VACCINATION RETURNS (LAMBETH BOROUGH), 1906.

Old Registration Sub-Districts.								No. of Births. (corrected).	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Conscientious Objectors.	Removed to other Parishes
Waterloo *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1438	923	1	131	16	326
Lambeth Church 1st	}	...	...	...	...	...	...	4847	3479	7	425	70	480
Lambeth Church 2nd†													
Kennington 1st‡													
Kennington 2nd													
Brixton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 1904	1378	3	161	50	46
Norwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	863	714	3	51	21	14
Lambeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9052	6494	14	668	157	866

* Hospital Cases (598) included. †Workhouse (217) cases included. ‡Maternity cases (437) included.

N.B.—The new Registration Sub-Districts were adopted by the Registrar-General for statistical purposes on October 1st, 1906, so that the 1906 Returns cannot be given separately for each Sub-District as in former Reports.

TABLE R.

VACCINATION RETURNS (LAMBETH BOROUGH) FOR THE FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1907.

New Registration Sub-Districts.							No. of Births (corrected).	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Conscientious Objectors.	Removed to other Parishes.
Waterloo *	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	448	—	65	2	153
Lambeth Church	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	440	—	49	6	57
Kennington †	...	...	...	...	...	...	791	1151	1	59	8	105
Stockwell ‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	1034	676	2	81	21	99
Brixton	...	...	...	...	...	...	816	586	—	56	16	16
Norwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	495	2	41	18	13
Lambeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	4408	3796	5	271	71	443

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

*Hospital cases (351) included. †Workhouse cases (91) included. ‡Maternity cases (256) included.

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

On March 12th, 1907, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis (cerebro-spinal fever) became a compulsorily notifiable infectious disease throughout the administrative County of London, in accordance with the provisions of Section 56 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. This disease had taken on epidemic proportions in Belfast and Glasgow, and it was thought advisable to make it notifiable throughout London, so as to prevent it being introduced and spreading there. Up to the end of 1907 a total of 153 cases have been notified as having occurred throughout the County, and of these 13 belong to Lambeth Borough.

The disease is "an acute, epidemic disease, characterised by profound disturbance of the central nervous system, indicated by the onset chiefly of shivering, intense headache or vertigo, or both, and persistent vomiting; subsequently by delirium, often violent, alternating with somnolent, or a state of apathy or stupor; an acutely painful condition with spasm—sometimes tetanoid—of certain groups of muscles, especially the posterior muscles of the neck, occasioning retraction of the head; and an increased sensitiveness of the surface of the body. Throughout the disease there is marked depression of the vital powers, not unfrequently collapse; and in its course an eruption of vesicles, petechiæ, or purpuric spots, or mottling of the skin, is apt to occur. If the disease tends to recovery, the symptoms gradually subside without any critical phenomena, and convalescence is protracted; if to a fatal termination, death is almost invariably preceded by coma. After death the enveloping membranes of the brain and spinal cord are found in a morbid state, of which the most notable signs are engorgement of the blood vessels, usually excessive, and an effusion of sero-purulent matter into

the meshes of the piâ mater and beneath the arachnoid. Kernig's sign * and the tache cérébrale † are also present."

The disease appears at times in an anomalous form, giving rise to difficulty in diagnosis. Further, the symptoms may vary from the mildest to the most severe ("fulminant" variety)—in the latter death ensuing rapidly.

The germ that is generally regarded as the specific cause of cerebro-spinal fever is known as the *diplococcus meningitidis intracellularis* of Weichselbaum, and is to be found in the cerebro-spinal fluid, which can be withdrawn from the lower part of the spinal canal by lumbar puncture.

In all the cases notified in the Borough of Lambeth, precautionary measures have been taken as to disinfection, the rooms being also stripped of their wall papers and thoroughly cleansed. In no single instance has the disease spread amongst the inmates of a house wherein the disease has first appeared. Systematic enquiries have been made in each case, and the results tabulated under the following headings agreed upon by the medical officers of the different Metropolitan Districts in consultation with the County Medical Officer of Health:—

District—name—address—occupation—date of beginning of present illness with symptoms in their order of development, e.g., character of onset, vomiting, headache, delirium, coma, tache cérébrale and evidence of muscular rigidity, retraction of head, Kernig's sign—recent illnesses of patient, including discharges from ear or nose, enlarged glands, etc.—whether away from London

* To obtain this sign the patient is placed so that the hip-joint is semi-flexed, and while the hip-joint is retained in this position, the knee-joint is extended passively. A contraction of the ham-strings then sets in, which causes resistance to the extension.

† A congested streak produced by drawing the finger-nail gently over the patient's thigh, abdomen, or face—such streak appearing earlier (within 30 seconds), lasting longer (8, 10, or 15 minutes), and being broader and of deeper colour than in healthy persons.

during past month, and, if so, where?—date of appearance of any eruption and character and distribution of eruption—number of families occupying house—names and ages of other members of patient's family—ages and sex of other inmates of house—sanitary condition of house, e.g., whether verminous—health of other inmates of house, especially noting whether any presented symptoms resembling those of cerebro-spinal meningitis, or of influenza, sore throat, pneumonia, nasal catarrh—whether patient has been associated elsewhere with other suspicious cases of illness, and whether any evidence of infection from fomites—whether removed to Hospital, and if so where?—bacteriological examination and if diplococcus is found, state whether (a) it is Gram negative; (b) it fails to grow on "Nasgar" at temperature below 25° c.—result of post-mortem examination if made.

In London, during 1907, 25 deaths were registered from cerebro-spinal fever and 153 cases of the disease were notified during the period from March 12th to December 31st, 1907.

CHICKEN-POX.

Chicken-pox was not compulsorily notifiable during 1907, but through the Head Teachers of the various schools 799 cases were brought to the notice of the Council, and the necessary disinfection was carried out in connection therewith.

SCARLET FEVER.

During 1907, in the Borough of Lambeth, 1481 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, and 36 deaths registered, giving a case-mortality of 2·6 per cent.—3·6 for the Inner, and 1·4 for the

Outer Districts. In 1906, there were 1268 cases notified and 28 deaths registered, *i.e.*, a case-mortality of 2·2 per cent.—3·1 for the Inner, and 1·8 for the Outer Districts. The annual averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth are (1) notified cases 1331·3, and (2) deaths 53·6.

Of the 1481 persons notified in the Borough of Lambeth during 1907, 1357* (*i.e.*, 91·7 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, and of these, 36 died (*i.e.*, 2·6 per cent.), whereas 124 (*i.e.*, 8·3 per cent.) were treated at home, and of these, 2 died (*i.e.*, 1·6 per cent.). This difference in case-mortality as between Hospital- and Home-treated patients is to be explained by the greater severity of the cases sent to Hospital.

The attack-rate and death-rate of Scarlet Fever per 1000 of the population have been steadily decreasing during the last few years in Lambeth Parish, and are below the average during 1907 in the Borough—a satisfactory condition of things, which seems to point to the value of isolation (following notification) as an important preventive measure in this disease.

* Of the 1481 cases of Scarlet Fever removed to Hospital, 113 proved at Hospital not to be suffering from that disease.

The age and sex incidence and mortality for the 1481 Scarlet Fever cases notified in Lambeth Borough during 1907 are as follow:—

Age.	Number of Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Death Rate per 100 Notified.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year ...	8	8	16	1	—	1	6·3
1 to 2 ...	22	28	50	1	3	4	8·0
2 to 3 ...	42	46	88	3	1	4	4·5
3 to 4 ...	61	56	117	7	5	12	12·3
4 to 5 ...	83	65	148	1	1	2	1·4
5 to 6 ...	77	87	164	2	1	3	1·8
6 to 7 ...	64	59	123	—	—	—	0·0
7 to 8 ...	51	66	117	2	3	5	4·3
8 to 9 ...	44	66	110	—	—	—	0·0
9 to 10 ...	38	68	106	—	—	—	0·0
Over 10 years ...	187	255	442	4	3	7	1·6
Total ...	677	804	1481	21	17	38	2·6

It will be noted that, of the total 1481 persons reported as suffering from Scarlet Fever during 1907 within the Borough of Lambeth, 419 (*i.e.*, 28·3 per cent.) were under five years of age, and 1039 (*i.e.*, 70·2 per cent.) under 10 years of age: whilst the mortality was greatest amongst those between 3 and 4 years of age. Of the 442 persons over 10 years of age, 7 (*i.e.*, 1·6 per cent.) died.

The distribution of the cases of, and the mortality from, Scarlet Fever amongst the different Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth during 1907 is seen from the following:—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Total No. of Cases Notified.	Cases treated at Home.	Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.			Case Mortality per 100.	Rate of Persons Notified per 1000 Inhabitants.
				At Home.	In Hospital.	Total.		
Waterloo	138	3	135	—	3	3	2·2	5·3
Lambeth Church ...	146	25	121	1	6	7	4·8	5·5
Kennington	207	3	204	—	7	7	3·4	3·8
Stockwell	436	1	435	—	16	16	3·7	6·5
Brixton	378	55	323	1	2	3	0·8	4·7
Norwood	176	37	139	—	2	2	1·1	2·7
Borough of Lambeth	1481	124	1357	2	36	38	2·6	4·6

Rate of Persons notified per 1000 inhabitants—5·8 Inner Districts, and 3·7 Outer Districts.

Of the 1357 cases removed to Hospital, 57·9 per cent. were from the Inner, and 42·1 per cent. from the Outer, Districts.

In London, during 1907, there were registered 645 deaths (uncorrected) out of a total of 25936 cases of Scarlet Fever notified, giving a case-mortality of 2·5 per cent. (uncorrected).

As far as could be traced, no Scarlatinal Milk outbreak occurred in the Borough of Lambeth during 1907, but three schools (St. Gabriel's College, Sussex Road and Santley Street L.C.C. Schools) had to be disinfected on account of outbreaks of Scarlet Fever amongst the inmates.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

These two non-notifiable infectious diseases cause more deaths than all the notifiable infectious diseases together. In the Borough of Lambeth, during 1907, 107 and 111 deaths were registered from Measles and Whooping Cough, giving death-rates per 10000 of the population of 3·4 and 3·5 respectively. In London, during 1907, there were registered 1810 and 1800 total deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough, giving corresponding death-rates of 3·8 and 3·8 per 10000 of the population respectively.

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

The Inner Districts suffered (deaths per 10000 of the population) more than the Outer Districts, thus :—

	Inner.	Outer.
Whooping Cough	4·2	2·9
Measles	5·8	1·4

Comparing the Borough statistics for 1907 with those for the old Parish for 10 years (1891-1900), it will be seen that there has been a saving during 1907 of 38 deaths from Measles over the average for that decennium, and a saving of 32 deaths from Whooping Cough over the average during the same period.

MEASLES.

With regard to Measles, extra precautions are taken in connection with disinfection of Measles-infected houses, exclusion of children (both infected children and also children from infected

houses) from schools, the closing of classes or whole schools on account of outbreaks of Measles, the distributing of leaflets and posters, and the educating of parents to regard Measles as a serious or dangerous infectious disease, and not as a trivial complaint of childhood.

Measles is not compulsorily notifiable, but, through L.C.C. Schools, 2770 cases (during 1907) were reported to the Borough Council. Measles being chiefly a "School" Disease, this voluntary system of notification is most desirable, and will, it is hoped, be, in the future, extended (*vide* Appendix).

Of the 107 deaths from Measles in Lambeth Borough during 1907, 104 (*i.e.*, 97·2 per cent.) occurred amongst children under 5 years of age, shewing that Measles is a disease of young children, and especially fatal to such. 26 of the deaths (*i.e.*, 24·3 per cent.) occurred amongst infants under 1 year of age.

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

Measles is spread chiefly through Schools, especially Infants' Departments, and during 1907 special precautions have been taken in respect thereto, as follows:—

St. John's Schools, Canterbury Road (Infants' Department).— The Infants' Department (babies' class-room) was closed for 18 days on June 6th, 1907, on account of an outbreak of Measles amongst the scholars (rising epidemic), an average of 15 per cent. of the infants being absent suffering from the disease. The usual disinfection was carried out. Result of closure was a decline in the number of Measles cases. No action was taken in respect to the other two class-rooms of the Infants' Department.

Vauxhall Street School (Infants' Department).—The Infants' Department (Class-room G) was closed for 14 days on April 27th, 1907, on account of an outbreak of Measles amongst the scholars (rising epidemic), an average of 35 per cent. of the infants being absent suffering from the disease. The usual disinfection was carried out. Result of closure was a decline in the number of Measles cases.

Special investigations were also undertaken in connection with the following Schools on account of Measles outbreaks, but none of them were closed, it being found that the numbers of scholars affected were too small or that the epidemics were declining :—

- (1) St. John's Schools, Canterbury Road (Infants' Department, Classrooms 2 and 3).
- (2) St. Mary's Infants' Schools, Prince's Road.
- (3) St. Mark's Infants' Schools, Kennington Oval.
- (4) Licensed Victuallers' School, Upper Kennington Lane.
- (5) St. Gabriel's College, Cormont Road,
- (6) Two Private Schools (Brixton Hill and Clapham Road).

Accommodation for the treatment of Measles is still much needed for London, and if provided would tend to lessen the present high mortality from that disease, which, in the generality of cases requires only proper nursing and attention to secure a favourable convalescence. In many homes such nursing and attention is impossible.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough is also a serious disease, especially to young children. Of the 111 deaths registered in Lambeth Borough

during 1907 from this disease, 107 (*i.e.*, 96·4 per cent.) occurred in children under 5 years of age, and 45 of the deaths (*i.e.*, 40·5 per cent.) occurred amongst infants under 1 year of age. It is, therefore, a disease of childhood, and its prevention is being systematically attempted, chiefly in the way of disinfection of Whooping Cough-infected houses, exclusion from school of children (both infected and from infected houses), and the educating of parents up to the dangerous nature of the disease and the importance of careful nursing of the patients when suffering from this complaint. Unfortunately, Whooping Cough, like Measles, is, at present, regarded as a harmless complaint of childhood, and the ignorance displayed, and the apathy shown, in regard to these diseases are well known to all who visit amongst the poorer classes.

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

No School nor Class was closed during 1907 on account of Whooping Cough, but disinfection was carried out at Mayfield College, Barston Road, West Norwood, on account of several cases of Whooping Cough amongst the scholars.

Details of the incidences of Measles and Whooping Cough in the different Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth Borough during 1907 are as follow:—

* Whooping Cough is not a compulsorily-notifiable disease, but 887 cases were voluntarily notified during 1907 by L.C.C. School Teachers (*vide* Appendix).

New Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Deaths from Whooping Cough.	Number of Deaths from Measles.	Whooping Cough Deaths per 10000 Inhabitants.	Measles. Deaths per 10000 Inhabitants.
Waterloo	20	19	7.6	7.2
Lambeth Church	9	19	3.4	7.1
Kennington	20	34	3.7	6.2
Stockwell	15	15	2.2	2.2
Brixton	27	11	3.4	1.4
Norwood	20	9	3.1	1.4
Borough of Lambeth ...	111	107	3.5	3.4

CHOLERA AND PLAGUE.

In Lambeth Borough, during 1907, no case of Plague, suspected or otherwise, was notified; and no "contacts" or "suspects" had to be watched in connection with the disease.

No case of Cholera was notified, and no death from Cholera registered, during 1907, nor had any "contacts" or "suspects" to be watched in connection with the disease.

No case of Plague, and no case of Cholera, were notified, nor were any deaths registered, in London during 1907.

DIPHTHERIA.

During 1907, 47 deaths were registered in the Borough of Lambeth from Diphtheria, and a total of 317 cases notified, giving a case-mortality of 14.8 per cent. Of the 317 cases notified,

267* (*i.e.*, 84.2 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, and 46 died, giving a case-mortality of 17.2 per cent. amongst the patients treated in Hospital; whilst 50 (*i.e.*, 15.8 per cent.) were treated at home, and 1 died, giving a case-mortality of 2 per cent. amongst the patients treated at home. The difference in the mortality rate as between Hospital- and Home-treated cases is explainable by the severity of the cases removed to Hospital.

The case-mortality rate for the whole of the Borough of Lambeth during 1907 is low, pointing to (1) the mildness of the majority of cases notified, and (2) the great value of antitoxin in the treatment of Diphtheria, especially in the very early stages of the disease.†

The sudden decrease in the number of Diphtheria deaths throughout the new Borough of Lambeth during 1907 is again remarkable, as it was during 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902 and 1901, and will be seen, on comparison with the yearly mortality average of the 10 years (1891-1900) for the old Parish of Lambeth. This yearly average is 124, so that during 1907 there has been a decrease in the mortality-rate, in comparison, of 62.2 per cent. So, too, if the number of notifications of Diphtheria received during 1907 in the Borough of Lambeth be compared with the yearly average of the 10 years (1891-1900) for the old Parish of Lambeth, *i.e.*, since the Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, came into force, a similar decrease will be noticed, *viz.*, a decrease of 55.7 per cent.—the yearly average of notifications for the old Parish being 715, and the number received during 1907 for the Borough 317. Fortunately the comparison can be extended further, and made for many years past, as the statistics for Diphtheria have been worked out in

* Of the 267 cases of Diphtheria removed to Hospital, 19 proved at Hospital not to be suffering from that disease.

† 40 bottles of antitoxin have been gratuitously distributed in Lambeth Borough during 1907 as compared with 59 during 1906.

connection with the old Parish, as well as the new Borough, and are shewn below, as far as mortality from the disease is concerned.

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

During 1907, no school was closed on account of Diphtheria.

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

The age and sex incidence and mortality from Diphtheria cases notified in the Borough of Lambeth during 1907 are as follow :—

DIPHThERIA.

Ages.	No. of Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Death Rate per 100.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year ...	5	5	10	2	1	3	30·0
1 to 5 ...	54	65	119	16	16	32	26·9
5 to 10 ...	45	65	110	4	5	9	8·2
10 to 20 ...	21	22	43	1	1	2	4·7
20 to 40 .	11	19	30	1	—	1	3·3
40 to 60 ...	1	3	4	—	—	—	0·0
60 and over ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	0·0
Total ...	138	179	317	24	23	47	14·8

The distribution of the disease in the different New Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth, together with the numbers of deaths amongst both hospital-, and home-, treated patients, etc., during 1907, are as follows :—

New Registration Sub-Districts.	Total No. of Cases Notified.	Cases treated at Home.	Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.			Case Mortality per 100.	Rate of Persons Notified per 1000 Inhabitants.
				At Home.	In Hospital.	Total.		
Waterloo ...	32	2	30	—	2	2	6.3	1.2
Lambeth Church	34	1	33	—	7	7	20.6	1.3
Kennington ...	58	13	45	1	7	8	13.8	1.1
Stockwell ...	62	—	62	—	9	9	14.5	0.9
Brixton ...	90	21	69	—	17	17	18.9	1.1
Norwood ...	41	13	28	—	4	4	9.8	0.6
Borough of Lambeth	317	50	267	1	46	47	14.8	0.9

Rate of persons notified per 1000 inhabitants—1.2 Inner Districts, and 0.9 Outer Districts.

538 swabs from suspected diphtheria throats were examined at the Laboratory during 1907, and, of these, 26, *i.e.*, 4.8 per cent., shewed the presence of the true Klebs-Löffler (diphtheria) bacilli (*vide* p. 172).

The value of antitoxin* as a remedy for Diphtheria is now acknowledged, more especially when used in the early stages of the disease, *e.g.*, first or second days. During 1907, 40 vials have been distributed gratuitously in Lambeth Borough by the Council for use by Medical Practitioners—a procedure now officially approved by the Local Government Board.

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

MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

During 1907, in the Borough of Lambeth, 13 cases were notified from Membranous Croup, but no deaths were registered, as compared with a yearly average of 26 cases notified and 8 deaths registered throughout the old Parish of Lambeth during 10 years (1891-1900). 5 cases were removed to Hospital.

In London, during 1907, there were registered 795 deaths (uncorrected) out of a total of 8761 cases of Diphtheria and of Membranous Croup notified, giving a case-mortality of 9·1 per cent.* (uncorrected).

TYPHOID FEVER.

During 1907, 5 deaths were registered in the Borough of Lambeth from Typhoid (Enteric) Fever, and a total of 56 cases notified, giving a case-mortality of 8·9 per cent. Of the 56 cases notified, 40† (*i.e.*, 71·4 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, and 4 died, giving a case-mortality of 10 per cent. amongst the patients treated in Hospital; whilst 16 (*i.e.*, 28·6 per cent.) were treated at home, and 1 died, giving a case-mortality of 8·3 per cent. amongst the patients treated at home.

If a comparison be made between the number of cases of Typhoid notified, and the number of deaths from Typhoid registered, in the Borough of Lambeth during 1907, and the yearly averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth, it will be noted that there is a remarkable decrease. The yearly average of cases notified in the Parish is 189·6, and the yearly

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

† Of the 40 cases of Typhoid Fever removed to Hospital, 11 proved at Hospital not to be suffering from that disease.

average of deaths registered is 34·7, as compared with 56 and 5 respectively as the numbers of notified cases and deaths in the Borough of Lambeth during 1907, giving decreases of 70·5 and 85·6 per cent. respectively.

In addition, 11 of the 40 cases removed to Hospital as suffering from Typhoid Fever were found, on further examination, not to be suffering from that disease.

The age and sex incidence and mortality for Typhoid cases notified in Lambeth Borough during 1907 are as follow :—

Ages.	Number of Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Death-rate per 100.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 ...	1	1	2	—	1	1	50·0
5 to 10 ..	1	2	3	—	—	—	0·0
10 to 20 ...	5	9	14	—	—	—	0·0
20 to 40 ...	20	11	31	1	1	2	6·5
40 to 60 ...	5	1	6	2	—	2	33·3
60 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	32	24	56	3	2	5	8·9

It will be noted that there was no case notified, and no death registered, in infants under 1 year of age ; two cases notified, and one death registered, amongst children between 1 and 5 years of age ; whilst the greatest numbers of both cases and deaths occurred amongst persons between 10 and 40 years of age.

The incidences of the disease per 1000 inhabitants in the Inner and Outer Districts respectively during 1907 are 2·1 and 1·5 respectively.

Details as to the incidence of the disease during 1907 upon the different New Registration Sub-districts of the Borough of Lambeth are as follow :—

New Registration Sub-Districts.	Total No. of Cases Notified.	Cases treated at Home.	Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.			Case Mortality per 100.	Rate of Persons Notified per 10000 Inhabitants.
				At Home.	In Hospital.	Total.		
Waterloo ...	7	—	7	—	1	1	14.3	2.7
Lambeth Church ...	6	2	4	1	—	1	16.7	2.2
Kennington ...	11	2	9	—	2	2	18.2	2.02
Stockwell ...	9	1	8	—	1	1	11.1	1.3
Brixton ...	14	2	12	—	—	—	0.0	1.7
Norwood ...	9	9	—	—	—	—	0.0	1.4
Borough of Lambeth	56	16	40	1	4	5	8.9	1.8

Of the 53 Typhoid-infected houses 33 (*i.e.*, 62.3 per cent.) showed, on inspection, defective drains, traps, fittings or appliances. In 7 (*i.e.*, 13.2 per cent.), the drains themselves were found to be defective.

19 cases out of the 56 were traced to sources outside the Borough, and 9 were secondary cases, *i.e.*, derived from previous cases in the Borough. No case could be traced definitely and conclusively to infected ice-creams, water, milk, oysters or watercress. There was a history in 11 cases of shell-fish having been eaten by the patients notified 1 to 3 weeks previous to the disease developing, though, in this connection, the number of persons who eat shell-fish, and do not get typhoid, must be remembered.

48 samples of blood were examined at the Bacteriological Laboratory during 1907 (see p. 172) for the Widal Reaction

of Typhoid, and in 12 cases (*i.e.*, 25 per cent.) such reaction was obtained.

In so far as Typhoid Fever is regarded as a sanitary index of a district, the statistics for Lambeth Borough during 1907 are, in that respect, of a most satisfactory character.

In London during 1907 there were registered 203 deaths (uncorrected) out of a total of 1396 cases of Typhoid notified, giving an uncorrected case-mortality of 14·6 per cent.

CONTINUED AND TYPHUS FEVERS.

During 1907, six cases of Continued Fever were notified in the Borough of Lambeth, but no death was registered, as compared with yearly averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the Parish of Lambeth of 25·7 and 2·2 respectively. Four of the cases were removed to Hospital.*

In London, 35 cases were notified and 4 deaths registered from Continued Fever during 1907, giving a case-mortality of 11·4 per cent. (uncorrected).

One case of Typhus was notified during 1907 in Lambeth Borough, viz., in Catherine Street, but no other case arose therefrom. 3 cases of Typhus were notified in London (no deaths).

PUERPERAL FEVER.

During 1907, in the Borough of Lambeth, 9 deaths were registered from Puerperal Fever (a disease of child-bed), and 22 cases notified, giving a case-mortality of 40·8 per cent. 8 of the patients were removed to Hospital.

* Of the 4 cases of Continued Fever removed to hospital, 1 proved at hospital not to be suffering from that disease.

The annual averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the Parish of Lambeth are (1) notified cases, 18·9; and (2) deaths, 11·5; whilst, in the Borough of Lambeth during 1906, 27 cases were notified, and 12 deaths registered.

Puerperal Fever is a preventable disease, and is caused through want of care on the part of the nurse, or the medical practitioner, attending upon a lying-in woman. 8650 births were registered in the Borough of Lambeth during 1907, and in only 22 cases was Puerperal Fever notified—a most satisfactory fact to be able to report. In each case enquiries were made, and the Midwives (when in attendance) were visited at their homes, their rooms (or houses) and clothes disinfected, and their other cases (being attended at the time) followed up and watched for periods varying from 2 to 3 weeks each as required. Three Midwives were cautioned, but in no instance was it found necessary to take legal action against any Midwife.

In London, during 1907, there were registered 152 deaths (uncorrected) out of a total of 257 cases of Puerperal Fever notified, giving a case-mortality of 59·1 per cent. (uncorrected).

ERYSIPELAS.

During 1907, in the Borough of Lambeth, 231 cases of Erysipelas were notified, and 15 deaths registered, giving a case-mortality of 6·5 per cent. Of the 231 cases, 52 (*i.e.* 22·5 per cent.) were removed to Hospital. The yearly averages for the 10 years (1891-1900) in the Parish of Lambeth are (1) notified cases, 347; and (2) deaths, 17·5.

During 1906, 263 cases were notified, and 12 deaths registered from Erysipelas, within the Borough of Lambeth.

In London, during 1907, there were registered 189 deaths (uncorrected) out of a total of 4511 cases of Erysipelas notified, giving a case-mortality of 4·2 per cent. (uncorrected).

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

The details as to the incidence of the two diseases, Puerperal Fever and Erysipelas, in the different New Registration Sub-districts of Lambeth Borough during 1907 are as follow :—

New Registration Sub-Districts.	PUERPERAL FEVER.			ERYSIPELAS.		
	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Deaths.	Case Mortality per 100.	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Deaths.	Case Mortality per 100.
Waterloo	4	3	75·0	32	1	3·25
Lambeth Church	4	—	—	22	1	4·5
Kennington	2	—	—	47	5	10·6
Stockwell	5	1	20·0	42	2	4·8
Brixton	5	3	60·0	48	4	8·3
Norwood	2	2	100·0	40	2	5·0
Borough of Lambeth	22	9	40·9	231	15	6·5

DIARRHŒA.

During the year 1907 there were registered in the Borough of Lambeth 71 deaths from Diarrhœa, as compared with 272, 178 and 260 during 1906, 1905 and 1904 respectively (*vide* p. 82, deaths from Enteritis).

Taking the statistics of the old Parish of Lambeth for 10 years (1891-1900), it will be seen that the annual average for Diarrhœa (and Cholera) is 198·9, so that the figures for 1907 for the Borough are 64·3 per cent. less.

Of these 71 deaths, 65 (*i.e.*, 91·5 per cent.) were in children under 5 years, and 58 (*i.e.*, 81·7 per cent.) in infants under 1 year of age. August, September, October and November were the most fatal months (*see* Table S). In this connection, it is again interesting to note that the mean monthly air temperature registered was, in June, 57·8 deg.; in July, 60·0 deg.; in August, 61·6 deg.; in September, 58·7 deg.; and in October, 51·1 deg.; whilst the 4-ft. earth thermometer registered 56 deg. F. on June 29th, rising to a maximum 60 deg. F. on August 15th to 20th, and sinking to 56 deg. F. again on October 13th. 56 deg. F. is the so-called "critical" earth temperature for Diarrhœa, *i.e.*, the temperature at which the germs of this particular disease begin to multiply, and prove themselves dangerous.* Hence its importance statistically, in connection with this disease, which, though it kills chiefly young children, attacks at times persons of all ages—a fact not generally recognised.

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

Age mortalities from Diarrhœa were as follow :—

Age.	Total Deaths.			Percentage of Total Deaths from Diarrhœa.
	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year	32	26	58	81·7
1 to 5	4	3	7	9·8
5 to 20	—	—	—	—
20 to 40	1	—	1	1·4
40 to 60	—	2	2	2·8
Over 60	—	3	3	4·2
Total	37	34	71	100·0

In London there were registered, during 1907, 1543 deaths from Diarrhœa, giving an uncorrected rate of 3·2 per 10000 living, and one of 2·1 per cent. of total deaths (uncorrected).

The details as to the Diarrhœa incidence (mortality) during 1907 upon the different New Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth Borough are as follow :—

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.					Number of Deaths.	Diarrhœa Death-rate per 10000 Population.
New Registration Sub-Districts.						
Waterloo ...	...	...	...	...	14	5·3
Lambeth Church	...	...	...	...	11	4·1
Kennington ...	...	...	...	...	14	2·6
Stockwell	...	...	...	...	11	1·6
Brixton...	...	...	...	...	10	1·2
Norwood...	...	...	...	...	11	1·7
Borough of Lambeth ...					71	2·2

In the Inner New Registration Sub-districts, the Diarrhœa death-rate per 10000 inhabitants was 3·4 as compared with 1·3 for the Outer Districts *i.e.*, 2·6 to 1—a condition of things which is generally found to obtain, and which is readily understood when the crowded state of the Inner Districts is remembered.

It will be noted that the 4-ft. earth temperature had a low register during 1907, and, as a natural consequence, the Diarrhœa deaths were diminished in numbers.

94 deaths were registered from "Enteritis." The yearly average number of deaths from Enteritis in the old Parish of Lambeth for the 10 years 1891-1900 is 101·8. During recent years there has been a marked improvement in the diagnosis of deaths from diarrhœal diseases, so that, to obtain comparable figures, attention should be paid not only to diarrhœa deaths certified, but also to all deaths arising from diseases of an enteritic nature, *i.e.*, those in which the intestines are affected.

Comparison must be made with the corrected infantile mortality rate for the Borough, which is 108·8 per 1000 births (*vide* p. 31).

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

TABLE S.

Shewing the Diarrhoea Mortality in Lambeth Borough in each month during the year 1907.

New Registration Sub-Districts.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Waterloo ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	4	1	—	13
Lambeth Church...	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	2	2	2	1	12
Kennington ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	5	—	1	16
Stockwell...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	2	1	—	10
Brixton ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	8
Norwood ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	5	1	1	12
Total ...	4	2	2	—	3	4	3	7	17	19	7	3	71

The large decrease in the Diarrhœa deaths during 1907 must be read in connection with the remarks under Infantile Mortality. Whilst it is true that meteorological conditions were favourable during 1907 to a low infantile mortality rate from diarrhœal diseases, the influence of the Council's precautionary measures and the Milk Depôt must be taken into account.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1907, 465 deaths were registered in Lambeth Borough as due to phthisis (tuberculosis of the lungs), 85 as due to tabes mesenterica and tubercular meningitis, and 63 as due to other forms of tuberculosis, making a total of 613 deaths from tuberculosis (all forms)—*i.e.*, 13·2 per cent. of the total deaths (corrected) registered from all causes. The total deaths within the Borough during 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902 and 1901 from all forms of tuberculosis were 562, 582, 621, 639, 701 and 695 respectively. Sub-dividing the tuberculosis deaths during 1907 amongst the different Registration New Sub-Districts, it is found that the rates (per 1000 living) vary as follows :—

New Registration Sub-Districts.	Deaths from				Total Deaths Tuberculosis.	Rate per 1000 living.
	Phthisis.	Tabes. Mes. and Tub. Men.	Other forms Tuber- culosis.			
Waterloo	58	5	9	72	2.7	
Lambeth Church	63	14	10	87	3.03	
Kennington	118	21	14	153	2.8	
Stockwell	82	15	13	110	1.6	
Brixton	92	22	11	125	1.6	
Norwood	52	8	6	66	1.3	
Borough of Lambeth ...	465	85	63	613	1.9	

{ Inner Districts—2.7 per 1000 living.

{ Outer Districts—1.3 per 1000 living.

In addition to the usual precautionary measures taken in connection with registered deaths from tuberculosis (disinfection, distribution of leaflets, etc.), the voluntary notification of consumption (with tuberculous expectoration) has also been in vogue during 1907 (having been commenced by the Borough Council on June 1st, 1902)—322 cases having been notified in 1907 as compared with 332 in 1906, 293 during 1905, 306 during 1904, 339 during 1903, and 315 during the seven months from June 1st to December 31st, 1902. In each notified case, disinfection has been carried out as required, and leaflets distributed, and in that way there is every reason to believe that much good is accruing in preventing not only the spread of the disease but also its development in susceptible persons. Meanwhile, it may be noted that the tuberculosis rates per 1000 living during 1907 and 1906 are 1.9 and 1.8 as compared with 1.9 and 2 during 1905 and 1904 respectively.

190 samples of sputum were examined bacteriologically during 1907, and in 48, *i.e.*, 25·3 per cent. tubercle bacilli were found (*vide* p. 171).

The distribution of the disease in Lambeth Borough, judging by the voluntary notifications received during 1902-7, will be seen from an examination of Tables I. and II. following, dealing with (a) Wards and (b) Registration Sub-Districts:—

I.—CONSUMPTION NOTIFICATIONS, 1902-7.

(Arranged in Wards so as to shew the varying incidences.)

Wards.				Total 1902-6	Incidence Rate per 1000 Population 1902-6	1907	Incidence Rate per 1000 Population 1907
Marsh	...	...	...	293	2·2	62	2·4
Bishop's	...	...	...	434	2·7	69	2·2
Prince's	...	...	...	358	1·5	92	1·9
Vauxhall	...	...	...	191	1·2	20	0·6
Total Inner Wards				1276	1·8	243	1·7
Stockwell	...	...	...	85	0·5	10	0·3
Brixton	...	...	...	145	0·6	24	0·5
Herne Hill	...	...	...	99	0·6	14	0·4
Tulse Hill	...	...	...	52	0·4	13	0·4
Norwood	...	...	...	59	0·4	18	0·5
Total Outer Wards				440	0·5	79	0·4
Borough of Lambeth...				1716	1·1	322	1·01

N.B.—Voluntary Notification came into force on June 1st, 1902, so that the returns for that year have been calculated by adding on $\frac{5}{2}$ ths to the notifications received during the 7 months of that year.

II.—CONSUMPTION NOTIFICATIONS, 1902-7.

(Arranged in Registration Sub-Districts so as to shew the varying incidences).

Old Sub-Districts.	1902-6	Incidence Rate per 1000 Population	1907	Incidence Rate per 1000 Population 1907	New Sub-Districts.
Waterloo Rd. 1st	140	2.2	62	2.4	Waterloo
Waterloo Rd. 2nd	153				
Lambeth Ch. 1st	237	2.6	72	2.6	Lambeth Church
Lambeth Ch. 2nd	468	2.3	89	1.5	Kennington
Total Inner Districts	998	2.3	243	1.7	Total Inner Districts
Kennington 1st...	268	0.9	31	0.5	Stockwell
Kennington 2nd...	169	0.8			
Brixton ...	217	0.5	39	0.5	Brixton
Norwood ...	57	0.3	29	0.5	Norwood
Total Outer Districts	718	0.6	79	0.4	Total Outer Districts
Boro' of Lambeth	1716	1.1	322	1.01	Boro' of Lambeth

N.B.—The Inner Districts consist of the following new registration Sub-Districts :—Waterloo, Lambeth Church, Kennington, and part of Stockwell.

It will be seen from the voluntary notifications received that the disease appears to have a greater incidence on the Inner than on the Outer Districts (whether Registration Sub-Districts or Wards). This result was to be expected, bearing in mind the more crowded conditions (persons in houses or houses over area) that exist in the Inner as compared with the Outer Districts and the different status of the inhabitants—the patients notified being chiefly of the artisan and working class. It must be remembered, however, that the notification of consumption is voluntary, and that only a percentage of the cases are heard of.

Voluntary notification of consumption obtains in 18 Metropolitan Districts (including Lambeth), and the time appears ripe, as stated in previous reports, for the extension of such a voluntary system to the 11 remaining Metropolitan Districts, and for making it compulsory upon the authorities of Metropolitan Hospitals and Dispensaries to notify all phthisical patients (names and addresses) attending their institutions to the medical officers of the sanitary authorities concerned. This would be a useful step in advance. Arrangements should also be made for the isolation or segregation in sanatoria of all *advanced* cases, which are a source of such danger to others living in the same rooms. This isolation or segregation might, with advantage, be made compulsory by new legislation. A conference was held at the Paddington Town Hall on June 6th, 1907, when a series of resolutions were passed, dealing with the notification of tuberculosis and preventive measures to be taken (*vide* Appendix).

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.

During 1907, 39 deaths were registered from Influenza in the Borough of Lambeth, as compared with 42 during 1906, and an average of 107·5 for ten years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth. Of the 39 deaths, 8 were registered during the first, 1 during the second, 10 during the third, and 20 during the fourth quarter, of the year.

In London, there were registered 967 deaths (uncorrected) from Influenza during 1907.

Reviewing the past ten years' history of the old Parish of Lambeth in relation to Epidemic Influenza, it will be seen that the disease has been practically epidemic since 1891, rising to the maximum in 1892, 1895, 1899, and 1900. The yearly average for ten years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth is 107·5, so that the 1907 statistics for the new Borough of Lambeth show a sub-epidemic state.

Table shewing the number of deaths from Epidemic Influenza in Lambeth Borough, and London, during 1907, and during ten years (1891-1900) in Lambeth Parish and London.

	Old Parish of Lambeth.										Average for 10 years. (1891-1900)	Borough of Lambeth. 1907
	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900		
Lambeth ...	131	142	85	44	148	51	45	126	151	152	107.5	39
London ... (including Lambeth).	2336	2264	1526	750	2156	496	671	1283	1817	1950	1524.9	967

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

The 44 deaths from venereal affections (Syphilis, etc.) are the only other point calling for note in the class of Zymotic Diseases.

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

26 deaths were registered in these classes from chronic Alcoholism and 1 from Delirium Tremens.

Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.

Of the total 1043 deaths under this class, 326 were due to Cancer, 465 to Phthisis, and 148 to Tubercular Meningitis and other forms of Tuberculosis.

Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

The total number of deaths in this class was 313, consisting of 163 from Premature Birth, 116 from Old Age, and 34 from Atelectasis and Congenital Malformations.

Class VI.—Local Diseases.

1. Diseases of the Nervous System caused 391 deaths, including 36 from Convulsions, 187 from Apoplexy, and 20 from Epilepsy.
2. 517 deaths were due to diseases of the Circulatory System.
3. The diseases of the Respiratory Organs caused 932 deaths (480 from Bronchitis, and 142 from Pneumonia).
4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs caused 280 deaths, of which 94 were due to Enteritis, 6 to Peritonitis, 55 to diseases of the Liver and 30 to Dentition.

5. Diseases of the Urinary System caused 213 deaths.
6. Diseases of the Reproductive System, Integumentary System, Locomotive System, Lymphatics, Organs of Special Senses, etc., caused together 84 deaths.

Class VII.—Deaths from Violence.

190 deaths in all, including 153 from Accidents, 26 from Burns and Scalds, 14 from Drowning, 25 from Suffocation in bed (21 being infants under 1 year) and 32 from Suicide.

Class VIII.—Other Causes.

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

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

Allowing for the favourable meteorological conditions during 1907, favourable in so far as infantile life was concerned, the statistics for Lambeth Borough throughout the year are satisfactory—the corrected infantile mortality rate, as a whole, being 108·9 per 1000 births, *i.e.*, taking the corrected number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age and the corrected number of births registered. Comparing the Lambeth statistics with those for the large Provincial Towns or the separate Metropolitan Districts, the Lambeth Council is to be congratulated upon the extraordinary low rate of infantile mortality. In this connection the influence of the precautionary measures that are being taken in Lambeth Borough must be remembered, *e.g.*, the systematic visiting of houses wherein births and deaths of infants under 1 year of age have been registered, the influence of the milk depôt and the distribution of pamphlets dealing with the proper feeding and management of infants, &c.

TABLE T.

Shewing Classification of Causes of deaths (corrected) in the Borough of Lambeth during 1906 and 1907.

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

CLASS OF DISEASE.	BOROUGH 1906.		BOROUGH 1907.	
	No. of Deaths (correct- ed).	Percent- age of Total Deaths.	No. of Deaths (correct- ed).	Percent- age of Total Deaths (correct- ed).
I.—Zymotic Diseases ...	641	13·6	502	10·8
Seven Principal ...	522	11·1	379	8·1
Influenza ...	42	0·9	39	0·8
II.—Parasitic ...	1	0·02	3	0·06
III.—Dietetic ...	45	0·9	36	0·8
IV.—Constitutional ...	983	20·9	1043	22·4
Cancer ...	297	6·3	326	7·01
Phthisis ...	411	8·7	465	9·9
Tubercular Diseases, ex- cluding Phthisis ...	151	3·2	148	3·2
Rheumatism (Acute and Chronic) and Gout ...	42	0·9	45	0·9
V.—Developmental ...	320	6·8	313	6·7
Old Age ...	119	2·5	116	2·5
VI.—Local Diseases ...	2404	51·1	2417	51·9
Circulatory System ...	546	11·6	517	11·1
Bronchitis ...	402	8·5	480	10·3
Pneumonia and Broncho- Pneumonia ...	305	6·5	338	7·3
Pleurisy and Pleuro-Pneu- monia ...	55	1·2	48	1·03
Respiratory System, ex- cluding Phthisis... ..	837	17·7	932	20·03
VII.—Violence ...	164	3·5	190	4·1
Suicide ...	34	0·7	32	0·7
VIII.—Other Causes ...	151	3·2	148	3·2

TABLE T—*continued*.

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

	BOROUGH 1906.		BOROUGH 1907.	
	Total Deaths under One Year (Corrected).	Proportion to 1000 Births (Corrected).*	Total Deaths under One Year (Corrected).	Proportion to 1000 Births (Corrected).*
From all causes	1088	131·3	941	120·5
Diarrhoea	217	26·2	58	7·4
Convulsions	40	4·8	30	3·8
Respiratory Diseases	150	18·1	193	24·7
Premature Births	152	18·4	163	20·9
Tubercular Diseases (including Phthisis) ...	42	5·1	52	6·7
Measles	19	2·3	26	3·3
Whooping Cough	33	3·9	45	5·8
Suffocation in Bed	15	1·1	21	2·7
Enteritis	82	9·9	51	6·5
Dentition	17	2·1	16	2·05

N.B.—The Registrar-General gives the corrected births for 1906 and 1907 as 8270 and 7806 respectively.

TABLE U.

Shewing Classification of certain Causes of Deaths (uncorrected) in the Borough of Lambeth, compared with London, during 1906 and 1907, given in percentages of the total uncorrected deaths.

A.—Deaths at all Ages.

	LAMBETH.		LONDON.	
	Percentage of total Deaths (uncorrected)		Percentage of total Deaths (uncorrected)	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
I. PRINCIPAL ZYMOTICS ...	11·4	8·6	12·4	9·4
Influenza ...	0·9	0·8	1·2	1·3
Measles ...	1·7	2·2	2·6	2·5
Whooping Cough ...	1·4	2·3	1·7	2·5
Diarrhœa and Dysentery (including Cholera)	5·3	1·6	6·1	2·1
II. RHEUMATIC FEVER AND HEART RHEUMATISM	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·4
III. DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM ...	11·2	10·5	12·5	13·4
IV. BRONCHITIS, Pneumonia and Pleurisy ...	15·4	17·9	16·4	19·1
Phthisis ...	7·8	8·9	9·4	9·5
V. INJURIES ...	3·9	3·9	4·1	3·2
<i>B.—Deaths under 1 Year of Age (per 1000 Births uncorrected).</i>				
ALL CAUSES ...	132·4	120·7	132·6	117·9

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

**SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL
STATISTICS, &c., FOR 1907.**

Area of Borough—4080·4 statute acres (exclusive of tidal water 82·1, and foreshore 31·1 statute acres respectively) divided into 6 new Registration Sub-Districts, 4 Parliamentary Divisions, and 9 new Wards. The Parliamentary Divisions and new Wards are not co-extensive, but the new Registration Sub-Districts and the new Wards are

Population—estimated middle of 1907—318538 (males 150830, females 167708).

Density—78·1 persons per acre (exclusive of tidal water and foreshore).

Inhabited Houses—41511 at Census, 1901.

Rateable Value—£1956137 for year ending April 6th, 1907.

Marriages—2501, being 15·7 per 1000.

Births—8650, being 27·2 per 1000.

Deaths (corrected)—4652, being 14·6 per 1000.

Infantile Mortality—941 deaths (corrected) under 1 year being 108·8 per 1000 total uncorrected births.

Zymotic—Death-rate, 1·2 per 1000 (total deaths, 379).

Estimated increase of Population 2764, but the natural increase or increment (*i.e.*, excess of Births over Deaths) is 3724 (uncorrected)

TABLE V.

[Local Government Board Old Table A.]

TABLE OF DEATHS during the year 1907 in the Borough of

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics, public in- stitutions being shewn as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.								MORTALITY FROM				
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		1	2	3	4	5
	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)		Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Puerperal.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)					
Royal Infirmary (Women and Children) ...	47	18	10	5	3	10	1	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
General Lying-in Hos- pital, York Road ...	50	45	...	...	2	3	...	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
Remainder of Waterloo	311	107	46	10	5	99	44	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	2
St. Thomas's Hospital ...	696	79	94	64	71	335	53	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	19	...	3
Remainder of Lambeth Church ...	320	105	49	11	6	95	54	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	1	...	...	...
Lambeth Workhouse ...	125	9	...	...	...	10	106	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
Lambeth Infirmary ...	712	58	31	7	33	368	215	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	2
St. Peter's House ...	34	...	...	...	...	3	31	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
Remainder of Kenning- ton ...	523	137	90	11	12	158	115	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	1	...	...
South-Western Hospital	104	4	63	22	7	8	...	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	30	33	...	...
Clapham Maternity ...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
Remainder of Stockwell	553	127	63	14	16	192	141	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE V.

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

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

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
FEVERS.																	
Relapsing.	Continued.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Typhus.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL	
...	6	...	...	8	...	...	...	14	28	...
...	1	6	...	...	...	12	19	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	45	...
...	5	5	...
...	18	17	7	...	2	36	...	...	7	66	153	...
...	1	...	1	23	40	28	2	8	53	158	...
...	2	6	2	13	...	1	21	...	...	21	88	173	...
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	9	18	56	1	55	373	523	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	17	8	8	1	3	41	1	...	5	69	154	...
...	2	...	...	...	3	19	36	22	2	17	64	166	...
...	12	23	42	...	...	8	9	...
...	1	38	116	...
...	...	2	...	...	2	2	5	2	...	3	24	...	...	1	50	89	...
...	6	...	...	1	3	162	84	111	1	8	243	623	...
...
...	31	16	7	...	1	54	...	...	2	115	227	...
...	2	53	60	55	5	5	116	296	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	67	...
...	2	37	...
...	1	24	25	...
...
...	15	13	8	...	2	45	...	2	7	98	190	...
...	3	46	85	43	10	11	165	363	...

TABLE V.—*continued.*[Local Government Board Old Table A—*continued.*]TABLE of **DEATHS** during the year 1907 in the Borough of Lambeth.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics, public in- stitutions being shewn as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.								MORTALITY FROM				
	At all ages.	Under 1 year. 1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	1		2	3	4	5	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Puerperal.
{ Belgrave Hospital ...	107	66	32	9	...	...	...	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	1	...	...
{ Remainder of Brixton ...	719	158	60	18	23	242	218	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
{ Lambeth Workhouse Schools ... }	14	2	5	7	...	...	...	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
{ British Home of Incur- ables ... }	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
{ Remainder of Norwood	577	104	47	11	16	167	232	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	4926	1044	590	189	194	1695	1214	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	30 15	54 16	...	...

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into

Deaths occurring outside the district among per- sons belonging thereto	474	36	38	27	34	246	93	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	3	7	...	...
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto	748	139	111	67	61	286	84	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	10	26	...	...

TABLE V.—*continued.*classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES—*continued.*

SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																						
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22						
FEVERS.				Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.						
Relapsing.	Continued.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Typhus.																			
...	1	...	2	6	...	1	28	...	...	...	59	98	...				
...	1	1	1	...	...	1	5	9	...					
...	8	26	6	2	1	47	1	...	8	119	218	...					
...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	7	54	94	71	10	23	233	501	...			
...	1	1	...	...	...	5	7	...					
...	2	...	2	...	...	3	7	...					
...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	6	9	...					
...	9	17	10	...	...	34	2	1	5	73	151	...					
...	1	...	3	...	2	41	80	73	5	6	214	426	...					
...	...	1	...	...	5	107	107	75	3	15	340	4	3	57	833	1634	...			
...	...	9	...	...	11	3	4	4	24	423	545	514	36	135	1543	3292	...			

account in judging of the above records of mortality.

...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	2	11	1	...	10	29	74	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	43	32	61	1	37	212	400	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	15	...	2	27	...	10	152	250	...
...	...	5	...	...	2	...	1	3	16	35	63	1	39	321	498	...

TABLE W.

Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious of Health, during the year 1907, in the Metropolitan Diseases and

[Local Government Board Old Table B.]

New Registration Sub-Districts.	Population at all Ages.		Registered Births.	New Cases of Sickness in each the knowledge of the Medical						
	Census 1901.	Esti- mated to middle of 1907.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fever.		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					Typhus.	Typhoid or Enteric.	Continued.
WATERLOO	27440	26251	1487	—	138	32	2	—	7	—
LAMBETH CHURCH ...	27440*	26743	749	—	146	34	—	—	6	1
KENNINGTON	52518*	54404	1589	—	207	58	3	1	11	3
STOCKWELL	63826	66674	2007	—	436	62	4	—	9	1
BRIXTON	73673	80178	1621	—	378	90	4	—	14	—
NORWOOD	56998	64188	1197	—	176	41	—	—	9	1
Totals ...	301895	318538	8650	—	1481	317	13	1	56	6

* The Census 1901 populations for Lambeth Church and

TABLE W.

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

Locality, coming to Officer of Health.					Number of such Cases removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospital.											
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Fevers.		Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.
Relapsing.	Puerperal.								Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.			
—	4	—	32	3	—	135	30	1	—	7	—	—	1	—	8	3
—	4	—	22	2	—	121	33	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	6	2
—	2	—	47	5	—	204	45	1	—	9	2	—	—	—	8	5
—	5	—	42	1	—	435	62	1	—	8	1	—	3	—	15	1
—	5	—	48	1	—	323	69	2	—	12	—	—	3	—	8	1
—	2	—	40	1	—	139	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
—	22	—	231	13	—	1357	267	5	—	40	4	—	8	—	52	13

Kennington Sub-Districts are approximate only.

CLASS II.—SANITARY WORK

Return shewing the total number of Notices served in the Borough of Lambeth, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1907.

Total number of Notices ... 14883

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(Public Health, London, Act.)

No. of Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	2140
No. of Infected Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1922
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1288
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	53
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	6
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	298
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	13
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	22
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	228
English Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	13

PARTICULARS OF SANITARY WORK

Carried out in Lambeth Borough during 1907, and for 24 years (1877-1900) in Lambeth Parish (for comparison).

Year.		Total Number of Notices (excluding those under Housing of the Working Classes Act).	Sanitary Works, Structural and Permanent.	Sanitary Works, not Structural.
Borough of Lambeth.	1907	14883	9902	3252
	1900	10065	10291	2303
Old Parish of Lambeth.	1899	10583	10042	2273
	1898	10469	9905	2224
	1897	11088	9058	1884
	1896	7475	6702	982
	1895	7645	8581	1104
	1894	6975	7672	1911
	1893	8769	9207	2046
	1892	7173	6931	2190
	1891	5557	7232	3173
	1890	5588	5053	3251
	1889	6854	4192	2662
	1888	4891	2969	1922
	1887	4565	2430	2135
	1886	4504	2433	2071
	1885	3567	1459	2108
	1884	3727	1621	2106
	1883	3000	1294	1766
	1882	3239	1267	1972
	1881	3730	1293	2437
	1880	3259	1106	2153
	1879	3075	960	2115
	1878	3310	1169	2211
	1877	3563	1299	2264
Average for 24 years, 1877-1900		5944.6	4756.9	2135.9

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

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

Notices (Preliminary and Statutory) ... 12743

WORKS, STRUCTURAL :—

Drainage defective	...	1401
Intercepting Traps with Fresh Air Inlets required	...	196
Ventilating Pipes required	...	251
Indoor Sinks connected with the Drain...	...	468
Rain Water Stack Pipes connected with the Drain	...	771
Bath Waste connected with the Drain	...	86
Traps Defective, or of Obsolete Pattern	...	843
Closet Pan and Connections Defective	...	1076
Water Supply to Closet Defective	...	951
Closet Dilapidated	...	656
Draw-off from Main for Drinking Purposes required	...	196
Dust Bins Defective	...	846
Premises Dilapidated	...	241
Ventilation under Floors required	...	64
Roofs Dilapidated	...	378
Soil Pipes Defective	...	91
Paving Defective	...	1256
Damp and Unwholesome Houses	...	96
Dung Receptacles required	...	35

WORKS NOT STRUCTURAL :—

Cisterns Dirty	...	114
Manure Accumulations	...	68
Underground Rooms occupied	...	14
Animals Improperly Kept	...	36
Stopped Drains	...	390
Overcrowding	...	37
Foul Urinals	...	51
Refuse Accumulations	...	56
No Water Supply or Defective Water Supply	...	225
Dirty Premises	...	2261

13154

B. Infectious Diseases Notification.

Notices served (1922 infected houses) 2140

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING 1907.

Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	9359
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	61494
Infectious Houses visited	...	...	...	...	...	1922
Complaints attended to	...	...	...	...	...	6545
Cases of Infectious Disease notified	...	...	...	...	...	2140
(a) Cases under treatment at Home	...	...	...	...	...	394
(b) Cases removed to Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1746
Cases of Non-Notifiable Diseases dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	4047
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	1956
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	4881
Bedding, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	24891
Bedding, etc., destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	200
Dust Yards, Manure Depots and Brickfields, inspections of	...	...	...	...	...	312
Drains tested (with chemical, water, or both)	...	...	...	...	...	10565
Sanitary Works completed	...	...	...	...	...	6352
Plans of drainage reconstructions received and approved	...	...	...	...	...	514
Premises the Drains of which have been totally or partly reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	707
Articles procured for the Analyst—						
(a) Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	1800
(b) Water	...	...	...	...	...	3
Special Smoke observations and enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	580
New Workshops inspected and registered	...	...	...	...	...	100
Bakehouses inspected (including 79 underground)	...	...	...	...	...	214
Cowhouses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	15
Slaughter-houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	27
Restaurants (new) inspected and registered	...	...	...	...	...	—
Outworkers' Rooms visited	...	...	...	...	...	178

Notices—

Sanitary Work (Preliminary and Statutory)	...	12728
Infectious Diseases (Public Health Act, 1891)	...	2140
Housing of Working Classes Act	... ..	—
Metropolis Local Management Acts	... ..	15
Sanitary nuisances abated—		
(a) Structural	... ..	9902
(b) Non-structural	... ..	3252
Persons received at the Shelters	... ..	—
Summonses issued	... ..	125
Convictions obtained—		
Public Health Act	... ..	10
Food and Drugs Acts	... ..	80

MALE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

During 1907, no change has taken place in the *personnel* of the Male Inspectorial Staff, which, individually and collectively has worked well, as shewn by the results of inspections, re-inspections, &c., tabulated throughout the Report. It is again satisfactory to note that during 1907 in but very few cases (0·1 per cent. of the total notices served) has it been found necessary to resort to legal proceedings before the magistrate in connection with sanitary work carried out under the Public Health and Metropolis Management Acts—17 summonses in all.

COMBINED DRAINAGE.

Many combined drainages have been reconstructed by the Council during 1907, at a cost amounting to £1334 13s. 4d. (estimated), as the direct result of inspections carried out by the Inspectors in the course of their daily routine duties. The law, as it at present stands, throws the responsibility upon the Borough Council of repairing certain combined drainages, as sewers, and

as the property of the Sanitary Authority, but a large number of combined drainages are relaid by private owners as the result of voluntary work or of the service of notices by Inspectors. In these latter cases, the owners are either responsible, by virtue of the Sanitary Authority possessing a plan or application (or both), in connection with the combined systems of drainage, or prefer that the combined drains should be regarded as "drains," and not as "sewers."

On December 6th, 1907, an important Conference of Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities was held at the St. Pancras Town Hall (23 Metropolitan Authorities, including the City of London, being represented). A Bill to amend the Metropolis Management Acts with respect to sewers and drains has been drafted, approved and adopted, and a copy sent round to each of the City and Metropolitan Borough Councils, asking them to bring the Draft Bill before the Members of Parliament representing their respective districts, with a view to obtaining their support and co-operation in the promotion of the Bill through the various stages of the House.

Clause I., defining the meaning of the word "drain" in the Draft Bill, is as follows :—

In and for the purposes of the Metropolis Management Acts, 1855 to 1899; and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, or any Act or Acts amending the same, the word "drain" shall be deemed to include any sewer or drain whether constructed before or after the passing of this Act with which two or more houses or premises are at the date of the passing of this Act, or may at any time thereafter be connected or which is used or capable of being or intended to be used for the conveyance of the drainage of such houses or buildings directly or indirectly to any sewer which has been approved as such by the Metropolitan

Commissioners of Sewers, the Metropolitan Board of Works or the London County Council, but shall not include any sewer so approved as aforesaid.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

A house to house inspection of the district is a duty laid upon Sanitary Authorities by section 1 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 and section 30 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. The duty is an important one, but such work can only be carried out with a sufficiently large sanitary staff. Within the Borough, during 1907, a total of 2308 house to house inspections have been made, dealing with the following streets (whole or part):—

Marsh Ward.—Broadwall, Cage Place, Campbell Buildings, College Street, Commercial Road, Cornwall Place, Ethelm Street, Grindal Street, Johanna Street, Murphy Street, Paris Gardens, Peabody Buildings (Duke Street), Robert's Court, Sidwell Place, Tanswell Street, Thomas Place, Ufford Street, Wootton Street.

Bishop's Ward.—Bird Place, Bird Street, Bywell Place, Longhope Place, Richmond Street, Stewart's Place.

Prince's Ward.—Dunmow Place, Durham Street, Farnham Royal, Garden Cottages, Kennington Oval, Lyric Place, Lapford Place, Meadow Road, Meadow Row, Montford Place, Neville Street, St. Oswald's Place, Shepherd's Place, St. George's Cottages, Tate Street, Tyers Street, Tyers Terrace, Vauxhall Street, Wickham Street, Windmill Row.

Vauxhall Ward.—Archer Street, Assay Street, Bond Street, Bradley Street, Dawlish Street, Gladstone Place, Horace Street, Hook's Cottages, Luscombe Street, Meadow Place, Meadow Road, Miles Street, Pleasant Place, Thorne Street.

Stockwell Ward.—Acre Lane, Broomsgrove Road, Clark's Row, Eastcote Street, Garden Row, Milstead Street, Ingleton Street, Lingham Street, Northall Street, Stockwell Cottages, Stockwell Grove, Stockwell Mansions.

Brixton Ward.—Baker Street, Bolton Street, Bishop's Road, Danes Road, Farrar Street, Hackford Road, Industry Terrace, Ivan's Place, Belgrave, Commerce, Grosvenor, Kenyon, Loughboro' and Prince's Mansions (Coldharbour Lane), St. Mark's Road.

Herne Hill Ward.—Anstey Road, Cambria Road, Clarewood Mews, Geneva Terrace, Heron Road, Probert Road.

Tulse Hill Ward.—Bankton Road, Bartley Street, Brandon Road, Cornwall Road, Effra Terrace, Mill Lane, Milstead Street, Stewart's Place, Thomas Place, Tregenna Street.

Norwood Ward.—Benton's Lane, Beaconsfield Cottages, Carnac Street, Charlotte Place, Change Alley, Dibden's Cottages, Durham Terrace, East Place, East Street, Gipsy Road, Gladstone Terrace, Hamilton Grove, Knight's Hill Square, Railway Cottages, Rommany Road.

A total of 2308 houses have been inspected during 1907, and in 297 (*i.e.*, 12·9 per cent.), a result was obtained from the chemical test applied to the drains. A total of 3547 nuisances were found to exist in 1529 houses (*i.e.*, in 66·2 per cent. of the total houses inspected), but many were of a trifling nature, and not in any sense dangerous to the health of the inmates.

Summary.

Number of houses inspected	2308
Number of houses in which a result was obtained from test (chemical) applied to drains	297
Number of houses in which nuisances were found to exist	1529

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

Dirty walls and ceilings of rooms	...	...	...	840
Defective roofs or rain water pipes	...	...	...	265
Defective or dirty yard paving	...	...	...	345
Defective flushing apparatus in water closets	...	...	...	205
Water closet pan foul	...	...	...	54
Drinking water tap defective, making walls damp	...	...	...	32
Gully or drains stopped	...	...	...	59
Floors defective	...	...	...	49
No dust-bins (or dust-bins defective or dilapidated)	...	...	...	282
Damp premises	...	...	...	216
Overcrowding	...	...	...	11
Defective water closets	...	...	...	135
Defective drains	...	...	...	332
Defective or deficient vent pipes or soil pipes	...	...	...	57
Defective sink wastes (or not undertrapped)	...	...	...	143
Defective manhole covers	...	...	...	14
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	16
Cisterns uncovered or dirty	...	...	...	44
Improper water supply	...	...	...	35
Forecourts insufficiently paved or unpaved	...	...	...	135
Water closets insufficiently lighted or ventilated	...	...	...	8
Want of ventilation under floors	...	...	...	149
Want of proper dung receptacles	...	...	...	7
Underground rooms illegally occupied	...	...	...	5
Accumulations of manure	...	...	...	10
Defective traps	...	...	...	5
Sinks connected direct to drains	...	...	...	38
Mica valves defective	...	...	...	25
Urinal foul	...	...	...	2
W.C. dilapidated	...	...	...	5
Verminous rooms	...	...	...	4
Skylight defective	...	...	...	1
Dust accumulations	...	...	...	19
TOTAL				3547

DRAINAGE OF CASUAL WARDS IN WINCOTT STREET.

The drainage at the casual wards was found to be waterlogged, rendering the basement of the premises liable to flooding. The Guardians suggested the removal of the laundry and the w.c.s from the basement to the ground floor level, so as to avoid this flooding, but the Local Government Board demurred to this proposal on the ground of expense and the amount of work proposed to be done. The Council decided to deepen the sewer in Wincott Street, so as to give a better fall to the drains of the casual wards and of other houses fronting on to this street, which are constructed with basements and which are liable to flooding in time of storm. The estimated cost was £1000.

APPROACHES TO ARCHES, HERNE HILL.

During 1907, complaints were received in connection with the passageway at the backs of arches fronting Railton and Millbrook Roads. This passageway was found to be unventilated, unpaved and badly lighted, and, on account of want of proper light, was found to be used as an urinal, or for other undesirable purposes. Two of the shops abutting on the passageway were occupied by a greengrocer and a fishmonger, so that the nuisance was accentuated when any of the trade refuse was left about, even for a short time, and notices were consequently served upon the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company to properly pave, drain, light and ventilate the passageway; whilst a suggestion was also made to keep the gate, which is provided at the entrance, locked, night and day—the several occupiers (who have a right-of-way) to be provided with keys. The result of the Council's action has been that the Company have arranged to carry out the following works:—

1. Fix five new gas lamps;
2. Cleanse and limewhite the walls and roof of the passageway;
3. Arrange for the cleansing of the passageway twice per week, and prevent the depositing thereon of any rubbish by the occupiers using such passageway;
4. The paving and draining of the passageway.

INSPECTION OF MARKET THOROUGHFARES.

The Market Thoroughfares have been, during 1907, under bi-weekly special inspection by the Inspectors (2 being on duty at a time)—Saturday nights (9 to 12) and Sunday mornings (9 to 12). The Market Thoroughfares are Atlantic Road, Wandsworth Road, New Cut, Lower Marsh and Lambeth Walk. No unsound food had to be seized by the Inspectors under the sections of the Public Health (London) Act 1891, but in several instances vendors were cautioned.

OUTSIDE URINALS OF PUBLIC HOUSES.

During 1907, the Outside Urinals connected with Public Houses have been under inspection, and notices have been served in those instances where the Inspectors reported a nuisance.

UNSOUND FOOD.

One legal seizure of unsound food has been found necessary during 1907, viz., at Woodcote Place, West Norwood, on March 18th, a truck-load of herrings. An order was made by the Magistrate on the same day for the destruction of the unsound food, but difficulties afterwards arose in taking out a summons, which is consequently still in abeyance. In 5 instances voluntary surrenders have been made by the vendors, and the food destroyed, as follows :—

- (1) 1 case rabbits ;
- (2) 65 cases preserved peas, containing 3200 quart tins, and 50 pint tins of peas ;
- (3) 11 one-lb. tins condensed milk, which was "blown" ;
- (4) 28 lbs. oxtails ;
- (5) 4 stones of plaice and cod.

ROUTINE WORK OF MALE INSPECTORS.

During 1907, 707 houses have been re-drained throughout or in part ; and 514 plans (representing the 707 houses) have been received in connection therewith. The drainage work is carried out under the personal supervision of the Inspectors the drains being in every case water-tested.

10565 tests (hydraulic, smoke or chemical) have been made by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1907.

64 Water Certificates (representing 174 houses separate or in blocks) have been issued during 1907 in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891; and in this connection, it is to be noted that a Water Certificate is not granted until all the drainage work is completed satisfactorily also.

In addition to drain-testing and supervision, other duties fall to a Sanitary Inspector, and, as fairly representing the work carried out, the numbers of (1) notices served, and (2) inspections and re-inspections made, are a fair criterion. In Lambeth Borough, during 1907, 14868 notices have been served under the Public Health Act (8243 preliminary, 4485 statutory and 2140 in connection with infectious diseases), and 15 under the Metropolis Management Acts, making a total of 14883, dealing with 9902 structural, and 3252 non-structural, defects. 6545 complaints were attended to during 1907.

The numbers of inspections and re-inspections carried out during 1907 by the Male Inspectors were 9359 and 61494 respectively, and to these must be added the summary of work carried out by the Female Inspectors and Smoke Inspector (*vide* pages 122-127 and 112-114).

17 summonses were taken out, and 7 were withdrawn—the owners having, meanwhile, done the works necessary to comply with the notices as originally served, whilst, in the remaining 10, convictions were obtained.

OTHER INSPECTIONS.

The work in connection with disinfection, smoke abatement, factories and workshops, bakehouses, restaurants and dining (coffee) rooms, and the carrying out of the Food and Drugs Acts, is dealt with under special headings in this Report *post*).

DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT.

During 1907 good work has been done by the Staff (individually and collectively) in connection with the Disinfecting Department—4881 infected rooms and 24891 infected articles (bedding, etc.) having been disinfected, as compared with 4061 and 22850 respectively during 1906. A total number of 2140 notifiable infectious diseases (including 13 cases Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis) have been reported during the year 1907, but a large amount of disinfection has also been carried out in connection with cases of Measles (1998), Whooping Cough (748), Tuberculosis (677), Chicken-pox (600), Cancer (24), Verminous Houses and Persons (71), and Other Diseases (131). Full details are to be found on pages 109-111.

The whole of the 2140 compulsorily notifiable diseases (representing 1922 infected houses) have been dealt with, whilst 12 Schools have been disinfected in connection with outbreaks of infectious disease, viz., Measles 8, Scarlet Fever 3, and Whooping Cough 1.

Particulars as to disinfection carried out in the Borough of Lambeth during 1907.

Total No. of rooms disinfected by Council	...	4881
Cases in which bedding has been disinfected at		
home...	... ..	1096*
Do. do. do. at Chamber		4781
Do. do. do. destroyed		44
Bedding replaced by the Council	... ..	Nil
Premises disinfected and disinfectants supplied		11808
Infected cabs disinfected...	... ..	4
No. of Cleansing Notices served in connection		
with infected houses	... ..	2263
Certificates of Medical Practitioners received		
in lieu of disinfection by the Council	... ..	33

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

Certificates of disinfection left with occupiers of
disinfected premises 3349

Library Books disinfected 253*

Articles of bedding, etc., disinfected.

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	1825
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	1588
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	4371
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	1422
Palliasses	...	...	...	...	...	118
Chair Cushions	...	...	...	...	...	664
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	4714
Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	2166
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	4078
Rugs and Mats	...	...	...	...	...	76
Counterpanes and Eiderdown Quilts	...	...	...	...	...	1767
Carpets	...	...	...	...	...	40
Extras (<i>i.e.</i> articles not mentioned in above)	...	...	...	...	...	2062
Total	...	...	...	...	...	24891

Articles of bedding, etc., destroyed.

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	23
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	7
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	15
Quilts	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	22
Palliasses	...	...	...	...	...	33
Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	9
Chair Cushions	...	...	...	...	...	9
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	63
Carpets	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total	...	...	...	...	...	200

* 206 Public Library and 47 L.C.C. School Library books.

Practically *all* the disinfection was carried out by the Council's officers — only 33 certificates being received from Medical Practitioners during 1907, as compared with 31 during 1906. Particulars as to the 33 certificates (received during 1907) are as follow:—

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

Nature of Certificate.	1st Q.	2nd Q.	3rd Q.	4th Q.	Total.
For Rooms only	—	1	—	—	1
For Bedding only	—	—	—	—	—
For Rooms and Bedding ...	4	13	9	6	32
	4	14	9	6	33

REFUGES.

There are 2 Refuges in the Borough, one at Wanless Road, and the other at the Wharf (Belvedere Road). Neither Refuge has been used during 1907—a fact that is understood, when it is remembered that the old method of sulphur fumigation for the disinfection of houses has given place to the new one of formalin spray, which can be carried out without trouble to the occupiers, taking only an hour or so to complete. The temporary housing of occupiers is unnecessary.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ETC. 1900—1907.

	1st Q.	2nd Q.	3rd Q.	4th Q.	Total. 1907.	1906.	1905	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	Yearly average 7 years (1900-1906).
Measles ...	219	1102	544	133	1998	836	1970	1294	1346	364	728	941	1068·4
Whooping Cough	302	307	103	36	748	455	440	380	325	110	72	126	272·6
Chicken-pox ...	190	129	71	210	600	354	733	305	356	1625	78	88	505·6
Consumption* ...	122	208	178	169	677	592	598	659	269	488	483	524	516·1
Cancer ...	4	6	7	7	24	18	16	20	13	34	15	23	19·9
	837	1752	903	555	4047	2255	3757	2658	2309	2621	1376	1702	2382·6

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

N.B.—131 other diseases (not classified) *i.e.*, Mumps, Ringworm, Influenza, Scabies, Pneumonia, Glanders, Diseases not stated, etc., and 71 Verminous Houses and Persons, were also dealt with during 1907.

DISINFECTION STATISTICS.

For eight years prior, and seventeen years subsequent, to the passing of the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act; and for the year 1907.

		1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Yearly average for 8 years preceding the Notification Act.	1907.
No. of Cases in which Bedding, etc., has been disinfected.	At Home	332	258	278	10	62	52	7	144	142·8	1096§
	At Chamber	85	56	162	509	236	722	902	951	452·8	4781
No. of Cases in which Bedding, etc., has been destroyed.	... ..	37	23	62	52	8	57	48	79	45·7	44
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc., disinfected.	... ..	1526	1437	1895	2275	916	3078	3121	3778	2153·2	24891
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc., destroyed.	... ..	63	104	114	144	59	92	61	267	113·0	200
Premises Disinfected and Disinfectants Supplied.	... ..	727	680	657	727	736	1276	1255	1277	916·8	11808
Infectious diseases dealt with.	Notifiable†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2140
	Non-notifiable†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4047

† *vide* footnote on page 111.

§ *vide* footnote on page 111.

DISINFECTION STATISTICS—*continued*

	1890 to 1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	Yearly average for 17 yrs. suc- ceeding the Notifica- tion Act.	1907
No. of cases in which Bed- ding, etc., has been disin- fected.—At Home... ..	425	593	343	177	251	368	217	132	81	62	37	20	19	6	1	881§	170·8	1096§
At Chamber	2961	2540	3042	2206	2472	2447	2126	2424	2998	2450	3040	3702	3253	3107	3583	2484	2653·2	4781
No. of cases in which Bed- ding, etc., has been des- troyed.	460	314	224	119	6	49	39	27	44	59	75	134	62	53	47	33	105·8	44
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc., disinfected.	9760	9909	11513	8022	13516	20349	21487	21597	27923	27528	27265	41029*	26957	26359	51552	22850	21546·9	24891
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc., destroyed	800	605	674	544	186	178	162	126	326	1783	959	1006*	587	479	519	419	558·4	200
Premises disinfected and dis- infectants supplied	3538	3157	5896	5742	7146	7210	8715	8441	9146	9124	9522	12607	10984	12367	13212	11735	7925·4	11808
Infectious Diseases dealt with																		
Notifiable†	1676	3025	4070	2433	2685	2801	2663	2329	2693	2209	2025	4273	1587	1938	1853	2074	2550·7	2140
Non-Notifiable†	—	—	—	—	—	20	87	144	1339	1702	1376	1094	2269	2638	3927	2388	1469·6	4047

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

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

§ This number is increased for 1903 and 1907 on account of bedding, etc., no longer being removed to the Disinfection Station as a routine in connection with Measles, Whooping Cough and Chicken-pox.

N.B.—The Statistics for 1901-7 refer to the Borough Council; those for all previous years, to the late Vestry.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During 1907 there have been made 580 special observations and enquiries in connection with smoke abatement throughout the Borough, as compared with 560, 600, 540, 720, 679 and 620 during 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902 and 1901 respectively. This is an important duty, and one that a Sanitary Authority is right in carrying out rigorously.

During 1907, 64 smoke notices have been served and the nuisances abated. In four cases it was necessary to proceed to summonses, and the magistrate inflicted a penalty of £2 and 2s. costs against the Manager of the Lion Brewery Company, of Belvedere Road, and a penalty of £4 and 12s. costs against the Manager of the Bon Marché Company, Brixton.

The smoke observations were made during the year throughout the Borough, special attention being paid to the chimneys of firms whose premises are situated in Belvedere and Commercial Roads and along the Albert Embankment (Potteries of Messrs. Doulton and Stiff). In connection with the last named (the Potteries) there is a total of 37 shafts, one or all of which may become a nuisance at any time by sending forth black smoke. It is satisfactory to be able to report that during 1907 there have been practically no nuisances observed in connection with these 37 shafts—a fact explainable *inter alia* by the care taken by the two firms (Messrs. Doulton and Stiff) in employing private smoke inspectors of their own to observe hourly the chimney shafts, and by the system of a bonus distribution once or twice a year to those stokers against whom there are no complaints of neglect.

Complaints were received during 1907 with reference to the premises of the Lambeth Board of Guardians, situated at Brook

Street (Kennington) and Elder Road (West Norwood) respectively, as follows :—

(1) Brook Street—emission of smoke and grit from the chimney shaft at rear of the Guardians' premises (Brook Street). The Guardians decided to use small coke instead of coke breeze for the Infirmary boilers. The existing boiler power is insufficient for the extra demands made upon it since the erection of the Nurses' Home and the new Offices. The chimney is low and in close proximity to neighbouring houses.

(2) Elder Road—smoke from a chimney shaft at the rear of the Norwood Schools, and which, by its low position, is apt to become a nuisance at times to the surrounding houses, which are situated on higher ground, so that the top of the shaft is about level with the eaves of the houses and about 60 feet away. Babbington coal was in use as fuel at the time of the complaints, and this was changed to coke, with the use of best Welsh smokeless coal during the process of cleaning out the boilers. The nuisances complained of have been abated.

Other special smoke nuisances dealt with by the Council during 1907 were :—

(a) *Laundries*.—Beulah, South Lambeth Road.

Belvedere, Acre Lane.

Halstead, West Norwood.

Arlington, Wanless Road.

Sunnybank, South Lambeth Road.

Wellington,

Washington, Frederick Crescent.

Rogers & Cook, South Lambeth Road.

(b) *Breweries* —Norwood, Chapel Road.

Hammerton's, Stockwell Green.

New London Brewery, Durham Street.

Barrett's, Wandsworth Road.

Fremlin, Dane's Road.

- (c) *Electricity Supply Companies.*—Charing Cross, West End and City—Commercial Road. City and South London—Clapham Road. South London—Bengeworth Road. City and Waterloo—Launcelot Street. Electric Light Works, Electric Avenue.
- (d) *Other businesses, etc.*—Jews' Hospital, West Norwood; Bakehouse, 94, High Street, West Norwood; Meyer and Co., Vauxhall; L.C.C. Works Department, Belvedere Road; Cornell's Yard, Loughborough Junction; Sharwood & Co., Offley Road; G. Jennings, Limited, Lambeth Palace Road; Bakehouse, 120, Acre Lane; Green-house, rear of 67, St. James' Road; Out-house, rear of 85, Dulwich Road.

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

1. London County Council—7 letters dealing with alleged smoke nuisances connected with: 115, Acre Lane (bakehouse); Causton & Co. (Clapham Road); 16, China Walk (bakehouse); 223, Coldharbour Lane; Charing Cross and Strand Electricity Supply Corporation (Commercial Road); Doulton (Albert Embankment); Jews' Hospital (West Norwood); Nightingale & Co. (Glasshouse Street); Sunnybank Laundry (South Lambeth Road); South London Electricity Supply Company (Bengeworth Road).
2. Coal Smoke Abatement Society—9 letters dealing with alleged smoke nuisances connected with: Peter Brotherhood (Belvedere Road); Charing Cross and Strand Electricity Supply Company (Commercial Road); Lion Brewery (Belvedere Road); Doulton (Albert Embankment); Meredith & Co. (Belvedere Road); H. Meyer & Co. (Vauxhall); Phoenix Wharf (Commercial Road); Stiff and Co. (High Street); Walker, Parker & Co. (Belvedere Road).

WORKSHOPS*.

During 1907, 100† new Workshops have been added to the Register,‡ consisting of the following :—

Name of Trade or Business.	No. of Workshops.
Dressmakers	40
Laundries	6
Milliners	3
Tailors	15
Blouses	6
Furrier	1
Mantles... ..	1
Clothing Repairers	1
Fancy Goods	2
Packing... ..	1
Upholstery	1
Mattress Weaving	1
Cycle Making	1
Underclothing	1
Surgical Instruments	1
Boots and Shoes	4
Rag Sorting and Marine Store	1
Babies Clothes... ..	3
Postcard Colouring	2
Wafer Making	1
Ties	2
Brush Making	1
Shirts	2

* The new Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, came into force on January 1st, 1902, and entails much extra work, *e.g.*, outworkers, etc.

† Excluding 10 factories, viz. :—4 laundries, 2 bookbinding, 1 box making, 1 shirt making, 1 pickling, and 1 onion peeling.

‡ The Register contains (up to the end of 1907) a total of 1437 workshops with 2403 workrooms.

Name of Trade or Business.				No. of Workshops.
Waistcoat Makers	...	...	...	1
Doll Dressing	...	...	...	1
Cigarette Making	...	...	...	1
Total				100

Full particulars concerning these 100 Workshops have been entered up in the Register, and it is found that there are connected therewith 150 workrooms, in which were working at the time of inspection 416 persons—59 males and 357 females (*females alone* being employed in 77 workshops). There were found being employed—

	M.	F.	Total.
Children	—	—	—
Young Persons	6	64	70
Adults	53	293	346
	59	357	416

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

69 Notices of occupation of 95 workshops have been received during 1907 by the Borough Council from the Factory Inspectors, as compared with 39 during 1906, 16 during 1905, 28 during 1904, 62 during 1903, 25 during 1902 and 32 during 1901, and 3, 32, 60, 31, and 29 received by the late Vestry during the five years 1886-1890 respectively.

11 written Notices have been received during 1907 by the Borough Council from the Factory Inspectors with reference to contraventions of the Public Health Acts in connection with Factories and Workshops, and all such nuisances have been abated, and due notice sent to the Factory Inspectors within one

month as to action taken in each case. The number of notices received in 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902 and 1901, were 17, 9, 10, 9, 5 and 17, as compared with 16, 8, 27, 25 and 66 received by the late Vestry during the five years 1886-1890 respectively.

In connection with the 100 new workshops inspected during 1907, the following insanitary conditions were met with at the time of the inspections :—

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

In 1 out of the 100 workshops (*i.e.*, 1 per cent.), the ventilation was found to be unsatisfactory, and, with 2 exceptions, all the workrooms, at the time of inspection, were found to be reasonably warmed by open fireplaces, open or closed stoves, gas jets, steam pipes, etc., and sufficiently lighted.

2. *As to Cleanliness.*

In 7 workshops (*i.e.*, 7 per cent.) the workrooms were found to be dirty, and to require cleansing.

3. *As to Sanitary Appliances.*

In 13 (*i.e.*, 13 per cent.), the sanitary fittings and appliances were found to be bad. The w.c.s were outside in 41·4 per cent., inside in 35·4 per cent., and outside and inside in 23·2 per cent.

The soil pipes were found to be unventilated, or insufficiently ventilated, in 24 cases (*i.e.*, 24 per cent.), a condition of things which may, or may not, be a nuisance; and in 2 cases there was found to be direct communication between w.c.s and workrooms.

4. *As to Dampness.*

In 2 workshops (*i.e.* 2 per cent.), the workrooms were found to be damp.

5. *As to Overcrowding.*

The cubic capacities of the different workrooms were, naturally, found to vary considerably, and in 6 workrooms (*i.e.*, 4 per cent.) over-crowding was found to exist.

In addition to inspecting the above workshops wherein females were employed, the special work done by the Female Inspectors is dealt with on pages 122-126.

The inspections made during 1907 in connection with the 10 factories were made with a view to seeing if the requirements of the Acts as to w.c. accommodation for the employees had been complied with. This is the only duty in regard to factories that falls to the Sanitary Inspector. In the 10 factories there were found to be 33 workrooms, wherein were employed, at the time of inspection, 466 persons—107 young persons (11 males and 96 females) and 359 adults (40 males and 319 females).

The importance of workshops and workplaces being kept under constant supervision is now admitted by all, and the details tabulated in the present Report go to shew the great increase of work thrown upon a Sanitary or Health Authority in the systematic carrying out of the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts. In this connection, the value of the Female Sanitary Inspectors is noteworthy (*vide* Special Report dealing with this particular work, pp. 122-127).

WORKSHOPS REGISTERED DURING 1907.

Number of Rooms and Persons employed.

New Wards and Male Inspectors in charge thereof.					No. of Workshops.	No. of Workrooms.	Children.		Young Persons.		Adults.		TOTALS.		
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Marsh	...	Scorrer	..	...	5	6	—	—	1	2	1	5	2	7	9
		Clements	...	...	9	14	—	—	2	2	6	25	8	27	35
Bishop's	...	Hooper	...	...	8	13	—	—	—	5	8	7	8	12	20
Prince's	...	Howes	...	...	16	22	—	—	2	19	11	38	13	57	70
		Jones	...	...	7	17	—	—	—	3	5	45	5	48	53
Vauxhall	...	Jackson	...	...	13	3	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	10	10
Stockwell	...	Baxter	...	...	5	7	—	—	1	3	2	10	3	13	16
Brixton	...	Gavin	...	...	15	27	—	—	—	9	6	57	6	66	72
		Bott	...	...	7	9	—	—	—	5	3	37	3	42	45
Tulse Hill	...	Wallis	...	...	7	9	—	—	—	10	1	20	1	30	31
		Smith	...	...	8	9	—	—	—	2	7	17	7	19	26
Norwood	...	Barfoot	...	...	10	14	—	—	—	3	3	23	3	26	29
Total					100	150	—	—	6	64	53	293	59	357	416

N.B.—With 5 exceptions, the Inspections were made in connection with the above 100 Workshops by the Female Inspectors.

WORKSHOPS:—Details as to Sanitary

Details as to Sanitary Conditions and Defects found.	Old Parish Districts, and the				
	Marsh.	Bishop's and Prince's.			
	Scorrer.	Clem-ents.	Hooper.	Jones.	Howes.
Ventilation { satisfactory ...	5	9	8	7	16
not ...	—	—	—	—	—
Cleanliness { satisfactory ...	5	8	8	7	14
not ...	—	1	—	—	2
Workrooms { damp ...	—	—	2	—	—
not ...	5	9	6	7	16
Workrooms { warm ...	5	9	8	7	15
not ...	—	—	—	—	1
State of sanitary fittings, &c. { good ...	5	9	8	7	15
bad ...	—	—	—	—	1
Soil pipe { ventilated ...	4	8	6	6	10
not ventilated	1	1	—	1	—
no soil pipe ...	—	—	2	—	6
Position of W.C. { outside ...	4	6	5	4	5
inside ...	—	2	3	3	8
outside and inside	1	1	—	—	3
No W.C. ...	—	—	—	—	—
Separate W.C. accommodation { Yes ...	—	3	4	2	7
No ...	5	6	4	5	9
Communication (direct) between W.C.s & rooms { Yes...	—	1	—	1	—
No ...	5	8	8	6	16

N.B.—The Wards of the old Parish of Lambeth are retained so that this Table may be comparable with those in previous Reports (1897-1905) by the Female Sanitary Inspectors.

* In none of these cases was separate W.C. accommodation

Conditions and Defects found during 1907.

Inspectors in charge thereof.							TOTALS.
Vauxhall & Stockwell.		Brixton.		Tulse Hill, Norw'd.			
Jackson.	Baxter.	Gavin.	Bott.	Wallis	Smith.	Bar-foot.	
3	5	14	7	7	8	10	99
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
3	4	15	7	6	6	10	93
—	1	—	—	1	2	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	5	15	7	7	8	10	98
3	5	15	6	7	8	10	98
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
3	3	13	5	6	6	7	87
—	2	2	2	1	2	3	13
3	4	11	6	3	7	8	76
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	5
—	—	4	1	4	—	2	19
3	1	6	1	3	1	2	41
—	3	4	2	4	2	4	35
—	1	5	4	—	4	4	23
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1	2	5	4	1	2	5	36
2	3	10	3	6	6	5	64*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	5	15	7	7	8	10	98

Table may be comparable with those in previous Reports (1897-1905) by the Female Sanitary Inspectors.

required—persons of one sex only being employed

FEMALE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

1907 is a year's record of good work carried out by the Female Sanitary Inspectors (Miss Gamble and Miss Pearson*) in connection with (a) Factories, Workshops (Work-places†), Shops, Out-Workers' Homes, Laundries, etc., wherein women and girls are employed; (b) Underground Conveniences (belonging to the Council), and other Ladies' Sanitary Conveniences (Railway Stations, Hospitals, etc.); (c) Houses wherein births have occurred, or deaths amongst infants under 1 year of age; (d) schools wherein there have been infectious disease outbreaks; etc.

The year's work, 1907, may be tabulated as follows:—

Summary of work carried out by Female Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1907, and during the preceding five years 1902-6 (for comparison).

Workshops† visited and inspected—	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902
(a) Dressmakers	85	143	103	80	157	142
(b) Milliners	4	37	21	14	12	20
(c) Laundries	28	117	17	37	72	70
(d) Tailors	15	42	22	7	22	14
(e) Upholsterers	1	9	1	—	—	1
(f) Dyers	—	3	1	2	2	1
(g) Others	32	66	59	23	48	32
Workrooms inspected	311	703	330	495	669	325
Workshops† re-inspected	85	188	81	98	163	333
Workrooms re-inspected	114	256	90	113	214	305
Restaurants, etc., re-inspected	558	523	—	—	87	118
Workshops†: workrooms therein measured	313	360	314	265	450	318
Workshops† removed from Register ...	37	118	32	9	19	29
Workshops† reported to H.M. Inspector ...	36	27	63	31	19	48
Workshops† reported by H.M. Inspector...	95	47	22	13	46	102
Workshops† newly discovered and registered	100	120	†92	69	152	3
§Premises visited but no female hands found to be employed (including Out-workers)	1471	1041	259	135	231	80

* Miss Gamble was elected on October 3rd, 1901, and Miss Pearson on December 8th, 1905.

† Workshops include Workplaces.

‡ Including 6 factories.

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

Female Conveniences visited & inspected—	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902
Public (visits paid)	569	597	577	597	343	276
Private (visits paid)	—	15	—	—	5	35
Schools visited—						
Public	7	25	18	13	20	10
Private... ..	—	5	1	2	—	1
Special places visited and inspected—						
(a) Restaurants and Hotels, etc. ...	—	—	1	—	22	220
(b) Private Houses	1310	1341	224	322	218	199
(c) Out-workers	178	181	145	134	107	—
(d) Others	—	—	—	—	3	5
Written Intimations and Statutory Notices served	424	647	194	200	198	262
No. of Workshops, etc., in which no defects were found on inspection ...	1205†	1255	507	508	371	382
No. of Workshops in which defects were found on inspection	459†	764	245	254	292	322
<i>Particulars of defects found.</i>						
Workrooms—						
Overcrowded	22	20	14	11	16	4
Damp	28	36	9	10	13	7
Dirty	173	295	135	184	217	208
Ill-ventilated	4	13	2	1	5	7
Otherwise	5	8	3	—	—	3
Defects—						
Yards	52	75	11	12	19	29
Floors	10	27	4	11	18	19
Roofs	26	17	5	6	13	7
Windows	1	5	—	1	—	4
Ceilings	50	33	6	9	23	17
Rain Water Pipes	5	13	4	5	9	13
Premises generally	10	17	—	4	5	9
Sanitary Appliances: Waterclosets—						
Dirty	105	219	83	64	83	86
Ill-lighted	—	2	1	—	—	1
Unventilated	4	17	7	1	16	5
Choked	20	37	5	3	3	15
Defective	45	67	44	28	51	44
Defective Flushing Tanks and Water Supply	81	137	39	35	43	91
No separate suitable accommodation for the sexes	7	14	7	1	8	—
Drainage—						
Defective, unventilated, etc.	22	23	2	6	7	9

† Excluding the 1471 premises wherein no female hands were found to be employed.

					1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902
Dustbins—										
Wanting	...	...	...	...	51	69	25	34	49	72
Defective	...	...	...	...	68	120	23	21	33	34
Lavatories—										
Defective or dirty	...	...	...	...	21	3	12	—	2	8
Miscellaneous defects (not included above)—										
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	1	7	—	1	1	3
Accumulations in yards	...	...	...	...	—	11	9	7	2	20
Sink wastes defective...	...	...	...	...	6	10	—	—	—	8
Otherwise	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	—
Nuisance referred to M. O. H. for attention by Male Inspectors (defective drains, w.c.s, etc.)										
	...	...	...	...	55	154	48	59	86	68

The Female Public Conveniences are under constant supervision by the Female Inspectors, 569 visits having been paid thereto during 1907.

The Female Inspectors have during 1907 been engaged in visiting 72 houses wherein deaths from infantile (summer) diarrhœa have been reported as having occurred, with a view to helping to further elucidate the predisposing causes of this disease; and in inspecting schools (7), and the homes of the scholars, in connection with outbreaks of disease (more especially measles).

It will be noted, in connection with the inspections and re-inspections of workshops and workplaces (where women are employed), that the principal defects found are dirty workrooms, dirty sanitary appliances, defective flushing tanks to closets, defective closets, and defective dustbins. Overcrowding was only found in 22 cases—in each instance being slight.

OUT-WORKERS.

The work commenced by the Female Inspector in 1903, and continued during 1904, 1905 and 1906 connected with the visiting and inspecting of out-workers' premises and homes (situated within the Borough of Lambeth), has been further continued during 1907.

This is a special duty devolving upon the Borough Council under Sections 107-110 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, under which Orders (known as the Home-work Orders) have been made by the Home Secretary (*vide* Annual Reports, 1903, pp. 118-122 and 1905 pp. 125-126). The latest Order is 1907 (May 23rd), and it replaces the Order of August 15th, 1905.

This new Order enlarges the list of special trades to which Sections 107-110 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, apply, by the addition of the following :—Artificial flowers ; nets, other than wire nets ; tents ; sacks ; covering of racquet or tennis balls ; boxes of cardboard, chip, or similar material ; pea-picking ; feather sorting ; the carding, boxing or packeting of buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and hairpins ; and baskets.

During 1903-7 a total of 745 out-workers' premises have been inspected and registered (178 during 1907), connected with the following trades and businesses :

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1903-7.
Mantles	6	12	20	11	6	55
Blouses and Skirts ...	10	14	24	24	19	91
Ties and Belts and Braces	24	19	14	17	11	85
Baby Clothing	6	4	4	—	5	19
Children's Underclothing and Costumes	5	10	9	9	4	37
Women's Underclothing	5	2	7	9	6	29
Tailors	10	15	8	42	20	95
Upholsterers	1	—	1	2	—	4
Embroidery	9	3	9	2	13	36
Dressing Gowns	2	5	3	—	1	11
Shirts	13	7	7	3	1	31
Aprons	1	—	2	—	—	3
Waistcoats	4	3	4	14	20	45
Jerseys	2	—	1	1	—	4
Hosiery	1	—	—	1	—	2
Widows' Caps	1	—	—	1	—	2

		1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1903-7.
Men's Caps ...	...	1	1	1	3	—	6
Vamp Beader ...	...	1	—	1	—	1	3
Wigs ...	...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Incandescent Mantles		1	—	—	—	—	1
Boots and Shoes ...	...	1	4	2	3	15	25
Umbrellas ...	...	1	—	—	—	2	3
Dresses ...	...	—	9	7	1	1	18
Waterproofs ...	...	—	—	—	2	—	2
Millinery ...	...	—	2	5	5	1	13
Collars ...	...	—	5	3	4	1	13
Sacks ...	...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Paper Bags ...	...	—	2	2	3	5	12
Boxes ...	...	—	4	2	7	20	33
Mattresses ...	...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Lace ...	...	—	2	1	1	—	4
Pinafores ...	...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sheets & Pillow Cases		—	4	—	—	2	6
Smocking ...	...	—	2	1	2	2	7
Needlework ...	...	—	1	1	—	1	3
Curtains and Blinds ...	...	—	—	—	1	1	2
Carpets ...	...	—	1	1	—	—	2
Brushes ...	...	—	—	—	2	4	6
Dyers and Cleaners ...	...	—	—	1	2	—	3
Buttonhole Making ...	...	—	—	1	2	—	3
Book Folding ...	...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Straw Hats ...	...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bottle Covering ...	...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Fur-pulling ...	...	—	—	1	3	—	4
Artificial Flowers ...	...	—	—	—	3	8	11
Silk Hats ...	...	—	—	—	—	4	4
*Unclassified ...	...	—	—	—	—	4	4
Totals ...		107	134	145	181	178	745

* Envelope folding 1, doll dressing 1, chair caning 1, and fancy articles 1.

The Wards in which the houses (wherein these 745 out-workers were found to be working during 1903-7) are situated, are as follows :—

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1903-7.
Marsh ...	12	14	8	37	38	109
Bishop's ...	10	16	29	14	19	88
Prince's ...	38	13	18	42	31	142
Vauxhall ...	12	4	5	5	12	38
Stockwell ...	18	9	19	20	14	80
Brixton ...	17	37	42	32	39	167
Herne Hill ...	—	26	12	18	13	69
Tulse Hill ...	—	10	8	5	6	29
Norwood ...	—	5	4	8	6	23
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	107	134	145	181	178	745
	==	==	==	==	==	==

UNDERGROUND CONVENIENCES.

The conveniences have been kept under regular inspection during 1907—the male conveniences by the male inspectors and the female conveniences by the female inspectors.

The staff of attendants, individually and collectively, have given satisfaction.

The new Waterloo Underground Convenience (Males and Females) constructed at the corner of York Road and Waterloo Bridge Road, was opened to the Public on May 22nd, 1907. The total cost was £3,364 1s. 10d.

A tender was accepted during 1907, for the construction of the convenience to be erected at Brockwell Park, Herne Hill, at a cost of £2,331 10s. 5d.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS, WATER, &c.

1.—Food and Drugs.

During the year 1907, 1800 samples have been purchased within the Borough of Lambeth, and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Of the 1800 samples, 154 (*i.e.*, 8·6 per cent.) were reported by the Analyst to be adulterated, varying quarterly as follows :—1st quarter, 5·9 per cent. ; 2nd, 9·4 per cent. ; 3rd, 8·2 per cent. ; and 4th, 9·5 per cent. ; and 110 summonses were issued, with the result that 79 convictions were obtained, including one for obstructing the Inspector, together with £118 10s. in penalties, and £61 16s. in costs. In 18 cases the vendors were cautioned. Full details are to be found on pp. 141-144, and in the Appendix (pp. 27-48).

Taking the average of 10 years (1891-1900), the annual number of samples taken in the old Parish of Lambeth is 501, of which 74 (*i.e.*, 14·8 per cent.) were found, on analysis, to be adulterated ; whilst the annual average number of summonses issued is 53, with 52 convictions and £104 5s. 5d. in penalties, and £35 0s. 3d. in costs. In 16 cases (average), the vendors were cautioned. In the Borough, 710, 704, 1010, 1200, 1500 and 1500 samples were taken during 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906 respectively.

During 1907, nine samples of butter were submitted to the Public Analyst by private purchasers.

Particulars of the 1800 articles submitted by the Food and Drugs Inspector during 1907 are as follows :—

(a) MILK.

827 samples were taken, and of these 95 (*i.e.*, 11·5 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated. 11 of the samples were purchased as "separated" milks (none adulterated), and 7 as skimmed milks (2 adulterated). The 95 adulterations found were as follows :—

(1) Extraneous water (27), varying from a *minimum* 2 to a *maximum* 23 per cent., viz. :—2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 14, 18, 20, 21 and 23 respectively.

(2) Deficiency in milk-fat (59), varying from a *minimum* 3 to a *maximum* 80 per cent., viz. :—3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 20, 20, 20, 20, 21, 22, 22, 23, 25, 30, 39, 43, 43, 52, 60 and 80 respectively.

(3) Extraneous water and deficiency in milk-fat (4), viz. :—3 and 3, 3 and 7, 4 and 16, and 5 and 13 per cent. respectively.

(4) Added preservatives (3), viz. :—0·0002 per cent. formaldehyde, and 0·5 and 1½ grains of boric acid per pint respectively.

(5) Skimmed milk (2), viz. :—separated milk and 21 per cent. extraneous water respectively.

In 71 samples of milk adulteration, 75 summonses were taken out, and in 51 cases convictions were obtained, with penalties varying from a *minimum* 5s. (with 12s. 6d. costs) to a *maximum* £20 (with 12s. 6d. costs).

In the remaining 24 cases, the results of the summonses were as follows:—

(a) Summonses dismissed (17), on account of the following legal technicalities:—warranties proved, 3; retailer already convicted for the same sample, 1; wrong service of summons on husband instead of on wife, 1; duplicate samples not having been sent to farmers in all cases, 8; amount of adulteration too small, 1; and delivery not made direct to Inspector by Guard of train, who placed the milk churn upon the platform where it remained 20 minutes before the Inspector took the sample, 3.

(b) Summonses withdrawn (6), on account of the following legal technicalities:—amount of adulteration too small, 1; date of hearing of summons too early (a clear 14 days not having elapsed), 3; service of summons on local office instead of on Registered address of the Limited Liability Company, 1; and milk taken direct from same cow proving on analysis to be below the Government standard, 1.

(c) Summons adjourned *sine die* (1), on account of the following legal technicality, viz.:—summons served on the Secretary of a Limited Liability Company (this point being the subject of an appeal in another case).

In 24 cases, no summonses were taken out for the following reasons:—(1) amounts of adulteration too small (17); (a) extraneous water, 2, 2, 2, 3 and 4 per cents. respectively; (b) fat deficiency, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6 and 10 per cents. respectively; (c) extraneous water and fat deficiency, 3 and 7 per cents.; (d) added preservatives, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of crystallised boric acid per pint, and 0·0002 per cent. formaldehyde respectively; (2) special samples taken (7).

(a) The sample was taken by the Inspector direct from a milk can furnished with a tap about $\frac{1}{3}$ up from the bottom—the can with milk in having stood overnight, and shewed, on

analysis, deficiency in fat to the extent of 80 per cent.; (b) the samples of milk had been collected direct from the cow, 5 of them actually in the presence of a Sanitary Inspector, and shewed, on analysis, deficiency in fat to the extent of 6, 15, 16, 16, 25 and 60 per cents. respectively.

The total fines amounted to £80 15s. with £37 16s. costs.

(b) BUTTER.

447 samples of butter were taken, and of these 25 (*i.e.*, 5·6 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated—the adulterations consisting of (1) added margarine (21), varying from a *minimum* 20 per cent. to a *maximum* 100 per cent., viz.:—20, 20, 20, 50, 55, 70, 90, 90, 93, 95, 95, 95, 96, 96, 96, 96, 98, 98, 98, 98, 100 respectively; (2) excess of water (1) viz., 9·7 per cent. beyond the natural 16 per cent. allowed; (3) margarine exposed for sale without properly labelling the same (3).

In 72 samples of butter adulteration, 23 summonses were taken out, and in 19 cases convictions were obtained with penalties varying from a *minimum* 5s. (with 12s. 6d. costs) to a *maximum* £5 (with 19s. 6d. costs).

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

(a) Summons dismissed (1)* Somerset House, on appeal, certifying the butter as genuine.

(b) Summonses withdrawn (2)—in one instance the defendant having died between the issue and the hearing of the summons, and in the other the butter having been proved to be sold as “milk-blended butter.”

(c) Summons not served—the defendant having left the neighbourhood between the time of the Inspector taking the sample and the summons being applied for.

* With £2 2s. costs against the Council.

In three cases no summonses were taken out for the following reason, viz., that the samples were wrapped in paper marked "Margarine" before being handed to the purchasers.

The total fines amounted to £26 5s. with £11 12s. costs, whilst in the case of obstruction the defendant was fined £5 with £5 5s. costs.

(c) COCOA AND CHOCOLATE POWDER.

45 samples of cocoa and 3 of chocolate powder were taken, and of these 1 (a sample of cocoa) was declared by the Analyst to be adulterated with starch and sugar. No summons was taken out, as the article was declared to be chocolate powder by the vendor before the purchase was completed.

(d) COFFEE.

140 samples were taken, and of these 5 (*i.e.* 3·6 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated—the adulterations consisting of added chicory varying from a *minimum* 8 to a *maximum* 57 per cent., viz., 8, 34, 48, 48 and 57 respectively. Summonses were applied for, and convictions obtained, in 4 of the cases with penalties and costs varying from a *minimum* 10s. (with 12s. 6d. costs) to a *maximum* £2 (with 12s. 6d. costs)—total £3 penalties and £3 3s. 6d. costs.

In one case no summons was taken out on account of the package being labelled as a mixture of coffee and chicory when handed over by the vendor to the purchaser.

(e) OTHER GROCERIES.

65 samples of mustard were taken, and of these 1 (*i.e.* 1·5 per cent.) was declared by the Analyst to be adulterated with 20 per cent. of wheaten flour. No summons was taken out in view of the nature of the adulteration.

(f) DRUGS.

62 samples were taken, and of these 6 (*i.e.* 9·7 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated, the details being as follow:—

	Total samples.	No. samples adulterated.	Action taken.
Beeswax	... 24 ...	4 (=16·7%)	<div> Summons, £1 and 12s. 6d. costs. Summons, 12s. 6d. costs. Summons dismissed No action. </div>
Gregory powder	9 ...	1 (=11·1%)	<div> Summons, 10s., and 12s. 6d. costs. </div>
Camphorated oil	13 ...	1 (=7·7%)	No action.
Other drugs	... 16 ...	0	—

The adulterations in the beeswax cases consisted of the admixture of foreign ingredients, viz., paraffin, wax and resin, amounting to 25, 30, 55 and 95 per cent. respectively. In 3 cases summonses were taken out with the result that there were 2 convictions, the other summons being dismissed on the ground that the beeswax was not divided properly into 3 parts as required by the Acts. In one case no summons was taken out, the sample being taken from an oil shop and not from a chemist.

The Gregory powder was found to have been made with 67 per cent. of magnesium carbonate instead of oxide. A conviction was obtained in this case.

The camphorated oil sample was found not to have been made with olive oil, but in this case no summons was taken out having regard to the nature of the adulteration, and the fact that the sample was purchased from an oil shop and not from a chemist.

(g) ADDED PRESERVATIVES.

The following foods were found to be adulterated with added preservatives :—

- (a) Milk, 3—0·0002 per cent. of formaldehyde. 0·5 grain per pint of crystallised boric acid. $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains per pint of crystallised boric acid.

No summonses were taken out in connection with these milks having regard to the small amounts of added preservatives.

- (b) Cream, 5—14·5, 9·5, 7·0, 4·0 and 4·0 grains per lb. of crystallised boric acid.

No summonses were taken out in connection with these creams, having regard to the small amounts of added preservatives.

- (c) Foods 16—Brawn, 3—4, 11 and $11\frac{1}{2}$ grains per lb. crystallised boric acid. Veal and ham, 1—2 grains per lb. boric acid. Potted ham and tongue, 1—3·5 grains per lb. crystallised boric acid. Bacon, 1—0·8 grain per lb. crystallised boric acid. Smoked sausage, 1—4 grains per lb. crystallised boric acid. Sausage, 3—10, 13 and 15 grains per lb. crystallised boric acid. German sausage, 6—2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 7 and 35 grains per lb. crystallised boric acid.

In three cases (German sausage, 35 grains; sausage, 15 grains; and brawn, 11 grains) summonses were taken out, with the following results :—

- (a) German sausage, 35 grains—Conviction with £2 penalty and £2 2s. costs.
- (b) Sausage, 15 grains—Withdrawn, in view of the conviction in the previous case (a), the vendor being the same person.

- (c) Brawn, 11 grains—Withdrawn, in view of the conviction in the previous case (a), the vendor being the same person.

In the other 13 cases, no summonses were taken out, having regard to the small amounts of added preservatives present.

(h) OTHER ARTICLES.

The other samples of foods and drugs not mentioned above 173 in number) were declared by the Analyst to be unadulterated

OBSTRUCTION TO OFFICER IN DISCHARGE OF DUTIES.

On June 18th, 1907, one of the Female Inspectors (through a deputy) purchased $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. of salt butter and one-pennyworth of milk at 148, Lambeth Walk, the goods being served by Mrs. Lewis. On completion of the purchases, the Inspector entered the shop and stated that the articles were being purchased for analysis by the Public Analyst. Mrs. Lewis thereupon snatched the parcel of butter from the Inspector, tore off the paper, and threw the butter on the side counter, and then proceeded to serve the Inspector with another sample of butter, saying that a mistake had been made, fresh butter having been served instead of salt butter. The Inspector demanded, several times, the return of the first sample of butter purchased, but with this request Mrs. Lewis would not comply. Thereupon the Inspector went round to the side counter and took up the butter in her gloved hand, and some of this butter was again snatched out of the Inspector's hand, an action which was repeated by a Mr. Sage (shopman) who, meanwhile, had come upon the scene. A traveller for a butter firm at that time entered the shop, and a good deal of discussion and explanation took place, during which Mrs. Lewis again came round to the Inspector with a cloth in her hand, and quickly wiped off some of the butter that remained on the Inspector's gloved hand, before the Inspector realised what was being done. Finally, the police, who were called in, asked to see the Council's authority under which the Sanitary Inspector acted. The

Inspector had to be content with the second sample of butter, but there was found, fortunately, a small, but sufficient, quantity of the first sample of butter on the Inspector's glove, and this, on analysis, proved to be margarine, as far as the analysis could be made, having regard to the small quantity of sample available.

A summons was applied for at the Lambeth Police Court against Mrs. Lewis, for wilfully obstructing and impeding the Inspector in the course of her duties under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and the Magistrate (Mr. Curtis Bennett), on hearing the case on July 17th, 1907, fined Mrs. Lewis £5 with £5 5s. costs.

The Food and Drugs Inspector (Inspector Perrin) was ill during 9 months of the year, and his special work under the Food and Drugs Acts was carried out during that time by the ordinary District Inspectors and the Female Inspectors, the latter being specially authorised to act in this way by resolution on May 13th, 1907.*

For comparison, the results obtained may be tabulated as follows:—

	No. Samples taken.	No. Adulterated.	Expenses.
			£ s. d.
1st Quarter, 1907, Inspector Perrin	319	19 (=5·9%)	21 15 11
2nd, 3rd, and 4th Quarters, 1907, District and Female Inspectors	1481	135 (=9·1%)	33 8 2
Year 1907	1800	154 (=8·6%)	£55 4 1

*The Resolution of the Public Health Committee of May 13th, 1907, was formally approved by the Council on July 25th, 1907.

The total expenses connected with the carrying out of the Food and Drugs Acts in Lambeth Borough during 1907 amounted to £55 4s. 1d., as against £98 9s. 2d. during 1906, and are made up as follows:—£27 11s. 7d. for samples, £10 19s. for Assistant (Deputy), £2 12s. 6d. for witnesses, £12 5s. 4d. for travelling expenses (including £2 11s. 6d. for cabs), and £1 15s. 8d. for sundries. The salary of the Food and Drugs Inspector (£120, rising by £10 annual increases to £200), and the costs of the summonses (£12 3s.) are not included in the above.

PROPOSED NOTIFICATION TO TRADESMEN
OF THE RESULTS OF ANALYSES MADE UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD
AND DRUGS ACTS.

The Council, on June 13th, 1907, carefully considered a proposal to notify to tradesmen from whom a sample has been taken under the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, when such sample has been declared by the Analyst to be genuine, within 7 days of the receipt of the Public Analyst's certificate, but decided not to adopt it, having regard to the extreme difficulty of framing a notification which would not lend itself to any abuse. The statistics obtained from other Metropolitan Districts with regard to the practice there were as follows:—

1. No notification (22)—Battersea, Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Camberwell, Chelsea, Deptford, Fulham, Hackney, Hammer-smith, Hampstead, Holborn, Islington, Kensington, Lewisham, Paddington, St. Marylebone, Southwark, Stepney, Stoke Newington, Wandsworth, Westminster, Woolwich.

2. Modified notification (4)—Finsbury, Greenwich, Peckham, and St. Pancras, thus:—

(a) In Finsbury, when a sample has been found genuine, the following post card intimation is sent to the vendor, viz. :—

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that no proceedings will be taken by the Borough Council in respect of the sample of purchased of you by the Inspector on the day of 190, .

I am, yours faithfully,

(b) In Greenwich a notice is sent to the vendor in the following terms :—

Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in informing you that it is not the intention of this Council to take any further steps in reference to the samples numbered , purchased on the

I am, yours faithfully,

This form has recently been adopted by Greenwich because it was found previously that when letters were sent to vendors stating that the samples were found to be genuine, the letter was sometimes used as an advertisement.

(c) In the Borough of Poplar a verbal intimation is given to the vendor at the time of the purchase of the sample that if he hears nothing to the contrary within a month, the sample has been found to be genuine.

(d) In the Borough of St. Pancras the following resolution recently passed by the Council is observed, viz. :—

“That in future where samples of food and drugs are purchased for analysis from tradesmen in the Borough, they be informed at the time of purchase that on applying to the Medical Officer of Health after 28 days from that date they will be told whether the analysis is satisfactory or not.”

3. Notification (1)—Shoreditch, as follows:—When a sample has been found to be genuine, a card, enclosed in an envelope, and bearing the following particulars, is sent to the trader, viz. :

Date of dispatch of card.

Sample No.

And merely the word "Genuine" ;

whereas, in those cases in which a sample is not genuine but in which legal proceedings are not advisable, a somewhat similar card is sent to the tradesman, but, instead of the word "Genuine," the words "No Action" are printed.

With respect to the 22 Boroughs where no notification is given, there are 4, viz.:—Bermondsey, Camberwell, Fulham, and Holborn, in which a communication is made to the vendor where a sample has been found, on analysis, to be not genuine but the adulteration is not sufficiently large or serious to warrant proceedings, warning him as to the need of taking steps to ensure that the articles sold by him, in future, are free from adulteration.

In the Borough of Bethnal Green it was formerly the practice to inform the tradesman the result of the analysis, but the practice "has been discontinued, as it was found that such communications were of no real service, and were only made use of as advertisements."

In the Borough of Stepney also it was formerly the practice to send an intimation to vendors that legal proceedings would not be instituted, but the practice has quite recently been discontinued by the Public Health Committee.

In the Borough of Wandsworth no notice is given to the traders, except "in the case of public institutions, when samples are taken of milk, in course of delivery, purchased under contract, the result of analysis is furnished on application."

BUTTER BILL.

The Council, during 1907, opposed the suggested clause in the Butter Bill, extending the powers contained in the Margarine Act so as to enable the Metropolitan Inspectors of Weights and Measures to take the steps authorised by section 8 of that Act—such Inspectors being the officers of the London County Council. The Metropolitan Borough Councils are the Sanitary Authorities deputed by the Legislature to carry out the provisions of the Food and Drugs Acts (including the Margarine Act), subject to certain supervisory and concurrent powers by the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the London Council have no powers under the Food and Drugs Acts. The opposition was successful, as the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, contains the following section 12:—

“Except in the administrative County of London, section 8 of the Margarine Act, 1887, shall have effect as if the words “inspector of weights and measures” were inserted after the word “nuisances.”

II.—Water.

Three samples of water were examined during 1907 for the presence of lead—the samples being taken from drinking water cisterns, but in no instance was lead found.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Samples procured, together with the results of Analyses, during
the year 1907.

Samples.	Number Analysed.	Number Adulterated
*Milk	827	95
Butter	447	25
Cheese	5	—
Margarine	2	—
Flour	5	—
Lard	2	—
Bread and Butter	2	—
Coffee	140	5
Mustard... ..	65	1
Pepper	68	—
Tea	2	—
Ground Rice	13	—
Oatmeal	4	—
Olive Oil... ..	6	—
Arrowroot	8	—
Baking Powder	3	—
Vinegar	4	—
Chocolate Powder	3	—
Sago	10	—
Cocoa	45	1
Ginger	1	—
Nutmeg	1	—
Ground Ginger	2	—
Sugar	1	—
Tapioca	12	—
Linseed	2	—
„ Meal	1	—
Jam	1	—
Cream	5	5
Condensed Milk	1	—
Marmalade	1	—
Bacon	1	1
Sausage	9	2
Brawn	10	3
German Sausage...	9	6

Samples.	Number Analysed.	Number Adulterated
Pressed Beef	1	—
Collard Head	1	—
Pork Pie	1	—
Smoked Sausage... ..	1	1
Breakfast Sausage	1	1
Potted Ham and Tongue	1	1
Veal and Ham	1	1
Black Pudding	1	—
Cream Cheese	1	—
Cayenne Pepper	1	—
Worcester Sauce	1	—
Yorkshire Relish	1	—
Sauce	1	—
Ground Cinnamon	1	—
Ginger Wine	1	—
Port Wine	1	—
Demerara Sugar	4	—
†Drugs	62	6
Totals	1800	154

* Separated milk 11. Skimmed milk 7.

† The drugs were as follows:—Camphorated oil 13, beeswax 24, Gregory powder 9, almond oil 3, sugar of milk 2, Fuller's earth 2, prescriptions 3, lime water 1, cream of tartar 1, Bland's pills 1, cod liver oil 1, tincture of iodine 1, and liquorice powder 1—total 62. The adulterated samples consisted of camphorated oil 1, beeswax 4, and Gregory powder 1.

Particulars as to samples analysed, and proceedings taken, during 1907 (Borough), and during the ten years 1891-1900 (Parish).

Year.	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples adulterated.	Percentage of Samples adulterated.	No. of Summonses issued.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Cautions.	Penalties.	Costs.	
Borough Council.	1907	1800	154	8.6	110	79	18	£ 118 s 10 d. 0	£ 61 s. 16 d. 0
Late Vestry.		603	73	12.1	57	52	10	104 10 0	42 6 6
		600	65	10.8	52	49	6	76 10 0	29 12 6
		602	74	12.3	57	54	6	69 0 0	34 9 0
		546	41	7.5	7	21	2	48 0 0	24 5 0
		549	66	12.02	66	60	2	93 0 0	35 11 6
		500	87	17.4	64	62	23	149 15 0	41 18 0
		495	107	21.6	81	79	26	199 0 0	45 11 0
		498	120	24.09	79	79	41	207 17 0	48 19 0
		332	65	19.5	43	43	22	66 8 6	32 9 0
		292	48	16.4	25	24	23	28 13 6	15 1 0
Average of 10 years 1891—1900.	501.7	74.6	15.1	53.1	52.5	16.1	104 5 5	35 0 3	

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

19 Summonses were dismissed, 1 adjourned *sine die*, 1 not served, and 10 withdrawn, during 1907.

Shewing percentage of different adulterated Samples during 1907 (Borcugh), and in ten years 1891-1900 (Parish).

Year.	Milk.	Butter.	Coffee.	Bread and Flour.	Cocoa and Chocolate.	Cheese and Lard.	Other Groceries.	Sundries.	Spirits.	Brandy.	Gin.	Rum.	Whisky.	Ale and Porter.	Wines.	Aërated Waters.	Drugs.
Boro' Council { 1907	11.5	5.6	3.6	0.0	2.1	—	0.5	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	—	9.7
Late Vestry. { 1900	14.2	11.0	17.8	—	—	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0
1899	10.9	14.5	6.9	—	—	0.0	2.7	0.0	21.4	33.3	—	0.0	20.0	—	—	0.0	0.0
1898	13.6	14.5	10.3	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	—	0.0	50.0	5.9	—	—	—	18.8
1897	10.5	7.3	3.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	11.1	17.7	—	25.0	18.2	0.0	—	—	—	14.3
1896	11.06	17.7	15.1	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.9
1895	21.05	14.7	26.4	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	16.0	—	12.5	25.0	—	—	0.0	0.0	12.5
1894	27.6	22.4	30.0	—	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0
1893	30.4	35.04	11.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	8.7	20.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	—	—	—	0.0
1892	31.3	36.4	18.4	—	66.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
1891	47.8	5.0	3.8	0.0	—	—	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0

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

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The 372 registered houses have been visited regularly, but no new house has been registered under the Bye-laws during 1907.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The Common Lodging Houses (for men), situated within the Borough of Lambeth, have been inspected during 1907, sanitary defects, where found, being made good, and the following 6 licensed by the L.C.C. at the Annual Licensing Meeting held June 20th, 1907, in accordance with the requirements of Section 46 of Part IX. of the London County Council General Powers Act, 1902 :—

Date when registered.	Situation.		Authorised No. of Lodgers.
27th January, 1905	10A	Belvedere-crescent ...	99
18th July, 1900	108	Lambeth-walk (C.H.) (house in rear)	36
30th October, 1890	55	Belvedere-road ...	49
21st December, 1883	90-92	Westminster-bridge-road	197
24th October, 1885	89 & 91	Wandsworth-road ..	188
12th February, 1887	126	Wandsworth-road ...	133

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

No house has been condemned during 1907 under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, but in this connection it must be remembered that, in respect of dwelling houses, many notices

have been served under the Public Health Act, and that, had these notices not been complied with, proceedings would have been taken in the usual way for the closing of the houses. The Housing Acts are only brought into use in extreme cases.

REVENUE ACT, 1903.

During 1907, 168 certificates under the Revenue Act, 1903, in connection with tenements (or dwellings) so constructed as to afford suitable separate accommodation for each of the families inhabiting the same, have been applied for, and, of these, 68 have been granted *unconditionally*, 90 have been granted *conditionally*, *i.e.*, subject to certain alterations and improvements being carried out ; and 10 have been refused.

Certificates granted unconditionally.

Address.	Blocks or Houses.	Tene- ments.
1—8, St. James' Mansions, Kennington Road	1	8
99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, Knight's Hill Road, West Norwood	6	12
1—8, Wyke Gardens, Liberty Street...	3	18
9—36, Wyke Gardens, Liberty Street	3	18
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, Saunders Street	6	12
Totals	19	68

Certificates granted conditionally.

3—5, Branksome Road	2	4
16, 18, 18a, Brighton Terrace	3	19
Kenyon, Belgrave, Grosvenor, Princess, Loughborough and Commerce Mansions, Coldharbour Lane	6	48

Address.				Blocks or Houses.	Tene- ments.
2, 2a, Durham Street, Vauxhall	...	...	...	2	6
37—39, Shakespeare Road	...	...	...	2	4
41, Somerleyton Road...	...	...	...	1	3
75, Somerleyton Road...	...	...	...	1	2
82, Somerleyton Road...	...	...	...	1	2
86, Somerleyton Road...	...	...	...	1	2
Totals				19	90

Certificates refused.

6, Broadwall	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
167, Ferndale Road	...	...	..	...	1	...	2
Totals				...	2	...	10

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 214 Bakehouses (135 above ground and 79* underground) situated within the Borough of Lambeth, and these have been inspected during 1907, and the necessary annual white-washing and cleaning carried out.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During 1907, no nuisance has been reported in connection with the 6 Offensive Trades, which exist in the Borough of Lambeth, and which are now under the supervision of the Borough Council :—

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

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

The Council on February 28th, 1907, approved of proposed amended (revised) Byelaws having reference to the following offensive trades :—knacker, manure manufacturer and tallow melter, bone boiler, soap boiler, catgut maker or manufacturer, and gut scraper, fat melter or extractor, glue and size manufacturer and tripe boiler ; and of new Byelaws with reference to the dressing of fish skins or fellmongering. The chief amendment is to require in future that all offensive processes shall be conducted in a closed chamber, provision being, moreover, made for the adequate ventilation of such chamber, and the destruction of offensive vapours.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There were within the Borough of Lambeth at the end of 1906, 27 registered Slaughter-houses, and at the annual Licensing of the London County Council, held on October 21st, 1907, the licenses were renewed with the following exceptions :—

- (a) 165, Lambeth Walk—butcher's shop attached to slaughter house is closed, and the license was granted on the undertaking that the licensee's own cattle only were to be killed on the premises ;
- (b) 97, Stockwell Road—business of a slaughterer of cattle is not being carried on at the premises by the applicant, who is not the occupier ;
- (c) 172, Lambeth Walk—license not applied for.

LIST OF THE 24 SLAUGHTER-HOUSES LICENSED IN THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH DURING 1907.

Ward.	Situation of Premises.				Name of Licensee.
Marsh ...	106,	Lower Marsh	...	...	Thomas, Robert Edwin Horton, George
„ ...	99,	„ „	...	...	Holdstock, Jno. Thos.
Bishop's ...	151,	Lambeth Walk	...	...	Wright, Samuel
Prince's ...	406,	Kennington Road...	...	...	Parsons, Bernard W.
„ ...	60,	Kennington Park Road	...	...	Grellier, Frederick .
„ ...	171,	Lower Kennington Lane...	...	...	Clark, Arthur
„ ...	4,	Clapham Road	...	...	Holdsworth, Chas.

Ward.	Situation of Premises.			Name of Licensee.
Vauxhall ...	302, Clapham Road	...	...	Holdsworth, Geo.
" ...	152, " "	...	...	Lawrence & Bros.
" ...	18, Paradise Road (rear of)	...	...	Smith, Wm. & Geo.
" ...	1, Lansdowne Road, Clapham Road			Copeman, Walter George
Stockwell...	27, Bedford Road, Clapham Rd.			Pooley, John Pied
Brixton ...	Near Railway Hotel Brewery, Electric Lane			Elphick, Edwin
" ...	263, Brixton Road	...	...	Snelling, Ernest W.
" ...	10, Foxley Road*	...	...	Malden, Robert Levers
" ...	Industry Terrace (yard leading to), Canterbury Road			Warren, James Edward
Herne Hill	207, Coldharbour Lane	...		Clark, Albert John
"	309, " "	...		Ford, Hy., & Co., Ltd.
"	77, Dulwich Road	...	...	Atkin, Jim Cook
Tulse Hill	45, New Park Road	...	...	Beaumont, Edith Mary (trading as Martin & Beaumont)
"	12, Lower Tulse Hill	...	...	Haydon, Wm.
Norwood ...	120, High Street*†	...	...	Bull, Mary Ann
" ...	121, " " (rear of)	...	...	Griffiths, Fredk.
" ...	125, Hamilton Road	...	...	Forss, Thomas Lionel

* Small cattle only to be killed. † Special conditions laid down.

Sanitarily, these 24 Slaughter-houses are in good condition, and the chemical test, which was applied to the drains in each case, failed to give a single result. Inspection of the Slaughter-houses within the Borough is now carried out by the officers of the Borough Council, who are responsible for the due enforcement of all Bye-laws and Regulations made in pursuance of the Slaughter-houses, etc. (Metropolis) Act, 1874, and the Local Government Act, 1888—an important duty, which was formerly carried out by the officers of the London County Council. During 1907 minor sanitary defects have been found as follows:—defective paving (2), choked gully (1) and dirty premises (4).

One slaughter-house has changed hands during 1907, viz.:—

263 Brixton Road, which is now licensed to Ernest W. Snelling *vice* Albert Copp.

COWHOUSES.

There were, within the Borough of Lambeth, at the end of 1906, 14 registered Cowhouses, and at the Annual Licensing of the London County Council, held on October 21st, 1907, the licenses were renewed.

LIST OF THE 14 COWHOUSES LICENSED IN THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH DURING 1907.

Ward.	Situation of Premises.		No. of Sheds.	No. of Cows kept
Marsh	...	6, Coral Street, Lower Marsh	...	10
Bishop's	...	Cambria Cottage, 36, Tracey Street	1	13
"	...	24, Distin Street	...	9
Prince's	...	30, Upper Kennington Lane	1	7
Vauxhall	...	38, Hartington Road	1	22
"	...	9, Dawlish Street	1	12
Brixton	...	34, Ingleton Street	1	5
Tulse Hill	...	196, Norwood Road	1	20

Ward.	Situation of Premises.				No. of Sheds.	No. of Cows kept
Norwood ...	156, Hamilton Road, West Nor-					
	wood ..	...	...	3	...	26
„ ...	76 and 78, Gipsy Hill	...	...	3	...	27
„ ...	67, Rosendale Road	...	...	1	...	10
„ ...	93, Clive Road, West Norwood	...	...	1	...	4
„ ...	Elder Road Dairy, West Norwood			2	...	35
„ ...	15, Croxted Road, West Dulwich			1	...	3
				<hr/>		<hr/>
				20		203
				<hr/>		<hr/>

Sanitarily, these 14 Cowhouses are in good condition, and they have been inspected during 1907, and the drains in each case tested with the chemical test, without a result being obtained in any single instance. A few minor sanitary defects were found, *e.g.*, defective paving and channels (2), leaky roof (1), and man-hole cover not properly sealed (1).

The Borough Council is now responsible for the periodical inspection of the Cowhouses, and the due enforcement of all Byelaws and Regulations which have been made in connection therewith under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops Orders, 1885-86-99. Such duties were carried out by the London County Council previous to the passing of the London Government Act, 1899. During 1907 no action has been taken in regard to infringement of Byelaws before the Magistrate.

One Cowhouse has changed hands during 1907, viz., 93, Clive Road, West Norwood, to Messrs. Wraight, Dumbrill & Co., Limited.

DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS AND MILK-STORES.

33 new Milkshops and Milk-stores have been registered during 1907, as compared with 10 during 1906, and all existing ones have been, from time to time, under inspection, as required. The total number registered up to date is 523.

The importance of supervising Milk-shops, so as to preserve the purity of milk sold therein in small quantities, is admitted by all. At present a Sanitary Authority has no power to refuse to register an applicant as a milk seller, however unsuitable the premises may be wherein it is proposed that the milk shall be stored, nor is any power given to a Sanitary Authority to remove a milk seller from the Register if the milk-shop subsequently becomes unsuitable. Additional powers are needed, and the Council decided in 1907 to ask the London County Council to insert in their next General Powers Bill, provisions to confer powers on the Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities to enable them to prohibit the sale of milk on unsuitable premises.*

TUBERCULOUS NURSERY MILK.

The Council during 1907 addressed a letter to the Local Government Board, the Board of Agriculture and the London County Council, asking for powers to be given to the Metropolitan Borough Councils, under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders of 1899 (Article 2) and 1885 (Article 15), to remove and place in quarantine any milch cow suspected of being diseased or tubercular, until the animal is released by a veterinary inspector under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, and to pay reasonable compensation for such quarantining or detention. This letter was the result of administrative difficulties in carrying out the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders in connection with milch cows that are suspected to be

* The L.C.C. has introduced into their 1908 General Powers Bill the suggested provisions.

diseased or tuberculous. Chemical and bacteriological examinations of so-called nursery milks show, at times, the presence of pus and even tubercle bacilli therein—facts which may be unknown to the cowkeepers themselves. Existing powers have reference only to cows with diseased udders which are certified by veterinary surgeons to be tubercular. No provision is made in the Orders for the removal and quarantining of the cows.

MUNICIPAL MILK DEPOT.

The Council's Milk Depôt, situated at 66, York Road, Westminster Bridge Road, has effected much good during 1907.

260 infants and children have been fed, their ages being :—

Under 3 months	...	...	128
3—6 months	...	...	69
6—9 months	...	...	21
9—12 months	...	...	25
Over 12 months	...	...	17
			<hr/>
			260
			<hr/>

These 260 infants and children may be classified, as to their states of health at the time of being put upon the Depôt milk, as follows :—Healthy (*i.e.*, showing no sign of wasting or disease though below par constitutionally) 110, wasting 75, moribund 10, diseased 65; total 260. The diseases from which the 65 infants and children were actually suffering at the time of being put upon the Depôt milk were :—Diarrhœa and sickness 36, rickets 5, bronchitis 4, tuberculosis or consumption 4, indigestion 3, thrush and ulcerated mouth 3, meningitis 3, consumption of the bowels 3, constipation 1, convulsions 1, anæmia 1, and hernia 1.

The periods during which the 260 infants and children continued to use the Depôt milk were :—

26 weeks and over...	...	26
13—26 weeks	...	49
6—13 weeks	...	57
4—6 weeks	...	37
Under 4 weeks	...	91
		<hr/>
		260
		<hr/>

It will be noted that 50·8 per cent. used the milk for periods extending from 6 to 26 weeks and over, whilst 35 per cent. used the milk for short varying periods under 4 weeks. The reasons assigned for discontinuing the Depot milk, after varying intervals, were :—(1) leaving the neighbourhood ; (2) unable, or too far, to send ; (3) by order of medical attendant ; (4) unable to afford to pay ; (5) unsuitable. In connection with those parents who were unable to afford to pay, the private voluntary benevolent fund which has been opened at the Depot was found useful, several deserving cases being assisted therefrom.

The average *weekly* number of infants and children fed upon the Depot milk during 1907 is 78, varying from a *minimum* 61 to a *maximum* 100, and the total number of bottles of milk distributed during the year was 196240, giving a *weekly* average of 3,774 and a *daily* average of 540.

Amongst the 260 infants and children fed upon the Depot milk there have been 18 deaths, but these require careful analysis. Thus, of the 18 infants and children who died, the periods during which they had been fed upon the Depot milk varied from a *minimum* 1 day to a *maximum* 25 weeks, thus :—

Length of time during which milk was used previous to death.				No. of infants & children fed.	No. of deaths.	Mortality rate per 1000.
(a) Infants and children fed for 26 weeks and over ...				26	0	nil
(b) Infants and children fed 4—26 weeks ...				143	9	63
(c) Infants and children fed under 4 weeks ...				91	9	99
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...				260	18	69
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

Of class (c), the periods during which the 9 infants and children who died had been fed upon the Depot milk were 16, 14, 10, 8, 7, 7, 7, 3 and 1 days respectively, so that these deaths cannot fairly be classified as deaths connected with the Depot.

Including *all* deaths, the mortality rate amongst the Depot-fed infants and children is 69 per 1000, and this rate is much lower than those for the Borough of Lambeth in general, and for Marsh Ward (where the milk Depot is situated) and Bishop's or the other Inner Wards in particular. If the mortality rate is calculated only on infants and children who have been fed upon the Depot milk for continuous periods of 4 weeks and over, the rate is 63 per 1000, whilst the mortality rate amongst infants and children fed upon the Depot milk for 26 weeks and over is *nil*.

Thus the rates per 1000 births for 1907 may be tabulated as follows, quinquennial rates being added for comparison :—

				1907. (Corrected.)	Quinquennial, 1902-6. (Uncorrected.)
Depôt-fed Infants	...	...	53-69	...	—
Whole Borough	...	...	109	...	134
Marsh ...	...	...	117	...	187
Inner Wards ...	...	...	101	...	158

The causes of the 18 deaths amongst the Depot-fed infants and children deserve attention, and may be tabulated as follows.—Whooping-cough, 2 ; consumption, 2 ; convulsions, 1 ; bronchitis, 5 ; pneumonia, 1 ; and diarrhœa and sickness, 7. Further, of the 260 infants and children brought to the Depot, 150 (*i.e.*, 58 per cent.) were wasting, moribund or diseased, and of these 13 died (*i.e.*, 8·7 per cent.), whilst the remaining 110 (*i.e.*, 42 per cent.) were weakly and constitutionally below par, and of these 5 died (*i.e.*, 4·6 per cent.). These facts must be taken into account in dealing with the mortality returns.

The particulars of the 18 deaths are as follow :—

Name.	Age.	State of Health when put on Milk.	Length of time on Milk.	Registered cause of Death.
T.P.	2 mos. ...	Weakly ...	22 weeks	Whooping- cough
C.S.	4 „ ...	6 months child, very delicate, sickness	2 „ ...	Enteritis
H.H.	10 „ ...	Weakly, sickness	1 „ ...	Bronchitis
H.	6 „ ...	Whooping-cough, moribund	10 days ...	Whooping- cough
B.	1 week...	Delicate ...	25 weeks	Diarrhœa and sickness
G.H.	3 mos. ...	Wasting ...	15 „ ...	„ „
J.M.	4½ „ ...	Delicate ...	14 „ ...	„ „
L.M.	4½ „ ...	„ ...	14 „ ...	„ „
W.L.	2 „ ..	Tubercular ...	10 „ ...	Consumption
L.S.	1 „ ...	Wasting ...	3 days ...	Convulsions
S.B.	2 „ ...	Sickness and Diarrhœa	10 weeks	Bronchitis
J.C.	3 weeks	Healthy (twin)...	10 „ ...	Pneumonia
E.H.	7 mos. ...	Wasting, sickness and diarrhœa	11 „ ...	Bronchitis
B.	2 „ ...	Weakly, sickness and diarrhœa	1 day ...	Diarrhœa and sickness
J.S.	1 „ ...	Consumption, rickets, moribund	7 „ ...	Consumption
C.	1 „ ...	Sickness, moribund	8 „ ...	Sickness
R.	2 „ ...	Bronchitis, thrush, moribund	7 „ ...	Bronchitis
W.F.	20 „ ...	Bronchitis, moribund	16 „ ...	„ „

TABLE

Showing number of Infants fed, and number of bottles distributed,
weekly during the year 1907.

Week ending			Number of Infants on the Register.	Number of Bottles distributed. Sundry Persons.	Number of Bottles distributed. Guardians.
January	5	...	71	3075	382
"	12	...	74	3283	350
"	19	...	77	3500	350
"	26	...	74	3071	350
February	2	...	76	3570	350
"	9	...	73	3150	308
"	16	...	75	3206	210
"	23	...	76	3458	210
March	2	...	78	3668	210
"	9	...	76	3248	210
"	16	...	74	3271	210
"	23	...	70	3281	84
"	30	...	67	3174	84
April	6	...	61	2797	84
"	13	...	62	2952	168
"	20	...	66	3107	168
"	27	...	66	2954	168
May	4	...	70	3439	168
"	11	...	66	3129	168
"	18	...	67	3277	168
"	25	...	67	3182	168
June	1	...	70	3283	168
"	8	...	77	3633	168
"	15	...	77	3594	168
"	22	...	79	3994	168
"	29	...	82	3963	168
July	6	...	84	3964	168
"	13	...	82	3944	168
"	20	...	83	3906	168
"	27	...	84	4106	168
August	3	...	81	3596	168
"	10	...	82	3809	125
"	17	...	80	3494	125
"	24	...	76	3319	125
"	31	...	84	3822	84

Week ending			Number of Infants on the Register.	Number of Bottles distributed. Sundry Persons.	Number of Bottles distributed. Guardians.
September	7	...	80	3507	168
"	14	...	79	3731	168
"	21	...	81	3752	168
"	28	...	83	3764	168
October	5	...	86	4075	168
"	12	...	80	3624	168
"	19	...	81	3632	168
"	26	...	82	3876	168
November	2	...	84	3780	168
"	9	...	83	3853	168
"	16	...	94	4035	168
"	23	...	100	4270	168
"	30	...	96	4221	168
December	7	...	94	4066	168
"	14	...	94	4125	168
"	21	...	99	4261	168
"	28	...	93	3946	108
Totals			4046	186737	9503

The net expenditure upon the maintenance of the Milk Depôt, during the year 1907, is stated by the Borough Accountant to have been £206, viz. :—

(a) Expenditure	...	...	...	...	£580
(b) Income	...	...	...	...	374
					<hr/>
<i>i.e.</i> , Expenditure in excess of income					£206
					<hr/>

HEALTH SOCIETY FOR LAMBETH.

The Council considered during 1907, the advisability of establishing a Health Society for the Borough of Lambeth, the object of such society being to popularise and propagate sanitary knowledge amongst all classes, and to instruct or educate the people as to the best way in which to make use of the advantages provided by the Borough Council for their sanitary betterment, thereby supplementing the work of the Health Department. There are many ways in which sanitary knowledge can be popularised, and whereby health conditions can be improved, *e.g.*, visiting and teaching mothers and others the simple laws of domestic hygiene (including the proper feeding and management of infants), temperance and thrift; the distribution of leaflets, dealing with the prevention of consumption; diarrhœa, infantile mortality, measles and whooping-cough; and the teaching and instruction of district visitors attached to the various churches and chapels throughout the Borough. The local clergy and others who are associated with the organisations and societies at present engaged in district visiting, expressed approval of the suggested scheme, but the Council did not agree, the Town Clerk stating the Council had no legal power to vote money out of the Rates for such a purpose as the establishment or inauguration of a Health Society.

Such a Health Society would prove a most useful educational force in the Borough, and a valuable auxiliary to the Sanitary Authority.

As an alternative scheme, the appointment was suggested of an official Health Visitor, acting under the Public Health Department, whose duties should consist of visiting houses in which births have been notified or registered, and in which measles, whooping-cough and diarrhœa have broken out amongst the inmates, and

in attending mothers' meetings that are held in connection with the various churches and chapels, with a view to instructing the present voluntary workers in domestic hygiene. The need for mothers (and others) being educated in the proper feeding and management of infants is admitted by all, and an opportunity will be afforded when the Notification of Births Bill becomes an Act.

The Council agreed on June 13th, 1907, to the temporary appointment for one year as an experiment of a Female Health Visitor at a salary of £80 per annum with nurse's uniform—the duties of such Health Visitor to be as follows :—

- 1.—Visiting houses wherein births are notified, or registered ;
- 2.—Visiting houses wherein deaths of children under one year of age have been registered ;
- 3.—Visiting and teaching mothers (and others) the simple laws of domestic hygiene, temperance and thrift ;
- 4.—Attending meetings as may be required, for the purpose of instructing voluntary workers in domestic hygiene and economy.

It was further decided to select by advertisement for the position an educated woman, aged 25 to 35 years, single or widowed, properly qualified in nursing and sanitary knowledge, as shewn by the possession of a certificate or certificates, in nursing, midwifery and sanitary knowledge. In reply to this advertisement, 14 applications were received, and the Council at its meeting held on 3rd October, 1907, elected Miss Hilda Hewitt Lawrence, of the Education Department, Corporation of Lincoln, as Female Health Visitor for the Borough of Lambeth for a temporary period of 12 months—her duties to commence on January 1st, 1908.

During 1907, the Council decided to take no action in connection with the proposal of the Corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne to form a permanent Union of the Sanitary Authorities of the Kingdom into a supreme National Health Authority.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Council, during 1907, considered the important question of the medical inspection of school children in relation to the spread of infectious disease and of public health generally, and agreed to the following principles ;—

1. The systematic medical inspection of all school children on admission into school, and at intervals afterwards, for the discovery of general diseases and constitutional defects and the provision (if necessary) of school dispensaries or clinics.

2. The systematic periodical medical inspection of all school children with a view to the discovery of infectious and doubtful infectious diseases and the consequent exclusion of such children from school ;

3. The advisability of such inspection of school children being carried out by the officers of existing Metropolitan Borough Health Officers' administrative staffs, with such additional help from medical practitioners as may be necessary.

The above duties devolve upon Sanitary Authorities by Section 13 of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, which comes into force on January 1st, 1908. The Board of Education have issued a Memorandum, from which it appears that it is the Board's intention that the inspection of school children shall, as far as practicable, be part of existing Public

Health machinery, *i.e.*, the administrative Public Health Departments of Sanitary Authorities, with such additional help as may be found necessary.

The value of the systematic medical inspection of school children cannot be over-estimated from the point of view of public health, as, by such means, diseases or constitutional defects, in their early stages, will be detected, and can be, at such early stages, the better treated or dealt with. This result, in years to come, will undoubtedly be the improvement of the race, physically and mentally. That such systematic medical examination of children is needed is shown by the recent reports that have appeared, dealing with the results of the examinations of infants and others attending schools.

For further particulars see special Report in the Appendix to this Report, p. 75.

IMPORTANT DRAINAGE CASES.

1. APPEAL TO THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AGAINST THE ORDER OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Notice was given to the Town Clerk that Mr. Harrison (the owner of Nos. 3 and 13, Hercules Road) was appealing to the Committee of the London County Council with reference to Notices and Orders made upon him by the Lambeth Borough Council. Mr. Harrison stated that the Appeal, as regards the drains, was under Section 211 of the Metropolis Management Act of 1855, and, as regards the water closet, under Section 41 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. The Appeal was heard at the offices of the London County Council on Tuesday, 10th December, 1907, at eleven o'clock, when the Medical Officer attended, with the Sanitary Inspector, on behalf of the

Borough Council. The objection was raised, on behalf of the Borough Council, that there could be no Appeal to the London County Council on the two Intimation Notices which had been served under Section 2 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in connection with the nuisances found to exist on inspection at Nos. 3 and 13, Hercules Road. The nuisances complained of had reference to the defective drains, dirty and dilapidated premises, overcrowding, defective water closet, and defective paving. On hearing Mr. Harrison and the Medical Officer, the Appeal Committee of the London County Council decided that it could make no Order, as the matters in dispute were matters which would have to be dealt with before the Magistrate, should such a course be necessary.

2. COMBINED DRAINAGE.

Two important cases connected with the question of combined drainage occurred during the year, and a record of the facts may be, with advantage, made in this Annual Report for future reference.

(a) An owner purchased the lease of a house in Norwood Road in May, 1907, and finding that, for sanitary reasons, the water closet required removal from the wash-house, which was being enlarged, into the garden, proceeded to carry out the work voluntarily, and then made application to the Council, as the Sanitary Authority, for permission to alter the drain in accordance with the new proposed position of the W.C. The Inspector visited the premises at the request of the owner on June 10th and June 13th, 1907, and pointed out that if the drain, in the course of being altered, was shewn to be defective, such drain would have to be reconstructed. In any case, a plan would have to be submitted in the usual way. The owner opened up the drain and found the same to be "combined" and open-jointed and not laid on concrete. The premises were unoccupied at the time. The owner raised the

question of the Council's liability for the combined drain as a "sewer," but no notices were served by the Inspector. The Council decided to resist any claim made against them for combined drainage on the grounds that (1) the work was voluntary, (2) the drain had been broken into by the owner and not as the result of a notice served, (3) the conditions found, viz.: clay-jointed pipes not laid on concrete, were not necessarily a nuisance, and (4) that the premises were unoccupied and that, consequently, the Council's officers had no official *locus standi*.

It would be manifestly unfair that an owner should be permitted to carry out voluntary work, and simply because, in the course of such voluntary work, he finds a combined drain not constructed up to modern requirements, to call upon the Sanitary Authority to reconstruct such combined drain, on the ground that it is a "sewer."

(b) In connection with a combined drain in course of reconstruction by the owners at 131 and 133, Paulet Road, a gully drain from 133, Paulet Road was disconnected by the builder under the order of the Sanitary Inspector, on account of the sealed gully connected therewith not being water-tight when the final water test was applied to the drainage system. The owner of 133, Paulet Road promised in a letter that the gully in the cellar of his house should be "sealed over with slate and cement, so as to stand the water test, and afterwards, left so sealed," but this promise was not kept. With the gully not sealed down there was a danger to the health of the inmates of the house should the gully drain connected therewith be re-connected to the combined system, for, in the event of such gully being dry, there would be an escape of drain air, and, in the event of the combined drain being blocked, or choked, with sewage, there would be an escape of sewage into the cellar of 133, Paulet Road. The Council was threatened in a letter (dated 8th May, 1907) with an action for damages and for depriving the owner of 133 Paulet Road of his easement, and for committing a trespass

upon his property. Instructions were given for the branch gully drain to be re-connected, and the gully to be sealed and made water-tight.

3. IMPROPER OCCUPATION OF A HOUSE BEFORE COMPLETION.

During 1907, proceedings had to be taken against the occupiers of an unfinished workshop, built at the rear of 32, Chrysell Road. At the time of the inspection, it was found that persons of both sexes were at work, carrying on the work of cigarette making, although the building was not completed, not being furnished with proper and suitable water closets, furnished with suitable and proper water supply and water supply apparatus, suitably trapped soil pans and other works and arrangements. There were simply two earth closets provided for the use of the work-people. This was an offence against section 37 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and Notices were served, as required, followed by a summons, which was afterwards withdrawn on the payment by the Defendants of 20s. costs, the work having been satisfactorily carried out meanwhile.

CONTRAVENTIONS OF L.C.C. BYELAWS.

(a) DRAINAGE.

(1) A builder reconstructed 2 water closets at a house in Clapham Road without giving previous notice of his intention to do so to the Sanitary Authority. Further, the work was found, on inspection, to have been carried out contrary to the byelaws, inasmuch as (1) four joints in the iron soil-pipe were made of putty; (2) the soil-pipe, instead of being carried to a sufficient height to afford a safe outlet for foul air, terminated near two windows, 7 feet and 8 feet away respectively; (3) the ventilating portion of the soil-pipe had been constructed in light iron; (4) a long length of waste pipe that had been newly fixed, was

constructed of zinc, instead of lead or iron, and made to discharge into a gutter, and then into a newly fixed rain-water pipe; and (5) the drain pipes had been laid without a bed of concrete and otherwise improperly.

The Magistrate inflicted penalties of £1 and 5s. respectively with 2s. costs in each case.

(2) A builder carried out sanitary work at houses in Wake Street without giving previous notice of his intention to do so to the Sanitary Authority, whilst the ventilating pipe of the soil pipe had been reconstructed in light instead of heavy iron. The owner of the premises apologised, and stated that the builder had acted in ignorance or carelessness. The work was re-done in such a way as to comply with the byelaws. No summons was taken out.

(3) A builder fixed a new sink at a house in Albert Square, without giving previous notice to the Sanitary Authority. Further, the work, on inspection, was found to have been carried out in such a way as to be a nuisance and dangerous to health, in that the waste pipe had been taken into a disused cistern in the roof of the second floor w.c. (immediately under the landing), and thence, by an upright waste pipe, into a rain water pipe. In this way, there was an accumulation of waste matter from the sink, which gave off offensive smells from time to time, the cistern being practically converted into a cesspool. There is a penalty clause (section 42) in the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in connection with carrying out work so as to be a nuisance, or injurious, or dangerous to health, but such clause restricts action being taken only in the cases of water closets and drains. Under the byelaws of the London County Council, this waste pipe should have been made to discharge into the open air over, or into, a properly trapped gully. Having regard to the seriousness of the offence, a letter was written to the builder, pointing out to him the seriousness of his action, and cautioning him

from carrying out work improperly in the future. The nuisance was abated and the work carried out in accordance with the byelaws.

(b) REMOVAL OF OFFENSIVE MATTERS.

(4) On June 27th, 1907, at 3.25 p.m., fat and other offensive matters were being removed from premises situated in Lambeth Walk, during prohibited hours, thereby infringing the byelaws of the London County Council. The contractor (living at Peckham) wrote apologising for the occurrence of the nuisance, which was due to the horse of the van being suddenly taken with lameness, and promising to take precautions in the future. No action was taken before the Magistrate.

(5) On July 8th, 1907, at 2.55 p.m., a two-horsed van (tarpaulin covered with curtain flaps at the rear) was found standing outside premises in Bird Street, the premises being occupied by a rag and bone dealer. The two men in charge of the van were engaged at the time inside the van in weighing bones, etc., in sacks. The van belonged to a firm of soap boilers in Bow, E. Section 1 of the byelaws of the London County Council was contravened in that offensive matters were being removed at 2.55 p.m. instead of between the hours of 4 a.m. and 10 a.m. during July. A similar offence was committed by the same firm on June 10th, 1907, at 3.15 p.m., in Ethelred Street, when the firm was warned in writing, and apologised. A summons was taken out with respect to the latter offence committed on July 8th, 1907, and the Magistrate fined the firm 10s. and 2s. costs, and the carman 8s. and 2s. costs.

(6) On June 5th, 1907, at 3 p.m., dung (mixed with peat litter) was being removed from the tramway stables. Loughborough Junction, in an ordinary van—such dung being in an offensive condition at the time, the odour permeating for a considerable distance. The contractors (a firm living at Trinity Square, E.C.)

were written to, and letters were received in reply, apologising for the neglect, whereby the London County Council byelaws had been infringed in two ways, viz., the dung mixture (dung mixed with litter other than straw litter) was (1) removed in an improper vehicle, and (2) removed outside of the prescribed hours. No summons was taken out.

SALE OF UNSOUND TINNED FOODS.

The Council, during 1907, wrote to the Local Government Board, requesting the Board to take action, with a view to amending the existing Law with regard to unsound food, so that the retailers might be protected, and the wholesale dealers convicted, where it is proved that the latter are liable to prosecution for having sold to the former food that was, at the time of such sale and purchase, unsound and unfit for human consumption. This decision of the Council was the result of proceedings taken at the Lambeth Police Court by a neighbouring Borough Council in connection with the seizure of condensed tinned milk which had been seized, and the retail shop dealers, in whose possession they were found, afterwards convicted. Summonses were afterwards taken out against the middleman, from whom the retail dealers had purchased the milk. The difficulty arose in proving that when the food was sold to the retailers by the middleman it was at that time in such a condition as to be liable to be seized as unfit for food, and the Magistrate, recognising this difficulty, dismissed the summons against the middleman.

PROPOSED ASSIGNATION TO THE PORT OF LONDON SANITARY AUTHORITY OF CERTAIN POWERS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

A letter was received by the Council from the Local Government Board, dated 24th July, 1907, stating that the Port of London Sanitary Authority had applied to the Board for the issue of an Order under Section 112 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, assigning to it the powers of a Sanitary Authority under Section 16, Sub-Section 1 (b. c. d.) 2 and 3, and Sections 17, 18, 19, 37 (omitting Sub-Section 5), 38, 39 and 49 of the Act. The Board held a Local Enquiry at the Guildhall and the Lambeth Council was represented, objecting to the granting of such powers as unnecessary. The powers sought by the Port of London Sanitary Authority dealt with the following matters :—

1. The making of byelaws by a Sanitary Authority, and by the London County Council, in respect of particular nuisances (Section 16, Sub-Section 1, b, c, d, 2 and 3).

2. The prohibition of the keeping of swine, or animals, in unfit places (Sections 17 and 18).

3. The prohibition of the establishing anew of certain offensive businesses, and the making of byelaws as to offensive businesses (Section 19).

4. The enforcing of the Regulations as to water closets, etc., sanitary conveniences for manufactories, etc., the making of byelaws with respect to water closets etc. (Sections 37, 38 and 39).

5. The giving of Notice by a Water Company in cases in which the water supply is cut off from any inhabited dwelling (Section 49).

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Bacteriological Laboratory has proved of great service during 1907—a total of 786 examinations having been carried out. The *local* and *central* position of the Laboratory is specially advantageous, enabling the results of examination to be quickly obtained and at a *minimum* cost.

The Laboratory was originally fitted up by the late Vestry in 1899*, and since then (up to the end of 1907) 6430* examinations have been made, viz :—Tuberculosis 1558, Typhoid Fever 671, Diphtheria 4102, and Others 99.

The total 785 bacteriological examinations carried out during 1907 deal with 190 sputa (suspected consumption), 48 bloods (suspected typhoid fever), 538 throat and nose membranes and discharges (suspected diphtheria) and 10 other materials, *e.g.*, suspected anthrax 4, cancer growth 1, fæces (typhoid) 1, urines (tubercle) 3, and bath brush head 1.

Details are as follow :—

Tuberculosis—

190 samples of sputa from doubtful tuberculosis cases have been examined, and in 48 (*i.e.*, 25·3 per cent.) tubercle bacilli have been found. In 142 instances (*i.e.*, 74·7 per cent.), no tubercle bacilli were found. In 2 instances the pneumococcus (*Friedländeri*) was found, in 7 lung tissue, in 4 blood, and in 5 pus.

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

*1899—389 ; 1900—703 ; 1901—479 ; 1902—466 ; 1903—525 ; 1904—447 ; 1905—1874 ; 1906—761 ; 1907—786. Total—6430.

Typhoid Fever—

48 samples of blood from suspected Typhoid Fever cases have been examined, and in 12 (*i.e.*, 25 per cent.) the characteristic Widal reaction was obtained, although in 10 of the cases (*i.e.*, 83·3 per cent.) the reaction was but slightly (or feebly) marked. In 36 cases (*i.e.*, 75 per cent.) no reaction was obtained. A high dilution of blood-serum is used (1-60 to 1-100).

Diphtheria—

538 samples of throat and nose membranes and secretions from doubtful diphtheria cases have been examined, and in 26 (*i.e.*, 4·8 per cent.) the true (Klebs-Löffler) bacilli have been obtained. In 21 instances (*i.e.*, 80·8 per cent.) the Klebs-Löffler bacilli were obtained in pure cultivation—*i.e.*, without admixture with other bacilli, whereas in the remaining 5 (*i.e.*, 19·2 per cent.) the Klebs-Löffler bacilli were found combined with other well-known bacilli as follows:—

Klebs-Löffler bacilli + staphylococci	...	...	...	3
Klebs-Löffler bacilli + pseudo (Hoffmann) bacilli +				
staphylococci	...	...	...	1
Klebs-Löffler bacilli + pseudo (Hoffmann) bacilli +				
streptococci	...	...	...	1

In 512 (*i.e.*, 95·2 per cent.) of the total number of throat and nose samples examined, the Klebs-Löffler bacilli were not isolated, but other bacilli were found as follow:—

Staphylococci	...	...	...	...	...	228
Streptococci	...	...	...	...	...	90
Staphylococci + streptococci	...	...	...	...	...	63
Staphylococci + torulæ	..	...	...	...	...	43
Staphylococci + micrococci	...	...	...	...	...	1
Staphylococci + streptococci + micrococci	...	...	...	...	...	1
Staphylococci + streptococci + torulæ	...	...	...	...	...	2

Streptococci + torulæ	...	...	...	...	...	24
Torulæ	...	...	...	...	...	22
Torulæ + micrococci	...	...	...	...	...	13
Streptococci + micrococci	...	...	...	...	...	9
Streptococci + staphylococci + torulæ	...	...	...	...	...	1
Streptococci + staphylococci + sarcinæ	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pseudo (Hoffmann) bacilli	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pseudo (Hoffmann) bacilli + staphylococci	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pseudo (Hoffmann) bacilli + streptococci	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pseudo (Hoffmann) bacilli + torulæ	...	...	...	...	...	1
Micrococci	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sarcinæ	...	...	...	...	...	1

The Pseudo bacilli (Hoffman) were found in pure cultivation in 1 instance, mixed with staphylococci in 6, with streptococci in 4, and with torulæ in 1.

Other Examinations.

10 samples of other materials were examined, viz, fæces (suspected typhoid) 1, urines (suspected tubercle) 3, cancer growth 1, suspected anthrax 4, and brush (bath) 1.

The special bacteriological examination of a bath brush head (used in the Public Baths) proved interesting. It was made at the request of the Baths Committee. There was found a large number of micro-organisms embedded in and around the roots of the tufts of hairs, or bristles, which are fixed into holes in the wooden framework of the brush by means of wire. These micro-organisms were found to be mixed with dirt, skin-scales, hairs, organic matter, débris, soap, &c., and this dirt mixture forms an excellent breeding ground for the many different germs, which, on bacteriological examination, proved to be—

- (a) Liquefying, or putrefactive, bacteria ;
- (b) Non-liquefying bacteria.

The micro-organisms were separated by being grown on nutrient gelatine for three days, and were found, on microscopic examination, to be the following:—*Proteus Zenkeri*, *bacillus prodigiosus*, *proteus vulgaris*, *bacillus fluorescens*, *bacillus liquefaciens*, *micrococci*, *sarcinæ*, *torulæ*, *staphylococcus*, *pyogenes aureus*, *streptococcus*, *bacillus coli*, *bacillus subtilis*, various moulds, &c., &c.

No specific pathological organisms, which are associated with the well-known infectious diseases, were found.

1907.	SPUTA. Tub. Bac. found.			*BLOODS. Typhoid reaction obtained.			THROAT AND NOSE MEMBRANES AND DISCHARGES. Klebs-Lœffler Bac. found.		
	Yes	No.	Total.	Yes.	No.	Total.	Yes.	No.	Total.
January ...	4	18	22	—	4	4	—	42	42
February...	5	14	19	1	2	3	3	19	22
March ...	10	16	26	1	6	7	1	141	142
April ...	3	14	17	—	3	3	1	27	28
May ...	7	17	24	3	2	5	2	34	36
June ...	4	10	14	1	3	4	—	27	27
July ...	3	8	11	2	2	4	7	31	38
August ...	3	8	11	—	5	5	6	16	22
September	2	7	9	2	2	4	1	43	44
October ...	1	6	7	2	2	4	1	37	38
November	4	9	13	—	2	2	1	50	51
December	2	15	17	—	3	3	3	45	48
TOTALS ...	48	142	190	12	36	48	26	512	538

* In 10 samples (*i.e.*, 83·3 per cent.) of suspected Typhoid Fever blood, in connection with which there was a reaction, the reaction was slightly (or feebly) marked.

N.B.—10 other samples were also examined during 1907, viz.:—fæces 1, urines 3, cancer growth 1, suspected anthrax discharges 4, and brush head 1.

The condition of the brush head, submitted by the Baths Committee, can only be described, bacteriologically, as "filthy," and its use in a Public Bath is certainly undesirable, if not a danger to health. The thin wooden casing, nailed on the back of the brush head was found, on removal, to be corroded on the inside with a dirt-mixture, which, on examination, proved to be the same in composition as that found around the roots of the tufts of hairs, or bristles, of which the brush head is composed.

The kind of brush required for use in a Public Bath is one made of an impermeable material, which can be readily cleansed and disinfected, and which will not harbour filth and germs.

ANTITOXIN.

The Borough Council has distributed during 1907, free of cost to medical practitioners, practising in Lambeth Borough, 40 vials of antitoxin.

PROPOSED L.C.C. LEGISLATION.

A letter was received in 1907 from the L.C.C. dealing with suggested legislation in connection with the following matters:—

1. To enable the Sanitary Authorities in London to refuse to register, or to remove from the register, cowkeepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk, whose premises are unsuitable for the sale of milk thereon ;
2. To regulate the sanitary conditions prevailing at premises on which food is sold, or prepared for sale ;
3. To enable Sanitary Authorities to require the surrender, for the purpose of destruction of unsound food ;

4. To enable the Sanitary Authorities to require the surrender of offensive trade refuse, and to arrange for the temporary storage and systematic removal thereof ;
5. To enable the Council to make by-laws, to be enforced by Sanitary Authorities, with regard to the proper regulation of the businesses of a seller of fried fish, fish curer, and marine store dealer ;
6. To enable the Council to pay one-half of the salaries of female health visitors appointed by Sanitary Authorities in London.

In respect of No. 2, the regulations are to be drafted on the following suggested lines :—

- a.* No sanitary convenience, or ash pit, shall be within, or directly communicate with, such room or place ;
- b.* Every cistern for supplying water to such room or place shall be separate and distinct from any cistern for supplying water to any sanitary convenience ;
- c.* No drain or pipe for carrying off fœcal or sewage matter shall have any inlet or opening within such room or place ;
- d.* No such room or place shall be used as a sleeping place, and, so far as may be reasonably necessary to prevent risk of the infection or contamination of any such article, no sleeping place shall adjoin and communicate directly with such room or place ;
- e.* Refuse or filth, whether solid or liquid, shall not be deposited, or allowed to accumulate, in any such room or place ;
- f.* No act or thing shall be done, or permitted, in any such room or place likely to expose any such article to infection or contamination.

REFUSE AND MANURE DEPOTS.

The 13 public depôts, situated in Lambeth Borough, have been under constant (daily during the summer months) supervision during 1907.

EFFLUVIUM NUISANCES.

(1) STAR OMNIBUS STABLES, KNIGHT'S HILL, WEST NORWOOD.

A Memorial, signed by 21 persons, was received during 1907, drawing attention to the nuisance in connection with the removal of manure by the Star Omnibus Company from their stables, situated at Knight's Hill, West Norwood. The Council gave instructions for the nuisance to be abated forthwith, and a letter was, consequently, sent to the Company and to the Contractors concerned, with the result that arrangements were at once made for the manure to be placed directly into a van, and for the van (when full) to be removed, without disturbing its contents, and for an empty van to be put in its place. The nuisance was effectually abated, and no action was, therefore, taken under section 21 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

MORTUARIES AND CORONERS' COURTS.

The total number of bodies received at the two Borough Mortuaries (High Street and Wanless Road) during 1907 was 350, as compared with 407 during 1906, and an annual average for the old Parish of Lambeth for 5 years (1896-1900) of 450. Of the 350 bodies, 245 were received at High Street and 105 at Wanless Road

29 bodies were brought in by the Police (20 to High Street and 9 to Wanless Road), and the rest by undertakers or private persons.

The Coroner's Court sat 44 times at Wanless Road, 102 times at High Street.

Wanless Road Mortuary alone is provided with a separate room for bodies dead from infectious disease, and during 1907 two infectious bodies (diphtheria and scarlet fever respectively) were received there.

For comparison, details are given in tabular form of the work carried out by the late Vestry of Lambeth in connection with the Wanless Road and High Street Mortuaries during the 5 years (1896-1900). Taking the average, it will be seen that the total number of bodies received during 1907 in connection with the new Borough is 100 less than the yearly average (450) received in connection with the old Vestry during the 5 years (1896-1900).

The number of post-mortems conducted for the Borough during 1907 is 187, as compared with 197 during 1906 and with 253, 281, 275, 285 and 267 respectively during the 5 years (1896-1900) for the old Parish, *i.e.*, 31.4 per cent. less than the *yearly* average (272.5) during the same quinquennium. Of the post-mortems, 48 took place at Wanless Road, and 139 at High Street.

The London County Council now pay a rent of £100, instead of £80, per annum for the use of the High Street Coroner's Court, such increased rental to cover the new decorations, heating and ventilation of the Court itself, and the erection of a New Waiting Room—work that has been carried out during 1907.

A mortuary for Norwood will now be able to be provided on a small part of the freehold site ($1\frac{3}{4}$ acres) in Romany Road, adjoining the Norwood Cemetery, which the Council has purchased for £2000. A separate mortuary for Norwood has long been wanted, and the principle has been agreed to, on several occasions, both by the late Vestry and by the present Borough Council.

Numbers of bodies received at the Lambeth Borough Mortuaries during 1907 and at the Lambeth Parish Mortuaries during 5 years (1896-1900).

1907.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Tot'l 1907	Tot'l 1900	Tot'l 1899	Tot'l 1898	Tot'l 1897	Tot'l 1896	Yearly Average for 1896- 1900.
<i>High Street—</i>																			
Males ...	23	10	11	16	12	9	16	13	5	12	5	18	150	237	239	222	218	221	227.4
Females ...	12	7	10	7	5	5	3	14	11	5	8	8	95	142	126	143	109	152	134.4
<i>Wanless Road—</i>																			
Males ...	9	5	5	10	4	4	3	2	5	4	5	1	57	58	71	72	41	—	60.5
Females ...	3	5	4	3	6	3	2	2	3	5	2	10	48	62	47	58	32	—	49.75
Totals ...	47	27	30	36	27	21	24	31	24	26	20	37	350	499	483	495	400	373	450

N.B.—The new Wanless Road Mortuary was opened on April 12th, 1897, and is under the superintendence of Mr. Joshua Fazez—High Street Mortuary being under Mr. S. G. Albin. Mr. Pierce is the Deputy Mortuary Keeper.

Ages of bodies received at the Lambeth Borough Mortuaries, 1907, and at the Lambeth Parish Mortuaries during 5 years (1896-1900).

Registered Ages of Bodies.			1907.		Boro'	Parish.					Yearly Average for 1896-1900.
			High Street.	Wanless Road.	Total 1907.	Total 1900.	Total 1899.	Total 1898.	Total 1897.	Total 1896.	
0-1	...	...	44	30	74	133	121	160	101	121	127·2
1-5	...	...	26	10	36	47	44	50	39	22	40·4
5-10	...	...	15	5	20	12	22	17	9	12	14·4
10-20	...	...	8	3	11	17	13	8	18	9	13·0
20-30	...	...	16	5	21	31	29	26	26	24	27·2
30-40	...	...	21	11	32	43	59	45	35	35	43·3
40-50	...	...	27	7	34	80	67	64	48	37	59·2
50-60	...	...	27	10	37	61	53	42	59	46	52·2
60-70	...	...	29	11	40	50	47	39	30	35	40·2
70-80	...	...	20	3	23	16	19	32	20	22	21·8
80-90	...	...	8	3	11	6	8	5	9	7	7·0
90 upwards	...	...	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	3	1·0
Age not stated	...	...	3	6	9	3	—	6	6	—	3·0
Totals...	...	...	245	105	350	499	483	495	400	373	450

Particulars as to cases of Drowning, Accidental Death and Suicide that have occurred in the Borough of Lambeth during 1907, and in the old Parish during 5 years (1896-1900).

	High Street.			Wanless Road.			Boro'	Parish of Lambeth.					Average 5 years 1896- 1900.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Total 1907.	Total 1900.	Total 1899.	Total 1898.	Total 1897.	Total 1896.	
Suicides...	10	1	11	14	4	18	29	14	13	21	6	13	13.4
Drowning	8	1	9	1	—	1	10	6	1	1	13	16	7.4
Poisoning	—	—	—	5	4	9	9	3	4	3	4	4	3.6
Hanging	1	—	1	6	—	6	7	4	3	9	—	2	3.6
Throat cutting	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3.0
Jumping off heights and in front of trains	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	0.6
Cutting Arteries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	0.4
Shooting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	1	3	2.2
Railway Accidents	2	—	2	1	—	1	3	4	4	1	1	3	2.6
Accidental Death (sudden)	1	—	1	2	1	3	4	6	1	12	—	—	3.8
Street Accidents (run over)	2	—	2	1	1	2	4	3	9	7	4	3	5.2
Murder	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	2	2	1.4
Burning (scalding)	2	2	4	2	2	4	8	1	2	3	1	—	1.4
Falling	—	—	—	2	1	3	3	1	1	4	4	—	2.0
Bicycle Accidents	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	0.6
Strangulation and Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	0.4
Found Dead	—	1	1	3	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bursting Blood Vessel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Chloroform	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N.B.—Two female bodies (one dead from diphtheria and one from scarlet fever) were admitted during 1907 into the special room provided for infectious bodies at Wanless Road.

INQUESTS.

During the year 1907, within the Borough of Lambeth, 332 Lambeth cases were submitted to the Coroner (who, in 31 instances, decided that no further inquiries were necessary, the deaths being due to natural causes). In the remaining 301 cases inquests were held with the following results:—

I NATURAL CAUSES	...	...	...	149
II. ACCIDENTAL CAUSES	...	...	...	143
Burns and Scalds	...	...	23	
Drowning ...	...	...	6	
Run over ...	...	...	16	
Falls, etc. ...	...	...	40	
Suffocation	...	...	30	
Fracture ...	...	...	10	
Misadventure	...	...	10	
Crushed ...	...	...	1	
Blood Poisoning ...	...	...	1	
Knocked down by train	...	...	3	
Improper Feeding	...	...	3	
III. HOMICIDAL CAUSES	...	...	...	31
Suicide ...	...	...	27	
Murder ...	...	...	3	
Manslaughter	...	...	1	
IV. OPEN VERDICTS	..	...	...	9
Found Drowned ...	...	...	9	
Total				332

PROPOSED CHAPEL OF REST.

The Council on November 28th, 1907, instructed the Public Health Committee to consider and report as to the desirability

of erecting in the Inner Wards of the Borough a Public Mortuary, in addition to the Mortuaries that now exist primarily for the reception of bodies awaiting Coroner's Inquests, in view of the limited and insufficient accommodation in many of the houses of Lambeth. The matter is still under consideration, the Town Clerk having been instructed to bring up a report as to the Council's powers to provide a Chapel of Rest, and to ascertain what (if any) provision has been made in the Metropolitan Districts.

CLERICAL STAFF.

The Clerical Staff consists of 4 Clerks—1 first class (W. R. Lawrence), 2 second class (Messrs. A. L. Baxter and W. J. Lawrence), and 1 boy (Albert E. Ruel).

The Clerical work in connection with the Department during 1907 is again given in the form of a Statement, shewing certain items of work done in the Borough during 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907, as compared with the yearly average for the old Parish of Lambeth during 5 years (1896-1900).

	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	Average 5 years (1896- 1900).
	BOROUGH.							PARISH.
Letters, etc., received (entered in letter book) ...	9616	8875	8540	7476	7808	8760	9417	8611.4
Letters, etc., sent out (entered in postal book) ...	17427	16411	15830	14427	16555	19504	21703	26096.6
Notices—								
Infectious Diseases ...	1922	1900	1594	1681	1336	2430	1848	2290.2
Public Health Acts (Pre- liminary) ...	8243	8193	7446	6624	8248	9113	7211	7812.0
Public Health Acts (Statu- tory) ...	4485	4490	3990	3463	3432	3941	3974	2015.0
Metropolis Managem't Acts	15	11	23	10	27	23	18	20.0
Housing of the Working Classes Acts ...	—	—	2	9	—	14	13	43.6

	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	Average 5 years (1896- 1900).
	BOROUGH.							PARISH.
Cases entered in Inspectors' Report Books	10565	11034	9404	8343	8372	8930	7821	8307.0
Complaints entered in book .	6545	7540	6650	6630	6199	4378	5421	5474.0
Copies of Infectious Diseases Notifications—								
(a) Entered in Notification Book	2140	2074	1853	2023	1587	4426	2025	2619.2
(b) Sent off to Asylums Board	2140	2074	1853	2023	1587	4426	2025	2619.2
Notices of Infectious Diseases sent to Schools	1908	1575	1359	1492	2117	3410	2125	1953.6
New Workshops (with full particulars) entered up in Register	100	121	92	82	162	105	69	144.6
New Milkshops (with full particulars) entered up in Register	33	10	7	5	5	5	458	—
New Cowsheds (with full particulars) entered up in Register	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.6
New Slaughter-houses (with full particulars) entered up in Register	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.2
New Bakehouses (with full particulars) entered up in Register	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.6
Water Certificates for new buildings given out	174	468	184	385	520	420	183	112.2
Disinfection Certificates given out	3175	2919	3212	3707	3036	5186	2710	1010.2
Reports to Committee (Fortnightly)	21	21	21	21	20	20	21	20.2
Reports to Vestry or Council (Quarterly)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4.0
Special Reports	6	16	14	13	13	15	12	12.2
Letters Typed	3928	4357	5271	5052	4883	5816	4867	4905.4
Bacteriological Reports	786	761	1874	447	525	466	479	546.0
Inland Revenue Certificates given out	158	155	446	375	715	2723	360	719.5
Summonses and Orders entered in Book	125	63	44	109	95	50	72	98.6

APPENDIX.

Table i.

VITAL STATISTICS OF LAMBETH BOROUGH DURING 1907, AND OF LAMBETH PARISH DURING 10 YEARS (1891—1900).

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Total Births.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*	
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Parish.	1891	276162	9097	32·9	1433	157·2	6073	21·9	1438	539	351	5886	21·3
	1892	280032	9226	32·9	1303	141·2	5794	20·7	1578	651	314	5457	19·5
	1893	283956	9222	32·5	1415	148·5	6165	21·7	1741	811	338	5219	18·4
	1894	287935	9231	32·1	1264	136·9	5213	18·1	1484	775	399	4837	16·8
	1895	291970	9341	31·9	1470	157·4	5857	20·6	1511	702	404	5559	19·0
	1896	296061	9592	32·4	1371	142·9	5370	18·1	1588	705	433	5098	17·2
	1897	300048	9388	31·3	1459	155·4	5486	18·3	1546	664	429	5251	17·5
	1898	304073	9256	30·4	1447	156·3	5567	18·3	1543	592	455	5430	17·9
	1899	308108	9433	30·6	1527	161·9	6064	19·7	1680	663	485	5886	19·1
	1900	312152	9167	29·4	1350	147·3	5578	17·9	1576	606	458	5430	17·4
Averages for years 1891-1900		294049·7	9295·3	31·6	1403·9	151·03	5716·7	19·4	1568·5	670·8	406·6	5405·3	18·4
Boro' 1907	318538	8650	27·2	1044	120·2	4926	15·5	1923	748	474	4652	14·6	

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 are calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE. - The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the Borough of Lambeth. The deaths included in Column 12 are the numbers in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the numbers in Column 10 and the addition of the numbers in Column 11.

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

The "Public Institutions" (taken into account for the purpose of these Tables) are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made, will be found on pp. 18-20, 88-91 of the Report. The Union Workhouses are situated within the District.

Area of Lambeth Borough in acres { 4079·6 Statute Acres.
(exclusive of area covered by water) }

Total population at all ages 301895 }
Number of inhabited houses 41511 } At
Average number of persons per house 7·3 } Census
of 1901.

Table ii.

VITAL STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS (OLD AND NEW) OF LAMBETH BOROUGH DURING 1907, AND OF LAMBETH PARISH DURING 10 YEARS (1891—1900).

NAMES OF OLD SUB-DISTRICTS.				1.—WATERLOO.				2.—LAMBETH CHURCH 1ST.				3.—LAMBETH CHURCH 2ND. (including Workhouse.)			
YEAR.				Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).
Parish.	1891	...	...	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
	1892	...	...	28657	1431	866	230	18110	605	468	158	39191	1630	987	299
	1893	...	...	28601	1473	687	179	18249	610	432	160	39571	1639	907	259
	1894	...	...	28545	1521	688	222	18388	610	448	165	39951	1632	858	272
	1895	...	...	28489	1505	691	203	18522	624	384	139	40331	1553	789	266
	1896	...	...	28433	1516	755	212	18666	618	457	189	40711	1629	995	284
	1897	...	...	28377	1445	642	201	18805	649	364	169	41091	1687	930	262
	1898	...	...	28333	1397	683	203	18947	597	442	188	41476	1595	934	301
	1899	...	...	28282	1381	715	193	19090	581	438	175	41864	1613	853	265
	1899	...	...	28232	1398	733	189	19234	627	436	151	42252	1517	1048	315
1900	...	...	28183	1348	678	202	19377	582	423	153	42642	1543	840	266	
Averages of Years 1891 to 1900				28413·2	1441·5	713·8	203·4	18739·3	610·3	429·2	164·7	40908·0	1603·8	914·1	278·9
Borough 1907				26251	1487	559	170	26743	749	589	184	54404	1589	872	204
NAMES OF NEW SUB-DISTRICTS.				1.—WATERLOO.				2.—LAMBETH CHURCH.				3.—KENNINGTON (including Workhouse).			

Table ii.—continued.

NAMES OF OLD SUB-DISTRICTS.		4.—KENNINGTON 1ST.				5.—KENNINGTON 2ND.				6.—BRIXTON.				7.—NORWOOD.			
YEAR.		Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).
		<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Parish.	1891...	50681	1722	1092	252	40065	1069	802	136	73707	2014	1335	291	25751	626	936	67
	1892...	51002	1733	1008	226	40695	1058	756	123	75431	2051	1305	237	26483	662	362	69
	1893...	51241	1759	953	270	41004	1059	719	127	77812	2002	1182	286	27015	639	371	73
	1894...	51721	1802	871	212	41713	1053	672	107	79507	2037	1050	258	27647	657	380	79
	1895...	52201	1736	969	263	42222	1099	742	169	81267	2093	1259	276	28470	650	382	77
	1896...	52581	1886	902	232	48429	1125	747	157	82267	2139	1174	281	29511	662	339	69
	1897...	52971	1859	952	249	44136	1110	721	132	83946	2131	1135	286	30239	699	384	100
	1898...	53361	1888	989	259	44852	1009	727	141	85647	2143	1274	334	30977	641	434	80
	1899...	53753	1871	1086	309	45570	1089	812	154	87350	2179	1342	296	31717	752	429	113
	1900...	54146	1856	1018	233	46289	990	732	123	89057	2112	1283	279	32458	736	456	94
Averages of Years 1891 to 1900		53365.8	1811.2	984.0	250.5	42997.5	1066.1	743.0	136.9	81599.1	2090.1	1233.9	287.4	29026.8	672.4	387.3	82.1
Boro', 1907		—	—	—	—	66774	2007	900	156	80178	1621	1012	224	64188	1197	720	106
NAMES OF NEW SUB-DISTRICTS.		4.—STOCKWELL.				5.—BRIXTON.				6.—NORWOOD.							

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

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

(c) Deaths under 1 year are not corrected, and the gross total of sub-columns *d* agrees with the total of column 5 in Table i.

Table iii.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH
DURING THE YEAR 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH NEW LOCALITY.						NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH NEW LOCALITY.					
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Waterloo.	Lambeth Church.	Kennington.	Stockwell.	Brixton.	Norwood.	Waterloo.	Lambeth Church.	Kennington.	Stockwell.	Brixton.	Norwood.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.												
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	317	10	119	136	27	24	1	32	34	58	62	90	41	30	33	45	62	69	28
Membranous Croup	13	...	9	2	1	1	...	2	...	3	4	4	...	1	...	1	1	2	...
Erysipelas	231	6	15	15	20	154	21	2	22	47	42	48	40	8	6	8	15	8	7
Scarlet Fever	1481	16	403	870	132	60	...	138	146	207	436	378	176	135	121	204	435	323	139
Typhus Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	56	...	2	8	20	26	...	7	6	11	9	14	9	7	4	9	8	12	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	6	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever	22	...	...	...	5	17	...	4	4	2	5	5	2	3	2	5	1	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	13	4	8	1	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	...	3	3	...
Totals	2140	36	556	1084	207	285	22	218	215	337	560	540	270	185	168	274	526	418	175

NOTES.—(a) The localities adopted for this table are the same as those in Tables ii. and iv.

(b) Patients are removed to the Isolation Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, one of which is situated in Brixton Registration Sub-district.

Local Government Board.

Table

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH

Name of District—BOROUGH

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	107	26	78	3	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	38	1	22	8	5	2	—
Whooping Cough ...	111	45	62	4	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	47	3	32	10	1	1	—
Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Typhus ...)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever ...	5	—	1	—	2	2	—
(Enteric ...)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Other Continued)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza ...	39	1	2	—	2	19	15
Cholera Nostras ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ...	71	58	7	—	—	4	2
Enteritis ...	94	51	7	6	11	16	3
Puerperal fever ...	9	—	—	—	2	7	—
Erysipelas ...	15	5	—	—	1	8	1
Other Septic diseases ...	8	3	1	2	—	2	—
Phthisis ...	465	6	9	15	53	353	29
Other Tubercular diseases ...	148	46	45	21	10	20	6
Cancer, malignant disease ...	326	—	3	3	1	204	115
Bronchitis ...	480	78	32	1	4	105	260
Pneumonia ...	142	17	22	3	3	59	38
Pleurisy ...	17	1	3	—	2	7	4
Other diseases of							
Respiratory Organs...	293	97	87	10	4	59	36
Alcoholism ...	27	—	—	—	—	21	6
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	39	—	1	1	—	27	10
Venereal diseases ...	44	34	1	—	—	7	2
Premature birth...	163	163	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases and Accidents of parturition...	18	—	—	—	2	16	—
Heart diseases ...	517	2	3	18	15	206	273
Accidents ...	153	30	24	12	7	60	20
Suicides ...	32	—	—	—	2	25	5
All other causes ...	1244	274	75	32	40	425	398
All causes...	4652	941	517	149	167	1655	1223

iv.

(CORRECTED) DURING THE YEAR 1907.
OF LAMBETH.

DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS (AT ALL AGES).								TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN DISTRICT (UNCORRECTED).
Waterloo.	Lambeth Church.	Kennington.	Stockwell.	Brixton.	Norwood.	District not stated.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	19	33	15	12	9	—	—	9
3	7	7	16	3	2	—	—	43
20	9	19	16	27	20	—	—	10
2	7	8	9	17	4	—	—	69
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	8
3	2	7	11	10	6	—	—	2
13	12	15	11	9	11	—	—	31
7	20	24	12	17	13	1	—	—
3	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	5
1	1	5	2	4	2	—	—	12
2	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
58	63	118	82	92	52	—	—	193
14	24	35	28	33	14	—	—	—
27	33	42	63	84	62	15	—	—
56	55	82	104	97	72	14	—	—
17	16	29	20	28	25	7	—	233
1	2	5	2	5	2	—	—	—
32	39	64	56	53	42	7	—	—
8	8	3	3	3	1	1	—	—
2	2	4	9	14	8	—	—	—
6	10	8	9	7	3	1	—	—
25	24	28	26	38	21	1	—	—
2	1	2	5	3	5	—	—	—
58	53	95	73	118	97	23	—	222
32	22	13	27	39	11	9	—	88
2	1	1	6	13	8	1	—	—
116	119	212	243	282	221	51	—	998
590	552	862	851	1013	713	131	—	1923

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes—																	
Certified ...	172	44	38	41	295	89	71	81	49	53	40	39	38	42	32	41	870
Uncertified ...	17	3	6	2	28	9	8	8	6	1	1	3	4	2	...	1	71
Common Infectious Diseases—																	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	2	7	4	5	26
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria: Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	5	2	4	1	2	7	6	2	2	45
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoeal Diseases—																	
Diarrhoea, all forms, including																	
Cholera and Dysentery ...	2	...	...	...	2	4	6	9	7	5	8	2	2	4	5	4	58
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis,																	
Gastro-enteritis ...	1	2	1	...	4	6	4	8	5	9	3	2	3	4	...	3	51
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal																	
Catarrh, Ileo-Colitis ...	1	...	2	1	4	1	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	13
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth ...	111	8	12	12	143	11	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	163
Congenital Defects ...	3	1	1	1	6	4	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	15
Injury at Birth ...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Want of Breast-Milk Starvation	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	20	14	12	13	59	19	16	11	5	4	2	2	2	1	1	4	126
Tuberculous Diseases—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	18
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes																	
Mesenterica ...	...	1	...	...	1	4	3	4	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	18
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	16
Other Causes—																	
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	5
Syphilis ...	7	4	2	1	14	8	3	2	4	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	34
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	12
Convulsions ...	8	2	2	2	14	4	2	3	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	28
Bronchitis ...	1	4	4	4	13	11	9	12	9	5	2	6	2	2	3	4	78
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	3	2	...	4	1	1	2	17
Suffocation, overlying	8	2	1	2	13	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	21
Pleuro Pneumonia ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broncho- " ...	...	3	2	3	8	9	14	9	5	5	4	10	6	4	6	10	90
Dentition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	4	2	2	1	16
Eczema ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intestinal Obstruction	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Jaundice and other diseases																	
of the liver ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Accident (other than suffocation)	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	10
Atelectasis ...	11	2	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Meningeal Haemorrhage	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abscess in Neck ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Arthritis (Septic) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	4
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wilful Murder ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute Mastoiditis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Haemorrhage from Bowels	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Found Dead ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydro Cephalus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
Tracheitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tonsillitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appendix Abscess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Syncope ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dyspepsia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unclassified ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	8
	189	47	44	43	323	98	79	89	55	54	41	42	42	44	32	42	841

LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	SUB-DISTRICTS.			
	Waterloo.		Lambeth Church	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES...	33	44	38	32
II. PARASITIC DISEASES ...	3	5	2	8
III. DIETETIC DISEASES ...	58	47	64	66
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES ...	15	19	21	16
V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES ...	131	125	137	125
VI. LOCAL DISEASES ...	22	12	16	7
VII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE ...	9	7	12	8
VIII. DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES ...	271	259	290	262
TOTALS ...	271	259	290	262
I.—Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases.				
1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.				
Small-pox (Vaccinated ...)	...	...	...	...
Small-pox (Unvaccinated ...)	...	...	...	...
Small-pox (No Statement ...)	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	11	8	11	8
Whooping Cough ...	2	18	5	4
Scarlet Fever ...	2	1	3	4
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...
Simple Continued and Ill-defined Fever ...	...	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	...	1	...	1
Diphtheria ...	1	1	5	2
Membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	1	2	1	1
Other Miasmatic Diseases ...	3	...	1	...
2.—DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.				
Cholera, Nostras ...	...	...	...	...
Cholera, Asiatica ...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea, Dysentery ...	7	7	5	6
3.—MALARIAL DISEASES.				
Remittent or Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...
Ague ...	...	...	...	...
4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.				
Cow-pox and effects of Vaccination ...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases (e.g., Hydrophobia, Glanders, Splenic Fever) ...	...	...	...	...
5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.				
Syphilis ...	3	3	4	5
Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra ...	...	...	1	...
6.—SEPTIC DISEASES.				
Erysipelas ...	1	...	1	...
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ...	2	...	1	1
Puerperal Fever ...	...	3	...	...

from all Causes during the Year 1907.

situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

SUB-DISTRICTS.														Total.
Kenning- ton.		Stockwell		Brixton.		Norwood.		Districts not stated.		All Ages.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
50	55	47	43	40	55	23	36	4	2	235	267	502	3	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
1	4	2	3	2	3	...	2	...	1	10	26	36	...	
115	75	102	97	112	119	79	77	13	19	543	500	1043	...	
20	28	27	29	32	45	28	24	4	5	147	166	313	...	
234	219	211	221	205	313	166	237	50	43	1134	1283	2417	...	
10	6	26	9	31	21	14	5	9	2	128	62	190	...	
22	5	22	10	18	14	15	6	...	...	98	50	148	...
452	392	437	412	442	570	325	388	80	72	2297	2355	4652	...	
...	
...	
17	16	7	8	5	6	2	7	...	1	53	54	107	...	
7	12	5	10	8	19	8	12	1	...	36	75	111	...	
4	3	9	7	2	1	1	1	...	...	21	17	38	...
...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	5	...
3	5	4	4	8	9	2	2	1	...	24	23	47	...	
...	
4	3	5	6	3	7	1	5	...	...	15	24	39	...
2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	...
...	
7	7	6	4	5	5	7	4	...	1	37	34	71	...	
...	
...	
...	
2	6	7	2	5	1	1	1	1	...	23	18	41	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
2	3	1	1	3	1	...	2	...	...	8	7	15	...
1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	...
...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	9	9	...

LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	SUB-DISTRICTS.			
	Waterloo.		Lambeth Church	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
II.—Parasitic Diseases.				
Thrush, and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...
III.—Dietetic Diseases.				
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation ...	...	...	1	1
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism ...	3	5	...	7
Delirium Tremens ...	...	...	1	...
IV.—Constitutional Diseases.				
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	1	2	2
Rheumatism of the Heart ...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...
Gout ...	...	...	1	...
Rickets ...	...	1	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	16	11	12	21
Cancerum Oris (Noma) ...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica ...	1	1	3	6
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus ...	1	2	2	3
Phthisis ...	33	25	40	23
Scrofula ...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	5	4	3	7
Purpura, Hemorrhagic Diathesis ...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ...	...	...	...	...
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus ...	...	2	1	1
Other Constitutional Diseases ...	1	...	...	2
V.—Developmental Diseases.				
Premature Birth ...	11	14	17	7
Atelectasis ...	1	3	1	4
Congenital Malformations ...	1	...	2	...
Old Age ...	2	2	1	5
VI.—Local Diseases.				
1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.				
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes ...	2	2	3	2
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis ...	7	5	10	13
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane ...	1	2	3	1
Epilepsy ...	...	...	2	...
Convulsions ...	6	2	2	...
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis) ...	...	...	...	...
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans ...	...	...	1	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	1	1	1	1
2.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.				
(e.g., of Ear, Eye, Nose) ...	...	1	...	...

from all Causes during the Year 1907.

situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

SUB-DISTRICTS.												Total.
Kenning- ton.		Stockwell.		Brixton.		Norwood.		Districts not stated.		All Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
1	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	5	8
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	3	1	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	6	20	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1	1	1	4	3	7	...	5	...	...	8	20	28
...
1	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	4	3	7
2	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	1	10
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
21	21	39	24	28	56	29	33	5	10	150	176	326
...
5	3	3	1	3	5	...	1	1	1	16	18	34
6	5	3	8	5	9	5	2	...	...	22	29	51
68	36	39	43	60	32	32	20	6	8	278	187	465
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
8	5	4	9	8	3	3	2	1	...	32	30	62
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
1	1	2	4	1	2	2	4	...	...	6	12	18
1	1	5	1	2	3	5	4	...	...	14	12	26
...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	7	9
14	14	14	12	21	17	15	6	1	...	93	70	163
1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	15
4	...	4	2	3	1	...	2	...	...	14	5	19
1	12	7	15	7	27	13	16	3	5	34	82	116
3	6	2	3	4	4	2	3	...	...	16	20	36
7	19	16	18	18	29	11	26	6	2	75	112	187
11	3	3	3	7	1	2	2	6	7	33	19	52
1	...	1	...	2	2	2	3	3	4	11	9	20
6	2	2	1	5	1	5	4	...	...	26	10	36
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1	2	7	1	3	3	3	4	...	...	15	10	25
4	4	2	5	1	7	2	4	1	...	12	22	34
1	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	4	9

LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	SUB-DISTRICTS.			
	Waterloo.		Lambeth Church.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
3.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.				
Pericarditis ... ..	...	1	1	...
Acute Endocarditis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Valvular Diseases of Heart	4	15	7	8
Other Diseases of Heart	8	11	7	10
Aneurism	3	...	...	1
Embolism, Thrombosis... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	10	6	8	11
4.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.				
Laryngitis	1	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...
Emphysema, Asthma	2	2	2	1
Bronchitis	28	28	28	27
Pneumonia	9	8	10	6
Pleurisy	1	...	2	...
Broncho-pneumonia	10	11	16	14
Pleuro-pneumonia	5	...	2	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ... ..	...	1	2	2
5.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.				
Dentition	3	3	...	3
Sore Throat, Quinsy ... ..	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Stomach	2	...	1	1
Enteritis	6	1	15	5
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine	1	1	2	...
Peritonitis	1	...	...	...
Ascites ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	2	2	...
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver	1	1	...	1
Diseases of the Pancreas ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	2	1	2
6.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.				
(e.g., of Lymphatics and of Spleen)	2	...	...	...
7.—DISEASES OF GLAND-LIKE ORGANS OF UNCERTAIN USE.				
(e.g., Bronchocele, Addison's Disease) ... ..	...	...	...	...
8.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.				
Nephritis ... ..	...	1	1	1
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria	15	9	7	9
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate ... ..	...	...	...	...
Calculus (Stone) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of the Urinary System ... ..	...	...	1	1
9.—DISEASES OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.				
A. Of Organs of Generation.				
Male Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...
Female Organs ... ..	...	5	...	1

from all Causes during the Year 1907.

situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

SUB-DISTRICTS.													Total.
Kennington.		Stockwell.		Brixton.		Norwood.		District not stated.		All Ages.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
3	2	...	...	...	6	2	2	...	...	5	11	16
11	23	11	19	12	26	10	16	3	4	58	111	169	
13	11	10	16	16	27	17	27	2	2	73	104	177	
2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	10	1	11	
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	5
13	15	8	5	10	17	9	11	2	9	60	74	134	
...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	2	6
...	
2	...	1	4	2	3	1	2	...	...	10	12	22
41	41	48	56	32	65	26	46	9	5	212	268	480	
15	14	14	6	10	18	12	13	6	1	76	66	142	
3	2	1	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	9	8	17
34	14	16	18	18	14	15	12	1	3	110	86	196	
3	...	6	4	...	4	2	4	1	...	19	12	31	
4	7	3	2	7	4	...	4	1	1	17	21	38	
...	
1	4	4	6	2	3	...	1	...	...	10	20	30
1	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
1	6	3	5	2	2	1	3	...	...	10	17	27
16	8	2	10	7	10	6	7	1	...	53	41	94	
2	1	6	3	1	4	5	4	1	...	18	13	31	
...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
...	
2	2	4	5	7	7	6	2	...	...	21	18	39
2	1	2	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	9	7	16
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
3	6	1	2	3	2	2	2	...	...	11	16	27
...	
1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	
3	3	2	3	2	4	...	3	...	1	8	16	24	
15	9	17	7	18	21	7	11	5	3	84	69	153	
5	1	4	...	5	1	4	1	1	...	19	3	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	1	4
1	...	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	8	2	10
...	
...	3	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	18	18

LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Deaths Registered

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

	SUB-DISTRICTS.			
	Waterloo.		Lambeth Church.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>B. Of Parturition.</i>				
Abortion, Miscarriage ...	...	2	...	...
Puerperal Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...
Placenta Prævia, Flooding ...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents of Child Birth ...	...	...	1	...
10.—DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS.				
Caries, Necrosis ...	...	...	...	...
Arthritis, Osteitis, Periostitis ...	1	1	...	1
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints ...	...	1	...	...
11.—DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.				
Carbuncle, Phlegmon ...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Integumentary System ...	...	...	2	...
VII.—Deaths from Violence.				
1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.				
Fractures and Contusions ...	8	3	4	2
Gunshot Wounds ...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ...	...	...	...	...
Burn, Scald ...	1	5	1	2
Poison ...	1	...	1	...
Drowning... ..	4	...	4	...
Suffocation ...	2	3	2	2
Otherwise ...	4	1	4	...
2.—HOMICIDE.				
Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	...
Murder ...	...	...	...	...
3.—SUICIDE.				
Gunshot Wounds ...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ...	...	...	...	...
Poison ...	...	...	...	...
Drowning... ..	1	...	...	1
Hanging ...	1	...	...	...
Otherwise ...	...	...	...	...
4.—EXECUTION.				
Hanging ...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Deaths from Ill-Defined and not Specified Causes.				
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition ...	8	5	11	6
Mortification ...	...	...	...	...
Tumour ...	...	...	...	...
Abscess ...	1	1	1	...
Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	...	1
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained) ...	...	...	...	...
Causes not specified, or Ill-defined ...	...	1	...	1

from all Causes during the Year 1907.

situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

SUB-DISTRICTS.												Total.
Kennington.		Stockwell.		Brixton.		Norwood.		District not stated.		All Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	
...	2	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	11
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	3
...	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	7
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	
1	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	2	7	
3	1	6	2	4	3	...	1	3	2	28	14	
...	
1	1	1	1	3	6	1	3	...	...	8	18
1	...	1	...	1	4	5	4	
...	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	13	1	
...	1	3	1	4	2	4	...	1	...	16	9	
4	1	9	2	7	2	2	...	1	...	31	6	
...	1	1	
...	2	...	1	1	...	1	3	
...	2	...	1	...	3	...	
...	...	3	1	4	...	
...	...	1	1	4	3	1	1	6	5	
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	1	
1	4	...	2	8	...	
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[illegible][illegible]

all Causes during the Year 1907—continued.

situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

[illegible]

LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Deaths Registered from.

NOTE.--The deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond

[illegible]all Causes during the Year 1907—*continued.*

situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

AGES.																				TOTAL.
15-20		20-25		25-30		30-35		35-40		40-45		45-50		50 & over.		Over 5 Years.		All Ages.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	...	5	
...	2	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	1	5	11	5	11	...	16		
...	2	4	1	10	20	17	33	3	9	18	23	1	8	58	110	58	111	...	169	
...	2	...	...	2	6	6	22	18	9	11	26	43	8	19	73	102	73	104	...	177
...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	10	1	10	1	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	5	
...	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	7	3	35	33	11	35	60	74	60	74	...	134	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	8	...	1	10	12	10	12	...	22	
...	1	1	2	...	5	3	36	27	11	23	73	108	24	55	152	218	212	268	...	480
...	1	1	1	...	10	7	19	12	5	6	16	15	2	5	54	67	76	66	...	142
...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	...	1	6	7	9	8	...	17	
...	...	1	...	...	2	5	3	1	2	5	3	1	2	13	17	110	86	...	196	
...	...	...	...	1	7	2	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	...	17	9	19	12	...	31
...	1	...	1	...	5	...	3	1	3	3	1	4	...	5	15	14	17	21	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	20	...	30	
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	6	3	...	9	
...	...	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	...	1	2	1	...	3	7	13	10	17	...	27
...	5	1	2	3	4	5	3	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	16	20	53	41	...	94
...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	1	2	1	4	6	...	4	15	12	18	13	...	31
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	5	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	10	9	1	3	6	4	...	...	20	18	21	18	...	39
...	...	...	1	...	3	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	5	9	7	...	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	1	1	3	...	...	...	9	7	11	16	...	27
...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	2	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
...	
...	1	...	1	1	1	4	2	8	...	1	1	1	...	...	6	15	8	16	...	24
...	1	...	...	...	8	4	22	26	19	8	30	25	3	5	84	68	84	69	...	153
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	11	1	6	1	...	1	19	3	19	3	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	2	...	10
...	
...	...	...	1	...	3	...	8	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	18	...	18	...	...	18

AGES.

		AGES.									
		Under 1 Year.		1-5		Under 5 Years.		5-10		10-15	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>B. Of Parturition.</i>											
Abortion, Miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Placenta prævia, Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents of Child Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.—DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS.											
Caries, Necrosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthritis, Osteitis, Periostitis ...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
11.—DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.											
Carbuncle, Phlegmon ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Integumentary System ...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
VII.—Deaths from Violence.											
1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.											
Fractures and Contusions ...	...	...	1	3	1	3	2	2	...	2	...
Gunshot Wounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn, Scald ...	...	...	2	6	8	6	10	1	2	...	...
Poison ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Drowning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Suffocation ...	...	13	8	...	...	13	8	...	...	...	...
Otherwise ...	...	3	1	5	...	8	1	2	...	2	...
2.—HOMICIDE.											
Manslaughter ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Murder ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
3.—SUICIDE.											
Gunshot Wounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanging ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—EXECUTION.											
Hanging ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Deaths from Ill-Defined and Not Specified Causes.											
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition ...	...	90	36	3	5	93	41	...	1	...	...
Mortification ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes not specified, or ill-defined	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

AGES.

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF TOTAL CORRECTED DEATHS IN LAMBETH BOROUGH DURING 1907.

	No. of Deaths.		Total.		No. of Deaths.		Total.
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
I.—Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases				Brought forward ..	1935	2091	4026
1. Miasmatic Diseases	159	196	355	VI.—Local Diseases—continued.			
2. Diarrhoeal "	37	34	71	6. Diseases of Lymphatic System	3	2	5
3. Malarial " ... ..	...	...	...	7. Diseases of Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use ... ..	...	2	2
4. Zoogenous " ... ..	...	...	...	8. Diseases of Urinary System ...	122	91	213
5. Venereal "	26	18	44	9. Diseases of Reproductive System			
6. Septic "	13	19	32	(a) Diseases of Organs of Generation. ... ..	...	18	18
II.—Parasitic Diseases	2	1	3	(b) Diseases of Parturition ... ..	...	18	18
III.—Dietetic Diseases	10	26	36	10. Diseases of Bones and Joints ...	4	13	17
IV.—Constitutional Diseases ...	543	500	1043	11. Diseases of Integumentary System	7	8	15
V.—Developmental Diseases ...	147	166	313	VII.—Violence.			
VI.—Local Diseases				1. Accident or Negligence	101	52	153
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	189	202	391	2. Homicide	1	4	5
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	5	4	9	3. Suicide	26	6	32
3. Diseases of Circulatory System...	207	310	517	4. Execution ... ..	...	...	...
4. Diseases of Respiratory " ...	457	475	932	VIII.—Ill-Defined and not Specified Causes.	98	50	148
5. Diseases of Digestive " ...	140	140	280				
Carried forward ...	1935	2091	4026	Total ...	2297	2355	4652

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Offences under the Food and Drugs,
and Public Health Acts, during 1907.

NATURE OF OFFENCES AND AMOUNTS OF PENALTIES
AND COSTS IN EACH CASE.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—SUMMONSES, 1907.

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On 30th January, two summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 24 per cent. [sample 1,375] N.B.—This sample was purchased during December, 1906, but did not appear in the 1906 Report.	0 10 0	0 16 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 10 per cent. [sample 1,449]. Summons dismissed under Section 17 of the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, the magistrate being of opinion that there was no evidence of the Milk having been tampered with N.B.—This sample was purchased during December, 1906, but did not appear in the 1906 Report.	...	...
On 6th February, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing added water 6 per cent. [sample 2]	1 0 0	0 12 6
On 27th February, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Coffee containing added Chicory 48 per cent. [sample 42]... ..	0 10 0	0 12 6
On February 25th, a summons was taken out re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 100 per cent. [sample 118]. The summons was not served owing to the defendant removing and not being able to be traced ... ..	...	...
On 23rd May, three summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re exposing a parcel of Margarine for sale, by retail, without having a label attached and marked in printed capital letters, not less than 1½ in. square—"Margarine" [sample 335] ... Re selling butter containing Margarine (not butter) 90 per cent. [sample 335]	5 0 0	0 19 6
Re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 4 per cent. [sample 471]. Summons withdrawn owing to legal technicality, the date of hearing being too short (12 days instead of 14 days), and a fresh summons taken out... ..	...	...
Carried forward	7 0 0	3 1 0

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—Summonses, 1907—*continued.*

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	7 0 0	3 1 0
On 29th May, five summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing added water 9 per cent. [sample 477]	3 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling sample of Milk deficient in Milk Fat 7 per cent. [sample 435]	0 5 0	0 12 6
Re selling sample of milk deficient in Milk Fat 5 per cent. [sample 424]. Summons withdrawn on account of the smallness of the deficiency in Milk Fat, the defendant to pay £1 1s. costs ... ..	...	1 1 0
Re selling sample of Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 4 per cent. [sample 446]. Summons withdrawn owing to legal technicality, the date of hearing being too short (12 days instead of 14 days), and a fresh summons taken out... ..	...	...
Re selling sample of Milk deficient in Milk fat to the extent of 10 per cent. [sample 449]. Summons withdrawn owing to legal technicality, the date of hearing being too short (12 days instead of 14 days), and a fresh summons taken out... ..	...	...
On 5th June, eight summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 10 per cent. [sample 200].	...	...
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 39 per cent. [sample 196].	...	...
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 22 per cent. [sample 195].	...	...
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 12 per cent. [sample 194].	...	...
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 16 per cent. [sample 192].	...	...
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 20 per cent. [sample 187].	...	...
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 43 per cent. [sample 186].	..	...
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 6 per cent. [sample 172].		
Carried forward	10 5 0	5 7 0

30

31

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—Summonses, 1907—*continued.*

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	10 5 0	5 7 0
The eight summonses were dismissed owing to legal technicalities, duplicate samples not having been sent to the farmer in all cases in which samples had been taken ... ..	...	...
On 14th June, 10 summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling sample of Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 10 per cent. [sample 449]. Summons dismissed owing to warranty being proved satisfactory ... ..	...	...
Re selling sample of Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 4 per cent. [sample 446]. Summons dismissed owing to the smallness of the percentage of fat being proved to be natural and not the result of abstraction ... ..	...	...
Re selling sample of Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 4 per cent. [sample 471]. Summons withdrawn owing to legal technicality, the summons having been served at the wrong address (the local office and not the central registered office of the company), the defendant to pay £2 2s. costs ...	...	2 2 0
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 76 per cent. [sample 540]	1 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 98 per cent. [sample 547]	1 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat 13 per cent. and containing extraneous water 5 per cent. [sample 537] ...	20 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 96 per cent. [sample 544]. Summons withdrawn, the defendant having died between the issuing and hearing of the summons ...	...	...
Re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 10 per cent. [sample 509]	2 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 21 per cent. [sample 506]	2 0 0	0 12 6
Carried forward	36 5 0	10 11 6

32

33

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—Summonses, 1907—*continued.*

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	36 5 0	10 11 6
Re selling Beeswax containing Resin 40 parts and Paraffin Wax 15 parts [sample 514]	1 0 0	0 12 6
On 19th June, seven summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re exposing a parcel of Margarine for sale, by retail, without having a label attached and marked in printed capital letters, not less than 1½ in. square—"Margarine" [sample 133]... ..	...	0 12 6
Re exposing a parcel of Margarine for sale, by retail, &c. [sample 134]... ..	...	0 12 6
Re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 5 per cent. [sample 116]	0 10 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 16 per cent. [sample 252]	1 0 0	0 17 6

34

Re selling sample of Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 55 per cent. [sample 251]	1 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 50 per cent. [sample 555]	2 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 3 per cent. [sample 550]	1 0 0	0 12 6
On 8th July, six summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 4 per cent. [sample 647] ...	0 10 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 9 per cent. [sample 598]	0 5 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 5 per cent. [sample 616] ... ..	...	0 13 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 7 per cent. [sample 605] ... ..	...	0 12 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 95 per cent. [sample 696]	2 0 0	0 12 6
Carried forward	45 10 0	19 0 0

35

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—Summonses, 1907—*continued*.

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	45 10 0	19 0 0
Re selling Coffee containing Chicory 57 per cent. [sample 706] ... ..	...	1 6 0
On 17th July, 11 summonses were heard before Mr. Curtis Bennett, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat 14 per cent. [sample 759]	2 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 20 per cent. [sample 795]	3 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 6 per cent. [sample 735]	2 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 23 per cent. [sample 773]	2 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 11 per cent. [sample 819]	2 0 0	0 12 6

Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 7 per cent. [sample 818]	2 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 93 per cent. [sample 765]	3 0 0	0 12 6
Re sample of Butter snatched from Inspector after the sample had been purchased for analysis under the Food and Drugs Acts	5 0 0	5 5 0
Re selling Beeswax containing Paraffin Wax 20 parts and Resin 5 parts [sample 779]. Summons dismissed owing to a legal technicality (the sample not having been strictly divided into three equal parts) ... ..	...	...
Re selling Skimmed Milk, not Skimmed Milk, but Separated Milk [sample 734]	3 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 4 per cent. [sample 669]	2 0 0	0 12 6
On 24th July, two summonses were heard before Mr. Curtis Bennett, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 16 per cent. and 4 per cent. added water [sample 800]	1 0 0	0 12 6
Carried forward	72 10 0	31 16 0

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—Summonses, 1907—continued.

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.			COSTS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	72	10	0	31	16	0
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 14 per cent. [sample 799]				1	0	0
On 31st July, seven summonses were heard before Mr. Curtis Bennett, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 22 per cent. [sample 887]... ..	1	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 43 per cent. [sample 880]				0	12	6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 98 per cent. [sample 888]	1	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 21 per cent. [sample 885]	1	0	0	0	12	6

38

Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 98 per cent. [sample 878]	1	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Coffee containing added Chicory 48 per cent. [sample 874]... ..	2	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 52 per cent. [sample 913]	2	0	0	0	12	6
On 7th August, six summonses were heard before Mr. Francis, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 14 per cent. [sample 914]... ..	1	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 14 per cent. [sample 914]. Summons dismissed, the retailer being held responsible and not the wholesale dealer, the defendant (<i>vide</i> previous case)						
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 7 per cent. [sample 919]	0	5	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 7 per cent. [sample 920]						
Carried forward	81	15	0	38	8	6

39

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—Summonses, 1907—continued.

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	81 15 0	38 8 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 12 per cent. [sample 923]		
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 12 per cent. [sample 922]		
Three summonses dismissed on legal technicalities, the samples not being taken at time of delivery by the guard, but afterwards (25 minutes) ... ..	...	...
On 28th August, nine summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 20 per cent. [sample 952]	0 10 0	0 12 6
Re selling Beeswax containing Paraffin Wax 30 parts [sample 1,027] ... ..	...	0 12 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 95 parts [sample 1,009]	3 0 0	0 12 6

40

Re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 18 per cent. [sample 1,008]	3 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 10 per cent. [sample 1,024]... ..	0 5 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 9 per cent. [sample 1,012]... ..	0 5 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 11 per cent. [sample 1,022]... ..	3 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 20 per cent. [sample 1,053]... ..	1 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 20 per cent. [sample 1,050]... ..	1 0 0	0 12 6
On 25th September, two summonses were heard before Mr. Curtis Bennett, at Lambeth Police Court, re Gregory Powder containing Magnesium Carbonate, instead of Magnesium Oxide, 67 parts [sample 1,098]	0 10 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 12 per cent. [sample 1,108].		
Carried forward	94 5 0	44 13 6

41

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—Summonses, 1907—continued.

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
Brought forward	£ s. d. 94 5 0	£ s. d. 44 13 6
Summons withdrawn, samples of the Milk drawn direct from the cow, by the Inspector, showing on analysis an amount of Milk Fat below the Government standard ... ..	...	...
On 23rd October, four summonses were heard before Mr. Curtis Bennett, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 20 per cent. [sample 1,276]	1 0 0	1 3 0
Re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 5 per cent. [sample 1,270]	1 0 0	1 3 0
Re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 23 per cent. [sample 1,246]	1 0 0	1 3 0
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 20 per cent. [sample 1,221]... ..	1 0 0	1 3 0
On 30th October, two summonses were heard before Mr. Curtis Bennett, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 7 per cent. [sample 1,074]	2 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 6 per cent. [sample 1,286]	1 0 0	0 12 6
On 6th November, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 16 per cent. [sample 1,328]	1 0 0	0 12 6
On 20th November, two summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 20 parts [sample 1,363].		
Summons dismissed with £2 2s. costs against the Council, Somerset House, on appeal, having certified that the Butter was genuine ... ..	...	...
Re selling Milk containing extraneous matter to the extent of 4 per cent. [sample 1,354].		
Summons dismissed owing to warranty being proved satisfactorily ... ..	...	...
Carried forward	102 5 0	51 3 9

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—Summonses, 1907—*continued*.

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	102 5 0	51 3 0
On 27th November, three summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 14 per cent. [sample 1,478] ...	0 10 0	0 12 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 96 per cent. [sample 1,469]	1 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Butter containing 9·7 per cent. excess of water over and above the 16 per cent. allowed [sample 1,474]. Summons withdrawn, the sample being sold as Milk Blended Butter (Pearke's) and the new Butter Act not coming into force until January 1st, 1908 ... ..	...	...
On 4th December, five summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Brawn containing a boric preservative equivalent to 11 grains per lb. crystallised boracic acid [sample 1,537] ... ..	...	...
Re selling Sausage containing a boric preservative equivalent to 15 grains per lb. crystallised boracic acid [sample 1,535] ... ..	...	...
These two summonses were withdrawn on the magistrate convicting the same defendant for selling German Sausage containing a boric preservative equivalent to 35 grains per lb. crystallised boracic acid (<i>see</i> next case).		
Re selling German Sausage containing a boric preservative equivalent to 35 grains per lb. crystallised boracic acid [sample 1,540]	2 0 0	2 2 0
Re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 14 per cent. [sample 1,528]... ..	2 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 4 per cent. [sample 1,500]	1 0 0	0 12 6
On 11th December, five summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 14 per cent. [sample 1,482]	1 0 0	0 12 6
Carried forward	109 15 0	56 7 6

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.			COSTS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	109	15	0	56	7	6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 13 per cent. [sample 1,553]... ..	0	10	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 10 per cent. [sample 1,590]... ..	1	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 3 per cent. and containing extraneous water to the extent of 3 per cent. [sample 1,409]. Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i> in view of a technicality as to irregular service, about which the magistrate had given leave to appeal in another case (viz.: whether or not the secretary to a limited company could be served) ... ..	...			...
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 10 per cent. [sample 1,593]. Summons dismissed owing to warranty being proved satisfactorily ... ..	...			...

46

On 1st January, 1908, five summonses were heard before Mr. Frances, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Coffee containing added Chicory 8 per cent. [sample 1,685] ...	0	10	0	0	12	6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 96 parts [sample 1,703]	2	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 6 per cent. [sample 1,692]	0	10	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 30 per cent. [sample 1,694]. Summons dismissed owing to legal technicality, Mr. instead of Mrs. Faulkner having been summonsed...	...			...
Re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 14 per cent. [sample 1,687]... ..	0	10	0	0	12	6
On 8th January, 1908, four summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Skimmed Milk containing added water to the extent of 21 per cent. [sample 1,777]... ..	2	0	0	0	12	6
Carried forward	116	15	0	60	15	0

47

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—Summonses, 1907—*continued*.

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.			COSTS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	116	15	0	60	15	0
Re selling Milk containing added water to the extent of 6 per cent. [sample 1,764]	1	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 95 parts [sample 1,765]	1	0	0	0	12	6
Re exposing a parcel of Margarine for sale by retail without having label attached and marked in printed capital letters not less than 1½ in.—“Margarine” [sample 1,772]...	0	5	0	0	12	6
	119	0	0	62	12	6
Less two cases belonging to 1906	0	10	0	0	16	6
TOTALS, 1907	£118	10	0	61	16	0

PUBLIC HEALTH AND METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACTS.—SUMMONSES.

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On January 16th, a summons was taken out against the owner for non-compliance with the notice of the Council to provide a proper dung receptacle at 56, Akerman Road.		
Summons was withdrawn, the work having been done meanwhile ... ..	...	...
On February 15th, two summonses were taken out (1) against the owners for non-compliance with the London County Council Bye-laws requiring deposit of plans and particulars of drainage work in connection with 344, Coldharbour Lane.		
Summons withdrawn, the plans having been deposited meanwhile ... ..	...	...
(2) Against the owner for non-compliance with the notice of the Council to abate nuisance caused by defective sink pipes and dirty condition of yard and area at 44, Eastlake Road.		

Public Health and Metropolis Management Acts. Summonses—continued.

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		
Summons withdrawn, the work having been done meanwhile ... ..	...	...
On March 27th, a summons was taken out against the owner for non-compliance with the notice of the Council to make good defective drains at 131, Paulet Road. Summons withdrawn, the work having been done meanwhile ... ..	...	...
On April 4th, a summons was taken out against the owner for non-compliance with the notice of the Council to make good defective drains at 45, Milbrook Road. Summons withdrawn, the work having been done meanwhile ... ..	...	...
On June 18th, a summons was taken out against the owner for non-compliance with the notice of the Council to put the drains into proper order and condition at 37, Herne Hill Road The summons was withdrawn, the work having been done meanwhile ... ..	...	...
On 24th July, two summonses were heard before Mr. Curtis Bennett (1) against the secretary of Edward Cook & Co., for removing offensive matter during prohibited hours, in contravention of Bye-laws of London County Council	0 10 0	0 2 0
(2) Against the carman for the same offence... ..	0 8 0	0 2 0
On 25th July, a summons was heard before Mr. Curtis Bennett against the owners for non-compliance with notice of Council to provide a sufficient and suitable W.C. accommodation at their workplace at the rear of 32, Chrissell Road. Summons withdrawn on payment by defendant of 20s. costs, the work having been done meanwhile ...	...	1 0 0
On 11th September, two summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins (1) against the secretary, Lion Brewery Co., owing to a chimney, not being the chimney for a private dwelling-house, sending forth black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance	2 0 0	0 2 0
Carried forward	2 18 0	1 6 0

50

51

Public Health and Metropolis Management Acts. Summonses—*continued*.

OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	2 18 0	1 6 0
(2) Against secretary, Bon Marché, Ltd., for similar offence	2 0 0	0 2 0
On 25th September, two summonses were heard before Mr. Curtis Bennett against the owners for non-compliance with notice of Council to put drains into proper order and condition at Nos. 20 and 22 Woodland Hill.		
Order made to complete work within one month, and pay 4s. costs ... ..	...	0 4 0
On 16th October, two summonses were heard before Mr. Curtis Bennett against the secretary of Bon Marché, Ltd., owing to chimneys, not being the chimneys of private dwelling-houses, sending forth black smoke in such quantities on two occasions as to be a nuisance ...	2 0 0	0 10 0

52

On 30th October, a summons was heard before Mr. Curtis Bennett against the owner for executing certain works at No. 216, Clapham Road, without first giving notice in writing to the Sanitary Authority (London County Council Bye-laws)

On 20th November, against the same owner for unlawfully constructing a Soil Pipe and reconstructing certain Drain Pipes at No. 216, Clapham Road (contrary to London County Council Bye-laws)

TOTALS

1 0 0	0 2 0
0 5 0	0 2 0
£8 3 0	2 6 0

53

CASES OF ILLNESS NOTIFIED FROM L.C.C. SCHOOLS, &c., TO MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SCHOOLS.	Measles.	Chicken Pox.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Ringworm.	Mumps.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Eczema.	Blight.	Itch.	Erysipelas.	Influenza.	Ophthalmia.	Croup.	Sore Heads.	Glass Pox.	Spotted Fever.	Scabies.	Pul. Phthisis.	Sore Throat.	Continued.	TOTAL.
Archbishop Tenison's, High Street	14	7	2	14	2	4	1	1	1	13	...	2	...	1	...	8	3	2	1	...	...	...	76
Archbishop Sumner's, Reedworth St.	17	13	2	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	41
Addington Street	11	12	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	40
Boundary Lane	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Beresford Street	14	...	2	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	24
Bonneville Road	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cormont Road	21	16	34	16	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	101
Church Street	45	5	19	28	7	8	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	121
Crawford Street	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Crampton Street	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Christ Church, Cancell Road	36	26	13	10	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	105
Christ Church, Bear Lane	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Christ Church, Union Grove	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Corpus Christi, Brixton Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dulwich Hamlet	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Durand Gardens Secondary School	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Effra Parade	83	70	88	48	37	19	12	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	363
Eden Road	2	...	10	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Fountain Street	159	31	21	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	2	...	2	...	5	...	255
Faunce Street	4	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Gipsy Road	122	17	67	14	50	206	4	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	491
Grove Lane	3	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Holy Trinity, Carlisle Street	60	8	3	8	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Holy Trinity, Tulse Hill	10	1	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Hazelrigge Road	11	2	2	10	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	32
Hatfield Street	75	18	8	16	6	4	3	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Hackford Road	27	26	28	37	27	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Hitherfield Road	18	3	14	...	4	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Heygate Street	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Johanna Street	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jessop Road	94	12	32	15	7	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Kennington Road	90	40	5	19	8	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	173
Larkhall Lane	9	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Lingham Street	9	3	8	12	7	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	43
Leipsic Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lyham Road	74	13	18	44	29	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	199
Lollard Street	17	2	...	9	1	...	4	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Marlborough Street	45	...	2	...	4	3	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	62
Manor Mount, Forest Hill	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New Road	42	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	59
New Park Road	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Northampton Place	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Orange Street	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Priory Grove	214	50	26	30	29	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358
Pocock Street	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Penrose Street	3	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Rosendale Road	13	59	6	26	9	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Reddins Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Agnes', Kennington Park	3	1	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
St. Andrew's, Wandsworth Road	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
St. Andrew's, Roupell Street	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
St. Ann's, R.C., Harleyford Road	20	2	1	9	1	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
St. Jude's, Railton Road	61	20	25	12	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
St. Jude's, Colnbrook Street	15	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
St. John's, Canterbury Road	49	5	2	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
St. John's, Exton Street	91	11	17	3	7	2	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	142
St. John's, Grosvenor Terrace	6	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
St. Luke's, Elder Road	32	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
St. Mark's, Kennington Oval	36	...	4	12	10	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
St. Mary's, Lambeth Road	43	7	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
St. Michael's, Halstead Street	61	14	12	4	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
St. Matthew's, Church Road	37	14	10	13	2	42	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
St. Mary-the-less, Prince's Road	41	1	2	16	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62

CASES OF ILLNESS, &c.—continued.

SCHOOLS.	Measles.	Chicken Pox.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Ringworm.	Mumps.	Diphtheria,	Typhoid.	Eczema.	Blight.	Itch.	Erysipelas.	Influenza.	Ophthalmia,	Croup.	Sore Heads,	Glass Pox.	Spotted Fever.	Scabies.	Pul. Phthisis,	Sore Throat.	Continued.	TOTAL.
St. Mary's R.C., Park Place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Paul's, Gye Street	47	12	52	9	7	5	4	...	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	3	180
St. Paul's, Penton Place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Patrick's, Cornwall Road	19	2	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
St. Patrick's, Stamford Street	7	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11
St. Peter's, Vauxhall...	12	8	4	3	9	1	5	...	4	41	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	99
St. Stephen's, Dorset Road	12	2	...	8	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	25
St. Saviour's, Salamanca	22	...	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
St. Saviour's, Herne Hill Road	24	...	16	15	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	60
St. Saviour's, Randall Row...	...	...	18	108	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
South Lambeth Road	88	10	22	...	14	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	257
Santley Street	57	52	87	52	62	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
Salter's Hill	109	8	28	4	9	108	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	271
Sussex Road	91	31	5	46	15	7	9	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	210
Stockwell Road	100	14	40	40	1	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209
Stockwell College	37	13	2	13	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Sleaford Street	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Turney Road	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tower Street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Upper Kennington Lane	87	41	33	14	11	16	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
Vauxhall Street	120	58	35	54	5	9	6	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	320
Woodland Road	36	17	8	...	4	18	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Walnut Tree Walk	10	6	5	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Westminster Bridge Road	22	...	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	39
West Square	6	2	3	9	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	30
TOTAL	2770	799	887	912	448	555	170	3	27	165	1	8	...	34	2	19	12	10	28	2	18	3	6873

TABLE K.*

Shewing the number of Certificates for the Notifiable Zymotic Diseases received in the Borough of Lambeth during 1907, and in the old Parish of Lambeth for the ten years 1891-1900.

Disease.	PARISH OF LAMBETH.										Annual Average of 10 years 1891-1900 (Parish.)	Borough of Lambeth. Notifications received during 1907.
	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900		
Smallpox	3	22	99	26	51	16	2	—	1	—	22·0	—
Cholera... ..	4	26	23	10	16	6	18	7	3	2	11·5	—
Diphtheria	330	504	789	521	614	652	704	813	1080	844	715·1	317
Membranous Croup	29	47	49	26	23	27	17	16	22	6	26·2	13
Erysipelas	258	420	587	315	355	352	325	294	330	234	347·0	231
Scarlet Fever	858	1832	2275	1198	1389	1550	1375	1009	1006	821	1331·3	1481
{ Typhus	1	3	3	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	1·1	1
{ Typhoid or Enteric	149	117	160	268	201	162	185	163	219	272	189·6	56
{ Continued or Relapsing	33	34	58	48	20	16	11	13	7	17	25·7	6
Puerperal	11	20	27	19	16	19	26	14	24	13	18·9	22
†Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Totals	1676	3025	4070	2433	2685	2801	2663	2329	2693	2209	2658·4	2140
Average per 1000 of population	6·1	10·9	14·5	8·6	9·4	9·5	8·9	7·7	8·7	7·1	9·04	6·6

The Health Department has also heard of, and dealt with, the following non-notifiable infectious diseases:—Chicken-pox, 600; Measles, 1998; Whooping Cough, 748; Consumption, 677; Cancer, 24; other diseases (*e.g.* Mumps, Ringworm, Influenza, Pneumonia, etc.), 131.

† Plague was made notifiable on September 19th, 1900, and Cerebro-spinal Meningitis on March 12th, 1907.

* N.B.—Table K has been omitted by mistake from the main body of the Report, and is added here to the Appendix.

DEATH-RATES (CORRECTED) IN METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES DURING 1907
PER 1000 PERSONS LIVING.

	ALL CAUSES.	Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Pyæmia† (Origin uncertain).	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
COUNTY OF LONDON	14.6	1.42	—	0.38	0.14	0.16	0.38	—	0.04	0.00	0.32	1.40	116
WEST.													
Paddington... ..	13.5	1.13	—	0.25	0.09	0.13	0.35	—	0.03	—	0.28	1.09	109
Kensington... ..	13.7	1.04	—	0.17	0.05	0.13	0.45	—	0.03	—	0.21	1.03	128
Hammersmith	14.3	1.16	—	0.44	0.08	0.15	0.27	—	0.05	—	0.17	1.20	117
Fulham	13.2	1.73	—	0.42	0.08	0.23	0.45	—	0.05	—	0.50	1.19	122
Chelsea	15.0	1.44	—	0.56	0.03	0.09	0.33	—	0.04	—	0.39	1.50	122
City of Westminster	13.0	0.72	—	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.15	—	0.05	—	0.24	1.37	102
NORTH.													
St. Marylebone	15.0	0.97	—	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.35	—	0.02	—	0.19	1.48	101
Hampstead	9.0	0.51	—	0.13	0.06	0.08	0.13	—	0.02	—	0.09	0.70	69
St. Pancras	15.0	1.17	—	0.37	0.11	0.13	0.33	—	0.02	—	0.21	1.66	108
Islington	14.7	1.25	—	0.38	0.06	0.12	0.36	—	0.04	0.00	0.29	1.32	116
Stoke Newington	11.5	1.02	—	0.13	0.19	0.13	0.36	—	0.06	—	0.15	0.94	100
Hackney	13.6	1.37	—	0.26	0.19	0.20	0.29	—	0.09	—	0.34	1.17	112
CENTRAL.													
Holborn	17.4	1.28	—	0.22	0.04	0.18	0.51	—	0.04	—	0.29	2.58	131
Finsbury	18.7	1.83	—	0.51	0.18	0.17	0.54	—	0.02	—	0.41	2.33	130
City of London	16.8	0.85	—	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.35	—	0.10	—	0.05	2.02	94
EAST.													
Shoreditch	20.5	3.01	—	1.03	0.24	0.17	0.88	—	0.05	—	0.64	2.10	150
Bethnal Green	17.5	1.96	—	0.54	0.33	0.14	0.46	—	0.05	—	0.44	1.90	138
Stepney	15.9	1.97	—	0.50	0.27	0.30	0.33	—	0.07	0.00	0.50	1.56	117
Poplar	16.9	2.11	—	0.56	0.26	0.29	0.48	—	0.06	—	0.46	1.33	124
SOUTH.													
Southwark	18.0	1.90	—	0.54	0.17	0.17	0.49	—	0.05	—	0.48	2.03	138
Bermondsey	18.3	1.71	—	0.41	0.28	0.16	0.43	—	0.05	—	0.38	1.88	123
Lambeth	14.6	1.28	—	0.34	0.13	0.15	0.35	—	0.02	—	0.29	1.53	120
Battersea	13.3	1.34	—	0.38	0.10	0.21	0.38	—	0.02	—	0.25	1.25	114
Wandsworth	12.3	1.16	—	0.23	0.09	0.14	0.40	—	0.04	—	0.26	0.95	99
Camberwell	13.9	1.43	—	0.44	0.13	0.14	0.43	—	0.03	—	0.26	1.31	115
Deptford	14.1	1.47	—	0.46	0.12	0.22	0.32	—	0.05	0.01	0.29	1.34	108
Greenwich	12.7	1.44	—	0.54	0.09	0.17	0.24	—	0.05	—	0.35	1.08	100
Lewisham	11.5	0.85	—	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.34	—	0.01	—	0.19	0.93	90
Woolwich	12.5	1.38	—	0.56	0.11	0.12	0.29	—	0.03	0.01	0.26	1.25	112

N.B.—0.00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0.005; where no death occurred, — is inserted.

† Called Simple Continued Fever previous to 1901.

The above table is taken from the Registrar General's Annual Summary, and the rates for Lambeth Borough differ slightly from those given in this Report.

Home Office.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LAMBETH, 1907.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES
AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	10	424	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	808		
Workplaces... ..	182		
Homeworkers' Premises	1000	424	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Pro-secutions
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts* :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	173	173	...	...
Want of Ventilation	4	4	...	...
Overcrowding	22	22	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	356	356	...	...
Sanitary accommodations {insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
{unsuitable or defective... ..	255	255	...	...
{not separate for sexes	7	7	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (S. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Failure as regard lists of outworkers (S. 107) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Giving out work to be done in premises {unwholesome (S. 108) ... ..	...	...	...	...
which are {infected (S. 110) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (S. 109) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
<hr/>				
Total	817	817	...	...

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

3. OTHER MATTERS.

Class.		Number.	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—			
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)		36	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector	35	
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	35	
Other ... ..		..
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—			
In use during 1906		72	
Certificates granted {	in 1906 ... ..	...
	in 1907 ... ..	...
In use at end of 1907		72	
		Number of	
Homework :—		Lists.	Out-workers.
<i>List of Outworkers (S. 107) :—</i>			
Lists received		45	360
Addresses of outworkers {	forwarded to other Authorities	73	235
	received from other Authorities	225	861
		Wearing Apparel.	Other.
<i>Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—</i>			
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108)		...	...
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises		9	...
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110)		...	...
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1907 :—			
Bakehouses {	Underground ...	72	
	Above ground ...	135	
Restaurants		243	
Other Workshops		1437	
Total number of workshops on Register		1887	

SPECIAL REPORTS
PRESENTED TO THE
COUNCIL DURING
1907 BY THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH.

SUGGESTED HEALTH SOCIETY FOR LAMBETH.

*(Special Report presented to the Council on January 7th,
1907.)*

For some time I have been considering the advisability of suggesting the establishment, for the Borough of Lambeth, of a Health Society. I have always felt that, throughout a large district like the Borough of Lambeth, there is a large amount of energy at present wasted by reason of want of proper organisation and administration amongst the hosts of excellent workers who are at present provided by Charitable and Philanthropic Institutions, University Settlements, Churches and Chapels, and other Bodies, etc. Union is strength, and an amalgamation of all forces, working in connection with and under the Health Department of the Borough Council, might have a far-reaching effect for good. Thus, all workers to-day recognise the importance of training mothers and others in Hygiene and Domestic Economy, thereby carrying out a large amount of routine health work other than the purely official work of a Health Department. Health conditions would be improved, more especially in the way of preventing (1) Infantile Mortality and Diarrhœa; (2) the spread of Consumption, Measles, and Whooping Cough; etc. It cannot be too much emphasised that, however advanced a Sanitary Authority may be (and Lambeth is in the front rank), there still remains the necessity for teaching the people how to make use of the municipal sanitary advantages provided for them. In this way, the work of a Sanitary Authority may be advantageously supplemented by personal dealings with the poor (and others) in their homes, and by teaching them how to keep their houses and children clean and healthy. This branch of health work is, like the training of mothers (and others) in Domestic Hygiene, outside the purely official work of a Health Department.

My views have already been approved by many workers, to whom I have had the opportunity of explaining them, and I am sure that official enquiries amongst the Local Clergy and others, who already have charge of organisations carried out on similar lines, would prove that a Health Society is much needed for the Borough of Lambeth.

Object of the Health Society.

The object of the proposed Health Society for the Borough of Lambeth may be briefly stated as the popularisation of sanitary knowledge amongst all classes.

Method of establishing the Health Society.

A meeting might be called by the Mayor at the Town Hall, and special invitations might be sent to attend this meeting to prominent Lambethians (and others) representing the Clergy of all Denominations, the Members of Parliament for the Borough, Medical Men, Members of the Borough Council and Board of Guardians, Governing Bodies of Philanthropic and Charitable Institutions, University Settlements, etc. In this way, the meeting would be attended by those who are at present interested in the subject, and who are anxious that such a Society should be formed within the Borough, and the success of the Meeting would be thereby ensured. At this meeting a resolution might be passed establishing a Health Society for the Borough of Lambeth, with the election of Officers and also of a temporary Committee, with power to take the necessary steps in connection therewith.

It is, in my opinion, of the greatest importance that the Mayor should take the initial step in establishing the Health Society which would thereby have the moral sanction and support of the Borough Council as the Sanitary Authority. In this way it would be definitely understood that the Health Society (when established) was working in unison with, and supplementing, the Borough Council's good work, as at present carried out by the Public Health Department.

Constitution of the Health Society.

The Health Society might consist of (a) Officers (Patrons, Presidents, Vice-Presidents, an Hon. Treasurer and an Hon. Secretary or Hon. Secretaries); (b) a Central Executive Council for the whole Borough; (c) Local Committees, representing the Outer and Inner Wards, individually and collectively. To one or other of these Committees all voluntary district workers (religious or otherwise) might be attached, and their work organised and co-ordinated. With all the Local Committees, and with the Central Executive Council, the Health Department of the Borough should be in touch at all times.

The Executive Council might meet once or twice yearly, and the Local Committees once monthly.

Work of the Health Society.

Lectures and addresses (on health conditions) might be systematically arranged for the workers, and "friendly talks" (dealing with the simple laws of domestic hygiene, thrift and temperance) for meetings occasionally.

The distribution of the Council's pamphlets and cards of advice on simple health matters, and the visiting of mothers, both before and after confinement, might naturally fall to the duty of certain of the workers to be hereafter selected for their experience, practical knowledge of nursing and management of children, and tact, and these selected workers would act as Health Visitors and might note, at the time of their visiting houses, any simple insanitary conditions with a view to reporting such to the Health Department of the Borough Council. This work of Health Visiting is, at the present, legally outside the duties of Female Sanitary Inspectors, officially appointed, and is much needed in a large district like Lambeth.

Conclusion.

There would be a large amount of organisation required in establishing a Health Society for the Borough of Lambeth, but I am satisfied that much good would eventually accrue therefrom to the Public Health and the inhabitants of the Borough. The experience in practice of Health Societies already established goes to show that they in no way interfere with the actions of Sanitary Authorities, thereby hampering their freedom of operation, but, on the contrary, assist the work of public health.

The present time is ripe for the establishment of such a Society, and I trust that the Public Health Committee and the Borough Council will see their way to give the Scheme their moral support.

Everything would depend at first upon obtaining the services of a competent and energetic Hon. Secretary.

JOSEPH PRIESTLY.

January 7th, 1907.

SUGGESTED FEMALE HEALTH VISITOR.

(Special Report presented to the Council on April 15th, 1907.)

In view of the Council's action in connection with the proposal to establish, within the Borough of Lambeth, a Health Society, I am of opinion that the only alternative scheme I can suggest is that the Council should appoint one or more Health Visitors to officially carry out the important work of instructing mothers in the best way to feed and manage their children, as the official duties of a Female Sanitary Inspector are held by the Local Government Board not to include health visiting. My original idea in recommending the formation of a Health Society was my knowledge of the need that exists throughout the Borough, and elsewhere, for the popularising of sanitary knowledge amongst all classes, and the educating of the people in the best way of making use of the advantages provided by the Borough Council for their sanitary betterment. I have long felt that much good still remains to be done in these directions throughout the Borough, *e.g.*, the visiting and teaching of mothers (and others) the simple laws of domestic hygiene, including the proper feeding and management of infants, temperance and thrift; the distribution of leaflets dealing with the prevention of infantile mortality, diarrhoea, measles, whooping cough and consumption; and the utilising of mothers' meetings for the dissemination of useful knowledge, etc. I am prepared to admit that this work, which is at present carried out to a greater or lesser extent by workers connected with different voluntary organisations, would be more satisfactorily carried out by official Health Visitors, acting under the Public Health Department of the Borough Council, if the Council are prepared to incur the expense. The idea of using existing voluntary agencies was suggested on economic considerations. If, however, the Council prefers to appoint official Health Visitors under their own control, rather than to make use of existing voluntary workers, I should welcome the addition to the Council's Public Health staff of one or more official Health Visitors. I would suggest the selection for such positions of educated women, properly qualified in nursing and sanitary knowledge. Work could easily be found at once for an official Health Visitor in the Borough

in connection with (1) births (over 9,000) that are yearly registered, and of which the Council receives information weekly from the Registrar-General; (2) cases of measles, whooping cough, diarrhœa, consumption, etc. (over 2,000) that are yearly brought to the knowledge of the Council through voluntary agencies; and (3) the large number of mothers' meetings that are held in connection with the various churches and chapels, and at which a Health Visitor might attend for the purpose of instructing voluntary workers in domestic hygiene and economy.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

15th April, 1907.

HOMework REGULATION BILL, 1907.

(Special Report presented to the Council on April 25th, 1907.)

I have to draw the attention of the Committee to the Homework Regulation Bill, 1907, which suggests important changes in connection with the carrying out of the sanitary administration of the Factory Acts in the Borough, more especially in connection with Out-workers. It is suggested in the Bill that all Out-workers are to be certified to the effect that the rooms they work in are suitable from a sanitary standpoint for such work, and particularly that they are adequately ventilated. It is proposed that such certificate should be renewed every six months and that the issuing of such certificates should rest with the Home Office, whose Inspectors would have to carry out the necessary inspection work which is at present efficiently done in Lambeth by the Council's Female Inspectors. Indeed, the whole of the Act is to be carried out by the Home Office Inspectors. When it is remembered that, in Lambeth alone, there are already registered a total of 567 Out-workers, a large army of Inspectors will have to be appointed by the Home Office, and their duties will tend to clash with those of your Council's Inspectors. I am of opinion that the six months' certification of Out-workers will prove both cumbersome and unprofitable, necessitating a considerable increase in clerical and routine work, without any corresponding advantage in improved sanitation; whilst the dual control of the Home Office and the Local Sanitary Authorities, must, sooner or later, lead to trouble.

Under the circumstances, I recommend that the Public Health Committee make a representation to the General Purposes Committee to the above effect.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

April 15th, 1907.

PREVENTION OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (CONSUMPTION).

(Special Report presented to the Council on June 23rd, 1907.)

A Conference of representatives of the City and Metropolitan Borough Councils on the question of taking measures to limit the spread of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption) was held at the Town Hall, Paddington, on 6th June, 1907. The City and all the Metropolitan Borough Councils, with the exception of Chelsea, were represented. The following resolutions were carried :—

1. That it is desirable that the notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption) should be compulsory.

2. That application be made to the Local Government Board for an Order to be made :—

(i.) To include Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption) among the diseases to be notified under Section 55 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891; and

(ii.) To extend the provisions of the following sections of the above Act to Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption) :—

Section 60.—Cleansing and disinfection of premises, etc.

Section 61.—Disinfection of bedding, etc.

Section 62.—Infectious rubbish thrown into ashpits, etc., to be disinfected.

Section 63.—Penalty on letting houses in which infected persons have been lodging.

Section 64.—Penalty on persons letting houses making false statements as to infectious disease.

Section 65.—Penalty on ceasing to occupy house without disinfection or notice to owner, or making false answer.

3. That it is desirable, in order to limit the spread of Tuberculosis, that provision should be made for public inspection and control at its several sources of the milk supply of England, and to ask the Local Government Board to take steps to secure efficient administration of the Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885 and Orders amending the same, by making compulsory regulations.

4. That application be made to the Local Government Board for an Order to be made to extend the provisions of Section 69 of the Public Health (London) Act to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, in so far as it relates to the milking of cows and to the sale and distribution of milk.

5. That the provision conferred by Section 7 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, namely, that in every room in any factory or workshop sufficient means of ventilation shall be provided and sufficient ventilation maintained, be rigidly enforced, and a similar provision extended to all places where people are assembled together for any lengthened period, with a view to restricting the spread of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

6.—(a) That a Sanatorium is needed for the open-air treatment of poor persons suffering from Pulmonary Consumption, in the early stages of the disease, and should be provided by a Central Authority acting for the Metropolis as a whole.

(b) That the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, are, by reason of their practical experience in the management of hospitals for infectious disease, eminently qualified for the position of such authority, and that the Local Government Board be requested to confer on or, if necessary, to obtain for, the said Managers power to act in that capacity.

(c) That the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board should also be empowered to use, for sanatorium purposes, the "Southern Hospital," recently erected by them at Carshalton, in the County of Surrey.

7. That this Conference appoint a deputation to wait upon the Government to urge the desirability of their providing a sum of money annually for the erection and main-

tenance of suitable Sanatoria for the treatment of early cases of consumption.

8. That the President of the Local Government Board be asked to receive a deputation from the Conference in support of the above resolutions.

Councillor H. W. BRITTAIN

Councillor J. E. WOOD.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, *Medical Officer.*

June 17th, 1907.

PROPOSED DEVOLUTION OF DUTIES.

(Special Report presented to the Council on October 3rd, 1907.)

The Metropolitan City and Borough Councils are the Sanitary Authorities for the Administrative County of London, and the London County Council is not a Sanitary Authority. All duties devolving upon the Sanitary Authorities under the various Acts relating to the Public Health, such as the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-1899, the Factory and Workshops Act, 1891, etc., should be left to the Metropolitan City and Borough Councils to carry out in so far as the Administrative County of London is concerned, powers to act in default being exercised by the London County Council (as regards the Public Health Act, 1891), the Local Government Board, and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (as regards the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and the Factory and Workshops Act respectively).

This principle was laid down again by the Legislature with respect to London, when the Local Government Act of 1899 became law, and an endeavour was made to simplify in this way administrative procedure by transferring from the London County Council further powers (*vide* Section 5 and Schedule 2, Part 1, of the London Government Act of 1899).

The powers of the London County Council which were transferred, had reference to the licensing of wooden structures, the removal of unauthorised sky signs and obstructions in streets, the registration of dairymen, and the supervision of common lodging houses, whilst the powers of the London County Council in Part 3 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, were also given concurrently to the Metropolitan City and Borough Councils. Further, under Section 6, Sub-section 4, it is made the duty of the Metropolitan City and Borough Councils to enforce, within their respective districts, the bye-laws and regulations for the time being in force with respect to dairies and milk, made under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders, and with respect to slaughter-houses, knackers' yards, and offensive businesses.

Power is also given under Section 5 to the Local Government Board, to transfer further powers from the London County Council to the Metropolitan City and Borough Councils, or *vice versâ*, on the application of the London County Council, and the majority of the Borough Council, by means of a Provisional Order.

In this way, it will be seen that, by the Local Government Act of 1899, important powers have already been transferred from the London County Council to the Metropolitan City and Borough Councils, dealing with the milk supply, and dairies, slaughter-houses, knackers' yards, and offensive businesses, the provision of lodging houses for the working classes, supervision of common lodging houses, etc.

What is really wanted is for the principle already clearly laid down by the Legislature to be strictly adhered to, and for the London County Council or other Central Authority only to act in default. Apart from this, from an administrative point of view, the licensing of offensive trades, slaughter-houses, knackers' yards and cowsheds might be left with the Sanitary Authorities concerned, as is now the licensing of dairies, thereby avoiding the present dual control by the officers of two separate Authorities—dual control at all times tending to weaken administration.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY,

July 15th, 1907.

Medical Officer of Health.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

(Special Report presented to the Council on December 2nd, 1907.)

For many years past the question of the inspection of school children has engaged the attention of Medical Officers of Health, and others, but, until recently, the subject has been more of the nature of a counsel of perfection, rather than of a practical possibility.

On the Continent, and in America, systematic inspection of school children takes place; and it would appear that England and Wales are about to follow suit, as a new Act of Parliament, the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, which received the Royal Assent on 28th August last, states, in Section 13, that the powers and duties of a Local Education Authority, under Part iii., of the Education Act of 1902, shall include:—

“the duty to provide for the medical inspection of
 “children immediately before, or at the time of, or as
 “soon as possible after, their admission to a public
 “elementary school, and on such other occasions as the
 “Board of Education direct, and the power to make
 “such arrangements as may be sanctioned by the Board
 “of Education for attending to the health and physical
 “condition of the children educated in public elementary
 “schools.”

This Section comes into force on the 1st January, 1908, and, as far as London is concerned, would appear to throw this important duty of compulsory medical inspection of children in elementary schools upon the London County Council, as the Education Authority for London, thereby introducing dual control again in administrative public health work. The Metropolitan Borough Councils are the Health Authorities for London, and with them should rest the responsibility for the systematic medical inspection, not only of school children in elementary schools, but also of pupils in secondary schools and training colleges. It is to be hoped that some scheme of harmonious working as between

the County and Borough Councils in London will be devised, and that the various Metropolitan Health Authorities will have some voice and some responsibility in carrying out in practice the powers given by the legislature under Section 13 of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907.

The medical inspection of school children will undoubtedly have far-reaching results, and the Board of Education has already issued a Memorandum, dealing with the subject in Counties, in County Boroughs, in non-County Boroughs, and in Urban Districts — London, unfortunately, not being specially dealt with, so that it is presumable (as stated before) that the Act is to be administered by the London County Council. The intention of the Board of Education, as shown in their Memorandum, is that the inspection of school children shall be part of existing public health machinery, *i.e.*, the administrative Public Health Departments of Sanitary Authorities, and these, in London, are the Borough Councils, and should be utilised as far as practicable, by the London County Council, which is not a Sanitary Authority, but simply the Education Authority under the Education Acts.

The value of the systematic medical inspection of school children cannot be over-estimated from the point of view of public health, as, by such means, diseases or constitutional defects, in their early stages, will be detected, and can be, at such early stages, the better treated or dealt with. The result, in years to come, will undoubtedly be the improvement of the race, physically and mentally. That such systematic medical examination of children is needed, is shown by a recent report dealing with the examination of infants attending schools throughout London. Taking the Lambeth schools (14 in all), varying from North Lambeth and Vauxhall, through Kennington to Brixton and Norwood, it was found that, of a total of 5,340 infants in attendance, 14·9 per cent. (nearly one in every seven) were selected as requiring detailed medical inspection. The medical defects found had reference to physique, tonsils and adenoids, vision, enlarged cervical glands, hearing, speech defects, mental defects and discharges from the ears—the first four mentioned being most often met with. As a matter of interest it may be mentioned that Walnut Tree Walk School showed the least number of defective infants (9·3 per cent.) and Lollard Street

the most (26·7 per cent.)—a fact difficult to satisfactorily explain. Eyes, ears, throats and noses, teeth and skins call for systematic and careful medical examination; whilst constitutional defects and physical want of vitality also require medical attention. Mentally defective, or feeble-minded, deaf, dumb, and blind children, epileptics, cripples, and those suffering from constitutional diseases, such as tuberculosis, syphilis, etc., should be separated out and dealt with as may be required. Only those children who are fit physically and mentally should be allowed to continue school work. In addition statistics should be collected dealing with anthropological observations of children (*e.g.*, height, weight, girth of chest, acuity of hearing and vision, etc.).

To obtain the greatest advantage from the systematic medical inspection of school children, treatment of a more or less simple nature must follow in school dispensaries, or school clinics (as they are called), wherein defects of vision can be corrected by glasses, teeth attended to, skin diseases treated, adenoids removed, and so on.

So much for general diseases. What is equally important is the subject of infectious diseases—schools being now recognised media for the spread of such diseases as measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc. It is clear that systematic medical daily examinations would lead to the discovery of children commencing with infectious disease, and by the rigid exclusion from school, not only of such children, but also of all contacts with them, the spread of infection would be prevented. With the exception of the notifiable diseases, we depend for our knowledge of other infectious diseases upon the non-medical diagnosis of school teachers, attendance officers, etc., and this is not in practice satisfactory. Much more good would accrue if a systematic examination of all school children were made by medical men, and all doubtful cases of infectious diseases isolated and excluded from schools as also all contacts. This exclusion may be individual or collective, *i.e.*, separate children, or a whole class or school—the latter for (a) infectious outbreaks, (b) disinfection purposes, or (c) insanitary conditions of school premises. In this connection, reference may be made to the abolition in March, 1903, of what was known as the Epidemic Grant, allowed under Article 101* of the Elementary Education 1901 Code. By this Article a grant

was made for all children excluded from attendance at school on account of epidemic disease, but, unfortunately, this salutary provision has been abolished, despite the protest, at the time, of practically all Sanitary Authorities, who thereby lost a most powerful lever in promoting the health of children attending public elementary schools, by keeping away all infectious and recently-convalescent scholars. To put the matter strongly, a premium is offered to keep the school attendances up at all costs, by compelling the attendance of children who may be found at the time to be suffering from doubtful illness, and whose presence in a school, or schools, may cause the spread of infectious disease. The "Epidemic Grant," as it was called, was regarded as a national insurance against school infection, and, as such, was a sanitary influence of very great practical value, being allowed to schools where the average attendance had been seriously diminished owing to the exclusion, under medical advice, of infected children, or children from infected houses. By its abolition, children now may return to school before they are completely convalescent from acute infectious disease, whilst it is exceedingly difficult to exclude from attendance at school children, who, although apparently in fair health themselves, are capable of spreading infection, either having themselves recently suffered from slight attacks, or because they have been recently in contact with cases of such disease. In this connection reference may also be made to the new amended regulations of the London County Council, and certain other Educational Authorities, with respect to the exclusion of children from infected houses—all children (except infants) who have already suffered from infectious disease being admitted to school from infected houses, the evidence of having so suffered being the hearsay evidence simply, in many cases, of the children's mothers.

Another way in which infectious diseases are spread at some schools is through the attendance there of children under five years of age. The age limit of school attendance should be raised, as the present attendance of infants is regarded by most sanitarians as a waste of money and a danger to health—measles, whooping cough, and diphtheria being specially prevalent and dangerous amongst children under five years of age. The Education Acts have reference only to children of five years and upwards, but the method of giving grants also to children between three and five years of age—a method adopted by

the Education Department to encourage attendance at school of children of that age period—has resulted, during the past twenty years, in a very large number of children between three and five years of age having passed through the infants departments of the public elementary schools, and many outbreaks of disease, more especially measles and whooping cough, have resulted therefrom, as well as many deaths, and a very large amount of permanent ill-health. It is most desirable, from a public health point of view, that all children under five years of age should be excluded from public elementary schools, having regard to the amount of infectious disease that occurs amongst children of that particular age period. It is estimated that about 40,000 children under five years of age are at present in attendance in public elementary schools throughout the Administrative County of London, and it is stated that, if the schools are closed against them, some other sort of accommodation will have to be found, at least, for some of them, viz. : crèches, infants' nurseries, etc. In this connection, it must be remembered that the conditions of school life (crowded rooms, mental strain and fatigue) are such as would not obtain in a crèche or infants' nursery, and the vital resistance of the young children will, consequently, be greater in the latter case.

Finally, there is the question of the sanitary condition of the school premises, or buildings—an important consideration. Unless such buildings are kept in proper sanitary order and condition, illness amongst the scholars and teachers must of necessity follow. Lighting, ventilation, sanitary arrangements, amount of floor space and cubic space per child, etc., require careful attention both by the Board of Education and by the Local Education Authorities, as, when once the buildings have been erected within a district, they fall under the sanitary supervision of the Sanitary Authority in the usual way. The importance of the Sanitary Authority, therefore, being consulted in connection with all plans of new school buildings goes without saying.

Such, then, are the factors which require consideration in dealing with the medical inspection of schools and school children, and the Borough Council, as the Sanitary Authority, should have regard to the following headings :—

1. The systematic medical inspection of all school children on admission into school, and at intervals afterwards, for the discovery of general diseases and constitutional defects, and the provision (if necessary) of school dispensaries or clinics ;
2. The systematic periodical medical inspection of all school children with a view to the discovery of infectious, or doubtful infectious diseases, and the consequent exclusion of such children from school ;
3. The re-instating of Article 101* in the Elementary Education Code ;
4. The exclusion from the public elementary schools of all infants and children under 5 years of age ;
5. The proper sanitary construction and planning of school premises or buildings as to lighting, ventilation, etc.

With respect to Nos. 1 and 2, the Council might, with advantage, await the action of the London County Council as to the proposed carrying out of Section 13 of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, of 1907, writing to the London County Council meanwhile, suggesting the advisability of the existing Metropolitan Borough Health Officers' Administrative staffs being used as far as practicable, with such additional help from medical practitioners as may be necessary. With regard to Nos. 3 and 4, as the Council has already dealt with these matters, letters might be again addressed to the Board of Education, and to the London County Council, drawing their attention to the need for (1) the reinstating forthwith of Article 101* in the Public Elementary Schools' Code ; and (2) the exclusion of all infants and young children under the age of five years from the public elementary schools. In connection with No. 5, in so far as the drainage and sanitary fittings are concerned, this work is being carefully carried out in Lambeth Borough—a sanitary inspection having been, within the last few years, made of all public elementary schools throughout the Borough.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

2nd December, 1907.

INDEX.

Index of Tables.

	PAGE
A The number of Births and the Birth-Rates in each Registration Sub-District of Lambeth Borough during 1907 (arranged quarterly) 	13
B The estimated Populations, numbers of Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births, and corrected Deaths for the year 1907 in Lambeth Borough, and for the ten years 1891-1900 in Lambeth Parish 	14
C The number of persons per House, the Marriage, Birth and Death-Rates, and the proportion of deaths in Public Institutions per 1000 persons, for the year 1907 in Lambeth Borough, and for the ten years 1891-1900 in Lambeth Parish 	15
D The number of Births and Deaths with Birth and Death-Rates in each of the Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough during 1907. [The deaths are from all causes and from the chief Zymotic Diseases, and are corrected by adding Lambethians who die outside the Parish, by omitting strangers who die within the Parish, and by re-distributing persons who die in Public Institutions into the Districts from which they have been removed during illness.] 	24—25
E Death-Rates, Zymotic Death-Rates, Birth-Rates and Infantile Mortality Rates in the Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth Borough during 1906 and 1907 	26
F Death-Rates, Zymotic Death-Rates and Zymotic Incidence-Rates in the new Wards of Lambeth Borough during 1906 and 1907 	27

	PAGE
G The uncorrected mortality, Male and Female, in the different Districts, and a comparison of the number of Deaths in each Quarter within Lambeth Borough during the year 1907	28
H The uncorrected mortality (<i>i.e.</i> , including that of Strangers) at different ages in each District of the Lambeth Borough during 1907	29
I The uncorrected Deaths (<i>i.e.</i> , Parishioners and Strangers) at various age-periods in each Quarter of the year 1907 ...	30
J The Infantile mortalities in the Registrar-General's old thirty-three large towns of England and Wales (including London), and in Lambeth Borough during 1907, and for ten years (1897-1906)	34
K The number of Certificates for the notifiable Zymotic Diseases received since the introduction of the Notification Act (<i>i.e.</i> , for Lambeth Parish in the ten years 1891-1900), and for the Lambeth Borough in the year 1907 [omitted from main body of Report by mistake]	
<i>Appendix</i>	57
L The number of infected houses, with percentages of (1) General Defects, and (2) Defective Drains, in Lambeth Borough during the year 1907, and in Lambeth Parish during the ten years 1891-1900	40—41
M Zymotic seasonal variations in the different Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth Borough during 1907, with the Zymotic Death-Rate per 1000 inhabitants	42
N Total cases notified under the Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, in Lambeth Borough during 1907 (arranged quarterly)... ..	43
O Deaths from Zymotic Diseases (Strangers deducted), 1907...	44
P The number of deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases within Lambeth Parish in the ten years, 1891-1900, and within the Lambeth Borough in the year 1907	46—47
Q Vaccination Returns (Lambeth), 1906	49
R Vaccination Returns (Lambeth) for the first half year, 1907...	50

(iv.)

PAGE

	PAGE
(v.) Infantile Mortality in Lambeth Borough during 1907, deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under one year of age <i>Appendix</i>	8—9
Mortality Tables showing Deaths (corrected) from all causes in Lambeth Borough during 1907 sub-divided—	
(a) As to Registration Sub-Districts <i>Appendix</i>	10—17
(b) As to different Age-periods <i>Appendix</i>	18—26
Offences (with amounts of penalties and costs)—	
(a) Food and Drugs Acts... .. <i>Appendix</i>	27—48
(b) Public Health and Metropolis Management Acts <i>Appendix</i>	49—53
Cases of illness notified from Schools to the Medical Officer of Health during 1907 <i>Appendix</i>	54—59
Table K, number of notification certificates received 1891-1907 [omitted from main body of Report] <i>Appendix</i>	57
Death-Rates (corrected) in Metropolitan Boroughs during 1907, per 1000 persons living <i>Appendix</i>	58—59
Factory and Workshops Acts—Home Office Tables—	
(i.) Inspection <i>Appendix</i>	60
(ii.) Defects found... .. <i>Appendix</i>	61
(iii.) Other matters <i>Appendix</i>	62

General Index.

	PAGE
Abatement of Nuisances	94—105
" " Smoke	112—114
Accidental Deaths	83, 177—183
Added Preservatives	134—135
Adulteration of Butter... ..	131—132
" " Food and Drugs	128—144
Age-Distribution of Diarrhœa	74
" " " Diphtheria	64
" " " Scarlet Fever	53
" " " Typhoid Fever	67
" " " Deaths	22, 23, 29, 30
" " " Population (Lambeth)	7
Air Temperature and Diarrhœa	73
Alcoholism, Deaths from	82
Alterations of Registration Districts... ..	11—12
Analysis of Food and Drugs	128—144
" " Water	140
Antitoxin, Gratuitous Distribution of	65, 175
Apoplexy, Deaths from	82
Appeal (Drainage) L.C.C.	163—164
Arches, Herne Hill	103
Area (Lambeth)	5, 87
Atelectasis	82
Bacteriological Laboratory	171—175
" Examination, Bath Brush	173—174
Bakehouses	147
Bedding, etc., Disinfected	107, 110—111
" " Destroyed	107, 110—111
Births and Birth Rates	13, 16—17, 24, 87, 92—93
Births Notification Act, 1907	33, 161
Birth Rates in Sub-Districts	13, 24—25

	PAGE
Bodies received in Mortuaries	177—181
Bronchitis, Deaths from	82
Brush Head (Bacteriological Examination)... ..	173—174
Burns and Scalds, Deaths from	82, 182
Butter, Adulteration of	131—132
" Bill	140
Byelaws, Contravention of	166—169
" " Drainage... ..	166—168
" " Offensive Matters	168—169
Cancer, Deaths from	82
Casual Wards, Drainage of	103
Cautions (Food and Drugs)	128, 143
Censal Population (Lambeth)... ..	92
Censal Population (London)	9
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	51—53
Certificates (Revenue Act)	146—147
Chapel of Rest (Proposed)	182—183
Cholera	61
Circulatory Diseases, Deaths of	82
Clerical Work	183—184
Closure of Schools (Measles)	58—59
Chicken-pox	53
Common Lodging Houses	145
Combined Drainage	98—100, 164—166
Complaints	97, 105
Contravention, Byelaws	166—169
Control of Drainage (supervision)	104
Conscientious Objectors	48—50
Congenital Malformations	82
Constitutional Diseases	82
Consumption (<i>See</i> Tuberculosis and Phthisis)	
Continued Fever	69
Conveniences (Underground)... ..	127
Convictions under Public Health Acts	<i>Appendix</i> 49—53
" " Food and Drugs Acts	" 27—48
Convulsions, Deaths from	82
Coroners' Courts	177—181
Costs, Food and Drugs	<i>Appendix</i> 27—48
" Public Health Acts	" 49—53
Cowhouses	151—152

	PAGE
Cowhouses, List of	151—152
Critical Temperature (Earth) and Diarrhœa	73
Croup (<i>See</i> Membranous Croup)	
Customs and Inland Revenue Acts (<i>See</i> Revenue Act)	
Dairies (<i>See</i> Milkshops)	
Deaths and Death-rates	17—86 <i>Appendix</i> , 2—4, 6—26, 58—59
" Inner and Outer Wards	20—22, 26—27
" (arranged quarterly)	28, 30
" Metropolitan Boroughs	<i>Appendix</i> 58—59
Deaths, Corrected	18, 20—27, 87
" Uncorrected	17—18, 28—30, 88—91
" in Public Institutions... ..	14—15, 18—20
" Zymotic	14—15, 35—82, 87
" Under 1 year	14—15, 31—34, 87 <i>Appendix</i> 8—9
" Under 5 years	14—15, 30
Deaths from violence	83, 182
" from ill-defined and non-specified causes	83
Delirium Tremens, Deaths from	82
Density per acre (Lambeth)	87
Dentition, Diseases of... ..	82
Depositing (Refuse)	177
Depôts (Refuse and Manure)... ..	177
Depôt (Milk)	154—159
Developmental Diseases	82
Devolution of Duties	<i>Appendix</i> 73—74
Diagnosis (Bacteriological)	171—175
Diarrhœa	73—77
" Age Distribution of	74
" Monthly Mortality	76
" Inner and Outer Wards	75
" Registration Sub-Districts	74
Dietetic Diseases	82
Digestive System, Diseases of	82
Diphtheria	61—65
" Age Distribution of	64
" Antitoxin in	65
" Decrease of	62—63
" Bacteriological Examination in	65, 171—175
" Registration Sub-Districts	65
" Pseudo-Bacilli	172—173

	PAGE
Disinfection, Details of	106—111
" Statistics... ..	106—111
" Certificates	108
Disinfecting Department	106—111
" Refuges	108
Distribution (free) of Antitoxin	65, 175
Drain Testing	37—41, 97, 105
" " with water	97, 105
Drainage Defects	37—41, 97
" Cases	163—166
" Control of (supervision)	104
" Combined	98—100, 164—166
" Legal Proceedings	105, 163—166
Dropsy, Deaths from	83
Drowning, Deaths from	83, 182
Dust Depôts	177
Earth Temperatures and Diarrhœa	73
Effluvium Nuisances	177
Enteric Fever (<i>See</i> Typhoid)	
Enteritis... ..	73, 75, 82
Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	51—53
Epidemic Influenza	81
Epilepsy, Deaths from	82
Erysipelas	70—72
Expenses (Food and Drugs Act)	136—137
Factory and Workshops	115—127
" Home Office Tables	<i>Appendix</i> 60—62
Female Sanitary Inspectors... ..	122—127
Food and Drugs, Adulteration of	128—144
" " Convictions... ..	128 <i>Appendix</i> 27—48
" " Obstruction to Officer	135—136
Food, Unsound... ..	104
Health Society	160—162
Health Visitor	161
Homicide, Deaths from	83, 182
Home Office Tables (Factory and Workshops)	<i>Appendix</i> 60—62
Home Work Order, 1907	125
" " Regulation Bill, 1907	<i>Appendix</i> 69
House to House Inspections	100—102
Houses (Lambeth)	10
" let in Lodgings	145

(x.)

	PAGE
Housing of the Working Classes	145, 146
Increase of Population (Lambeth)	5, 87
" " (London)	10
Infantile Mortality, 1907	31—34, 87 Appendix 8—9
" " (London and 33 large Towns of England and Wales)	34
Infected Houses	35—39, 94
" " and Drains	35—39
Infectious Cases removed	36, 92—93
" " notified	36, 92—93 Appendix 5, 54—56, 57
" " by Schools	54—56
Infectious Diseases Inspections	35—39
Influenza (Epidemic)	81
Inhabited Houses of Lambeth Borough	10, 87
Inner and Outer Districts and Wards—Deaths and Births	17—19, 23—24
Inquests... ..	182
Inspection of School Children	162—163 Appendix 75—80
Inspections	95—98, 105, 122—123
" House to House	100—102
" Market Thoroughfares	104
Inspector, Females	122—127
" Males	98—105
" Food and Drugs	128—144
" Smoke	112—114
Institution Deaths	14, 15, 18—20
Integumentary System, Diseases of	82
Introductory Letter	3
Laboratory (Bacteriological)	171—175
Lambeth Statistics	5—93 Appendix 2—26
Lavatories (Underground)	127
Letters (sent and received)	183
Liver, Diseases of... ..	82
Local Diseases—Nervous System, Heart, Respiratory Organs, Digestive and Urinary Systems and Reproductive System	82
Locomotive System, Diseases of	83
Local Government Board, Old Tables A and B	88—93
" " New Tables i.; ii., iii., iv., v., Appendix	2—9
Lodging-houses (Common)	145
London (County of), Vital Statistics, 1907	9, 10
" No. of Births, Deaths and Marriages, 1907	10

	PAGE
London Zymotic Deaths, 1907	46—47
Lymphatic System, Diseases of	82
Male Sanitary Inspectors	98—105
Manure Depôts	177
" Depositing of	177
Market Thoroughfares (inspection)	104
Marriage and Marriage Rates (Lambeth)	14, 15, 17, 87
Measles	57—61
" Registration Sub-Districts	61
" and School Closure	58—59
Membranous Croup	66
Meningitis (Tubercular)	82
" (Cerebro-Spinal)	51—53
Milk Depôt (municipal)	154—159
" Preservatives in	129—134
" Stores (<i>See</i> Milkshops)	
Milkshops	153
Milk (Tuberculous)	153—154
Mortality Rates, 1907	14, 17—87
" Different Age Periods (Lambeth and London)	22, 23
" Different Diseases (Lambeth Borough)	84—86
" " " (Lambeth and London)	86
" under 1 year (London and Lambeth)	14—15, 29, 30, 85
" Tables	<i>Appendix</i> 10—26
" " Sub-Districts	10—17
" " Age Periods	18—26
Mortuary, High Street	178
" for Norwood	178
Mortuaries	177—181
" Keepers of	179
Natural Causes, Deaths from	182
" Increment of Population (Lambeth)	5, 87
" " " " (London)	10
Nervous System, Diseases of	82
New Wards (Lambeth Borough)	5
" General Diseases, Deaths	27
" Population (estimated)	5
" Tuberculosis	79
" Zymotic Diseases	27
" Zymotic Incidence	27

	PAGE
Notices served	94—98, 104—105, 123, 183
Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases	109
Notification Certificates received, 1907	36, 92—93 <i>Appendix</i> 5, 57
" " " (Quarterly), 1907	43
" (voluntary) of Consumption	78—80
Notification of Births Act, 1907	33, 161
Nuisances Abated	94—98
" from Effluvia	177
Observations (smoke)	112—114
Obstruction to Officer (Food and Drugs)	135—136
Offences, Public Health Acts... ..	<i>Appendix</i> 49—53
" Food and Drugs Acts	" 27—48
Offensive Trades	147—148
Officer, Obstruction of... ..	135—136
Old Age, Deaths from... ..	82
Order, Home-work, 1907	125
Organs of Special Senses (Diseases of)	83
Outer and Inner Wards, Deaths and Births	20—21, 27
Outside Urinals (Public Houses)	104
Outworkers	124—127
Parasitic Diseases	82
Parliamentary Divisions	8
Penalties	<i>Appendix</i> 27—53
" Public Health Acts	" 49—53
" Food and Drugs Acts	" 27—48
Peritonitis, Deaths from	82
Persons per House	10, 87
" Acre	87
Phthisis, Deaths from	77—81, 82
" Voluntary notification of	77—80
Plague... ..	61
Plans of Drainage	97, 104
Pneumonia, Deaths from	82
Population of Lambeth Borough, 1907	5, 87
" " " " Sub-Districts	6
" " " " Parliamentary and New Wards	5, 8
" " " " Age Periods	7
Population of London, 1907	9, 10
" " Sub-districts (New)	9
Post-mortems	177—181

	PAGE
Premature Births (Deaths from)	82
Premises Disinfected	106
Preserved Foods (Tinned)	169
Preservatives (Added)	134—135
Preservatives in Milk	129, 134
Prosecutions	<i>Appendix</i> 27—53
„ Public Health Acts 98	„ 49—53
„ Food and Drugs Acts ... 98, 128—144	„ 27—48
Protected Persons (Workshops)	116
Pseudo-Bacilli and Diphtheria	172—173
Public Houses, Urinals of	104
Public Institutions, Deaths	14—15, 18—20
Public Health Acts (Convictions)	<i>Appendix</i> 49—53
Puerperal Fever	69—70, 72
Quarterly Returns (Lambeth)—	
Births... ..	13
Deaths (Zymotic and General)	28, 30, 42, 45
Notifiable Infectious Diseases	43
Disinfection Certificates	108
Rateable Value (Lambeth Borough)... ..	10
Refuges... ..	108
Refuse Depôts	177
Refuse, Depositing of (Manure)	177
Registration Sub-Districts (Lambeth Borough)—	
„ „ „ Alterations in	11—12
„ „ „ Births	13, 24—26
„ „ „ Population (estimated)	6
„ „ „ General Diseases, Deaths	24—25, 26, 28—29, 87—89
„ „ „ Infantile Mortality	32
„ „ „ Tuberculosis	78
„ „ „ Zymotic	24—25, 42, 87—89
„ „ „ Vaccination Returns	49—50
Re-inspections	97, 105
Removal of Infectious Diseases	36, 92—93
Reproductive System, Diseases of	83
Respiratory Diseases	82
Revenue Act, 1903	146—147
Routine Work (Inspectors)	104—105
Samples, Food and Drugs	128—144

	PAGE
Sanitary Defects	96—98
" Inspectors	98—105, 122—127
" Males	98—105
" Females	122—127
" Work	94—184
" Structural	95—96
" Non-structural	95—96
Scalds, Deaths from	82, 182
Scarlet Fever	53—56
" Age Distribution	55
" Registration Districts	56
" and School Attendances	56
" and Milk	56
" Outbreak at School	56
School Children, Inspection of	162-163, <i>Appendix</i> 75—80
School Closure and Measles	58—59
Simple or Continued Fever	69
Slaughterhouses	149—151
" List of	149—150
Smallpox	48
" Contacts	48
Smoke Nuisance and Abatement	112—114
" Observations	112—114
Special Reports	<i>Appendix</i> 63—80
Devolution of Duties	" 73—74
Female Health Visitors	" 67—68
Health Society for Lambeth	" 64—66
Homework Regulation Bill, 1907... ..	" 69
Inspection of School Children	" 75—80
Prevention of Tuberculosis (Conference)... ..	" 70—72
Spotted Fever (<i>See</i> Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis)	
Stables, Nuisance from Manure	177
Staffs—	
Clerical	183—184
Inspectorial (male)	98—105
" (female)... ..	122—127
Disinfecting	106
Mortuary Attendants... ..	179
Underground Conveniences	127
Sub-districts Registration (Alterations)	11—12

	PAGE
Suffocation in Bed	82
Suicide and Homicide, Deaths from	82, 182
Summary of Vital Statistics (Lambeth Borough), 1907	87
" " Sanitary Work	97—98
" " Work by Female Inspectors	122—124
" " Death Returns <i>Appendix</i>	26
Summonses 98 " ..	27—53
Supervision (Drainage)	104
Syphilis	82
Tables (special)—	
Local Government Board (old) A and B	88—93
" " " (new) i., ii., iii., iv., v., <i>Appendix</i>	2—9
Home Office (Factory and Workshops)	60—62
Tables (special)—	
Mortality (Lambeth)—	
Registration Sub-Districts <i>Appendix</i>	8—15
Age periods	16—26
Temperature (Air and Earth)	73
Testing of Drains	37—41, 97—105
Tinned and Canned Foods (Sale of)	169
Tuberculosis, Deaths from	77—81
" and Bacteriological Examinations	79, 171—175
" Registration Sub-Districts and Wards	78—80
" and Preventive Measures ... 78—79 <i>Appendix</i>	70—72
" Notification (voluntary)	78—80, 81
Tuberculous Nursery Milk	153—154
Typhoid Fever	66—69
" Age Distribution of	67
" Bacteriological Examinations	68—69, 171—175
" Registration Sub-Districts	68
" Inner and Outer Wards	67
" Sources of Infection	68
Typhus	69
Underground Bakehouses	147
" Conveniences	127
Unsound Food	104
" Tinned Food	169
Urine, Bacteriological Examination of	173, 174
Urinals (Public Houses)	104
Urinary Diseases, Deaths from	82

	PAGE
Vaccination	48—50
Varicella (<i>See</i> Chicken-pox)	
Venereal Diseases	82
Violent Deaths	82
Visitor, Health	161
Vital Statistics, London	9, 10, 22
" " Lambeth	5—93 <i>Appendix</i> 2—26
" " Summary (Lambeth)	87
Wards, Population (estimated)	5, 8
" Deaths and Death-Rates	27
" Zymotic Incidence	27
Water Analysis	140
" Certificates	105
Whooping Cough	57—61
" " Registration Sub-Districts	61
Work of Sanitary Staff	94—184
Workplaces (<i>see</i> Workshops)	
Workshops	115—121, 122—127
" Defects found	117—118, 120—121, 123—124
" Female Inspector in	122—127
" Outworkers	124—127
" Overcrowding in	118, 123
" Home Office Tables	<i>Appendix</i> 60—62
" Persons employed in	116
" Protected Persons	116
" Trades, etc.	115—116, 125—126
Zymotic Diseases	35—82, 87
" Deaths, arranged Quarterly	42, 45
" " " Monthly	44
" Incidence in new Wards	27
" Incidence in Registration Sub-Districts	24—25, 42, 92—93
" Principal Deaths (Lambeth)	46—47
" Principal Deaths (London)	46—47
" Seasonal Variations	42

