

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

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REPORT

ON THE

VITAL AND SANITARY STATISTICS

OF THE

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH

DURING THE YEAR

1910.

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

BY

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
LAMBETH TOWN HALL,
BRIXTON HILL, S.W.

February, 1911.

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

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

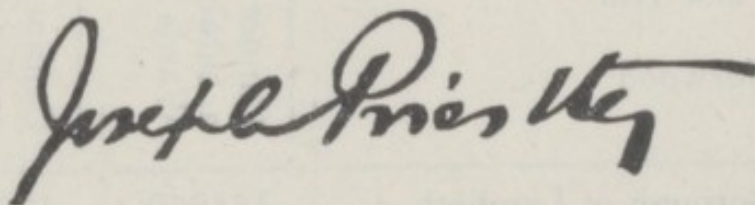
The Vital Statistics of the Borough of Lambeth for the year 1910, the first decennium of the new Borough, are the best yet recorded, either in the Borough or in the old Parish of the Vestry of Lambeth, and special mention must be drawn to the great reduction in the Infantile Mortality Rate, a fact to be considered in connection with (a) the statistics on Epidemic Diarrhœa; (b) the work carried out under the Notification of Births Act; and (c) the records of the Lambeth Milk Depot—all of which are specially set out in detail in the present Report. The Sanitary Statistics of the Borough of Lambeth for the year 1910 are no less satisfactory.

The Council is to be congratulated upon having appointed a permanent Health Visitor under the new Health Visitors (London) Order, 1909.

To the Members of the Council my thanks are again due for carrying out my suggestions and acting upon my advice, the results justifying such action, as also to the Chief Officers of the Council and the Public Health staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Joseph Priestley". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Medical Officer of Health.

I. VITAL STATISTICS.

The Borough of Lambeth contains 4079.6 statute acres, exclusive of 82.1 tidal water, 0.8 inland water, and 31.8 foreshore, with an *estimated* total population of 327074 persons to the middle of 1910, consisting of 154870 males and 172204 females, or an excess of 17334 females.

The total estimated increase (1909-10) of the population is 2886, but the "natural increment," *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths (uncorrected) is 4025, so that an exodus of 1139 in excess of those who came into the Borough during 1910 must be assumed.

The estimated Populations of the Borough of Lambeth to the middle of 1910 may be tabulated as follow:—

ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.

(Estimated, middle 1910.)

I. Wards.

Wards.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Marsh	} Cannot be sub-divided with sufficient accuracy on account of the <i>New Borough</i> Wards differing from the <i>Old Parish</i> Wards.	} Cannot be sub-divided with sufficient accuracy on account of the <i>New Borough</i> Wards differing from the <i>Old Parish</i> Wards.	25760
Bishop's			31143
Prince's... ..			50700
Vauxhall			33524
Stockwell			34770
Brixton			47304
Herne Hill			36129
Tulse Hill			31463
Norwood			36281
Borough of Lambeth ..	154870	172204	327074

II. *New Registration Sub-Districts.* *

New Sub-Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Waterloo	} Cannot be sub-divided with sufficient accuracy on account of the <i>New</i> Sub-Districts differing from the <i>Old</i> .	} Cannot be sub-divided with sufficient accuracy on account of the <i>New</i> Sub-Districts differing from the <i>Old</i> .	25760
Lambeth Church ...			26449
Kennington			55394
Stockwell			68294
Brixton			83433
Norwood			67744
Borough of Lambeth ...	154870	172204	327074

* The Registrar-General, with the consent of the Local Government Board, the Board of Guardians, and the Borough Council, has by Order amalgamated Waterloo and Lambeth Church Registration Sub-Districts, and the alteration came into force on January 1st, 1911.

III. *Age-Period.*

Age-Periods.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—1	3962	3954	7916
1—5	13654	13557	27211
Total under 5 ...	17616	17511	35127
5—20	45076	47061	92137
20—40	54099	61427	115526
40—60	28613	32149	60762
60—80	8939	12919	21858
80 upwards	527	1137	1664
Total over 5 ...	137254	154693	291947

IV. *Parliamentary Divisions (Old).*

<i>Old</i> Parliamentary Divisions.	Males.	Females.	Total.
North	28609	28654	57263
Kennington	41622	41583	83205
Brixton	37479	43262	80741
Norwood	45998	56678	102676
Parliamentary Area of Lambeth	153708	170177	323885

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 }	56903
Kennington	{ Prince's } { Vauxhall }	84224
Brixton	{ Stockwell } { Brixton }	82074
Norwood	{ Herne Hill } { Tulse Hill } { Norwood }	103873
* <i>Adjusted</i> Parliamen- tary Area of Lambeth	—	327074

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

1910—Groups of Metropolitan Boroughs (corrected rates).

	Enumerated Population, 1891 (Census).	Enumerated Population, 1901 (Census).	Estimated Population, 1910 (middle of year).	Birth-Rate.	Death-Rate.	Zymotic Death- Rate.	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
London... ...	4227988	4536379	4872702	23·6	12·7	1·14	103
South Group ...	1524472	1749956	1979160	23·8	12·3	1·15	98
West Group ...	770022	826985	889024	19·8	11·6	0·91	100
North Group* ...	1018378	1055908	1106889	21·6	12·3	1·04	95
Central Group ...	214464	187791	164852	24·7	16·5	1·45	115
East Group ...	705652	715759	732777	30·3	14·8	1·48	121

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

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

HOUSES.*

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

The estimated number of inhabited houses to the middle of 1910 is 43927, which, with an estimated population (to the middle of 1910 of 327074 gives an average of 7.4 persons per inhabited house.

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the Borough for the year ending March 31st, 1910, was £1,959,407, and a 1d. rate per £1 is estimated to produce £7,571 *net* for the same year, in both cases inclusive of Government property.

STATISTICS FOR THE COUNTY OF LONDON (UNCORRECTED).

The Registrar-General returns the estimated population of London for the middle of the year 1910 as 4,872,702 consisting of 2,299,291 males, and 2,573,411 females and states that there were registered during the year 39,082 marriages, 116,392 births (59,254 males and 57,138 females), and 62,720 deaths (32,441 males and 30,279 females). There were registered 5,478 deaths from the seven chief zymotic diseases.† The excess of registered uncorrected births over uncorrected deaths (*i.e.*, the natural increment) is 53,672 and the estimated increase of population from the middle of 1909 to the middle of 1910 is 38,764.

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

†The figures are taken from the Annual Summary of the Registrar-General.

TABLE A.

Giving the number of Births and the Birth-Rates in each New Registration Sub-District of the Borough of Lambeth during 1910 (arranged Quarterly).

New Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births.				Total for the Year 1910.	Rate per 1000 Inhabitants.
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.		
Waterloo*	384	392	349	355	1480	57.5
Lambeth Church	177	180	185	227	769	29.1
Kennington†	390	390	331	333	1444	26.1
Stockwell§	456	514	456	488	1914	28.0
Brixton	408	420	383	397	1608	19.2
Norwood	283	316	289	270	1158	17.1
Borough of Lambeth	2098	2212	1993	2070	8373	25.6

*Including Lying-in Hospital (863 cases, of which 258 belong to Lambeth)—corrected rate (*i.e.*, excluding non-Lambethian births)=33.9.

†Including Workhouse (183 cases, of which 161 belong to Lambeth)—corrected rate (*i.e.*, excluding non-Lambethian births)=25.7.

§Including Maternity Hospital (504 cases, of which 96 belong to Lambeth)—corrected rate (*i.e.*, excluding non-Lambethian births)=21.9.

Inner Districts, 32.9; Outer Districts, 20.0 per 1000—uncorrected (whole Borough=25.6).

Inner Districts, 20.6; Outer Districts, 18.9 per 1000—corrected (*i.e.*, excluding non-Lambethian births, whole Borough=22.4.)

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

TABLE B.

Shewing the Estimated Populations, Numbers of Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births, and Corrected Deaths in the Borough of Lambeth during 1910, and in the Parish of Lambeth for ten years (1891-1900).

Year.	Estimated Population.	Estimated N. o. of Inhabited Houses.	Marriages.	Registered Births.	Corrected Number of Deaths.				Deaths in Public Institutions in Lambeth (uncorrected)	
					Total Ages.	Under 1 Year.	Under 5 Years.	Deaths from 7 Chief Zymotic Diseases.		
New Boro' { 1910	327074	43927	2490	8373	4080	691	1083	331	1749	
Old Parish. {	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 295,038, 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 1910, and in the old Parish of Lambeth for ten years (1891-1900).

The Year.	Marriage-rate per 1000 Population.	Birth-Rate per 1000 Population.	Corrected Death-Rate per 1000 Population.	Corrected Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1000 total Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1000 Deaths (corrected)	Deaths of Children under 5 years, per 1000 Deaths (corrected)	Corrected Zymotic Death-Rate, per 1000 Population.	Deaths in Public Institutions per 1000 total uncorrected Deaths.	
New Boro' { 1910 ...	15.2	25.6	12.5	82.5	169.4	265.4	1.01	402.3	
Old Parish. {	1891 ...	15.5	32.9	21.3	152.5	235.6	382.4	2.5	236.6
	1892 ...	15.0	32.9	19.5	135.5	229.1	383.2	2.5	272.4
	1893 ...	15.7	32.5	18.4	143.7	253.9	368.8	2.6	305.9
	1894 ...	15.4	32.1	16.8	132.5	252.8	400.3	2.4	284.7
	1895 ...	15.2	31.9	19.0	152.0	255.4	393.4	2.5	257.9
	1896 ...	16.5	32.4	17.2	136.9	257.6	401.1	2.4	295.9
	1897 ...	16.3	31.3	17.5	151.8	271.4	400.1	2.4	281.7
	1898 ...	17.0	30.4	17.9	154.1	262.6	384.7	2.4	277.8
	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. ...	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 1910 was 8373. Of the total 8373 births, 4293 were males, and 4080 females, showing an excess of 213 males.

Of the total 8373 births registered in the Borough of Lambeth, 863 took place in the Lying-In Hospital (York Road), and of these 258 belong to the Borough; 183 took place in the Workhouse (Brook Street), and of these 161 belong to the Borough; whilst 504 took place in the Maternity Hospital (Jeffrey's Road), and of these 96 belong to the Borough. Thus, there are 1035 births belonging to other districts. The Lying-In Hospital, the Workhouse and the Maternity Hospital tend to abnormally increase the birth-rates in Waterloo, Kennington and Stockwell Districts respectively, and the necessary corrections are, consequently, made in a footnote to Table A. (*see p. 10*).

The birth-rate for Lambeth is 25.6 per 1,000 inhabitants (27.7 for males, and 23.7 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 32.9, and that in the Outer Districts 20.0 per 1,000—the corrected birth-rates (*i.e.*, excluding Non-Lambethian births) being respectively 22.4 for the whole Borough, 20.6 for the Inner, and 18.9 for the Outer, Districts.

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

The birth-rate for Lambeth (Parish and Borough) has been recently slowly, but steadily, declining. As has been previously noted, this decline is not peculiar to Lambeth, nor

even to England, but is to be found in nearly all civilised countries.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, was adopted throughout the Borough, and came into operation on March 9th, 1908. Further particulars will be found as to the notifications received under the heading of Notification of Births Act (*see below*).

Returns of all Births (with addresses of mothers) that occur in Lambeth have also been obtained from the District Registrars, and this information, in conjunction with that obtained from the Notification of Births Act, has again proved of great use in connection with the Borough Council's endeavours to lessen the high mortality amongst infants (under 1 year of age) by distributing pamphlets dealing with the proper management and feeding of infants, visiting mothers, etc. The maximum time allowed for birth registration is 42 days, but this delay is detrimental to satisfactory administrative procedure, and has been altered by the Notification of Births Act, 1907, which limits the time of notification to 36 hours from the time of birth, though, on the other hand, all births are not yet notified by those responsible.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

When the Notification of Births Act, 1907, was adopted by the Council and came into operation throughout the Borough of Lambeth on March 9th, 1908, it became necessary to appoint a Female Health Visitor, so that the houses, wherein births were notified, might be visited and such measures taken as might be found necessary. Without such administrative procedure, the Notification of Births Act would be useless. Since the Act came into force, a total of 15319 births have been notified up to the end of 1910, viz., 3473 in 1908 (10 months), 5143 in 1909, and 6703 in 1910. These 15319 births were notified as follows:—

By whom notified.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Totals
Father ...	963	1179	1330	3472
Midwife ...	801	1093	1347	3241
Doctor ...	1436	2528	2407	6371
Relative ...	107	92	91	290
Master of Work- house or Sec. of Hospital ...	166	251	1528	1945*
	3473	5143	6703	15319†

Of the 15319 births notified, 291 were still-born, whilst 219 died within periods varying from a few minutes, a few hours, a few days or a few weeks from birth, the causes of death being as follows:—

Causes of death.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.
(1) Stillborn ...	32	95	164	291
(2) Dead since birth ...	23	89	107	219
(a) Prematurity, inanition, debility and wasting...	12	48	67	127
(b) Convulsions ...	4	12	12	28
(c) Bronchitis, pneu- monia and other lung diseases ...	4	5	9	18
(d) Heart failure or exhaustion ...	—	9	5	14
(e) Natural causes ...	—	3	1	4
(f) Infectious diseases...	—	1	—	1
(g) Diarrhœa ...	—	—	3	3
(h) Malformations (con- genital) ...	—	2	1	3
(i) Other causes (not classified) ...	3	9	9	21

* Workhouse (200), Lying-In Hospital, York Road (886), Clapham Maternity Hospital (442).

† Including 990 non-parishioners.

Of the 15319 births notified, 6514 were visited, but in 354 instances the parents were found to have removed, or to be unknown, or the addresses given to be wrong, and in 291 the infants to be still-born. In 5988 cases, pamphlets were sent by post to the parents dealing with the proper method of feeding infants and young children, whilst in the remaining 2817 cases, no action was taken owing to a medical man or trained nurse being in charge of the infants, to the houses being in the better class residential parts of the Borough, or to the mothers, though confined in Lambeth, at an institution or hospital, living outside the Borough; the Medical Officers of Health being advised by letter.

Of the 5869 infants visited and particulars tabulated, 5476 were found to be thriving, 204 in fair condition, and 189 unsatisfactory; 5694 to be taking their food well and 175 badly; 5678 to be sleeping well and 191 badly.

In 5544 cases the mothers health was good and in 325 bad, whilst in 5670 instances the condition of the house was found to be good and in 199 bad (the sanitary defects, *e.g.*, dirty and dilapidated premises, etc., being attended to by the Sanitary Inspectors and notices served as required).

These details may be tabulated as follows:—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.
No action ...	684	742	1391	2817
Left or unknown	66	81	207	354
Pamphlets sent ...	1848	2467	1673	5988

Condition of infant:

1. General health—

Thriving ...	755	1609	3112	5476
Fair ...	50	73	81	204
Not thriving	38	76	75	189

	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.
2. Feeding—				
Well ...	792	1695	3207	5694
Ill ...	51	63	61	175
3. Sleeping—				
Well ...	800	1669	3209	5618
Ill ...	43	89	59	191

Condition of mother :

General health—

Good ...	720	1664	3160	5544
Bad ...	123	94	108	325

Condition of house :

Good ...	813	1703	3154	5670
Bad ...	30	55	114	199

The methods of feeding were carefully inquired into and the method that was found most general was breast feeding (supplemented occasionally with cows' milk or other artificial food) 97.1 per cent., but in a small proportion (2.9 per cent.) artificial feeding alone was being employed. The percentages are as follows:—

(1) Natural (breast) feeding—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.	
(a) Breast entirely	710	1608	2820	5138	87.5
(b) Breast & Cows' Milk ...	55	64	192	311	9.6
(c) Breast & others	52	48	151	251	
					97.1

(2) Artificial (hand) feeding—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.	
(a) Cows' Milk...	15	21	75	111	2.9
(b) Others ...	11	17	30	58	

The first visits were all made within a month from birth, and this fact must be remembered in connection with the large percentage of infants found at that time to be fed

on the breast alone (viz., 87.5 per cent.) Later, this breast feeding was found to have been either replaced by artificial feeding or supplemented by artificial feeding, due to the mothers' milk diminishing or disappearing altogether, the mother going out to work, etc., the change of feeding taking place about the 2nd to 3rd month (average).

The nature of the artificial foods in use are interesting, as follows:—

Artificial Foods.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.
Patent foods ...	30	32	67	129
Condensed milk ...	33	33	114	180
Cows' milk ...	70	85	267	422

The patent foods are the usual ones, viz.:—10 Allenbury; 6 Benger; 3 Mellin; 5 Neaves; 9 Ridges; 4 Savory & Moore; 38 Biscuits (Robb's, Brighton, Nursery and Rusks); 1 Percy; 1 Glaxo; 1 Farola; 1 Milo; whilst 20 Barley (various preparations); 1 Cornflower; 15 Oatmeal and 14 Boiled Bread (crusts, tops and bottoms, etc.) were found also to be in use. The 180 Condensed Milks were as follows:—Nestlé's (174); Ideal (1); Tip-Top (1); Club (1); Cleaver (1); and Goat (2). In 19 cases, the patent foods were in use with condensed milk.

The mothers visited are pleased to receive advice as to the proper feeding, clothing etc., of their infants, and re-visits paid have shewn that such advice has been acted upon. The re-visiting of births systematically is important. It is impossible to give satisfactory statistics of the educational value of the visiting of houses, wherein births have been notified, but, personally, I am satisfied of the value of such—a result that would be increased by systematic re-visiting in addition to the visiting.

A list of all notified births is sent to the London County Council weekly in pursuance of sub-section 5 of section 2 of the Act—the prescribed form of such list being in accordance with the Local Government Board Order (dated 20th December, 1907).

MIDWIVES BILL, 1910.

The Council during 1910 decided to take no action with a view to amending the provisions of the new Midwives Bill, 1910 (section 17), so as to secure the payment of medical practitioners' fees by the Sanitary Authority instead of by the Board of Guardians on the ground that the London County Council was the supervising Authority for the County of London and that any suggestions should, consequently, come from that Body.

THE MARRIAGE-RATE.

The number of Marriages registered in the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1910 was 2490 as compared with 2440 during 1909, 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 1910 is, therefore, 15.2 per 1000 inhabitants, as compared with 16.0 for London.

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

THE DEATH-RATE.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough of Lambeth during the year 1910, was 4348, as compared with 4876 during 1909, and a yearly average of 5716.7 in the old Parish of Lambeth for the 10 years 1891-1900. Of the total 4348 deaths, 2160 were males and 2188 females, showing an excess of 28 females.

The uncorrected death-rate for Lambeth is, therefore, 13.3 per 1,000 inhabitants (13.9 males and 12.7 females), as compared with 12.9 for London (14.1 males and 11.8 females). These rates are, however, uncorrected, and, on analysing the 4348 deaths registered in the Borough of

Lambeth, it is found that 795 represent deaths occurring within the Borough amongst persons not belonging thereto. These deaths are to be deducted, but, on the other hand, there are 527 deaths registered outside the Borough of persons belonging thereto, and these must be added, giving a corrected number of deaths for Lambeth during 1910 of 4080, and a corrected death-rate of 12.5 per 1000 inhabitants, as compared with 12.7 for London (the total corrected number of deaths being 61756).

DEATHS IN OUT-LYING INSTITUTIONS.

The Outside Institutions, etc., where the 527 Lambethians died during 1910 may be grouped as follows:—

I. *General Hospitals.*

Charing Cross... ..	22	Royal Free	1
Chelsea College	9	St. Bartholomew's	10
Guy's	41	St. George's	10
King's College	12	University	1
London	6	Westminster	43
Middlesex	7		

II. *Special Hospitals.*

Brompton	6	Grove	8
Bethlem Royal	3	Hostel of God... ..	3
Bolingbroke	1	Heart, Soho	1
Central London Sick... ..	3	Home for Children,	
Chelsea London Sick ..	1	Sydenham	2
Bethnal Green... ..	1	Infants', Vincent Square	20
Catholic Nursing Insti-		Lock, Soho	1
tute	1	Little Boys' Home,	
Evelina	28	Knights' Hill	1
East London	1	Lying - in Hospital,	
Freidenheim	3	Endell Street	1
French... ..	2	New Hospital for	
German	2	Women	3
Gt. Ormond Street	13	National	2

Special Hospitals—continued

Pine House, Clapham		St. Elizabeth's Home...	1
Common	1	St. Luke's House, Ken-	
Royal Hospital for		sington	2
Incurables	1	St. Peter's	1
Royal Chest, City Road	1	Shoreditch	1
St. John's	1	Throat, Golden Square	2
South-Eastern	4	Victoria	3
St. Mary's	2	West London.. ...	2
St. Barnabas Home ...	1		

III. *Infirmaries and Workhouses.*

Battersea Infirmary ...	1	St. Marylebone Work-	
Belmont Workhouse ...	4	house	2
Children's Infirmary,		St. George's Infirmary	2
Carshalton	4	Southwark Infirmary ...	1
Chelsea Infirmary ...	2	Union Infirmary, Bat-	
Camberwell Infirmary	1	tersea	2
Camberwell Workhouse	2	Woolwich Infirmary ...	1
Fulham Infirmary ...	3	Westminster Work-	
Grove Park Workhouse	1	house	1
Hampstead Workhouse	1		

IV. *Asylums.*

Banstead	19	Dartford	8
Colney Hatch... ..	1	Horton	23
Camberwell House ...	4	Hanwell	3
Caterham	24	Leavesden	2
Cane Hill	22	Long Grove, Epsom ...	29
Claybury	4	Manor	8
City of London	1	Peckham House	2
Darenth	3	Tooting Bec	30

V. *Unclassified Places.*

Arding & Hobbs ...	2	Grand Surrey Canal ...	1
Baker Street Railway		King's Cross Station ...	1
Station	1	Private Houses ...	9
Camberwell Railway		River Thames... ..	6
Station	1	Streets	1
Carlton Hotel, Hay-		Wandsworth Prison ...	1
market	1		

SUMMARY.

I. General Hospitals	162
II. Special Hospitals	130
III. Infirmarys and Workhouses ...	28
IV. Asylums	183
V. Elsewhere (unclassifiable) ...	24
	527

Whether the corrected or uncorrected death-rates for the Borough of Lambeth (as a whole) be taken, they are satisfactory for the year 1910 (the tenth year of the existence of the newly-formed Borough.) Sub-dividing the death rates, it is again shewn that the Inner Districts (Waterloo, Lambeth Church, Kennington and part of Stockwell) have, collectively and individually, suffered more than the Outer Districts, *e.g.*, part of Stockwell, Brixton and Norwood. So, too, if the death-rates be sub-divided amongst the 9 new Wards, it will be noted also that the Inner Wards, *e.g.*, Marsh, Bishop's, Prince's and Vauxhall, have, collectively and individually, suffered more than the Outer Wards, *e.g.*, Stockwell, Brixton, Herne Hill, Tulse Hill, and Norwood. The reason for this difference is again to be noted in the fact that the Inner Districts and Wards are more congested than the Outer. The status of the inhabitants and the general conditions (sanitary and otherwise) under which they live, are also matters to bear in mind when dealing with this subject.

Taking the new Registration Sub-Districts (Table E), and the new Wards (Table F), into which the Borough is subdivided, the corrected death-rates for 1910, will be found to vary between the Inner and the Outer Districts as follows :

1910.	New Registration Sub-Districts and New Wards.	
	Inner.	Outer.
General Death-rate (corrected) ...	15·2	10·4
Zymotic Death-rate (corrected) ...	1·8	0·4

Of the new Registration Sub-Districts, Kennington has the highest general, and Waterloo the highest zymotic, death-rate, and Norwood the lowest general, and Brixton and Norwood the lowest zymotic death-rates ; whilst in the New Wards, Bishop's has the highest general, and Marsh the highest zymotic, death-rate, and Tulse Hill the lowest, general and zymotic, death-rates.

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

The place that the Borough of Lambeth takes during 1910 in the Registrar-General's corrected Returns amongst the Metropolitan Districts is satisfactory. There are 14 other Districts (out of 29) with a less general death-rate ; 12 with a less zymotic death-rate, and 6 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. : 9.6, and Bermondsey the highest, viz. : 17.7, as compared with 12.5 for Lambeth, 11.3 for Battersea, 12.1 for Camberwell, and 15.9 for Southwark.

London, as a whole, has a birth-rate of 23.6, a corrected death-rate of 12.7, a corrected zymotic (death-) rate of 1.14 per 1000 population and an infant mortality (corrected) of 103 per 1000 births; and England and Wales a birth-rate of 24.8, a death-rate of 13.4, a zymotic death-rate of 0.99 per 1000 population, and an infantile mortality of 106 per 1000 births; and the Registrar-General's 77 great towns of England and Wales a birth-rate of 24.9, a death-rate of 13.4 (crude), a zymotic death-rate of 1.23 per 1000 population, and an infantile mortality of 115 per 1000 births.

Age Periods of Corrected Deaths.

The 4980 corrected deaths during 1910 may be further analysed, and tabulated as follows:—

- 691, *i.e.*, 16.9 per cent. of the total corrected deaths took place under 1 year of age.
- 392, *i.e.*, 9.6 per cent. between 1 and 5 years.
- 1083, *i.e.*, 26.5 per cent. under 5 years.
- 212, *i.e.*, 5.2 per cent. between 5 and 20 years.
- 451, *i.e.*, 11.1 per cent. 20 to 40 years.
- 848, *i.e.*, 20.8 per cent. 40 to 60 years.
- 1201, *i.e.*, 29.4 per cent. 60 to 80 years.
- 285, *i.e.*, 6.9 per cent. 80 years and over.
- 2997, *i.e.*, 73.4 per cent. over 5 years.

These results may be compared with those for London given in the Table on p. 25, which shows the estimated mortalities per 1000 persons at each age-period for London during 1910, and the London averages for the 10 years 1881-90.

TABLE.

Shewing Mortalities in Lambeth Borough at different Age-periods during 1910, compared with (1) those for London 1910, and (2) the averages for London, 1881-90.

Age-periods.	LAMBETH.			LONDON.	
	Estimated Populations (middle 1910).	Mortality Rates per 1000 Population 1910.		Mortality Rates per 1000 Population, 1910 Uncorrected.	Average of Ten Years, 1881-90, per 1000.
Corrected.		Uncorrected.			
0-5	35127	30.8	34.8	35.6	68.4
5-20	92137	2.3	5.6	2.4	4.3
20-40	115526	3.9		6.1	4.4	7.7
40-60	60762	13.9	63.2	15.4	20.2
60-80	21858	54.9		62.7	55.9	63.3
80 and upwards	1664	171.3		192.4	206.3
*Under 1 year	7916	82.5	90.6	104.7	152.0
All Ages	327074	12.5	13.3	13.3	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 1910. The Deaths are from all causes, and Lambethians who die outside the Borough, by omitting persons (who die in Public Institutions) into the Districts

NEW REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	Estimated Population (middle 1910.)	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.	
						Small Pox.	Measles.		
Waterloo*	25760	1480	57.5	414	16.1	...	...	40	...
Lambeth Church ...	26449	769	29.1	418	15.8	...	...	16	...
Kennington† ...	55394	1444	26.1	902	16.3	...	...	43	...
Stockwell‡	68294	1914	28.0	776	11.4	...	...	13	...
Brixton	83433	1608	19.2	908	10.9	...	...	8	...
Norwood	67744	1158	17.1	662	9.8	...	...	2	...
Borough of Lambeth	327074	8373	25.6	4080	12.5	...	...	122	...

*Excluding all the Lying-in Hospital births,

†Excluding all the the Workhouse births,

‡Excluding all the Maternity births,

Of the 776 deaths in Stockwell New Registration Sub-District,

Inner Registration Sub-Districts—death rates

Outer Registration Sub-Districts—death rates

N.B.—Of the total deaths (corrected), 99 shew no addresses, and the Workhouse (31), or in the

TABLE D.

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

Scarlet Fever.	Total Deaths (corrected) from							Total Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of the Population (corrected).	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 of the Total Deaths (corrected).	Diarrhoea Death-rate per 10000 of the Population.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births (uncorrected).
	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Typhoid or Enteric.	Continued Fever.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.					
3	3	9	...	...	..	...	11	66	2.6	159.4	4.3	84.5
..	6	3	...	3	...	...	16	44	1.6	105.3	6.05	174.3
8	6	20	...	6	...	...	35	118	2.1	130.8	6.3	101.8
6	4	4	...	6	...	...	12	45	0.7	57.9	1.8	71.1
4	4	8	...	...	..	...	10	34	0.4	37.4	1.2	88.9
1	3	10	...	2	...	...	6	24	0.4	36.3	0.9	63.9
22	26	54	...	17	...	...	90	331	1.01	81.1	2.8	90.6

the corrected birth-rate = 23.9 per 1000.

the corrected birth-rate = 22.8 per 1000.

the corrected birth-rate = 20.6 per 1000.

408 belong to the Inner and 368 to the Outer Districts.

(general 15.2, zymotic 1.8).

(general 10.4, zymotic 0.4).

have been included in Kennington Sub-District—having occurred in Workhouse Infirmary (68).

TABLE E.
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.
COMPARISON BETWEEN STATISTICS FOR 1909 AND 1910.

NEW REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.

New Registration Sub-Districts.	Death-Rates.		Birth- Rates.	Infant- ile Mor- tality.	Death-Rates.		Birth- Rates.	Infant- ile Mor- tality.
	General 1909.	Zymotic 1909.	1909.	1909.	General 1910.	Zymotic 1910.	1910.	1910.
Waterloo	16.9	2.2	57.3	105.1	16.1	2.6	57.5	84.5
Lambeth Church	18.7	2.4	27.2	199.7	15.8	1.6	29.1	174.3
Kennington	17.6	1.8	27.3	134.6	16.3	2.1	26.1	101.8
Stockwell	13.2	0.9	28.6	70.7	11.4	0.7	28.0	71.1
Brixton	12.5	1.03	19.4	102.4	10.9	0.4	19.2	88.9
Norwood	10.5	0.5	18.0	81.7	9.8	0.4	17.1	63.9
Borough of Lambeth	14.0	1.2	26.4	106.7	12.5	1.01	25.6	90.6
Inner Districts	17.2	1.9	33.1	122.1	15.2	1.8	32.9	101.9
Outer Districts	11.6	0.8	20.6	87.6	10.4	0.4	20.0	76.6

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

TABLE F.
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.
COMPARISON BETWEEN STATISTICS FOR 1909 AND 1910.
NEW WARDS.

New Wards.	Death-Rates (corrected) per 1000 population.				Zymotic Incidence per 1000 population.		Total Number of Deaths (corrected).		Total Notified Cases.
	General.		Zymotic.		1909.	1910.	General 1910.	Zymotic 1910.	Zymotic 1910.
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.			
INNER—									
Marsh	17.2	15.2	1.9	1.8	6.2	5.4	2142	252	759
Bishop's	16.9	16.1	2.2	2.6	4.4	4.9	414	66	125
Prince's	18.7	19.1	2.5	1.6	8.2	5.7	596	51	177
Vauxhall	17.7	14.8	1.7	2.2	6.9	6.6	724	111	384
	15.1	12.2	1.3	0.7	4.7	3.7	408	24	123
OUTER—									
Stockwell	11.6	10.4	0.8	0.4	5.1	4.1	1938	79	768
Brixton	11.3	10.6	0.5	0.6	6.4	4.3	368	21	148
Herne Hill	12.9	11.8	1.04	0.4	5.4	4.9	559	18	231
Tulse Hill	12.1	9.7	1.01	0.4	4.9	4.9	349	16	180
Norwood	9.1	9.0	0.4	0.2	3.8	2.4	284	6	76
	11.8	10.4	0.7	0.5	4.7	3.7	378	18	133
Borough of Lambeth	14.0	12.5	1.2	1.01	5.6	4.7	4080	331	1527

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 1910.

SUB-DISTRICT.	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Total No. of Deaths in each District.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Waterloo ...	37	61	98	41	39	80	40	38	78	66	58	124	380
Lambeth Church ...	129	107	236	109	84	193	110	93	203	150	106	256	888
Kennington ..	174	171	345	147	159	306	143	114	257	163	180	343	1251
Stockwell ...	93	73	166	58	66	124	59	71	130	100	88	188	608
Brixton ...	77	119	196	81	59	140	64	81	145	90	108	198	679
Norwood ..	70	88	158	52	69	121	48	59	107	59	97	156	542
TOTALS	580	619	1199	488	476	964	464	456	920	628	637	1265	4348

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 1910.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Under 1 year.			1 to 5 years.			5 to 60 years.			60 years and upwards			TOTAL.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Waterloo	70	55	125	44	45	89	45	53	98	25	43	68	380
Lambeth Church	80	54	134	49	57	106	289	231	520	80	48	128	888
Kennington	81	66	147	51	46	97	261	217	478	234	295	529	1251
Stockwell	77	60	137	51	28	79	93	92	185	90	117	207	608
Brixton	90	52	142	26	30	56	87	120	207	109	165	274	679
Norwood	32	41	73	22	15	37	66	96	162	108	162	270	542
TOTALS	431	328	759	243	221	464	841	809	1650	645	830	1475	4348

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 1910.

Age-periods.	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Totals.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year ...	91	83	174	96	61	157	91	92	183	153	92	245	759
Between 1 and 5 yrs.	51	49	100	56	54	110	50	46	96	86	72	158	464
Between 5 and 60 yrs.	217	210	427	193	176	369	187	176	363	244	247	491	1650
60 yrs. and upwards	221	277	498	143	185	328	136	142	278	145	226	371	1475
TOTALS ...	580	619	1199	488	476	964	464	456	920	628	637	1265	4348

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1910.

Of the 4080 corrected deaths, 691 were infants under one year of age. The total number of births is 8373, and, of these, 605 occurred at the Lying-In Hospital, and belong to districts outside Lambeth Borough, 22 occurred at the Workhouse, and belong to districts outside Lambeth Borough, and 408 occurred at the Maternity Hospital and belong to districts outside Lambeth Borough. In this way, the corrected number of births for Lambeth Borough is 7338. The corrected infantile mortality (*i.e.*, rate of corrected deaths under one year per 1000 corrected births) is, therefore, 93.2. 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 times of such births. Taking the uncorrected births and the corrected deaths under 1 year, the infantile mortality rate is 82.5.

Taking the uncorrected number of births (8373) and the uncorrected number of deaths under 1 year of age (759), the uncorrected infantile mortality is 90.6, as compared with 106.7 during 1909 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* page 111 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 174.3 per 1000 births in Lambeth Church to 63.9 in Norwood (the low rates of 84.5 in Waterloo, 101.8 in Kennington, and 71.1 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*	1480	125	84·5
Lambeth Church	769	134	174·3
Kennington†	1444	147	101·8
Stockwell‡	1914	136	71·1
Brixton	1608	143	88·9
Norwood	1158	74	63·9
Lambeth	8373	759	90·6

Inner Districts—101·9, Outer Districts—76·6

*Excluding all the Lying-In Hospital births, the rate is 202·6.

†Excluding all the Workhouse births, the rate is 116·6.

‡Excluding all the Maternity births, the rate is 96·5.

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

The Infantile Mortality is regarded as a sensitive index of the Sanitary state of a District, and, judged by this index, Lambeth Borough takes a good position amongst Sanitary Districts. Taking the Registrar-General's *old* 33 Large Towns of England and Wales, the uncorrected infantile mortalities vary from a *minimum* 85 in Derby to a *maximum* 168 in Burnley, Lambeth and London being 90 and 103 respectively. Lambeth ranks *fourth* lowest in such list, being bracketted equal with Bristol, and 29 Towns have higher infantile mortality rates. Taking the Registrar-General's figures, the corrected rate for Lambeth is 83, and, of the 29 Metropolitan Districts, 6 have lesser rates than Lambeth Borough. Of the 10 South Metropolitan Districts 1 has a lesser rate than Lambeth.

The infantile mortality statistics for Lambeth Borough during 1910 are again remarkable, and, even allowing for the favourable meteorological conditions that existed, are worthy of note as shewing that the methods adopted throughout the Borough of Lambeth for the prevention of infantile mortality appear to be proving successful. In this connection, the systematic visiting of houses wherein births have been notified, and the widespread distribution of pamphlets on infant-feeding, together with the influence of the Municipal Milk Depot, must not be forgotten (*vide* Milk Depot pp. 149-160). The results should prove even more satisfactory as the Notification of Births Act, 1907, becomes more generally known.

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 1910, with averages for 5 years (1905-1909).

England and Wales— (33 Large Towns.)	Deaths under one year per 1000 Births.	Average Five Years, 1905—1909.
Derby	85	124
Croydon	87	99
Halifax	89	109
Bristol	90	115
Huddersfield	99	111
West Ham	101	137
Norwich	103	141
London	103	120
Portsmouth	104	116
Wolverhampton	107	135
Brighton	109	105
Cardiff	111	123
Plymouth	114	131
Bolton	117	146
Newcastle-on-Tyne	121	133
Swansea	123	146
Leicester	126	141
Bradford	127	136
Sheffield	127	146
Oldham	127	144
Nottingham	128	157
Sunderland	129	139
Birmingham	130	149
Salford	130	148
Manchester	131	151
Leeds	132	138
Birkenhead	135	129
Hull	135	140
Blackburn	136	146
Liverpool	140	151
Gateshead	151	139
Preston	158	160
Burnley	168	180
London Districts—		
Central	115	
North	95	
South	98	
West	100	
East	121	
Lambeth	82·5	

N.B.—The rates for London and London Districts (including Lambeth) are corrected (*i.e.*, as to births and deaths under 1 year of age). The uncorrected rate for Lambeth is 90·6.

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, "fever" (including typhus, typhoid or enteric, and simple, or relapsing, or continued), and diarrhoea; 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 1910, being 57.9 per cent. *below* the average (1891-1900 for the old Parish), viz., 1.01 as compared with 2.4.

In the Borough of Lambeth, during 1910, there were registered 362 deaths from the seven zymotic diseases, and of these 66 were strangers belonging to other districts, and 296 parishioners who died within the Borough. 35 parishioners, however, died from the seven zymotic diseases without the Borough. Subtracting the strangers, and adding on the parishioners who died without the Borough, there is a *corrected* total of 331, giving a zymotic corrected death-rate of 1.01 per 1000 inhabitants, the corrected rate* for London being 1.14 varying in the different Metropolitan Districts, as shown on page 8. The zymotic death-rates (corrected) for the different new Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough of Lambeth vary also, as shown in Tables D and E, which, in addition, give the general death-rates and birth-rates. Waterloo shows the highest, and Brixton and Norwood the lowest zymotic death-rates respectively. The corrected zymotic death-rate for the Inner Districts is 1.8, and for the Outer, 0.4—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.

*The Registrar General gives the Lambeth corrected zymotic death rate as 0.99 per 1000 population.

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 Tulse Hill the lowest, zymotic death-rates, and Prince's the highest, and Tulse Hill the lowest, zymotic incidences.

During the year 1910, under the Notification Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, 1527 cases of Infectious Diseases have been reported, and of this number 1300 *i.e.*, 85.1 per cent., were removed to the Hospitals of the Asylums Board or to other Hospitals, and 227, *i.e.*, 14.9 per cent., remained under treatment at their homes. It is again satisfactory to note the very large percentage of cases removed to Hospital, showing the growing favour with which the Isolation Hospitals are being looked upon, and pointing to the fact that it is coming to be more and more realised that infectious disease cannot be properly isolated, and, therefore, ought not to be attempted, in the homes of the people. The percentage removed during 1910 is well above the average. Thus, since the introduction of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the percentage of notified infectious cases (excluding chicken-pox and cerebro-spinal meningitis) removed from Lambeth are as follow:—

1891—36.6,	1896—43.0,	1901—66.1,	1906—76.8
1892—33.7,	1897—49.0,	1902—70.3,	1907—81.6
1893—23.0,	1898—55.9,	1903—64.2,	1908—84.3
1894—33.9,	1899—61.2,	1904—69.8,	1909—86.02
1895—30.4,	1900—64.5,	1905—68.9,	1910—84.9.

Examining the removals more in detail (*e.g.*, nature of disease), it is seen that during 1910, in the Borough of Lambeth, the following are the percentages:—

Scarlet Fever ...	93.7	Typhoid ...	87.01	
Diphtheria	} 91.05	Relapsing ...	100	
Membranous		83.3	Puerperal ...	55.6
Croup			Erysipelas ...	37.5
		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	80.0	

No case of Smallpox was notified during 1910 within the Borough.

Taking the total number of notified cases of infectious diseases during 1910, the zymotic incidence throughout the Borough of Lambeth is 4.7 per 1000 population (5.4 Inner and 4.1 Outer Districts), as compared with an average of 9.04 for the old Parish of Lambeth during the 10 years 1891-1900, *i.e.*, 48.01 per cent. less.

There is again a decrease in the number of Diphtheria certificates received during 1910, *i.e.*, 55.5 per cent. below the average of the statistics of the Parish of Lambeth for 10 years (1891-1900), and 18.9 per cent. below the average of the statistics of the Borough of Lambeth for 9 years (1901-09)*. The 318 Diphtheria cases occurred in 294 infected houses, and in only 8.5 per cent. of these were the drains, on testing, found to be defective.

The Membranous Croup notifications received were 77.1 per cent. *below* the average for 10 years (Parish of Lambeth), and represent 6 infected houses, of which none of the drains were found, on testing, to be defective.

The Scarlet Fever notifications were 31.6 per cent. *below* the average of the Parish of Lambeth statistics for the 10 years 1891-1910. The 910 cases occurred in 784 infected houses, and in 8.2 per cent. of these the drains were, on testing, found defective.

The Enteric Fever (or Typhoid) notifications received were 71.7 per cent. *below* the average for 10 years (Parish of Lambeth), and represent 71 infected houses, of which 5.6 per cent. of the drains were found, on testing, to be defective. One case of relapsing fever was notified, but the

*Diphtheria notification certificates received since the formation of the New Borough: 1901—511, 1902—459, 1903—329, 1904—317, 1905—439, 1906—415, 1907—317, 1908—373, 1909—373.

drains of the infected house were not found, on testing, to be defective.

No cases of plague, nor of *suspected* plague, nor of Asiatic cholera, nor of *suspected* Asiatic cholera, have been notified during 1910, within the Borough.

In the case of each of the 1368 infected houses, an inspection was made, and the drains and sanitary fittings were tested with chemical, with the following results as tabulated:—

- (a) 101 (*i.e.*, 7.4 per cent.) were found to have defective drains, *i.e.*, gave results with the tests;
- (b) 547 (*i.e.*, 40.0 per cent.) were found to have defective traps, fittings, or appliances;
- (c) 720 (*i.e.*, 52.6 per cent.) showed no defects.

It will be noted that only 7.4 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 40.0 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 wrong to state that, therefore, the drain (tested) was sound. A negative result proves nothing with the chemical (or smoke) test. The hydraulic (water) and pneumatic (air) tests are the only reliable tests, but too severe for the routine testing of drains of old buildings. The pneumatic (air) test is comparatively new, and most delicate, but it is not much used in London at the present day. All new drains when laid are tested with water (hydraulic test), both in sections and as a whole.

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

fects found decreases. Taking the statistics of the Parish of Lambeth during 10 years (1891-1900), and those for the Borough of Lambeth during 9 years (1901-9)*, it will be noticed that the percentage of houses showing defective drains (*i.e.*, giving a result with the test) has decreased from 22.3 in 1891 to 7.4 in 1910. Table L gives particulars, with the averages for the 10 years worked out, for the old Parish of Lambeth, and comparing these with those for 1910 for the Borough of Lambeth, it will be seen that the latter show a *decrease* of 62.1 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.	Number shewing Defects as to			Percentage shewing Total Defects.	Percentage shewing no Defects.
		Drains.	Traps, Fittings and Appliances.	Total.		
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	294	25	139	164	55.8	44.2
Membranous Croup ...	6	—	1	1	16.7	83.3
Erysipelas ...	189	7	68	75	39.7	60.3
Scarlet Fever ...	784	64	312	376	47.9	52.1
{ Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Typhoid ...	71	4	18	22	30.9	69.1
{ Relapsing ...	1	—	1	1	100.0	0.0
Puerperal ...	18	1	7	8	44.4	55.6
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	5	—	1	1	20.0	80.0
TOTALS ...	1368	101	547	648	47.4	52.6

*The percentages of houses shewing defective drains are:—1901—13.7; 1902—12.02; 1903—14.6; 1904—12.1; 1905—11.7; 1906—12.6; 1907—11.03; 1908—9.2; 1909—7.1.

TABLE K.
 Shewing the number of Certificates for the Notifiable Zymotic Diseases received in the
 Borough of Lambeth during 1910, and in the old Parish of Lambeth for the ten years 1891-1900.

Disease.	PARISH OF LAMBETH.										Annual Average of 10 yrs. 1891-1900 (Parish).	Borough of Lambeth Notifications received during 1910.
	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	318
Membranous Croup	29	47	49	26	23	27	17	16	22	6	26.2	6
Erysipelas	258	420	587	315	355	352	325	294	330	234	347.0	192
Scarlet Fever	858	1832	2275	1198	1389	1550	1375	1009	1006	821	1331.3	910
{ Typhus	1	3	3	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	1.1	—
{ Typhoid or Enteric	149	117	160	268	201	162	185	163	219	272	189.6	77
{ Continued or Relapsing	33	34	58	48	20	16	11	13	7	17	25.7	1
Puerperal	11	20	27	19	16	19	26	14	24	13	18.9	18
*Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Totals	1676	3025	4070	2433	2685	2801	2663	2329	2693	2209	2658.4	1527
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	4.7†

The Health Department has also heard of, and dealt with, the following non-notifiable infectious diseases during 1910:—Chicken-pox, 634; Measles, 2123; Whooping Cough, 686; Tuberculosis, 1019; Cancer, 39; other diseases (*e.g.*, Mumps, Influenza, Pneumonia, Scabies, Gangrene, Dropsy, etc.), 210.

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

† Inner Districts, 5.4. Outer Districts, 4.1.

TABLE L.

Giving number of Infected Houses, with percentages of (1) General Defects, and (2) Defective Drains, throughout the Borough during 1910, and throughout the old Parish during ten years 1891-1900.

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

TABLE L—continued.

Giving number of Infected Houses, with percentages of (1) General Defects, and (2) Defective Drains, throughout the Borough during 1910, and throughout the old Parish during ten years 1891-1900.

	1897	1898	1899	1900	Average for ten years 1891-1900.	1910
Number of Infected Houses ..	2374	2094	2435	1992	2246.1	1368
Number of Houses with defects found	1210 = 50.9%	1044 = 49.9%	1163 = 47.5%	886 = 44.5%	1158.0 = 51.6%	648 = 47.4%
Number of Houses with defective drains found ...	390 = 16.4%	351 = 16.9%	384 = 15.8%	285 = 14.3%	438.3 = 19.5%	101 = 7.4%
Number of Houses with no defects found	1164 = 49.1%	1050 = 50.1%	1272 = 52.5%	1106 = 55.5%	1088.1 = 48.4%	720 = 52.6%

N.B.—Only 7.4 per cent. of the houses in 1910 shewed, with the test, defective drains, no results being obtained therefrom in the other cases.

TABLE M.

Shewing corrected zymotic seasonal variations (deaths) in the Borough of Lambeth in the different New Registration Sub-Districts during 1910.

New Registration Sub-District.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year 1910.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 inhabitants.
Waterloo	7	6	16	37	66	2.6
Lambeth Church	4	6	15	19	44	1.6
Kennington	18	35	30	35	118	2.1
Stockwell	8	6	18	13	45	0.7
Brixton	6	2	13	13	34	0.4
Norwood	3	7	7	7	24	0.4
Borough of Lambeth	46	62	99	124	331	1.01

Inner Districts 1.8; Outer Districts 0.4 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 1910 (arranged Quarterly).

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter.	Total for 1910.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	240	215	253	202	910
Diphtheria	77	53	71	117	318
Membranous Croup	—	2	1	3	6
{ Typhus	—	—	—	—	—
{ Typhoid	12	9	17	39	77
{ Relapsing Fever	—	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas	51	29	43	69	192
Puerperal	2	7	3	6	18
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	1	2	2	5
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	382	316	391	438	1527

TABLE O.

Deaths from Zymotic diseases (Strangers deducted), 1910.

For the 4 weeks ending	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	1	—	7	12	13	6	10	10	10	24	28	122
Scarlet Fever	2	7	1	2	—	—	2	1	3	3	1	—	22
Diphtheria	6	—	2	—	1	1	1	3	3	1	4	3	25
Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	6	9	4	9	6	3	3	1	2	2	3	6	54
{ Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Enteric	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	3	17
{ Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	3	1	—	—	2	3	4	12	39	16	6	4	90
Total of Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases ..	18	19	9	20	21	20	16	27	58	36	42	45	331
Erysipelas	1	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	9
Puerperal Fever	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	7
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

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
Measles	128	187	113	182	151						
Whooping Cough	239	135	151	110	132						
Diarrhoea (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 1910.

1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Annual average of ten years 1891—1900 (old Parish).	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 total Deaths (corrected) in 10 yrs.	Total (corrected) Deaths in 1910.	Proportion of Zymotic Deaths to 1000 Total Deaths (corrected) 1910
2	—	—	—	—	1.1	0.2	—	—
129	138	108	153	101	124.5	23.03	25	6.1
11	7	7	6	2	6.8	1.3	1	0.25
63	42	30	25	20	48.8	9.03	22	5.4
1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.06	—	—
24	26	35	50	54	34.7	6.4	17	4.2
1	—	—	—	1	1.7	0.3	—	—
185	139	133	169	69	145.6	26.9	122	29.9
140	144	159	130	97	143.7	26.6	54	13.2
152	238	254	249	153	198.9	36.8	90	22.1
708	734	726	782	497	706.1	130.6	331	81.1
14009	11525	12482	11147	10136	11575.3	130.8	5559	90.0

The seasonal mortality (corrected) from the different important zymotic diseases during 1910 is well shown by arranging the deaths quarterly, thus :—

1910.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVER.			Diarrhoea.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Influenza.	TOTAL.
							Typhus.	Typhoid.	Continued.						
1st Qr.	—	2	19	10	8	—	—	3	—	4	—	6	1	27	80
2nd Qr.	—	32	18	2	2	—	—	2	—	6	—	1	3	4	70
3rd Qr.	—	24	6	6	7	—	—	1	—	55	—	—	1	3	103
4th Qr.	—	64	11	4	8	1	—	11	—	25	—	2	2	15	143
TOTALS	—	122	54	22	25	1	—	17	—	90	—	9	7	49	396

Taking the zymotic diseases collectively, it is noticed that the 4th quarter showed the highest mortality and the 2nd quarter the lowest. Whooping cough, scarlet fever, erysipelas and influenza reached their maxima in the 1st quarter; Puerperal-fever its maximum in the 2nd; Diarrhoea its minimum in the 3rd; and measles, typhoid and membranous croup their maxima in the 4th. Diphtheria reached its maximum in both the 1st and 4th 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 1910, and for ten years (1891-1900) in the old Lambeth Parish. For comparison, the deaths registered in London for the same period are also given.

SMALLPOX.

During 1910 no single case of genuine Smallpox was notified, nor was a single death from Smallpox registered within the Borough. Two doubtful cases were reported, but proved to be Chickenpox and Ecthyma (?rupia) respectively.

14 "contacts" were watched for 16 days each within the Borough during 1910, in connection with (a) persons arriving by vessels from abroad, such vessels coming from Smallpox-infected places, or being themselves Smallpox-infected by cases on board, *e.g.*, S.S. "India" (Bombay), 1; S.S. "Highland Rover" (La Plata), 1; H.T. "Plassy" (Suez), 10; R.M.S. "Amazon" (Vigo), 1; and (b) persons in contact with the disease at home (1). In no single instance did Smallpox develop amongst the "contacts"* visited.

In London, 7 cases of Smallpox were notified, but no death was registered from the disease during 1910.

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 1909, and the first half of 1910 respectively.† These Returns are obtained from the Vaccination Officers.

The total number of conscientious objectors who have obtained certificates during 1910, irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, is 1103, whilst the total number of certificates of successful primary vaccinations at all ages received during 1909 and 1910 are 5878 and 7073 respectively.

*5 of the "contacts" could not be traced, wrong addresses having been given to the Port Sanitary Authorities.

†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 1910 can be given in this Report.

TABLE Q.
VACCINATION RETURNS (LAMBETH BOROUGH), 1909.

New Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births. (uncorrected).	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Conscientious Objectors.	Removed to other Parishes	Removed to places unknown.	Postponed by Doctors.
Waterloo*	1484	727	2	99	62	375	211	8
Lambeth Church	725	491	—	60	37	7	118	10
Kennington†	1507	1045	1	116	117	9	201	15
Stockwell ‡	1946	1185	7	114	241	147	248	4
Brixton§	1606	959	7	94	205	30	261	44
Norwood	1208	724	3	75	271	33	66	31
Lambeth	8476	5131	20	558	933	601	1105	112

*Hospital cases (775) included. †Workhouse (216) cases included. ‡Maternity cases (461) included. §Maternity cases (20) included.

N.B.—The new Registration Sub-Districts were adopted by the Registrar-General for statistical purposes on October 1st, 1906.

TABLE R.

VACCINATION RETURNS (LAMBETH BOROUGH) FOR THE FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1910.

New Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births (corrected).	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Conscientious Objectors.	Removed to other Parishes (known or unknown).	Postponed by Doctors.
Waterloo*	771	408	—	40	40	266	12
Lambeth Church	355	242	—	18	24	60	8
Kennington†	772	517	2	45	55	121	28
Stockwell‡	966	544	6	55	143	204	9
Brixton§	828	513	2	54	116	109	29
Norwood	594	345	3	31	154	37	15
Lambeth... ..	4286	2569	13	243	532	797	101

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

*Hospital cases (420) included. †Workhouse cases (114) included. ‡Maternity cases (239) included.
§Maternity cases (8) included.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER (EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS).

An Order, made by the London County Council, was approved during 1910 by the Local Government Board, requiring the notification of cases of cerebro-spinal fever (epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis) in the Administrative County of London for a further period of 12 calendar months from, and including, March 13th, 1910. The Order was advertised on February 28th, 1910. The disease first became compulsorily notifiable throughout the Administrative County of London on March 12th, 1907, in accordance with the provisions of Section 56 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Up to the end of 1909, a total of 349 cases were notified in London (41 in Lambeth Borough), whilst during 1910 a total of 115 cases have been notified in London (5* in Lambeth Borough). Of the 5 cases notified, 1 occurred in Prince's, 3 in Brixton and 1 in Tulse Hill, Ward. Of the 5 cases notified, 2 died (*i.e.* 40 per cent.) The usual precautionary measures were taken—the disinfection including the stripping-off of the wall-papers and the thorough cleansing of the rooms, and systematic enquiries made in each case.

CHICKEN-POX.

Chicken-pox was not compulsorily notifiable during 1910, but through the head teachers of the various schools, 856 cases were brought to the notice of the Council, and the necessary disinfection was carried out in connection therewith.

*Of the 5 notified cases, 4 were removed to Hospital, 1 from the Inner (Prince's) and 3 from the Outer (Brixton) Wards.

SCARLET FEVER.

During 1910, in the Borough of Lambeth, 910 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, and 22 deaths registered, giving a case mortality of 2.4 per cent.—2.7 for the Inner and 2.2 for the Outer Districts. In 1909, there were 1164 cases notified and 27 deaths registered, *i.e.*, a case-mortality of 2.3 per cent.—2.1 for the Inner, and 2.5 for the Outer Districts. The annual averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth are (1) notified cases 1331.3, and (2) deaths 53.6.

Of the 910 persons notified in the Borough of Lambeth during 1910, 853* (*i.e.*, 93.7 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, and of these 22 died (*i.e.*, 2.6 per cent.) whereas 57 (*i.e.*, 6.5 per cent.) were treated at home, and of these none died.

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 1910 in the Borough—a satisfactory condition of things, which seems to point to the value of isolation (following notification) as one at least of the important preventive measures in connection with this disease.

The age and sex incidence and mortality for the 910 Scarlet Fever cases notified in Lambeth Borough during 1910 are as follow:—

*Of the 853 cases of Scarlet Fever removed to Hospital, 57 proved at Hospital not to be suffering from that disease.

Age.	Number of Cases notified.			Deaths.			Death Rate per 100 Notified.
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	Total.
Under 1 year ...	2	5	7	—	2	2	28·6
1 to 2 ...	13	12	25	2	—	2	8·0
2 to 3 ...	26	27	53	5	3	8	15·1
3 to 4 ...	32	41	73	1	1	2	2·7
4 to 5 ...	40	60	100	2	1	3	3·0
5 to 6 ...	41	55	96	1	1	2	2·1
6 to 7 ...	57	61	118	1	1	2	1·7
7 to 8 ...	47	49	96	—	—	—	0·0
8 to 9 ...	35	44	79	—	—	—	0·0
9 to 10 ...	22	15	37	—	—	—	0·0
Over 10 years ...	80	146	226	1	—	1	0·4
Total ...	395	515	910	13	9	22	2·4

It will be noted that, of the total 910 persons reported as suffering from Scarlet Fever during 1910 within the Borough of Lambeth, 258 (*i.e.*, 28·4 per cent.) were under five years of age, and 684 (*i.e.*, 75·2 per cent.) under 10 years of age: whilst the mortality was greatest amongst those between 2 and 3 years of age. Of the 226 persons over 10 years of age, 1 (*i.e.*, 0·4 per cent.) died.

In London, during 1910, there were registered 214 deaths (uncorrected) out of a total of 10509 cases of Scarlet Fever notified, giving a case-mortality of 2·03 per cent. (uncorrected).

The distribution of the cases of, and the mortality from, Scarlet Fever amongst the different New Registration Sub-

Districts of the Borough of Lambeth during 1910 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 ...	49	1	48	—	3	3	6.1	1.9
Lambeth Church	89	—	89	—	—	—	0.0	3.4
Kennington ...	190	4	186	—	8	8	4.2	3.4
Stockwell ...	176	9	167	—	6	6	3.4	2.6
Brixton ...	269	21	248	—	4	4	1.5	3.2
Norwood ...	137	22	115	—	1	1	0.7	2.02
Borough of Lambeth ...	910	57	853	—	22	22	2.4	2.8

Rate of Persons notified per 1000 inhabitants—2.9 Inner Districts, and 2.7 Outer Districts.

Of the 853 cases removed to Hospital 46.9 per cent. were from the Inner, and 53.1 per cent. from the Outer Districts.

Two Schools, viz. : Woodlands Road (Infants, Room C) and Kennington Road (Infants, Room D) were disinfected on account of outbreaks of Scarlet Fever amongst the inmates.

In connection with outbreaks of scarlet fever at the following schools, viz. : Priory Grove (Infants), Hackford Road (Infants), Stockwell College (Infants), and Cormont Road (Infants), all children with sore throats were excluded and not allowed to return to school until certified as *not*

suffering from scarlet fever:—6 from Priory Grove, 2 from Hackford Road, 6 from Stockwell College, and 4 from Cormont Road respectively. Of the total 18 children excluded, 2 sickened with scarlet fever (Cormont Road School).

OUTBREAK OF SCARLET FEVER RENFREW ROAD POLICE BARRACKS.

An outbreak of scarlet fever and scarlatinal "sore throat" occurred during 1910 (January), in connection with the Police Barracks in Renfrew Road*, known as the "Candidates' Old Section House." A total of 25 cases were notified, but of these three only shewed definite clinical symptoms of scarlet fever, the other 22 being cases of suspicious "sore throat," which proved on more careful inspection and observation to be not scarlet fever but sore throats of an influenzal type, catarrhal tonsillitis, though scarlatinal in appearance, there was no subsequent peeling of the skin, nor had there been previously any rash or pyrexia. The three genuine cases of scarlet fever were removed to hospital in the usual way, and arrangements made for the 22 (suspicious cases) to be removed to the Fever Hospital also. The necessary disinfection was carried out at the barracks, which were closed for one week, and other precautionary measures were taken. The drains and sanitary fittings were examined by the Government Surveyor, objection being taken to any inspection by the Local Authority, on the ground that the buildings were Government property and, therefore, outside the Acts, and a slight defect (leakage) in connection with a ventilating pipe was discovered, but no result was obtained from the smoke test applied to the drains.

There are two Police Barracks—one at Renfrew Road (Lambeth) and the other in Regency Street (Westminster), and men are sent to these places from the country for six weeks probationary training, prior to being drafted into the

*The other Police Barracks at Regency Street, Westminster was infected in a similar way (scarlet fever and sore-throat).

regular Police Force. Roughly speaking, there are about 100 men in each barracks, and these were carefully inspected medically with a view to discovering any latent or mild cases of scarlet fever. Several of the cases of scarlatinal "sore throat," that were removed to hospital from Renfrew Road, had been sent to Renfrew Road (Lambeth) previously from Regency Street (Westminster) for observation.

The diseases (scarlet fever and sore throat) were contracted in London and not brought by the Police recruits from the country. A careful inspection of the milk supply failed to discover any explanation of the outbreak.

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 1910, 122 and 54 corrected deaths were registered from Measles and Whooping Cough, giving corrected death-rates per 10,000 of the population of 3.7 and 1.7 respectively. In London, during 1910, there were registered 1980, and 1363 total corrected deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough, giving corresponding corrected death-rates of 4.1 and 2.8 per 10,000 of the population respectively.

Taking the Lambeth new Registration Sub-Districts it will be seen that Waterloo suffered most, and Norwood least, from Measles; whilst Kennington and Waterloo suffered most, and Stockwell least, from Whooping Cough (*vide page 67*).

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

	Inner.	Outer.
Whooping Cough ...	2.4	1.1
Measles	7.6	0.8

Comparing the Borough statistics for 1910 with those for the old Parish for 10 years (1891-1900), it will be seen that there has been a saving during 1910 of 23 deaths from

Measles over the average for that decennium, and a saving of 89 deaths from Whooping Cough over the average during the same period.

MEASLES.

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

Measles is not compulsorily notifiable, but, through Schools, 2393 cases (during 1910) were reported to the Borough Council. Measles being chiefly a "School" Disease, this voluntary system of notification is valuable.

Of the 122 deaths from Measles in Lambeth Borough during 1910, 112 (*i.e.*, 91.8 per cent.) occurred amongst children under 5 years of age, showing that Measles is a disease of young children, and especially fatal to such. 24 of the deaths (*i.e.*, 19.7 per cent.) occurred amongst infants under 1 year of age.

During 1910 in the Borough of Lambeth disinfection has been carried out in connection with 2123 Measles-infected houses as compared with 1601, 1504, 1998, 836, 1970, 1294, 1346, 364, 728 and 941 during 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901 and 1900 respectively.

Measles is spread chiefly through Schools, especially Infants' Departments' and during 1910 special precautions have been taken in respect thereto in the way of (a) School or Class Closure; or (b) Exclusion of all "Unprotected" Children, *i.e.*, those who have not previously had an attack of the disease—the latter method securing the *minimum* interference with School attendance, and being, therefore, a

useful alternative to School or Class Closure in certain cases. In addition, all known cases of Measles are excluded as well as the inmates of affected houses in accordance with the Code.

The details of the closure or exclusion during 1910 are as follow :—

(a) *School or Class Closure.*

1. *Santley Street School (Infants' Department).*—Class-room A (average attendance 28) was closed for a period of 3 weeks from April 22nd to May 13th, 1910, on account of an outbreak of Measles (one case). The whole of the Infants' Department (class-rooms A, B, C, D, E, F and G) were disinfected. Result of closure was that the outbreak declined.

2. *St. Michael's, Halstead Street (Infants).*—School was closed from December 16th, 1910, until after the Christmas holidays, on account of an outbreak of Measles (28 cases during 4 weeks). Average attendance at school was 156. Result of closure was that the outbreak declined.

3. *St. Saviour's, Salamanca (Infants' Department).*—Class-rooms 2 and 4 (known as Grade II., ages 4-5 years, and Grade III A, ages 5-6 years) were closed from December 9th, 1910, until after the Christmas holidays, owing to outbreaks of Measles (32 and 16 cases respectively in three weeks) and Diphtheria (2 and 1 cases respectively in three weeks). (For particulars of the Diphtheria, see page 75.)

12 unprotected children were also excluded from December 5th until after the Christmas holidays from Grade E, Room 5 (babies)—1 case of Measles having occurred in this particular class (see page 64).

The other 2 classes in the Infants' Department (Grade III. B, ages 5-7 years, and Standard I., ages 6-7 years, were not interfered with, all the children under 5 years of age having had Measles.

(b) Exclusion of "unprotected" children.

Names of Schools.	Classrooms, Infants.	Periods of Exclusion (inclusive).	Number of Unprotected Children excluded. (Infants under 5.)
1. Hackford Road	A	February 9 to 16	11
2. Stockwell Road	H	April 18 to 22	29
3. Stockwell Road	F	April 21 to 26	18
4. St. Saviour's, Salamanca	V	April 18 to 22	16
5. St. Saviour's, Herne Hill	{ A B }	{ April 18 to 22 April 29 to May 6 }	10 (Girls) 23
6. Upper Kennington Lane	{ V, VI and VII }	May 13 to 19	19
7. St. Saviour's, Salamanca	2	April 28 to May 13	15
8. South Lambeth Road	{ 5 (A), 7 (A) and 8 }	May 6 to 20	5
9. Salter's Hill	B and I	May 9 to 20	37
10. Addington Street	C	May 16 to 20	9
11. Johanna Street	{ A B C }	{ May 16 to 20 May 16 to 20 May 16 to 20 }	9 19 19

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12. Lawn Lane	A	May 16 to 20	9
13. St. Jude's, Railton Road	Grade I	May 23 to 27	14
14. St. Michael's, Halstead Street	A	May 23 to 27	12
15. Salter's Hill	D	May 23 to 27	17
16. Waterloo Road	D	May 16 to 20	17
17. Waterloo Road	A, F and C	June 1 to 14	43
18. St. Saviour's, Salamanca	5	May 30 to June 3	12
19. Addington Street	E	June 6 to 10	25
20. St. Stephen's, Dorset Road	II	June 9 to 14	7
21. St. Matthew's, Church Road	I	June 6 to 14	13
22. St. Mary the Less, Prince's Road	IV	June 9 to 17	27
23. St. John's, Camberwell New Road	E	June 13 to 17	19
24. Stockwell Road	H	June 9 to 17	20
25. St. Michael's, Halstead Street	A	June 16 to 21	13
26. St. John's, Camberwell New Road	C	June 23 to 29	14
27. St. John's, Camberwell New Road	C and F	June 29 to July 3	34
28. St. John's, Camberwell New Road	C and F	July 13 to July 20	20
29. Waterloo Road	A	June 27 to 29	23
30. Woodland Road	C	June 24 to July 1	28
31. St. Jude's, Railton Road	3	June 23 to 28	34
32. Jessop Road	F	June 27 to July 11	10
33. Kennington Road	B (I)	June 30 to July 5	18
34. Church Street, Clapham Road	A	June 30 to July 4	16
35. St. Anne's, Harleyford Road	B	July 11 to 20	14
36. Gipsy Road	E	July 4 to 20	25
37. Church Street, Clapham Road	A	July 13 to 20	13
38. Woodland Road	C	July 13 to 20	16
39. Vauxhall Street	G	September 12 to 15	18

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(b) Exclusion of "unprotected" children—*continued.*

Names of Schools.	Classrooms, Infants.	Periods of Exclusion (inclusive).	Number of Unprotected Children excluded. (Infants under 5.)
40. Johanna Street...	V	September 30 to October 14	6
41. Santley Street ...	A	October 10 to 14	12
42. Santley Street...	G	October 3 to 17	17
43. Waterloo Road ...	C	October 10 to 14	18
44. Waterloo Road ...	A	October 12 to 26	25
45. Waterloo Road ...	F	October 19 to November 1	28
46. Vauxhall Street ...	G and E	October 5 to 19	16
47. Kennington Road ...	Infants	October 20 to November 4	24
48. Rosendale Road ...	C	October 14 to 20	23
49. St. John's, Bowyer (Gaskell Street) ...	Infants	October 17 to 21	23
50. Kennington Oval ...	D	October 24 to November 14	5
51. Addington Street ...	C and E	November 1 to 18	15
52. Springfield ...	VII & VIII	October 28 to November 18	31
53. Waterloo Road ...	C	November 4 to 11	17
54. St. Saviour's, Salamanca ...	II and IV	November 16 to 30	14
55. Private (South Lambeth) ...	School	November 12 to 28	16
56. Jessop Road ...	E	December 12 to 16	23
57. St. Saviour's, Salamanca ...	5	December 5 to Christmas holidays	12

Santley Street (Infants' A, F, G), Santley Street (Infants' B, C, D, E), Kennington Road (Infants' D and E), St. Saviour's, Salamanca (Infants' 2 and 5), St. Stephen's, Dorset Road (Infants' 5 rooms), St. Mary-the-Less, Prince's Road (Infants' 5 rooms), Jessop Road (Infants' 13 rooms), Kennington Road (Infants' 14 rooms), Stockwell College (Infants' 5 rooms), Santley Street (Infants' D), Vauxhall Street (Infants' E, F, G), Kennington Oval (Infants' D and E), St. Saviour's, Salamanca (Infants' 2 and 4), South Lambeth Road (Private), St. Patrick's, Cornwall Road (Infants' A, B, C, D, F), and St. Saviour's, Salamanca (Infants' 10 rooms), were also disinfected during 1910 in connection with cases of measles.

OUTBREAKS OF MEASLES AT THE LAMBETH INFIRMARY.

An outbreak of measles occurred during 1910 in the large top nursery connected with the Lambeth Infirmary and Workhouse—the first case being noticed on August 2nd (the child having been in the nursery for a full month previous to showing any symptoms). There were at the time in the large nursery (top) 41 children, and, of these, 26 eventually contracted the disease, either directly or indirectly, from the first case. The "contacts" were removed to a special ward in the Infirmary for observation, and to enable the top nursery to be disinfected. The disease was, apparently, introduced from without.

COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF MEASLES.

The Council again, during 1910 (June), considered the question of the compulsory notification of measles and adhered to their former resolutions on the subject, viz. :—

"That the compulsory notification of measles is not advisable at present, the expense being out of all proportion to the benefits likely to be gained, chiefly owing

1. To want of proper hospital isolation accommodation;
2. To the infectious nature of the disease in its early stages; and
3. To the very young ages of the patients affected."

Measles was, by Order of the London County Council, dated January 20th, 1903, placed within the category of "Dangerous Infectious Diseases"—a suggestion originally made to the London County Council by the late Vestry of Lambeth on March 1st, 1900, and endorsed by the Lambeth Borough Council on January 24th, 1901, and adopted by the London County Council on November 8th, 1902, the necessary Order being made by the London County Council on January 20th, 1903 (coming into force on April 1st, 1903).

The attendance of children under 5 years of age at school is to be regretted from the point of view of the spread of measles—children of that age-period swelling the morbidity and mortality statistics of that particular disease (*see tables in the Appendix*).

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping Cough is also a serious disease, especially to young children. Of the 54 deaths registered in Lambeth Borough during 1910 from this disease, 50 (*i.e.*, 92.6 per cent.) occurred in children under 5 years of age, and 20 of the deaths (*i.e.*, 37.04 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 1910, in the Borough of Lambeth, disinfection has been carried out in connection with 686 Whooping Cough-infected houses as compared with 761, 319, 748, 455, 440, 380,

325, 110, 72 and 126 during 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901 and 1900 respectively; and leaflets (dealing with the dangers and treatment of this disease) have been left at all known Whooping Cough-infected houses.*

No school was closed during 1910 on account of Whooping Cough, nor was any school disinfected on account of the disease.

Details of the incidences of Measles and Whooping Cough in the different Registration Sub-Districts of Lambeth Borough during 1910 are as follow:—

New Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Deaths from Whooping Cough.	No. of Deaths from Measles.	Whooping Cough Deaths per 10000 Inhabitants.	Measles Deaths per 10000 Inhabitants.
Waterloo	9	40	3·1	15·5
Lambeth Church	3	16	1·1	6·05
Kennington	20	43	3·6	7·8
Stockwell	4	13	0·6	1·9
Brixton... ..	8	8	0·9	0·9
Norwood	10	2	1·5	0·3
Borough of Lambeth	54	122	1·7	3·7

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL OF CASES OF MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

During 1910 (December), the Metropolitan Asylums Board were empowered, by Order of the Local Government Board, to receive cases of Measles and Whooping Cough into the Board's Hospitals in the cases of children

* Whooping Cough is not a compulsorily-notifiable disease, but 719 cases were voluntarily notified during 1910 by School Teachers (*vide* Appendix).

under 16 years of age, chargeable to the Guardians, whether such children are actually already in the Institutions of the Guardians, or such as can be admitted into a Poor Law Infirmary by order of the Relieving Officer. The Board's power is in pursuance of the Metropolitan Poor Act of 1867, and the Orders of the Local Government Board prescribing the classes of poor for whom the Board shall provide accommodation. The cases are only admitted on the order of a Relieving Officer, or Master of a Workhouse, or Medical Superintendent of an Infirmary or District Sick Asylum, or the Superintendent of a Poor Law School, accompanied by the Certificate of a Poor Law Medical Officer.

Much good is expected to accrue from this new regulation of the Board, but, unfortunately, it is limited at present to the removal of children chargeable to the Guardians. Hospital isolation is much needed for *all* cases of Measles and Whooping Cough. During 1910, 4 cases of Measles (Poor Law) were removed to Hospital, but no cases of Whooping Cough.

CHOLERA AND PLAGUE.

In Lambeth Borough, during 1910, no case of Plague, suspected or otherwise, was notified, and no death from Plague was registered. No case of Cholera was notified, and no death from Cholera was registered, during 1910.

9 Cholera "contacts" arriving from abroad (7 from Russia and 2 from Liban) had to be watched during 1910, but in connection therewith no case of Cholera arose. The 9 "contacts" arrived in England by the following steamships: (a) "S.S. "Kurgan," 3, S.S. "Irkutsk," 3, S.S. "Wologda," 1—all from St. Petersburg (Russia); and (b) S.S. "Perm" 2—from Liban.

No case of Plague, but one case of Cholera, was notified, but no death was registered from either of these diseases, in London, during 1910.

REGULATIONS AS TO PLAGUE AND DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

(During 1910 (Nov. 10th), an Order was issued by the Local Government Board with reference to the destruction of rats by the Local Authorities in districts, where plague in rats is present, or suspected, or in which there is an unusual mortality amongst rats. The Order refers not only to the destruction of rats but to the prevention of their entrance into buildings and other premises. The Order is made under the Public Health Acts 1875, 1891, and 1896. A Memorandum was also published by the Board during 1910, dealing with the subject of Plague, together with directions, for obtaining and forwarding for special bacteriological examinations, material from any suspected plague case.

DIPHTHERIA.

During 1910, 25 deaths were registered in the Borough of Lambeth from Diphtheria, and a total of 318 cases were notified, giving a case-mortality of 7.9 per cent. Of the 318 cases notified, 287* (*i.e.*, 90.3 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, and 23 died, giving a case-mortality of 8.01 per cent. amongst the cases treated in Hospital; whilst 31 (*i.e.*, 9.7 per cent.) were treated at home, and 2 died, giving a case-mortality of 6.5 per cent. amongst the patients treated at home.

The case-mortality rate for the whole of the Borough of Lambeth during 1910, is low, pointing to (1) the mildness of the majority of the cases notified, and (2) the great value of antitoxin in the treatment of Diphtheria, especially in the very early stages of the disease.†

The decrease in the number of Diphtheria deaths throughout the new Borough of Lambeth during 1910 is again

* Of the 287 cases of Diphtheria removed to Hospital, 25 proved at Hospital not to be suffering from that disease.

† 32 bottles of Antitoxin have been gratuitously distributed in Lambeth Borough during 1910.

remarkable, as it was during 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902 and 1901, and will be seen, on comparison with the yearly mortality average of the 10 years (1891-1900) for the old Parish of Lambeth. This yearly average is 124, so that during 1910 there has been a decrease in the mortality-rate, in comparison, of 79.8 per cent. So, too, if the number of notification of Diphtheria received during 1910 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 55.5 per cent.—the yearly average of notification for the old Parish being 715, and the number received during 1910 for the Borough 318. Fortunately the comparison can be extended further, and made for many years past, as the statistics for Diphtheria have been worked out in connection with the old Parish, as well as the new Borough, and are shown 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 1910, as well as during 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902 and 1901; and that, too, although Diphtheria had been rising slowly but surely in epidemic proportion for the previous 20 years ending 1900 (*vide* Table). The statistics for London, as a whole, are no less remarkable.

During 1910, 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
Borough	1901-5	1535750	194	126
	1906	315774	49	155
	1907	318538	47	147
	1908	321344	44	137
	1909	324188	57	176
	1910	327074	25	76

The age and sex incidence and mortality from Diphtheria cases notified in the Borough of Lambeth during 1910 are as follow:—

DIPHThERIA.

Ages.	No. of Cases Notified.			Deaths.			Death Rate per 100.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year	7	4	11	4	—	4	36.4
1 to 5 ...	51	57	108	8	4	12	11.1
5 to 10 ..	64	71	135	4	5	9	6.7
10 to 20 ...	18	22	40	—	—	—	—
20 to 40 ...	8	16	24	—	—	—	—
40 to 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	148	170	318	16	9	25	7.9

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 1910, 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	48	1	47	—	2	2	4.2	1.9
Lambeth Church ...	48	2	46	—	5	5	10.4	1.8
Kennington	58	2	56	1	6	7	12.1	1.05
Stockwell	53	3	50	—	4	4	7.5	0.8
Brixton	71	8	63	—	4	4	5.6	0.9
Norwood	40	15	25	1	2	3	7.5	0.6
Borough of Lambeth	318	31	287	2	23	25	7.9	0.9

Rate of persons notified per 1,000 inhabitants—1.2 Inner Districts, and 0.8 Outer Districts.

Of the 287 removed to Hospital, 58.2 per cent. were from the Inner, and 41.8 per cent. from the Outer, Districts.

377 swabs from suspected diphtheria throats were examined at the Bacteriological Laboratory during 1910, and, of these, 39, *i.e.*, 10.3 per cent., showed the presence of the true Klebs-Lœffler (diphtheria) bacilli (*vide* page 206).

OUTBREAK OF NASAL DIPHTHERIA IN HOSPITAL.

An outbreak of Nasal Diphtheria (2 cases) occurred in 1910 (April), in the Medical Children's Ward of St. Thomas' Hospital, and was proved to be connected with an unrecognised case, a case of empyema—*post mortem* ex-

amination showing diphtheria membranes. The throats and noses of all the children in the Ward were examined several times bacteriologically—a total of 12 children—with the result that 5 more cases of nasal diphtheria were discovered, the remaining 7 patients being, apparently, free from the disease, *i.e.*, so far as clinical and bacteriological examinations showed. Anti-toxin injections were used in all cases, *i.e.*, both as a curative and as a prophylactic, and the noses and throats of the patients were syringed daily with disinfectant solution. The Ward was disinfected. There was no further extension of the disease. Bacteriological examinations were found to be invaluable, as also were the anti-toxin injections.

SCHOOL OUTBREAKS OF DIPHTHERIA.

(a) *Gipsy Road School (Infants' Department).*

During 1910, 2 cases of diphtheria occurred amongst the scholars attending class-room D of the Infants' Department of the Gipsy Road School, and instructions were given for the exclusion from such class-room of all children suffering from sore-throat—the excluded children only to resume attendance on being certified to be free from infection, such certification to be based upon bacteriological examinations. The Infants' and Junior Mixed departments were disinfected and closed, to enable certain insanitary conditions (found on examination) to be remedied, *viz.*: (1) the existing trough closets to be replaced by separate water closets, and (2) the ventilation of the drainage to be improved.

(b) *Kennington Road School (Infants' Department).*

During 1910 (July), 2 cases of diphtheria occurred amongst the scholars attending class-room D of the Infants' Department of the Kennington Road School, and instructions were given for the exclusion from such class-room of all children suffering from sore-throat—the excluded children

only to resume attendance on being certified to be free from infection, such certification to be based upon bacteriological examinations. Disinfection was carried out as required.

(c) *Freeman's Orphanage School, Ferndale Road.*

During 1910 (October), there was an outbreak of "sore-throat" connected with the School—19 cases in all (16 girls, 1 master and 2 boys). The first case (girl) occurred on October 10th, and this was quickly followed by several others in the Girls' department, and finally by 2 cases in the Boys' department and (after an interval of three weeks) by one of the masters. The outbreak was traced to an accumulation of filth in a lead tray under one of the girls' baths—the filth, on bacteriological examination, being found to consist of slimy deposits, containing organic and other débris (skin scales, soap, etc.), mixed with the following germs: Psuedo (Hoffmann) diphtheria, streptococci, staphylococci, torulæ, sarcinæ, and a few true (Klebs-Lœffler) diphtheria. The disease spread from the Girls' department to the boys' and to the master through the medium of the dining hall, which is used in common.

The accumulation was removed, the patients were isolated in the isolation block away from the main building of the school, and other precautionary measures taken, *e.g.*, disinfection, etc., with the result that the outbreak was stamped out.

(d) *Stockwell College.*

During 1910 (November), 2 cases of diphtheria occurred in class-room B, Stockwell College (Infants' department). Instructions were given for the exclusion of all children suffering from "sore-throat"—such children not to be allowed to return to school until certified bacteriologically to be free from the disease, and other precautionary measures were taken (disinfection, etc.), with the result that the outbreak was stamped out.

(e) *St. Saviour's, Salamanca.*

During 1910 (December), 3 cases of diphtheria occurred in connection with class-rooms 2 and 4 (known as Grade III., ages 4-5 years, and Grade III.A, ages 5-6 years) of the Infants' Department of St. Saviour's, School, Salamanca. The class-rooms were closed from December 9th until after the Christmas Holidays, and other precautionary measures taken (*e.g.*, disinfection, etc.), with the result that the outbreak was stamped out. Measles had broken out also in the same 2 class-rooms (48 cases in all), as explained fully on page .

DIPHThERIA ANTITOXIN ORDER.

During 1910 (August 15th), an Order was issued by the Local Government Board, under section 77 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, authorising the free prompt distribution of diphtheria antitoxin in connection with notified cases of Diphtheria amongst the poorer inhabitants of a district, thereby legalising a practice carried out in Lambeth since August 3rd, 1899, when the late Vestry decided to distribute gratuitously throughout the Parish of Lambeth antitoxin. The antitoxin can be used under the Order for (a) treatment, or (b) prevention, and medical attendance can be provided as required.

The value of antitoxin in the treatment of the early stages of Diphtheria is emphasised in the Board's letter accompanying the Order, but the free provision of antitoxin is not to be regarded as a substitute for removal to Hospital of patients suffering from Diphtheria, and other usual precautionary measures.

During 1910, 32 vials of antitoxin were distributed gratuitously in Lambeth Borough by the Council for the use of Medical Practitioners.

MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

During 1910, in the Borough of Lambeth, 6 cases were notified from Membranous Croup, and 1 death was registered (giving a case-mortality of 16.7 per cent.), as compared with a yearly average of 26 cases notified and 8 deaths registered throughout the old Parish of Lambeth during 10 years (1891-1900).* 5 cases were removed to Hospital.

In London, during 1910, there were registered 441 deaths (uncorrected) out of a total of 5494 cases of Diphtheria and of Membranous Croup notified (uncorrected), giving a case-mortality of 8.3 per cent.† (uncorrected).

TYPHOID FEVER.

During 1910, 17 deaths were registered in the Borough of Lambeth from Typhoid (Enteric Fever), and a total of 77 cases notified, giving a case-mortality of 22.1 per cent. Of the 77 cases notified, 67‡ (*i.e.*, 87.1 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, and 14 died, giving a case-mortality of 20.9 per cent. amongst the patients treated in Hospital; whilst 10 (*i.e.*, 12.9 per cent.) were treated at home, and 3 died, giving a case-mortality of 30.0 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 1910, and the yearly averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth, it will be noted that there is a remarkable decrease. The yearly average of cases notified in the Parish is 189.6

* Membranous Croup Notification Certificates received since the formation of the New Borough:—1901-13, 1902-15, 1903-9, 1904-11, 1905-11, 1906-11, 1907-13, 1908-12, 1909-6.

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

‡ Of the 67 cases of Typhoid Fever removed to Hospital, 2 proved at Hospital not to be suffering from that disease.

and the yearly average of deaths registered is 34.7 as compared with 77 and 17 as the numbers of notified cases and deaths in the Borough of Lambeth during 1910, giving decreases of 59.4 and 51.01 per cent., respectively.

The age and sex incidence and mortality for Typhoid cases notified in Lambeth Borough during 1910 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 ...	3	2	5	—	1	1	20.0
5 to 10 ...	4	8	12	—	1	1	8.3
10 to 20	11	7	18	1	1	2	11.1
20 to 40 ..	15	16	31	5	4	9	29.03
40 to 60 ..	5	6	11	2	2	4	36.4
60 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	38	39	77	8	9	17	22.1

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

Details as to the incidence of the disease during 1910 upon the different New Registratiton 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	9	—	9	—	—	—	0.0	4.3
Lambeth Church ..	7	1	6	—	3	3	42.9	6.05
Kennington	23	—	23	—	5	5	21.7	6.3
Stockwell	14	1	13	1	6	7	50.0	1.8
Brixton	15	3	12	—	—	—	0.0	1.2
Norwood	9	5	4	2	—	2	22.2	0.9
Borough of Lambeth	77	10	67	3	14	17	22.1	2.8

Rate of persons notified per 1,000 inhabitants, 0.3 Inner Districts, and 0.2 Outer Districts.

Of the 67 cases removed to Hospital, 67.2 per cent. were from the Inner, and 32.8 per cent. from the Outer, Districts.

Of the 71 Typhoid-infected houses 22 (*i.e.*, 30.9 per cent.) showed, on inspection, defective drains, traps, fittings or appliances. In 4 (*i.e.* 5.6 per cent.), the drains themselves were found to be defective (*i.e.* gave a result with the test).

22 cases out of the 77 were traced to sources outside the Borough, and 9 were secondary cases, *i.e.*, derived from previous cases (notified or unrecognised) in the Borough. One case was the result of accidental inoculation at a Bacteriological Laboratory. No case could be traced definitely and conclusively to infected ice-creams, water, milk, shell-fish, fried fish or watercress. There was a history in 14 cases of shell-fish (oysters, mussels, or periwinkles, or fried 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 fried fish

and do not get typhoid, during the same period under review, must be remembered.

6 cases were connected with a small local outbreak in a Court (Cosham Place), consisting of 10 inhabited houses, containing at the time 20 adults and 20 children. The 6 cases were all children, and the first to be notified with Typhoid was Florence S. (aged $6\frac{1}{2}$ years), living at No. 6, followed in 14 days by her sister, Fanny S. (aged 4 years), and in 21 days by 4 other children—3 living at No. 4, viz. : Alice D. (aged 8 years), Alfred D. (aged 10 years) and Charles D. (aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years), and 1 at No. 10, viz. : Caroline G. (aged 5 years). The cases were notified between November 9th, 1910, and December 4th, 1910. In each of the three infected houses (4, 6 and 10), there were 2 adults living, and 5, 3 and 5 children respectively. On enquiry, there was a history of doubtful illness (reported as Influenza) in a female adult at No. 8 about 5 weeks prior to the children sickening with Typhoid, and it may be that this was the cause of the outbreak originally. The female adult at No. 8 refused to have a sample of blood examined for the Widal (Typhoid) reaction.

All the patients were removed to Hospital, and the usual precautionary measures (disinfection, etc.) taken. No drainage or other sanitary defects were found sufficient to account for the outbreak, whilst the investigations into the milk and water supplies proved negative.

44 samples of blood were examined at the Bacteriological Laboratory during 1910 (*see* p. 206) for the Widal reaction of Typhoid, and in 20 cases (*i.e.*, 45.5 per cent.) a reaction was obtained.

In so far as Typhoid Fever is regarded as a sanitary index of a district, the statistics for Lambeth Borough during 1910 are, in that respect, of a most satisfactory character.

In London, during 1910, there were registered 185 deaths (uncorrected) out of a total of 1283 cases of Typhoid notified (uncorrected), giving an uncorrected case-mortality of 14.4 per cent.

SIMPLE, CONTINUED, RELAPSING AND TYPHUS FEVERS.

During 1910, one case of Relapsing (Continued) Fever was notified in the Borough of Lambeth, but no death was registered from the disease, as compared with yearly averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the Parish of Lambeth of 25.7 and 1.7 respectively in the Borough of Lambeth.

In London, 16 cases (uncorrected) were notified and 4 deaths (uncorrected) registered from Continued Fever during 1910, giving a case-mortality of 25 per cent. (uncorrected).

No case of Typhus was notified, and no death from the disease was registered, during 1910, in Lambeth Borough. 3 cases of Typhus were notified in London (no deaths).

PUERPERAL FEVER.

During 1910, in the Borough of Lambeth, 7 deaths were registered from Puerperal Fever (a disease of child-bed), and 18 cases notified, giving a case-mortality of 38.9 per cent. 11 of the patients (6 from the Inner and 5 from the Outer Districts) were removed to Hospital.

The annual averages for 10 years (1891-1900) in the Parish of Lambeth are (1) notified cases, 18.9; and (2) deaths, 11.5; whilst in the Borough of Lambeth during 1909, 16 cases were notified, and 8 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. 8373 births were registered in the Borough of Lambeth during 1910, and in only 18 cases was Puerperal Fever notified—a most satisfactory fact to be able to report. In each case enquiries were made, and the Midwives (when in attendance)

were visited at their homes, their rooms (or houses) and clothes disinfected, and their other patients (being attended at the time) followed up and watched for periods varying from 2 to 3 weeks each as required. Two Midwives were cautioned, but in no instance was it found necessary to take legal action against any Midwife, during 1910.

In London, during 1910, there were registered 152 deaths* (uncorrected) out of a total of 292 cases of Puerperal Fever notified (uncorrected), giving a case mortality of 52.1 per cent. (uncorrected).

ERYSIPELAS.

During 1910, in the Borough of Lambeth, 192 cases of Erysipelas were notified, and 9 deaths registered, giving a case-mortality of 4.7 per cent. Of the 192 cases 72 (*i.e.*, 37.5 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, and of these 72 cases, 47 (*i.e.*, 65.3 per cent.) came from the Inner, and 25 (*i.e.*, 34.7 per cent.) from the Outer Districts. The yearly averages for the 10 years (1891-1900) in the Parish of Lambeth are (1) notified cases, 347; and (2) deaths, 17.5.

In London, during 1910, there were registered 130 deaths (uncorrected) out of a total of 3982 cases of Erysipelas notified (uncorrected), giving a case-mortality of 3.3 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 1910 are as follow:—

*Including puerperal septicæmia 135, puerperal pyæmia 5 and "puerperal fever," 12.

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	1	—	0·0	15	—	0·0
Lambeth Church	5	2	40·0	32	2	6·3
Kennington	4	2	50·0	53	2	3·8
Stockwell	2	1	50·0	24	1	4·2
Brixton	3	2	66·7	49	4	8·2
Norwood	3	—	0·0	19	—	0·0
Borough of Lambeth ...	18	7	38·9	192	9	4·7

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Rate of persons notified per 10000 inhabitants { Puerperal Fever—0·8 Inner Districts, 0·4 Outer Districts.
Erysipelas—8·2 Inner Districts, 4·2 Outer Districts.

DIARRHŒA.

During the year 1910, there were registered in the Borough of Lambeth, 90 deaths from Diarrhœa, as compared with 118, 150, 71, 272, 178 and 260 during 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905 and 1904 respectively (*vide* p. 107, 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 1910 for the Borough are 54.8 per cent. less.

Of these 90 deaths, 86 (*i.e.*, 95.6 per cent.) were in children under 5 years, and 75 (*i.e.*, 83.3 per cent.) in infants under 1 year of age. August, September and October were the most fatal months (*see* Table S). In this connection, it is again interesting to note that the mean monthly air temperature registered was, in June, 61.3 deg.; in July, 59.4 deg.; in August, 61.8 deg.; in September, 56.6 deg.; and in October, 53.7 deg.; whilst the 4ft. earth thermometer registered 56 deg. F. on June 12th, rising to a maximum 60 deg. F. on August 16th, remaining at that temperature until August 30th, with the exceptions of August 21st, August 24th, and August 27th, and sinking to 56 deg. F. again on October 14th. 56 deg. F. is the so-called "critical" earth temperature for Diarrhœa, *i.e.*, the temperature at which the germs of this disease begin to multiply, and prove themselves dangerous.* Hence its importance statistically, in connection with 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. J. B. Sowerby, the Secretary of the Royal Botanic Society, for the information in connection therewith.

Age mortalities from Diarrhœa were as follow :—

Age.	Total Deaths (corrected).			Percentage of Total Deaths from Diarrhœa (corrected).
	M.	F.	Total.	
Under 1 year	40	35	75	83·3
1 to 5	5	6	11	12·3
5 to 20	1	1	2	2·2
20 to 40 ... ..	...	...	...	...
40 to 60 ... ..	...	...	...	...
Over 60 ... ..	...	2	2	2·2
Total	46	44	90	100·0

In London there were registered, during 1910, 1413 deaths (uncorrected), from Diarrhœa* giving an uncorrected rate of 2·9 per 10000 living, and one of 2·3 per cent of the total deaths (uncorrected).

The details as to the Diarrhœa incidence (mortality) during 1910 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 ... ..	...	11	4·3
Lambeth Church ... ..	...	16	6·05
Kennington ... ..	...	35	6·3
Stockwell ... ..	...	12	1·8
Brixton ... ..	...	10	1·2
Norwood ... ..	...	6	0·9
Borough of Lambeth ...	...	90	2·8

*642 from epidemic diarrhœa and 771 from diarrhœa and dysentery.

In the Inner New Registration Sub-Districts, the Diarrhœa death rate per 10000 inhabitants was 4.9 as compared with 1.1 for the Outer Districts, *i.e.*, 4 to 1—a condition of things which is generally found to obtain, and which is readily understood when the crowded state of the Inner Districts is remembered.

It may be noted that the 4-ft. earth temperature had a low register during 1910, and, as a natural consequence, the Diarrhœa deaths were diminished in numbers.

34 deaths were registered during 1910 from "Enteritis." The yearly average number of deaths from Enteritis in the old Parish of Lambeth for 10 years, 1891-1900, is 101.8. During recent years there has been a marked improvement in the diagnosis of deaths from diarrhœal diseases, so that, to obtain comparable figures, attention should be paid not only to Diarrhœa deaths certified, but also to all deaths arising from diseases of an enteritic nature, *i.e.*, those in which the intestines are affected.

Comparison must be made with the corrected infantile mortality rate for the Borough, which is 82.5 per 1000 births (*vide* p. 33).

TABLE S.

Shewing the Diarrhoea Mortality in Lambeth Borough in each month during the year 1910.

New Registration Sub-Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Waterloo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	...	1	11
Lambeth Church	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	3	...	...	16
Kennington ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	7	14	6	2	1	35
Stockwell	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	12
Brixton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	2	1	10
Norwood ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	6
Total	3	1	...	...	2	3	4	12	40	15	5	5	90

EPIDEMIC (SUMMER) DIARRHŒA.

Statistics have been kept during the past 3 years (1908-1910) in connection with the deaths registered within the Borough from Epidemic (Summer) Diarrhœa, visits being paid and enquiries made by the Female Sanitary Inspectors. A total of 296 cases have been investigated, and the ages at death of the patients were as follow:—

Ages at Death.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total 3 Years. (1908-10).	Per- centages.
Under 2 weeks ...	1	1	1	3	} 86·8
2 weeks to 4 weeks	5	5	3	13	
1 to 2 months ...	9	4	5	18	
2 to 3 months ...	5	17	8	30	
3 to 4 months ...	8	11	9	28	
4 to 5 months ...	11	10	6	27	
5 to 6 months ...	12	7	5	24	
6 to 7 months ...	10	8	3	21	
7 to 12 months ...	46	24	23	93	
1 to 2 years ...	14	11	10	35		} 13·2
Over 2 years ...	2	—	2	4	
	<u>123</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>296</u>	

The modes of feeding of the infants and children were specially enquired into, and the results are as shewn below—results to be expected and going to shew the important role played by improper and irregular feeding in causing indirectly deaths from Epidemic (Summer) Diarrhœa:—

Modes of Feeding.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total 3 Years (1908-10).	Per- centages.
(1) Breast only ...	17	14	11	42	14·2
(2) Breast and artificial—					} 20·6
(a) Breast and bottle	25	12	7	44	
(b) Breast and food	3	1	5	9	
(c) Breast and food and bottle ...	3	4	1	8	
(3) Artificial—					} 65·2
(a) Cows' milk ...	64	46	34	144	
(b) Condensed Milk	7	17	9	33	
(c) Ordinary diet*	4	4	8	16	
	<u>123</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>296</u>	

* These 16 cases were children aged 12 months and over, who were, at the time of their deaths, taking ordinary diet.

The wards in which the patients lived prior to death are as follows:—

Wards.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total 3 Years (1909-10).	Per- centages.
Inner wards—					
Marsh	8	19	10	37	} 73·6
Bishop's	32	18	17	67	
Prince's	32	23	29	84	
Vauxhall	14	10	6	30	
Total Inner Wards	86	70	62	218	
Outer Wards—					
Stockwell	6	6	3	15	} 26·4
Brixton	8	9	5	22	
Herne Hill... ..	7	5	2	14	
Tulse Hill	6	1	—	7	
Norwood	10	7	3	20	
Total Outer Wards ...	37	28	13	78	
Borough of Lambeth	123	98	75	296	

As to the nationalities of the parents (mothers), 293 were British (276 English, 13 Irish, 1 Welsh and 3 Scotch), and 3 foreign (2 French and 1 Italian).

In each case, the state of the premises was noted, and 288 were found to be good (=97.3 per cent.) and 8 (*i.e.*, 2.7 per cent.) bad, *i.e.*, 67 nuisances were found to exist therein.

The conclusions to be drawn from the statistics for the 3 years (1908-1910), agree with those of other observers, and may be tabulated as follows:

(a) Epidemic Diarrhoea chiefly attacks infants and children under 12 months of age. (Of the 296 cases, 86.8 per cent. were under 12 months, and 13.2 per cent. were over 12 months, of age.)

(b) Epidemic Diarrhoea is specially fatal to infants and children wrongly and improperly fed. Breast-fed infants suffer least, artificially-fed infants most. Of the 296 infants and children fed, 14.2 per cent. were breast-fed entirely, 20.6 per cent. breast- and artificially-fed, and 65.2

per cent. artificially-fed. The employment of farinaceous foods at too early a period (*i.e.*, before the eighth month) is specially dangerous—even when such foods are given with the breast-milk. The foods found to be in use in connection with the cases under investigation were (1) bread (crusts, "tops and bottoms," etc.); (2) oatmeal; (3) prepared barley flour; (4) patent foods such as Mellin's, Ridge's, Allenbury's, Milo, Glaxo, Benger, etc. (*Vide Statistics on pages 87 and 90.*)

(c) Epidemic Diarrhœa is specially fatal to infants and children living in crowded districts. (Of the 296 cases, 73.6 per cent. lived in the Inner, and 26.4 per cent. in the Outer Wards.)

OTHER DETAILS.

Of the 296 deaths, 196 (*i.e.*, 66.2 per cent.) were infants and children who had been previously insured.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA CASES.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	Totals for 3 years.
AGES.				
Under 2 weeks ...	1	1	1	3
2 weeks to 4 weeks ...	5	5	3	13
1 to 2 months ...	9	4	5	18
2 " 3 " ...	5	17	8	30
3 " 4 " ...	8	11	9	28
4 " 5 " ...	11	10	6	27
5 " 6 " ...	12	7	5	24
6 " 7 " ...	10	8	3	21
7 " 12 " ...	46	24	23	93
1 " 2 years ...	14	11	10	35
Over ...	2	—	2	4
	123	98	75	296

	1908.	1909.	1910.	Totals for 3 years.
MODE OF FEEDING.				
Breast	17	14	11	42
Breast and Bottle ...	25	12	7	44
Breast and Food ...	3	1	5	9
Breast, Food and Bottle	3	4	1	8
Cows' Milk	64	46	34	144
Condensed Milk ...	7	17	9	33
Ordinary Diet	4	4	8	16
	123	98	75	296
NATIONALITY.				
English	115	92	69	276
Irish	6	4	3	13
Scotch	2	1	—	3
French	—	1	1	2
Welsh	—	—	1	1
Italian	—	—	1	1
	123	98	75	296
OTHER DETAILS.				
Infant Insured } Yes ...	50	68	78	196
} No ...	25	30	45	100
GENERAL CONDITION OF HOUSE.				
State of Premises.				
Good	121	93	74	288
Bad	2	5	1	8
	123	98	75	296
No. of Rooms occupied	347	263	207	817
No. of Rooms in House	750	545	390	1685
Existence of Nuisances	39	16	12	67

The large decrease in the Diarrhœa deaths during 1910 as during the previous few years must be read in connection with the remarks under Infantile Mortality. Whilst it is true that meteorological conditions during these periods were favourable to a low infantile mortality rate from diarrhœal diseases, the influence of the Council's precautionary measures must be taken into account.

It is impossible to give satisfactory statistics of the educational value of the work of visiting of houses, wherein deaths from Diarrhœa (Epidemic) amongst infants and children have been registered, but, personally, I am satisfied of the value of such.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1910, 363 deaths (corrected) were registered in Lambeth Borough as due to phthisis (tuberculosis of the lungs), 65 as due to tabes mesenterica and tubercular meningitis, and 66 as due to other forms of tuberculosis, making a total of 494 deaths from tuberculosis (all forms)—*i.e.*, 12.1 per cent. of the total deaths (corrected) registered from all causes. The total deaths within the Borough during 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902 and 1901 from all forms of tuberculosis were 428, 601, 613, 562, 582, 621, 639, 701 and 695 respectively, *i.e.*, an average of 604 for the 9 years, 1901-9. Sub-dividing the tuberculosis deaths during 1910 amongst the different New Registration Sub-Districts it is found that the numbers of deaths and the rates (per 1000 living) vary as follows:—

New Registration Sub-Districts.	Deaths from			Total Deaths Tuberculosis.	Rate per 1000 living.
	Phthisis.	Tabes. Mes. and Tub. Men.	Other form Tuber- culosis.		
Waterloo	42	5	3	50	1.9
Lambeth Church ...	54	4	7	65	2.5
Kennington	85	7	21	113	2.03
Stockwell	67	19	10	96	1.4
Brixton	74	15	15	104	1.2
Norwood	41	15	10	66	0.9
Borough of Lambeth ...	363	65	66	494	1.5

Inner Districts—1.9 per 1000 living.

Outer Districts—1.2 per 1000 living.

N.B.—The deaths in the Stockwell Sub-District have been equally divided between the Inner and Outer Districts for the purpose of calculating rates in this Table.

The tuberculosis mortality rate per 1000 living during 1910 is 1.5 as compared with 1.7, 1.7, 1.9, 1.8, 1.9 and 2.0 during 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905 and 1904, respectively.

173 samples of sputum were examined bacteriologically during 1910, and in 77 *i.e.*, 44.5 per cent., tubercle bacilli were found (*vide* p. 205).

The distribution of consumption or pulmonary phthisis, as a disease, can be gauged from the notifications that have been received from all sources, *viz.* : (1) under (*a*) the voluntary Lambeth Notification (Consumption) Scheme, 1902,

and (b) the compulsory Poor Law Scheme, *i.e.*, Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908 and (2) other sources *e.g.*, London County Council Education Department, private benevolent or philanthropic associations, Hospitals (general and special), the Army (discharged soldiers), Charity Organization Society, etc.

These notifications are set out in Tables I., II., III., IV. and V., dealing with (i.) Wards and (ii.) Registration Sub-Districts, in so far as the year 1910 is concerned. Comparing these figures with those published in former Reports, it will be noted that the total number of cases of consumption or pulmonary phthisis voluntarily notified by medical men during 1910 in Lambeth, under the Lambeth Voluntary Notification (Consumption) scheme is smaller than in previous years, *viz.*, 117, as compared with 117 and 373 during 1909 and 1908, and a total of 2514 for the 9 years, during which this voluntary (Lambeth) scheme has been in force (1902-1910).* This decrease is due to the introduction of the Compulsory Notification of Poor Law Cases under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, which came into force throughout the Borough (and the rest of London) on January 1st, 1909. Under these Regulations, there are 4 sets of notifications (pulmonary tuberculosis, *i.e.*, consumption or phthisis) compulsory, *viz.* :—

Form A—Patients admitted into the Poor Law Institutions ;

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

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

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

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

Forms A and B are the Medical Notifications, and include also re-notifications of patients moving into the Institutions from outside or leaving the Institutions to continue Poor Law medical treatment outside. Forms C and D are non-medical notifications, sent in by Superintending Officers of Poor Law Institutions and Relieving officers respectively. During 1910, a total of 790—659 notifications and 131 re-notifications, have been received, viz. : 424 under Form A (128 re-notifications), 209 under Form B (3 re-notifications), 153 under Form C, and 4 under Form D.

Under the other sources of notification may be mentioned specially the London County Council Education Department (Medical Officer)—26 communications during 1910, dealing with 52 cases of scholars suffering from (a) consumption of lungs (24); (b) general tuberculosis (16); and (c) suspected tuberculosis (12). Other details will be found in Tables I., II. and V.

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

Taking all the notifications received during 1910—a total of 1858 consumption, 16 tuberculosis, and 12 suspected tuberculosis, the disease appears to have a greater incidence upon the Inner than the Outer Districts (Registration and Wards), viz. : 710 to 247. This is due to (1) the more crowded conditions, persons in houses and houses over area, and (2) the different (poorer) status of the inhabitants in the former as compared with the latter.

Taking all the notifications of tuberculosis (excluding *suspected* tuberculosis) received from medical men

during 1910, and excluding the re-notifications (131 in number), the incidence-rates of the disease per 1000 of the Population in the Wards and Registration Sub-Districts are as follow :--

(1) New Wards—

Inner—3.1, viz. : Marsh 3.4, Bishop's 3.3, Prince's 3.2, Vauxhall 2.4.

Outer—1.1, viz. : Stockwell 0.9, Brixton 0.9, Herne Hill 1.1, Tulse Hill 1.1, Norwood 1.5.

(2) New Registration Sub-Districts—

Inner—3.1, viz. : Waterloo 3.4, Lambeth Church 3.1, Kennington 3.3, Inner Stockwell 2.4.

Outer—1.1, viz. : Outer Stockwell 0.9, Brixton 0.9, Norwood 1.3.

Borough of Lambeth=1.9.

The Registrar-General in his Annual Summary states that, of the deaths from Phthisis registered during 1910 of persons belonging to Lambeth Borough, 50.0 per cent. males and 58.8 per cent. females, died at their homes; 42.5 per cent. males and 25.3 per cent. females in Workhouse Establishments; 6.1 per cent. males and 10.6 females in Hospitals; and 1.4 per cent. males and 5.3 per cent. females in Lunatic and Imbecile Asylums.

TABLE I.—CONSUMPTION NOTIFICATIONS.

Notification certificates received during 1910 (a) under the Voluntary Lambeth Scheme, 1902, and (b) from Private Sources.

New Wards.	PRIVATE SOURCES.					Totals.	Lambeth Scheme (1902).	Full Totals, 1910.
	Army.	Charity Organisation.	Nursing Association.	Children's Care Committee.	Hospitals, Lady Almoners			
Marsh	—	1	—	1	1	3	5	8
Bishop's	—	—	—	—	5	5	9	14
Prince's	—	—	—	1	5	6	21	27
Vauxhall	—	—	—	—	2	2	11	13
Total Inner Wards	—	1	—	2	13	16	46	62
Stockwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
Brixton	—	—	1	1	2	4	8	12
Herne Hill	—	1	—	—	—	1	13	14
Tulse Hill	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Norwood	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Total Outer Wards	—	1	1	1	2	5	48	53
Boro' of Lambeth Totals	—	2	1	3	15	21	94*	115

* N.B.—Voluntary Notification Scheme came into force in Lambeth Borough on June 1st, 1902. Including Brompton Consumption (39), Margaret Street Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (4), and Mount Vernon Consumption (6), Hospitals.

TABLE II.—CONSUMPTION NOTIFICATIONS.

Notification certificates received during 1910 (a) under the Voluntary Lambeth Scheme, 1902, and (b) from Private Sources.

New Registration Sub-Districts.	PRIVATE SOURCES.					Totals.	Lambeth Scheme (1902)	Full Totals 1910
	Army.	Charity Organisa- tion.	Nursing Associa- tion.	Chi'dren's Care Committee.	Hospitals, Lady Almoners.			
Waterloo	—	1	—	1	1	3	5	8
Lambeth Church ...	—	—	—	—	5	5	8	13
Kennington	—	—	—	1	5	6	22	28
Stockwell (Inner) ..	—	—	—	—	2	2	11	13
Total Inner Districts ...	—	1	—	2	13	16	46	62
Stockwell (Outer) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
Brixton	—	1	1	1	2	5	21	26
Norwood	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18
Total Outer Districts ...	—	1	1	1	2	5	48	53
Boro' of Lambeth Totals	—	2	1	3	15	21	94*	115

* N.B.—Voluntary Notification Scheme came into force in Lambeth Borough on June 1st, 1902. Including Brompton Consumption (39), Margaret Street Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (4), and Mount Vernon Consumption (6), Ho-pitals.

TABLE III.—

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

NEW

New Wards 1910.	PUBLIC HEALTH									
	1st Quarter.					2nd Quarter.				
	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.
Marsh ...	18	9	8	—	35	21	15	12	—	48
Bishop's ...	21	9	9	3	42	13	11	9	—	33
Prince's ...	33	15	12	—	60	35	15	9	—	59
Vauxhall ...	19	4	11	—	34	14	2	11	—	27
Total Inner Wards	91	37	40	3	171	83	43	41	—	167
Stockwell ...	4	3	1	—	8	1	1	1	—	3
Brixton ...	9	3	2	—	14	4	1	5	—	10
Herne Hill ...	4	2	1	—	7	5	3	1	—	9
Tulse Hill ...	4	4	2	—	10	3	5	1	—	9
Norwood ...	8	3	1	—	12	10	—	1	—	11
Total Outer Wards	29	15	7	—	51	23	10	9	—	42
Borough of Lambeth	120	52	47	3	222	106	53	50	—	209

The L.C.C. Education Department (Medical Officer) reported, Bishop's, 2; Prince's, 9; Vauxhall, 2; Brixton, 2; and Tulse Prince's, 6; Stockwell, 3; and Brixton, 1. Under the Public Health

CONSUMPTION NOTIFICATIONS.

during 1910 (a) quarterly under the Public Health Education Department (Medical Officer).

WARDS.

(TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS.													L.C.C. Education Department Total 1910.
3rd Quarter.					4th Quarter.					Total 1910.			
Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.	Medical.	Non-Medical.	Total.	Medical Officer.
20	9	4	—	33	15	7	1	—	23	114	25	139	3
17	4	—	—	30	23	15	6	1	45	113	37	150	1
18	12	7	—	37	30	9	6	—	45	167	34	201	9
11	8	11	—	30	15	6	4	—	25	79	37	116	5
66	33	31	—	130	83	37	17	1	138	473	133	606	18
5	5	2	—	12	3	2	1	—	6	24	5	29	—
7	1	2	—	10	8	6	—	—	14	39	9	48	2
4	4	1	—	9	2	3	1	—	6	27	4	31	—
2	4	—	—	6	3	2	—	—	5	27	3	30	—
9	—	—	—	9	6	7	1	—	14	43	3	46	4
27	14	5	—	46	22	20	3	—	45	160	24	184	6
93	47	36	—	176	105	57	20	1	183	633	157	790	24

in addition, during 1910, 16 cases of General Tuberculosis, viz., Hill, 1, and 12 cases of Suspected Tuberculosis, viz., Bishop's, 2; (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 131 Re-notifications are included.

TABLE IV.—

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

NEW

New Registration Sub-Districts.	PUBLIC HEALTH									
	1st Quarter.					2nd Quarter.				
	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.
1910.										
Waterloo	18	9	8	—	35	21	15	12	—	48
Lambeth Church ...	17	9	4	3	33	11	10	5	—	26
Kennington	37	15	17	—	69	37	16	13	—	66
Stockwell (Inner) ...	19	4	11	—	34	14	2	11	—	27
Total Inner Districts	91	37	40	3	171	83	43	41	—	167
Stockwell (Outer) ...	4	3	1	—	8	1	1	1	—	3
Brixton	13	5	3	—	21	9	4	6	—	19
Norwood	12	7	3	—	22	13	5	2	—	20
Total Outer Districts	29	15	7	—	51	23	10	9	—	42
Borough of Lambeth	120	52	47	3	222	106	53	50	—	209

The L.C.C. Education Department (Medical Officer) reported, Lambeth Church, 1; Kennington, 10; Inner Stockwell, 2; viz., Lambeth Church, 2; Kennington, 6; Outer Stockwell, 3; 131 Re-notifications are included.

CONSUMPTION NOTIFICATIONS.

during 1910 (a) quarterly, under the Public Health L.C.C. Education Department (Medical Officer).

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.

(TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS.											L.C.C. Education Department Total 1910.		
3rd Quarter.					4th Quarter.					Total 1910.			Medical Officer.
Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Total.	Medical.	Non-Medical.	Total.	
20	9	4	—	33	15	7	1	—	23	114	25	139	3
9	4	3	—	16	17	14	—	1	32	91	16	107	1
6	12	13	—	51	36	10	12	—	58	189	55	244	9
11	8	11	—	30	15	6	4	—	25	79	37	116	5
66	33	31	—	130	83	37	17	1	138	473	133	606	18
5	5	2	—	12	3	2	1	—	6	24	5	29	—
11	6	3	—	19	10	9	1	—	20	66	13	79	2
11	4	—	—	15	9	9	1	—	19	70	6	76	4
27	14	5	—	46	22	20	3	—	45	160	24	184	6
93	47	36	—	92	105	57	20	1	183	633	157	790	24

in addition, during 1910, 16 cases of General Tuberculosis viz., Brixton, 2; and Norwood, 1; and 12 cases of Suspected Tuberculosis and Brixton, 1. Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations,

TABLE V.—CONSUMPTION RE-NOTIFICATIONS.

Re-notification Certificates (Form A) received during 1910—(a) quarterly under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1902.

NEW WARDS AND REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.

WARDS.								NEW SUB-DISTRICTS.							
	1st Qr. Form A.	Form B.	2nd Qr. Form A.	Form B.	3rd Qr. Form A.	4th Qr. Form A.	Total, 1910.		1st Qr. Form A.	Form B.	2nd Qr. Form A.	Form B.	3rd Qr. Form A.	4th Qr. Form A.	Total, 1910.
Marsh	2	1	16	1	8	7	35	Waterloo	2	1	16	1	8	7	35
Bishop's	2	...	8	..	5	6	21	Lambeth Church	2	...	6	...	5	6	19
Prince's	3	1	16	...	10	15	45	Kennington	3	1	18	...	10	15	47
Vauxhall ... ..	...	...	8	...	3	4	15	Stockwell (Inner)	...	...	8	...	3	4	15
Total Inner Wards	7	2	48	1	26	32	116	Total Inner Districts	7	2	48	1	26	32	116
Stockwell	1	...	...	...	1	1	3								
Brixton ... ..	...	...	1	...	4	2	7								
Herne Hill ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	Stockwell (Outer)	1	...	...	...	1	1	3
Tulse Hill ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brixton ... ..	...	...	2	...	5	2	9
Norwood ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	Norwood ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
Total Outer Wards	1	...	3	...	7	4	15	Total Outer Districts	1	...	3	...	7	4	15
Borough of Lambeth	8	2	51	1	33	36	131	Borough of Lambeth	8	2	51	1	33	36	131

CONFERENCE ON TUBERCULOSIS.

A Conference of Metropolitan City and Borough Councils was held at Caxton Hall on May 25th, 1910, on the subject of Tuberculosis, and was attended by two delegates (and the Medical Officer of Health) from the Lambeth Council. The following resolutions were passed:—

1. That this Conference is of opinion that the provision of Sanatoria for the educational and curative treatment of cases of tuberculosis is advisable.

2. (a) That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that a Sanatorium should be established for the accommodation of persons of the working classes of the Metropolis suffering from Tuberculosis, and that such Institution should be maintained by a charge upon the several Metropolitan Boroughs in accordance with their respective rateable values.

(b) That in the opinion of this Conference the proposed Sanatorium should be under the direct control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and that such Authority be asked to seek the necessary Parliamentary powers for that purpose (if necessary).

(c) That copies of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and to the Local Government Board.

3. That pending the provision of a Sanatorium for the working classes, it is desirable that each Municipal Authority should secure beds in some existing Sanatorium according to the provisions of Section 75 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

4. That in the opinion of this Conference the establishment of Tuberculosis Dispensaries in each of the Metropolitan Boroughs would be a desirable adjunct to the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

The Council during 1910 decided *not* to endow beds at the Sanatorium, Benenden, Kent, for the use of inhabitants in Lambeth Borough, suffering from consumption, on the ground that, whatever is done, should be done for the Metropolis, as a whole, by the Metropolitan Asylums Board or other Central Authority and not by separate Borough Councils.

GLANDERS.

During 1910, 21 notifications of animal glanders have been received in Lambeth, under the London (Notification of Glanders) Order,* 1907, as compared with 26 and 21 during 1909 and 1908 respectively, but no case of human glanders has been notified.

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.

During 1910, 49 deaths were registered from Influenza in the Borough of Lambeth, as compared with 66 during 1909, and an average of 107.5 for ten years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth. Of the 49 deaths, 27 were registered during the first, 4 during the second, 3 during the third, and 15 during the fourth quarter of the year.

In London, there were registered 715 deaths (uncorrected) from Influenza during 1910.

Reviewing the ten years' history (1891-1900) of the old Parish of Lambeth in relation to Epidemic Influenza, it will be seen that the disease was practically epidemic during that decennium, rising to a maximum in 1892, 1895, 1899, and 1900. The yearly average for ten years (1891-1900) in the old Parish of Lambeth is 107.5, so that the 1910 statistics for the new Borough of Lambeth show a sub-epidemic state.

* The Order includes also Anthrax and Hydrophobia occurring in human beings. 6 Anthrax, and 1 Hydrophobia cases were notified in London during 1910

Table showing the number of deaths from Epidemic Influenza in Lambeth Borough, and London, during 1910, and during ten years (1891-1900) in Lambeth Parish and London.

	Old Parish of Lambeth.										Average for 10 years. (1891-1900.)	Borough of Lambeth. 1910
	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900		
Lambeth ...	131	142	85	44	148	51	45	126	151	152	107.5	49
London ... (including Lambeth).	2336	2264	1526	750	2156	496	671	1283	1817	1950	1524.9	715

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

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM (CONTAGIOUS OPHTHALMIA OF NEWLY- BORN INFANTS).

The London County Council during 1910 (November 8th), applied to the Local Government Board for the inclusion of the disease known as Ophthalmia Neonatorum (contagious Ophthalmia of newly-born infants), amongst the compulsorily notifiable diseases under the Acts—a procedure recommended by the Medical Officer of Lambeth, but not agreed to by the Council on the ground that warning letters or pamphlets, sent to the occupiers of all houses wherein births are notified, would meet the case, especially with the more stringent rules now adopted by the London County Council as the supervising authority under the regulations of the Central Midwives' Board. The Local Government Board approved on December 20th, the Order, made by the London County Council extending the application of Section 55 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in the Administrative County of London, to Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum (contagious ophthalmia of newly-born infants) is a disease which is estimated to cause 40 per cent. of the blindness of children in the public elementary schools. The disease affects infants generally during the first weeks of their lives and is often the result of neglect, or want of care, at the time of the infant's birth. Whilst the regulations with respect to midwives have been recently strengthened, compulsory notification is the first important step in connection with the preventive measures for controlling the ravages of the disease, for which treatment is most effective in its very early stages, and so as to secure immediate knowledge of all cases. Under the rules (Nos. 18, 19 and 20) of the Central Midwives' Board, midwives are instructed to call in a medical man in all cases where the infants' eyes are inflamed, and to inform the Local Supervising Authority (*i.e.*, the London County Council for London)) when they have done so. There are, however, no means of ascertaining how many midwives fail in this respect, but the result, as shown in blindness, would appear to point to a good many cases of commencing contagious ophthalmia having been neglected in the past, by midwives or others.

A Departmental Committee upon the Midwives Act of 1902, has recently taken evidence and reported, *inter alia*, that contagious ophthalmia should be made compulsorily notifiable, but for this purpose, new legislation does not appear to be necessary, as the machinery is already in existence for the addition of contagious ophthalmia to the list of infectious diseases which are already compulsorily notifiable under the infectious diseases notification Acts. Several provincial towns have already adopted the compulsory notification of contagious ophthalmia, *e.g.*, Fenton, Longton, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, and Chester, and it is reported that much good is accruing therefrom.

The 22 deaths from venereal affection (Syphilis, etc.) are the only other point calling for note in the class of zymotic diseases.

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

13 deaths were registered in the classes from chronic Alcoholism, but no death was registered from Delirium Tremens.

Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.

Of the total 902 deaths under this class, 317 were due to Cancer, 363 to Phthisis, and 131 to Tubercular Meningitis and other forms of Tuberculosis.

Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

The total number of deaths in this class was 302, consisting of 122 from Premature Birth, 150 from Old Age, and 30 from Atelectasis and Congenital Malformations.

Class VI.—Local Diseases.

1. Diseases of the Nervous System caused 343 deaths, including 28 from Convulsions, 178 from Apoplexy, and 16 from Epilepsy.
2. 497 deaths were due to diseases of the Circulatory System.
3. The diseases of the Respiratory Organs caused 884 deaths (413 from Bronchitis and 178 from Pneumonia).

4. Diseases of the Digestive Organs caused 196 deaths, of which 34 were due to Enteritis, 11 to Peritonitis, 56 to diseases of the Liver and 15 to Dentition.
5. Diseases of the Urinary System caused 179 deaths.
6. Diseases of the Reproductive System, Integumentary System, Locomotive System, Lymphatics, Organs of Special Senses, and Gland-like Organs of uncertain use, caused together 69 deaths.

Class VII.—Deaths from Violence.

134 deaths in all, including 101 from Accidents or Negligence, 11 from Burns and Scalds, 6 from Drowning, 7 from Suffocation in Bed (5 being infants under 1 year), 32 from Suicide and 1 from Homicide.

Class VIII.—Other Causes.

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

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

Allowing for the favourable meteorological conditions during 1910, specially favourable in so far as infantile life was concerned, the statistics for Lambeth Borough throughout the year 1910 are satisfactory—the corrected infantile mortality rate, as a whole, being 82 per 1000 births, *i.e.*, taking the corrected number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, and the uncorrected number of births registered. Comparing the Lambeth statistics with those for the large Provincial Towns or the separate Metropolitan Districts, the Lambeth Borough is to be congratulated upon the extraordinary low rate of infantile mortality. In this connection, the influence of the precautionary measures that are being taken in Lambeth must be remembered, *e.g.*, the systematic visiting of houses wherein births and deaths of infants under 1 year of age have been registered, the milk depot, the distribution of pamphlets dealing with the proper feeding and management of infants, etc., and the special work done by the Council's Health Visitor, and the Female Sanitary Inspectors.

TABLE T.

Shewing Classification of Causes of deaths (corrected) in the Borough of Lambeth during 1909 and 1910.

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

CLASS OF DISEASE.	BOROUGH 1910.		BOROUGH. 1909.	
	No. of Deaths corrected.	Percent- age of Total Deaths (corrected).	No. of Deaths (corrected).	Percent- age of Total Deaths (corrected).
I.—Zymotic Diseases	432	10·6	548	12·1
Seven Principal	331	8·1	402	8·9
Influenza	49	1·2	66	1·5
II.—Parasitic	2	0·05	2	0·04
III.—Dietetic	16	0·4	18	0·4
IV.—Constitutional	902	22·1	1036	22·8
Cancer	317	7·8	377	8·3
Phthisis	363	8·9	428	9·4
Tubercular Diseases, ex- cluding Phthisis	131	3·2	139	3·1
Rheumatism (Acute and Chronic) and Gout	22	0·5	26	0·6
V.—Developmental	302	7·4	307	6·8
Old Age	150	3·7	132	2·9
VI.—Local Diseases	2171	53·2	2359	51·9
Circulatory System	497	12·2	487	10·7
Bronchitis	413	10·1	464	10·2
Pneumonia and Broncho- Pneumonia	336	8·2	375	8·3
Pleurisy and Pleuro-Pneu- monia	70	1·7	68	1·5
Respiratory System, ex- cluding Phthisis... ..	884	21·7	995	21·9
VII.—Violence	134	3·3	131	2·9
Suicide	32	0·8	24	0·5
VIII.—Other Causes	121	2·9	139	3·1

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 1910.		BOROUGH 1909.	
	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	691	94.1	830	109.5
Diarrhœa	75	10.2	99	13.1
Convulsions	23	3.1	29	3.7
Respiratory Diseases... ..	162	22.1	152	20.1
Premature Births	122	16.5	131	17.3
Tubercular Diseases (including Phthisis) ..	33	4.5	41	5.4
Measles	24	3.3	21	2.8
Whooping Cough	20	2.7	44	5.8
Suffocation in Bed	5	0.7	6	0.8
Enteritis	12	1.6	13	1.7
Dentition	9	1.2	13	1.7

*N.B.—The Registrar-General gives the corrected Lambeth births for 1909 and 1910 as 7578 and 7344 respectively.

TABLE U.

Shewing Classification of Certain Causes of Deaths (uncorrected) in the Borough of Lambeth, compared with London, during 1909 and 1910, 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)	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
I. PRINCIPAL ZYMOTICS ...	9·2	8·3	9·03	8·7
Influenza ...	1·4	1·1	1·7	1·1
Measles ...	2·1	3·1	3·3	3·1
Whooping Cough ...	1·6	1·1	1·8	2·1
Diarrhœa and Dysentery (including Cholera)	2·6	1·9	2·3	2·2
II. RHEUMATIC FEVER AND HEART RHEUMATISM	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3
III. DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM ...	10·1	11·3	13·1	14·4
IV. BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA AND PLEURISY ...	18·8	18·6	19·6	18·5
Phthisis ...	8·5	8·0	8·9	8·9
V. INJURIES ...	3·4	3·9	3·8	4·03
<i>B—Deaths under 1 Year of Age (per 1000 Births uncorrected).</i>				
ALL CAUSES ...	106·7	90·6	110·3	104·7

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS, etc. FOR 1910.

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

Population—estimated middle of 1910—327,074 (males 154,870, females 172,204).

Density—80.2 persons per acre (exclusive of tidal water and foreshore).

Marriages—2490, being 15.2 per 1000.

Rateable Value—£1,959,407 for the year ending 31st March, 1910.

Marriages—2490, being 15.2 per 1000.

Births—8373, being 25.6 per 1000.

Deaths (corrected)—4080, being 12.5 per 1000.

Infantile Mortality—691 deaths (corrected) under 1 year, being 82.5 per 1000 total uncorrected births.

Zymotic—Death-rate, 1.01 per 1000 (total deaths, 331).

Estimated increase of Population is 2886, but the natural increase or increment (*i.e.*, excess of Births over Deaths) is 4025 (uncorrected).

TABLE V.

Local Government Board Old Table A.

TABLE of DEATHS during the year 1910 in the Borough of Lambeth

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics, public institutions being shewn as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM			
	At all ages	Under 1 year, 1 and under	5 and under 15	16 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	(i)	1	2	3	4
								Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)				
Royal Infirmary (Women and Children) ...	103	40	44	6	3	9	1	Under 5	...	...	...
General Lying-in-Hospital, York Road ...	32	25	...	...	2	5	...	Under 5	...	...	...
Remainder of Waterloo	245	60	45	7	5	78	50	Under 5	...	...	...
St. Thomas's Hospital...	641	65	74	73	55	311	53	Under 5	...	8	1
Remainder of Lambeth Church ...	247	69	31	5	12	91	39	Under 5	...	...	...
Lambeth Workhouse ...	123	7	...	...	...	21	95	Under 5	...	...	...
Lambeth Infirmary ...	648	29	23	6	28	357	25	Under 5	...	...	...
St. Peter's House ...	25	...	...	...	...	2	23	Under 5	...	...	...
Remainder of Kennington ...	455	111	74	13	16	138	105	Under 5	...	1	...
South-Western Hospital	88	8	44	20	4	11	1	Under 5	...	17	23
Clapham Maternity ...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	Under 5	...	...	...
Remainder of Stockwell	509	117	36	12	21	153	170	Under 5	...	...	...

TABLE V.

classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

SURJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																					
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
FEVERS.																	Cerebro Spinal Fever, All other Diseases.	TOTAL.			
Puerperal.	Relapsing	Continued	Eptic or Typhoid.	Typhus.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Brochitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.							
...	5	...	1	...	3	20	2	51	81			
...	1	1	1	2	14	19			
...	1	24	25			
...	34	7	7	...	19	2	36	105			
...	4	...	...	2	15	39	23	2	15	...	...	41	140				
1	3	6	1	6	...	23	1	...	11	...	...	79	139				
...	3	...	3	1	...	11	17	49	...	52	1	...	390	502					
...	13	2	13	...	29	...	3	...	40	100						
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	25	37	21	2	9	...	51	147		
...	1	68	14	3	...	...	6	7					
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	116				
3	11	3	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	22	52				
...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	2	130	81	102	8	18	...	243	596					
...	9	3	...	...	...	...	13	25				
...	54	13	23	...	46	...	...	...	3	...	65	185				
1	1	3	...	2	49	57	44	6	11	...	96	279					
...				
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	52				
...	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	36				
...				
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	11				
...				
...	1	7	4	7	...	38	1	3	3	...	93	153				
...	2	...	1	...	1	...	37	74	79	10	...	148	356				

TABLE V.—continued.

[Local Government Board Old Table A—continued].

TABLE of DEATHS during the year 1910 in the Borough of Lambeth,

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics, Public institutions being shown as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							(i)	MORTALITY FROM			
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 and under 16.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		1	2	3	4
		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)		(h)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.
Belgrave Hospital ...	61	41	15	5	...	...	...	{ Under 5	...	...	...	...
Remainder of Brixton ...	618	102	40	13	15	223	225	{ Under 5	...	...	...	...
Lambeth Workhouse Schools ...	11	6	4	1	...	...	...	{ Under 5	...	...	...	...
British Home of Incurables ...	6	...	...	...	...	3	3	{ Under 5	...	...	...	...
Remainder of Norwood ...	525	68	34	10	19	155	239	{ Under 5	...	...	1	...
TOTALS ...	4348	759	464	171	180	1565	1209	{ Under 5	17	33	1	...

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto ...	527	67	45	40	25	243	107	{ Under 5	3	1	...	...
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto ...	795	135	117	68	58	313	104	{ Under 5	3	18	...	...

TABLE V. continued.

classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																						
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
		FEVERS.																				
Puerperal.	Relapsing.	Continued.		Etiotic or Typhoid.	Typhus.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fev.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	All other Diseases.	TOTALS.				
		9	10																21	22		
...	9	...	...	5	...	...	3	1	38	56	1	5	...	
...	1	5	8	5	...	40	...	...	...	3	...	80	142	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	43	100	77	10	11	...	233	476	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...
...	6	6	...	...
...	1	6	3	...	2	29	1	...	1	...	58	112	...	...	...
...	2	...	1	2	...	3	31	63	70	14	8	...	229	423	...	...	...
...	4	126	47	82	...	5	259	3	...	34	3	608	1223	...	...
...	10	10	3	2	11	343	551	488	48	134	1	1477	3125	...	...

account in judging of the above records of mortality.

...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	11	...	2	32	...	1	1	...	54	112	...	...	...
2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	27	45	63	1	29	...	233	415	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	2	7	...	2	32	1	...	11	2	158	252	...	...	...
2	...	...	7	...	...	5	...	...	1	1	12	36	56	1	53	1	355	543	...	...	...

TABLE W.

Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious of Health, during the year 1910, in the Metropolitan Diseases and

[Local Government Board Old Table B.]

New Registration Sub-Districts. (a)	Population at all Ages.		Registered Births 1910. (d)	New Cases of Sickness in each the knowledge of the Medical during						
	Census 1901. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1910. (c)		1 Smallpox.	2 Scarlatina.	3 Diphtheria.	4 Membranous Croup.	5 6 7 Fevers.		
								5 Typhus.	6 Typhoid or Enteric.	7 Continued.
WATERLOO	27440	25760	1480	—	49	48	3	—	9	—
LAMBETH CHURCH	27440*	26449	769	—	89	48	—	—	7	—
KENNINGTON	52518*	55394	1444	—	190	58	1	—	23	—
STOCKWELL	63826	68294	1914	—	176	53	1	—	14	—
BRIXTON	73673	83433	1608	—	269	71	1	—	15	—
NORWOOD	56998	67744	1158	—	137	40	—	—	9	—
Totals	301895	327074	8373	—	910	318	6	—	77	—

* The Census 1901 populations for Lambeth Church and

TABLE W.

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

Locality, coming to Officer of Health 1909.						Number of such Cases removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospital during 1909.											
8 9 Fevers.		10 Cholera.	11 Erysipelas.	12 Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	1 Smallpox.	2 Scarlatina.	3 Diphtheria.	4 Membranous Group.	5 6 7 Fevers.				8 Relapsing.	9 Puerperal.	10 Cholera.	11 Erysipelas.	12 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.
Relapsing, Puerperal.	Continued.								Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.						
—	1	—	15	—	—	48	47	2	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	9	—
—	5	—	32	—	—	89	46	—	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	11	—
—	4	—	53	1	—	186	56	1	—	23	—	—	—	2	—	27	1
1	2	—	24	—	—	167	50	1	—	13	—	1	2	—	—	9	—
—	3	—	49	3	—	248	63	1	—	12	—	—	1	—	—	10	2
—	3	—	19	1	—	115	25	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	6	1
1	18	—	192	5	—	853	287	5	—	67	—	1	11	—	—	72	4

Kennington New Sub-Districts are approximate only.

CLASS II.—SANITARY WORK.

Return shewing the total number of Notices served in the Borough of Lambeth, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1910.

Total number of Notices ... 12110

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(Public Health, London, Act).

No. of Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	1527
No. of Infected Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1368
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	784
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	71
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	—
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	..	..	...	...	...	294
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	6
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	18
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	189
English Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	5

PARTICULARS OF SANITARY WORK.

Carried out in Lambeth Borough during 1910, 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. } 1910	12110	7341	3042
Old Parish of Lambeth.	1900	10065	2303
	1899	10583	2273
	1898	10469	2224
	1897	11088	1884
	1896	7475	982
	1895	7645	1104
	1894	6975	1911
	1893	8769	2046
	1892	7173	2190
	1891	5557	3173
	1890	5588	3251
	1889	6854	2662
	1888	4891	1922
	1887	4565	2135
	1886	4504	2071
	1885	3567	2108
	1884	3727	2106
	1883	3000	1766
	1882	3239	1972
	1881	3730	2437
	1880	3259	2153
	1879	3075	2115
	1878	3310	2211
	1877	3563	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)	10583
WORKS, STRUCTURAL :—	
Drainage Defective	987
Intercepting Traps with Fresh Inlets required ...	101
Ventilating Pipes required	151
Indoor Sinks connected with the Drain	239
Rain Water Stack Pipes connected with the Drain	591
Bath Waste connected with the Drain	61
Traps Defective, or of Obsolete Pattern	605
Closet Pan and Connections Defective	756
Water Supply to Closet Defective	615
Closet Dilapidated	584
Draw-off Main for Drinking Purposes required ...	194
Dust Bins Defective	721
Premises Dilapidated	240
Ventilation under Floors required	69
Roofs Dilapidated	251
Soil Pipes Defective	69
Paving Defective	986
Damp and Unwholesome Houses	94
Dung Receptacles required	14
Defective Water Pipes	9
No W.C. Accommodation	4
WORKS, NOT STRUCTURAL :—	
Cisterns Dirty	98
Manure Accumulations	106
Underground Rooms occupied	10
Animals Improperly Kept	25
Stopped Drains	301
Overcrowding	56
Foul Urinals	41
Refuse Accumulations	71
No Water Supply or Defective Water Supply ...	416
Dirty Premises	1918

B. Infectious Diseases Notification.

Notices served (1368 infected houses) 1527

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE SANITARY
INSPECTORS DURING 1910.

Inspections	8960
Re-inspections	61467
House to House Inspections	2171
Complaints attended to	7045
Case of Infectious Disease notified	1527
(a) Cases under treatment at Home	227
(b) Cases removed to Hospital	1300
Cases of Non-Notifiable Diseases dealt with	4501
Houses disinfected	1411
Rooms disinfected	6004
Bedding, etc., disinfected	21087
Bedding, etc., destroyed	445
Dust Yards, Manure Depots and Brickfields, inspections of	277
Drains tested (with chemical, water, or both)	8495
Sanitary Works completed	5370
Plans of drainage reconstructions received and approved	373
Premises the Drains of which have been totally or partly reconstructed	597
Articles procured for the Analyst—	
(a) Food and Drugs	1800
(b) Water	1
New Workshops inspected and registered	115
New Factories inspected and registered	10
Bakehouses inspected (including 79 underground)	214
Cowhouses inspected	13
Slaughter houses inspected	24
Milkshops (new) inspected and registered	72
Restaurants (new) inspected and registered	51

Outworker's Rooms (new) registered	...	...	...	215
Common Lodging Houses inspected	...	...	...	6
Tenements inspected (Revenue Act)	...	...	...	101
Bacteriological Examinations made	...	...	...	609
Houses let in lodgings inspected	...	...	...	372
Notices—				
Sanitary Work (Preliminary and Statutory)	...	...	...	10566
Infectious Diseases (Public Health Act, 1891)	...	...	...	1527
Housing of Working Classes Act	...	...	...	—
Metropolis Local Management Acts	...	...	...	17
Sanitary nuisances abated—				
(a) Structural	...	...	...	7341
(b) Non-structural	...	...	...	3042
Persons received at the Shelters	...	...	...	—
Summonses issued—				
Public Health Act	...	...	...	9
Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	49
Convictions obtained—				
Public Health Act	...	...	...	3
Food and Drugs Acts	.....	...	...	33

MALE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

During 1910, there has been no change in the *personnel* of the Male Sanitary Staff, but ex-Inspector R. Emblin died on June 6th, 1910, having been superannuated by the Council on May 15th, 1902, after 33 years' service.

The work carried out by the Staff is shown by the numbers of inspections, re-inspections, etc., tabulated throughout the Report. It is again satisfactory to note that during 1910 in but very few cases (0.07 per cent. of the total notices served) has it been found necessary to resort

to legal proceedings before the Court in connection with sanitary work carried out under the Public Health and Metropolis Management Acts—9 summonses, which resulted in £25 in penalties and 17/6 costs, as follow:—
 Convictions 2, withdrawn before service (work promised to be done) 1, withdrawn (payment of costs) 2, not yet heard 4.

COMBINED DRAINAGE.

Many combined drainages have been reconstructed by the Borough Council during 1910, such drainages being "sewers," as the direct result of inspections carried out by the Inspectors in the course of their daily routine duties. The law, as it at present stands, throws the responsibility upon the Borough Council of repairing certain combined drainages as "sewers," and as the property of the Sanitary Authority, but a large number of combined drainages are relaid by private owners as the result of voluntary work or of the service of notices by Inspectors. In these latter cases, the owners are either responsible, by virtue of the Sanitary Authority possessing a plan or application (or both), in connection with the combined systems of drainage, or they prefer that the combined drains should be regarded as "drains" and not as "sewers."

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

A house to house inspection of the district is a duty laid upon Sanitary Authorities by section 1 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and section 30 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.* The duty is an important one, but such work can only be carried out with a sufficiently large Sanitary staff. Within the Borough, during 1910, a total of 2171 house to house inspections have been made, dealing with the following streets (whole or part):—

**Vide also* Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and the Regulations (Inspection of Districts) made thereunder.

Marsh Ward—

Broadwall, Corsham Place, Cornwall Road, Coral Street, Commercial Road, Ethelm Street, Frazier Street, Grindal Street, Gray Street, James Place, Murphy Street, Oakley Street, Pearman Street, St. James' Place, Stamford Street, Tanswell Street, Tower Street, Webber Street and Waterloo Road.

Bishop's Ward—

Bird Place, Bywell Place, Canterbury Place, Crow Place, Fram Place, Longhope Place, Little Canterbury Place, Norfolk Row, Pennel Place, Sidford Place, Strewan Place, Trowes Place, Waxwell Terrace, and Wylie Place.

Prince's Ward—

Ashmole Place, Church Street, Cricketers' Court, Diamond Buildings, Duke's Head Passage, Esher Street, Evan's Cottages, Glynn Street, Hanover Gardens, Loughborough Street, Leopold Street, Orange Cottages, Oval Mansions, Rood Cottages, Trigon Mansions, Tyers Street and Wynyard Terrace.

Vauxhall Ward—

Bond Street, Brooklands Road, Brooklands Street, Catherina Terrace, Crimsworth Road, Citron Place, Clapham Road, Ely Place, Hartington Road, Lansdowne Road, Lansdowne Gardens, Larkhall Lane, Mawbey Street, Miles Street, Priory Mews, Portland Place South, Richmond Place, Simpson Street, South Lambeth Road, Southville, Thorparch Road, Wandsworth Road, Wilcox Road.

Stockwell Ward—

Bedford Court, Broomsgrove Road, Bricknell Cottages, Clarence Cottages, Fenwick Place, Lingham Street, Medwin Street, Moat Place, Northall Street, Southesk Street, and Torrens Street.

Brixton Ward—

Baker Street, Belgrave Mansions, Burton Road, Commerce Mansions, Danes Cottages, Denmark Road, Foreign Street, Flaxman Road, Grosvenor Mansions, Holland Road, Kenyon Mansions, Loughborough Mansions, Lilford Road, Listowel Street, Langton Road, Langton Terrace, Myatt Road, Princess Mansions, Paulett Road, Patmos Road, Smith Street.

Herne Hill Ward—

Eaton Road, Effra Terrace, Hamilton Road, Hurst Street, Jelf Road, Lewis Road, Lewis Road East, Mayo's Cottages, Padfield Street, Rymer Street, Southwell Terrace, Sussex Dwellings, Sussex Grove.

Tulse Hill Ward—

Cornwall Road, Eilerslie Road, Lyham Road, Margate Road, Mauleverer Road, Park Mews, Strathleven Road, Thurlow Hill.

Norwood Ward—

Beardell Street, Beadman Street, Durban Road, East Street, East Place, George Street, Gipsy Hill, Knight's Hill Square, Langmead Street, St. Cloud's Road, and Woodland Road.

A total of 2171 houses have been inspected during 1910, and in 254 (*i.e.*, 11.7 per cent.) a result was obtained from the chemical test applied to the drains. A total of 3893 nuisances were found to exist in 1588 houses (*i.e.*, 73.1 per cent. of the total houses inspected), but many were of a trifling nature, and not in any sense dangerous to the health of the inmates of the houses concerned.

Summary.

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	2171
Number of houses in which a result was obtained from test (chemical) applied to drains	...	...	...	...	254
Number of houses in which nuisances were found to exist	...	...	...	...	1588

Nature of Nuisances found and dealt with under the

Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Dirty walls and ceilings of rooms	...	...	...	...	756
Defective roofs or rain water pipes	...	...	...	...	400
Defective or dirty yard paving	...	...	...	...	422
Defective flushing apparatus in water closets	...	...	...	...	206
Water closet pan foul	...	...	...	...	58
Drinking water tap defective, making walls damp	...	...	...	...	14
Gully or drains stopped	...	...	...	...	73
Floors defective*	...	...	...	...	91
No dust-bins (or dust-bins defective or dilapidated)	...	...	...	...	242
Damp Premises	...	...	...	...	282
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	17
Defective water closets	...	...	...	...	184
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	278
Defective or deficient vent pipes or soil pipes	...	...	...	...	54
Defective sink wastes (or not undertrapped)	...	...	...	...	250
Defective manhole covers	...	...	...	...	14
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	9

* Not necessarily a nuisance *per se* under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Cisterns uncovered or dirty	...	...	...	...	50
Improper water supply	...	...	...	...	127
Forecourts insufficiently paved or unpaved	...	...	...	...	24
Water closets insufficiently lighted or ventilated	...	...	...	...	17
Want of ventilation under floors	...	...	...	...	176
Want of proper dung receptacles	...	...	...	...	6
Underground rooms illegally occupied	...	...	...	...	18
Accumulation of manure	...	...	...	...	24
Defective traps	...	...	...	...	16
Sinks connected direct to drains	...	...	...	...	9
Mica valves defective	...	...	...	...	75
Not classified	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
			Totals	...	3893
					<hr/>

UNSOOUND FOOD.

During 1910, the following consignments of unsound food have been inspected, condemned and destroyed, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors:—

January 11th, 1 box of herrings; January 19th, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. bacon (streaky); February 1st, 58lbs. apples; February 8th, 18 mackerel; February 14th, 16 hams*; March 1st, 6 chickens; May 17th, 1 box skate (1 cwt.); May 21st, 5lbs. beef; May 23rd, 5 boxes kippers; June 6th, sausage skins (63 bundles, each bundle containing 100 yards); July 13th, 93 "Irish" eggs; August 9th, 1 trunk haddocks; October 10th, 1 barrel monk fish; * October 17th, 1 duck; October 24th, 17 pieces of meat (consisting of beef 12, legs of mutton 3, salted beef 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pig's head); December 23rd, 120 turkeys; December 24th, 14 turkeys; December 28th, 3 turkeys.

* A total of 256 hams (16 cases containing 16 hams each) were examined and "skewered," and, excluding the 16 condemned, were passed as wholesome and fit for food, to be smoked after washing and cleansing.

In connection with the 17 pieces of meat seized on October 24th from the cold store at 12 Brixton Road (shop in the occupation of Mr. Frederick Arnold), they were condemned by the Magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court on the same day and the Magistrate ordered them to be destroyed. A summons was taken out, and the defendant was fined £25 and 7s.6d. costs for depositing for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale the meat which was unsound and unwholesome and unfit for the food of man.

INSPECTION OF MARKET THOROUGHFARES.

During 1910, the market thoroughfares have been under bi-weekly special inspections by the Sanitary Inspectors, 2 inspectors being on duty at a time—Saturday nights (9 to 12) and Sunday mornings (9 to 12). The market thoroughfares are Atlantic Road, Wandsworth Road, New Cut, Lower Marsh and Lambeth Walk. These systematic inspections are of great value in securing wholesome food being exposed, on stalls and in shops, for sale.

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

OUTSIDE URINALS OF PUBLIC HOUSES.

During 1910, the outside urinals connected with public houses have been under inspection, and notices have been served as required.

PROPOSED REGULATIONS OF PLACES WHERE BREAD IS SOLD.

During 1910, the question was raised by the London County Council as to the need for regulating places at which bread is sold, so as to bring them sanitarily into conformity

with places where bread is made—bread being sometimes sold in shops wherein are sold also soap, candles, coke, coal and paraffin oil, etc. Questions on the same subject were asked in Parliament on June 29th, 1910, and, as a result the Local Government Board communicated with the Lambeth Council for the Council's views on the subject. The views expressed by the Lambeth Council were (1) that there were no official statistics to prove the correctness of the allegations made as to danger to health arising from the sale of bread in chandlers' shops and in insanitary and unsuitable places, and (2) that the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, section 8, give the necessary powers should such be required, in relation to the sanitary requirements of premises used for the sale of food for human consumption.

TWO-GALLON WASTE PREVENTERS AND VALVE WATER-CLOSETS.

The Council during 1910, communicated with the Metropolitan Water Board, objecting to the substitution of two-gallon for three-gallon waste preventers, and the removal of valve closets, on the ground that such alterations would not conduce to the economic use of water, and would be against the interests of public health.

PRIVATE COMPLAINTS OF NUISANCES.

During 1910 (July) an important principle was decided by the Council with reference to complaints received of nuisance. It was decided that an owner was not entitled to be furnished with the name and address of a complainant, such complaint being of a private nature. A notice was served by the Inspector with the result that the drainage of a house was reconstructed. The owner in writing demanded the name of the complainant, but his demand was refused

by the Council. No further action was taken by the owner as to applying to the High Court for Mandamus, etc.

EXPLOSION CONNECTED WITH DRAIN TESTING.

During 1910 (September), an explosion occurred at a house, the drainage of which was under observation, having been tested with the smoke machine by a private builder in the absence of the Sanitary Inspector. The smoke machine had been in previous use for many years.

The explosion took place at the rear of the premises, in connection with a manhole, the cover of which was blown off, and occurred an hour after the drain was tested in the front, with smoke under pressure.

The Council denied liability, and a private action was entered against the builder by the occupier of the house, where the explosion took place, claiming damages, which were allowed by the Court. The exact cause of the explosion was not satisfactorily cleared up.

NUISANCE FROM CARPET BEATING.

During 1910 (April), complaints were received with reference to a nuisance from carpet beating at Coldharbour Place, Denmark Hill, in a small yard about 12 feet away from the neighbouring houses. The complaint (from the point of view of both annoyance and nuisance) was found by the Inspector to be justified, and a representation to that effect was made to the occupier of the premises, whereon the business was carried out, with the result that the business was stopped and the complaints, consequently, ceased.

ROUTINE WORK OF MALE INSPECTORS.

During 1910, 507 houses have been re-drained throughout or in part; and 373 plans (representing 507 houses) have

been received in connection therewith. The drainage work is carried out under the personal supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors, the drains being in every case water-tested.

8495 tests (hydraulic, smoke or chemical) have been made by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1910.

97 Water Certificates (representing 128 houses separate or in blocks) have been issued during 1910, in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891; and, in this connection, it is to be noted that a Water Certificate is not granted until all the drainage work also is completed satisfactorily.

In addition to drain-testing and supervision, other duties fall to a Sanitary Inspector, and, as fairly representing the work carried out, the numbers of (1) notices served, and (2) inspections and re-inspections made, are a fair criterion. In Lambeth Borough, during 1910, 12110 notices have been served under the Public Health Act (6795 preliminary, 3771 statutory and 1527 in connection with infectious diseases), and 17 under the Metropolis Management Acts, dealing with 7341 structural, and 3042 non-structural, defects. 7045 complaints were attended to during 1910.

The numbers of inspections and re-inspections carried out during 1910 by the Male Sanitary Inspectors were 8960 and 61467 respectively, and to these must be added the summary of work carried out by the Female Sanitary Inspectors, and the Female Health Visitor.

OTHER INSPECTIONS.

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

FEMALE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

1910 is a year's record of work carried out by the two Female Sanitary Inspectors (Miss Dawson and Miss Gamble)* in connection with (a) Factories, Workshops, (Work-places), Shops, Out-Workers' Homes, Laundries, Restaurants, etc., wherein women and girls are employed; (b) Underground Conveniences (belonging to the Council), and other Ladies' Sanitary Conveniences (Railway Stations, Hospitals, etc.); (c) Houses wherein births have occurred or deaths amongst infants under 1 year of age, or deaths from infantile diarrhœa; (d) schools wherein there have been infectious disease outbreaks; etc.

The year's work, 1910, may be tabulated as follows:—

Work carried out by the two Female Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1910, and during the preceding three years 1907-9 (for comparison).

	1910	1909	1908	1907
Workshops† visited and inspected—				
(a) Dressmakers	216	316	108	85
(b) Milliners	39	51	18	4
(c) Laundries	163	176	63	28
(d) Tailors	59	60	44	15
(e) Upholsterers	27	5	6	1
(f) Dyers	4	5	6	—
(g) Others	124	103	78	32
Workrooms inspected	1085	1487	693	311
Workshops† re-inspected	140	123	109	85
Workrooms re-inspected	201	111	143	114
Workshops† : workrooms therein measured	436	482	475	313
Workshops† removed from Register ...	70	352	165	37
Workshops† reported to H.M. Inspector ...	35	36	37	36
Workshops† reported by H.M. Inspector ...	9	2	43	95
Workshops† newly discovered and registered	95	104	93	100
‡ Premises visited but no females found employed, or no workers, &c.	1367	1712	1055	1471

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

† Workshops include Workplaces.

‡ Including houses where the business plate, or the local directory, or advertisements in newspapers, or other sources of information implied a probability that female workers would be employed, but at which none were found at the time of visit (including 50 restaurants, 10 schools, 390 out-workers, 422 births, 78 workshops and 107 others during 1910.

	1910	1909	1908	1907
Female Conveniences visited and inspected—				
Public (visits paid)	510	489	599	569
Private (visits paid)	64	—	16	—
Schools visited—				
Public	64	23	27	7
Private	—	2	2	—
Special places visited and inspected —				
(a) Restaurants and Hotels, etc. ...	118	103	—	—
(b) Private Houses	1276	907	705	1310
(c) Out-workers	495	483	202	178
(d) Others*	36	109	—	—
Restaurants, Out-workers, Private Houses re-inspected	†366	362	373	558
Written intimations and Statutory Notices served	457	474	341	424
No. of Workshops, etc., in which no defects were found on inspection	2100	1723	883	1201
No. of Workshops in which defects were found on inspection	485	511	376	459

Particulars of defects found.

<i>Workrooms—</i>				
Overcrowded	9	6	13	22
Damp	9	5	38	28
Dirty	157	158	136	173
Ill-ventilated	5	2	6	4
Otherwise	3	4	2	5
<i>Defects—</i>				
Yards	28	36	34	52
Floors	11	7	14	10
Roofs	29	15	9	26
Windows... ..	—	—	3	1
Ceilings	39	33	34	50
Rain Water Pipes	8	3	2	5
Premises generally	13	45	2	10
<i>Sanitary Appliances: Waterclosets—</i>				
Dirty	142	115	150	105
Ill-lighted	—	—	5	—
Unventilated	8	3	4	4
Choked	16	18	22	20
Defective	60	42	53	45

*Moffatt Institute, 28 (1910) and 89 (1909) : Depot, 8 (1910) and 20 (1909).

†Restaurants, 46, out-workers, 80, and private houses, 240.

Sanitary Appliances : Waterclosets--	1910	1909	1908	1907
Defective Flushing Tanks and Water Supply	96	110	69	81
No separate suitable accommodation for the sexes	1	6	4	7
Drainage—				
Defective, unventilated, et	20	10	2	22
Dustbins—				
Wanting	35	27	17	51
Defective... ..	72	70	52	68
Lavatories—				
Defective or dirty	--	—	17	21
Miscellaneous defects (not included above)—				
Animals improperly kept	1	—	1	1
Accumulations in yards... ..	4	—	3	—
Sink wastes defective	19	13	12	6
Otherwise	1	1	—	—
Nuisance referred to M.O.H. for attention by Male Inspectors (defective drains, w.c.s, etc.)	54	55	66	55

The Female Inspectors have, during 1910, inspected 118 Restaurant Kitchens (46 re-inspections), whilst 50 visits have been paid to Restaurants, and the premises found empty or the tenants out; and in connection with Out-workers, 495 inspections and 240 re-inspections have been made, together with 542 visits to out-workers' premises, which were found empty or the Out-workers not at work. A total of 850 visits have been paid to factories and workshops (632 inspections, 140 re-inspections and 78 calls where the workshops were found empty or the workers not at work).

28 visits were also paid to the Moffatt Institute (connected with the distribution of the Council's milk), and 8 to the Milk Depot (York Road).

The Female Public Conveniences are under constant supervision by the Female Inspectors, 510 visits have been paid thereto during 1910.

The Female Inspectors during 1910 have been engaged in visiting 75 houses wherein deaths from infantile (summer)

diarrhœa have been reported as having occurred, with a view to helping to further elucidate the predisposing causes of this disease; in inspecting schools (64), in connection with outbreaks of disease (more especially measles); and in visiting 1653 private houses, wherein births had been notified or registered, with a view to educating the mothers and others concerned how best to feed their infants (1178 visits and 475 re-visits^a).

It will be noted, in connection with the inspections and re-inspections of workshops and workplaces (where women are employed), that the principal defects found are dirty workrooms, dirty sanitary appliances, defective flushing tanks to closets, defective closets and defective dust-bins. Overcrowding was only found in 9 cases.

Summary.

The total number of workplaces and private houses inspected during 1910 by the Female Inspectors was 3027, consisting of 2521 inspections and 506 re-inspections, as follow :—

		Inspection.	Re-inspection.
Workshops and Factories	...	632	140
Restaurants	... ..	118	46
Out-workers	... ..	495	240
Private Houses	... ..	1276	80
		—	—
Totals	...	2521	506
		—	—

^a 520 visits in addition to the above were paid to private houses wherein births had been notified, but no one was found at home at the time of such visits.

OUT-WORKERS.

The work commenced by the Female Inspector in 1903 and continued since, connected with the visiting and inspecting of out-workers' premises and homes (situated within the Borough of Lambeth), has been further continued during 1910.

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

During 1903-10, a total of 1412 new out-workers' premises have been notified under the Home-work Orders, inspected and registered (215 during 1910), connected with the following trades and businesses:—

	1903-4.	1905.	1906-7.	1908.	1909.	1910
Mantles	18	20	17	12	6	9
Blouses and Skirts	24	24	43	22	31	27
Ties and Belts and Braces	43	14	28	15	31	20
Baby Clothing ...	10	4	5	2	2	—
Children's Under- clothing and Cos- tumes	15	9	13	4	5	5

		1903-4.	1905.	1906-7.	1908.	1909.	1910
Women's	Under-						
clothing	...	7	7	15	18	25	12
Tailors	...	25	8	62	17	34	29
Upholsterers	...	1	1	2	2	3	2
Embroidery	...	12	9	15	15	8	6
Dressing Gowns	...	7	3	1	3	1	2
Shirts	...	20	7	4	—	1	4
Aprons and	Overalls	1	2	—	1	1	—
Waistcoats	...	7	4	34	15	5	2
Jerseys	...	2	1	1	—	—	—
Hosiery	...	1	—	1	—	2	—
Widows' Caps	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Men's Caps	...	2	1	3	—	3	—
Vamp Beader	...	1	1	1	—	—	—
Wigs	...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Incandescent	Mantles	1	—	—	—	—	—
Boots and Shoes	...	5	2	18	23	9	9
Umbrellas	...	1	—	2	—	—	1
Dresses	...	9	7	2	8	1	13
Waterproofs	...	—	—	2	—	—	—
Millinery	...	2	5	6	6	10	10
Collars	...	5	3	5	7	7	6
Sacks	...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags	...	2	2	8	5	10	5
Boxes and	Box-						
making	...	4	2	27	8	8	8
Mattresses	...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lace	...	2	1	1	—	3	1
Pinafores	...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sheets & Pillow	Cases	4	—	2	—	—	—
Smocking	...	2	1	4	—	—	—
Needlework	...	1	1	1	—	3	1
Curtains and	Blinds	—	—	2	—	—	—
Carpets	...	1	1	—	—	—	—
Brushes	...	—	—	6	5	5	7
Dyers and Cleaners	...	—	1	2	1	—	—
Buttonhole making	...	—	1	2	—	4	—

	1903-4	1905	1906-7	1908	1909	1910
Book-folding ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
Straw Hats ...	—	1	—	—	1	—
Bottle Covering ...	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fur Pulling ...	—	1	3	4	—	2
Artificial Flowers ...	—	—	11	4	2	2
Silk Hats ...	—	—	4	—	2	—
Unclassified ...	—	—	4	5	27	32
	241	145	359	209	250	215

The New Wards in which the houses (wherein these 1412 out-workers were found to be working during 1903-10) are situated, are as follows:—

	1903-4	1905	1906-7	1908	1909	1910
Marsh ...	26	8	75	15	22	15
Bishop's ...	26	29	33	20	26	17
Prince's ...	51	18	73	32	57	51
Vauxhall ...	16	5	17	15	22	15
Stockwell ...	27	19	34	29	26	25
Brixton ...	54	42	71	46	50	49
Herne Hill ...	26	12	31	25	31	24
Tulse Hill ...	10	8	11	13	11	15
Norwood ...	5	4	14	7	5	4
Totals ...	241	145	359	202	250	215*

* In addition to the 215 out-workers added during 1910 to the Register and inspected, 280 out-workers inspections and 240 re-inspections have been made, and visits paid to 390 premises in connection with which the out-workers were found to have removed, or to be out, or no longer taking in work, etc., 185 lists were received from Sanitary Authorities relating to 1100 out-workers' premises (including 154 out-workers' addresses sent in error, being out of the Borough of Lambeth.)

WORKSHOPS.

During 1910, 115† new Workshops have been added to the Register,‡ consisting of the following:—

Name of Trade or Business.	No. of Workshops.
Dressmakers	27
Laundries	6
Milliners	9
Tailors	20
Blouses	8
Surgical Instruments	1
Mantles	2
Shirts	1
Cabinet Making and Upholstery	1
Underclothing	2
Confectionery	1
Stationery	1
Ties and Belts	6
Embroiderers and Kilters	2
Pattern Cards	1
Doll Dressing	1
Boots and Shoes	9
Babies' Linen	1
Metal Workers	1
Ticketing	1
Engineers	2
Paper Bags and Boxes	2
Fruit Packer	1
Hassocks	1
Not Classified	8
Total	115

†Excluding 10 factories, viz.:—2 laundries, 2 printing, 1 engineering works, 1 beer bottling, 2 bookbinding, 1 mineral water works, and 1 motor.

‡The Register contains (up to the end of 1910) a total of 1874 workshops and 3108 workrooms, but, of these, only 694 workshops (116 factories), are in use (1834 workrooms), the remainder being empty, demolished, or no longer in use as workplaces.

Full particulars concerning these 115 workshops have been entered up in the Register, and it is found that there are connected therewith 169 workrooms, in which were working at the time of inspection 522 persons—91 males and 431 females (*females alone* being employed in 66 workshops), as follow:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Children	—	—	—
Young Persons	2	58	60
Adults	89	373	462
	—	—	—
	91	431	522
	—	—	—

35 Notices as to "protected persons" (*i.e.*, children, young persons, and women) employed were sent on during 1910 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).

81 Notices of occupation (representing 81 workshops)* have been received during 1910 by the Borough Council from the Factory Inspector, as compared with 105 during 1909, 34 during 1908, 69 during 1907, 39 during 1906, 16 during 1905, 28 during 1904, 62 during 1903, 25 during 1902, and 32 during 1901, and 3, 32, 60, 31 and 29 received by the late Vestry during the five years 1886-1890 respectively.

20 written Notices have been received during 1910 by the Borough Council from the Factory Inspectors with reference to contraventions of the Public Health Acts in connection with Factories and Workshops, and all such nuisances have been abated, as found necessary, and due notices sent to the Factory Inspectors as to action taken in each case. The number of notices received in 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902 and 1901, were 10, 9, 11, 17, 9,

* Including 3 bakehouses and 1 shop and depot.

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 115 new workshops inspected during 1910, the following insanitary conditions were met with at the time of inspections:—

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

In 2 (*i.e.*, 1.7 per cent.) the ventilation was found to be unsatisfactory, and all the workrooms, at the time of inspection, were found to be reasonably warmed by open fire-places, open or closed stoves, gas jets, steam pipes, etc., and sufficiently lighted.

2. *As to Cleanliness.*

In 1 workshop (*i.e.*, 0.9 per cent.), the workrooms were found to be dirty and to require cleansing.

3. *As to Sanitary Appliances.*

In 7 (*i.e.*, 6.1 per cent.), the sanitary fittings and appliances were found to be bad. The w.c.'s were outside in 30 (*i.e.*, 26.1 per cent.), inside in 32 (*i.e.*, 27.8 per cent.), and outside and inside in 51 (*i.e.*, 44.4 per cent.), whilst in 2 instances (*i.e.*, 1.7 per cent.), there were no w.c.'s provided.

The soil pipes were found to be unventilated, or insufficiently ventilated, in 13 cases (*i.e.*, 11.3 per cent.), a condition of things which may, or may not, be a nuisance; but in no case was there found to be direct communication between w.c.'s and workrooms. In 3 instances (*i.e.*, 2.6 per cent.) there were no soil pipes.

4. *As to Dampness.*

In no workshop was a workroom found to be damp.

5. *As to Overcrowding.*

The cubic capacities of the different workrooms were, naturally, found to vary considerably, and in 9 workrooms (*i.e.*, 7.8 per cent.), overcrowding was found to exist.

In addition to inspecting the above workshops wherein females were employed, the special work done by the Female Inspectors in connection with outworkers, etc., is dealt with on pages 138-140.

The inspections made during 1910 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 46 workrooms, wherein were employed, at the time of inspection, 287 persons, 8 young persons (6 males and 2 females), and 279 adults (245 males and 34 females).

In addition to the 10 factories and 115 new workshops added during 1910 to the Register and inspected, 507 other workshop inspections and 140 re-inspections have been made, and visits paid to 78 workshops in connection with which the occupiers were found to have removed, or no workers to be at work.

The importance of workshops and workplaces being kept under constant supervision is now admitted by all, and the details tabulated in the present Report go to show the great increase of work thrown upon a Sanitary or Health Authority in the systematic carrying out of the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts. In this connection, the value of the work of the Female Sanitary Inspectors is noteworthy (*vide* Report dealing with this particular work, pp. 134-137).

WORKSHOPS REGISTERED DURING 1910.

Number of Rooms and Persons Employed.

New Wards and Male Inspectors in charge thereof.	No. of Workshops.	No. of Workrooms.	Children.		Young Persons		Adults.		TOTALS.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Marsh ... Farran ...	6	10	...	...	...	1	12	9	12	10	22
... Clements ...	6	9	...	...	...	3	7	25	7	28	35
Bishop's ... Hooper ...	10	16	...	...	2	1	9	29	11	30	41
Prince's ... Howes ...	7	12	...	...	...	4	4	23	4	27	31
... Jones ...	6	10	...	...	...	1	9	12	9	13	22
Vauxhall ... Scorrer ...	9	17	...	...	...	4	6	62	6	66	72
Stockwell ... Baxter ...	17	21	...	...	...	11	6	69	6	80	86
Brixton ... Gavin ...	16	18	...	...	...	7	2	42	2	49	51
Herne Hill... Jackson ...	8	11	...	...	...	12	8	30	8	42	50
Tulse Hill ... Wallis ...	8	12	...	...	...	3	9	14	9	17	26
... Smith ...	12	20	...	...	...	9	6	45	6	54	60
Norwood ... Barfoot ...	10	13	...	...	...	2	11	13	11	15	26
Total ...	115	169	...	..	2	58	89	373	91	431	522

N.B.—With 24 exceptions, the inspections were made in connection with the above 115 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.			
	Farran.	Clem-ents.	Hooper.	Jones.	Howes.
Ventilation { satisfactory ...	6	6	10	6	7
not ...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleanliness { satisfactory ...	5	6	10	6	7
not ...	1	...	...	...	...
Workrooms { damp ...	...	...	...	...	...
not ...	6	6	10	6	7
Workrooms { warm ...	6	6	10	6	7
not ...	...	...	...	...	...
State of Sanitary fittings, &c. { good ...	6	6	10	6	6
{ bad ...	...	...	...	...	1
Soil pipe { ventilated ...	5	2	9	4	7
not ventilated ...	...	3	1	2	...
no soil pipe ...	1	1	...	...	...
Position of W.C. { outside ...	2	3	3	2	3
	1	...	4	1	4
	2	2	3	3	...
	1	1	...	...	...
Separate W.C. accommodation { Yes ...	2	1	4	2	2
	4	5	6	4	5
Communication (direct) between W.C.s and rooms { Yes ...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	6	10	6	7

N.B.—The Wards of the old Parish of Lambeth are retained so that this Table may be comparable with those in previous Reports (1897-1909).
The above 115 Workshops with 24 exceptions were
*In only 1 of these 68 cases was separate W.C. accommodation required—

Conditions and Defects found in 1910.

Inspectors in charge thereof.							TOTALS.
Vauxhall and Stockwell.		Brixton.		Tulse Hill, Norwood.			
Scorrer.	Baxter.	Gavin.	Jackson.	Wallis.	Smith.	Barfoot.	
9	17	16	7	8	11	10	113
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
9	17	16	8	8	12	10	114
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...
9	17	16	8	8	12	10	115
...
9	17	16	8	8	12	10	115
...
9	17	13	6	8	12	9	108
...	...	3	2	...	...	1	7
8	17	15	8	7	11	6	99
1	...	...	...	1	1	4	13
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
3	2	3	...	3	...	6	30
3	6	5	2	1	3	2	32
3	9	8	6	4	9	2	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	10	6	2	1	11	4	47
7	7	10	6	7	1	6	68
...
9	17	16	8	8	12	10	115

Table may be comparable with those in previous Reports (1897-1909).
inspected by the Female Sanitary Inspectors.
persons of one sex only being employed in the other 66 cases.

FEMALE HEALTH VISITOR.

Miss Theresa McHugh was appointed Health Visitor on February 1st, 1910, for a temporary period of 3 months at a salary of £80 per annum (with uniform), in place of Miss Virtue resigned, and was permanently appointed as Health Visitor under the Health Visitors (London) Order, 1909, which deals with the qualifications, appointments, duties, salaries, etc., of such officers, at a salary of £100 per annum (with uniform).* On May 12th, 1910, the Council made the appointment as required by the new Order after the selection had been approved by the Local Government Board, by letter, dated April 28th, 1910. Miss McHugh's appointment was sanctioned by the Local Government Board by letter dated May 30th, 1910, and 3 months' notice previous to resigning the office is required or the forfeiture of £25 as liquidated damages.

The appointment was publicly advertised in the *Sanitary Record*, *Municipal Journal* and *The Nursing Times*; the candidates were required to be unmarried or widowed, not more than 35 years of age and possessed of the necessary qualifications. 35 applications were received.

Particulars of the work carried out by the Health Visitor will be found under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, and in connection with the Municipal Milk Depot (*see* pages 14-18 and 149-160 respectively), but a summary may be given as follows, shewing the work carried out during 1910 :

- (a) Visits (Births), 1899;
- (b) Revisits (Births), 331;

* Power to appoint Health Visitors in London is given by Section 6 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, and, in connection therewith, the Local Government Board made Regulations by Order, dated September 4th, 1909, and known as the Health Visitors (London) Order, 1909.

- (c) Premises visited, but no one found at home, necessitating a second visit, 352;
- (d) Milk Depot (York Road) 113, Moffatt Institute 300;
- (e) Depot babies visited at home, 171;
- (f) Special visits for Medical Officer of Health, 25.

MUNICIPAL MILK DEPOT.

The Council's Milk Depot, situated at 66 York Road, Westminster Bridge Road, has again effected good during 1910.

279 new infants and children has been entered upon the Register and fed during 1910, their ages being at the time of commencing the milk:—

Under 3 months	...	...	...	115
3—6 months	...	...	...	81
6—9 months	...	...	...	25
9—12 months	...	...	...	19
Over 12 months	...	...	...	39
				279
			Total	279

Of the 115 infants under 3 months, 23 were aged 14 days or under, viz. : 1, 1, 4, 4, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 10, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, and 14 days respectively.

These 279 infants and children may be classified, as to their states of health at the time of being put upon the milk, as follows:—Healthy (*i.e.*, showing no sign of wasting or disease, though below par constitutionally) 105, weakly

69, wasting 76, diseased 29, total 279. The diseases from which the 29 infants and children were actually suffering at the time of being put upon the milk were: Diarrhœa 2, lung diseases 6, prematurity 5, indigestion 2, cleft palate 1, rickets 3, measles 4, whooping cough 2, hernia 1, consumptive bowels (tuberculosis) 2 and echthyma 1.

The periods during which the 279 infants and children continued to use the milk were:—

26 weeks and over	...	...	26
13—26 weeks	...	...	53
6—13 weeks	...	...	70
4—6 weeks	...	...	31
Under 4 weeks—			
2—4 weeks	...	...	44
Under 2 weeks	...	...	55*
		—	99
			<hr/>
			279
			<hr/>

It will be noted that 53.4 per cent. used the milk for periods extending from 6 to 26 weeks and over, whilst 35.5 per cent. used the milk for short varying periods under 4 weeks. The reasons assigned for discontinuing the milk after varying intervals were:—(1) leaving the neighbourhood; (2) unable, or too far, to send; (3) by order of medical attendant; (4) unable to pay; (5) taken off by Relieving Officer; (6) unsuitable.

Of the 279 infants and children fed, in only 8 cases (*i.e.*, 3.7 per cent.), was the milk found to unsuitable, *i.e.*, the

* 1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 13, 13 and 13 days respectively.

infant or child did not appear to thrive. In the other 271 cases (*i.e.*, 97.8 per cent.), the results were satisfactory, the infants and children doing well and gaining weight.

In addition to the above 279 infants and children entered upon the Register during 1910, the following have also been fed from the Depot during the year:—

- (a) Average 246 infants and children at the Guardians' Infirmary (Brook Street), using 2,616 pints of milk mixture, representing 10.504 bottles;
- (b) 24 adult invalids (including 15 suffering from tuberculosis), using 3, 4 or 6 bottles of milk-mixture each day respectively;
- (c) 9 nursing mothers, using 3 bottles of milk mixture each per day.

The average weekly number of persons fed upon the Depot Milk during 1910 was 93, varying from a *minimum* 66 to a *maximum* 131, and the total number of bottles of milk mixture distributed during the year was 226,964, giving a *weekly* average of 4,282 and a *daily* average of 611.

The Health Visitor (Miss McHugh) has visited, as required, many of the children at their homes, and satisfied herself that the home conditions were good and that the Council's instructions were carried out in regard to feeding with the Depot milk, etc. Miss McHugh also attended each day for distributing milk at the Moffatt Institute, and at the Depot (York Road) once a week for weighing the babies.

Weekly medical consultations with mothers have been held during the year 1910, and have proved beneficial, the babies being weighed as required, and the weights and other details tabulated in the Milk Register.

Amongst the 279 new infants and children fed upon the milk, there have been 16 deaths, but these require careful analysis. Thus, of the 16 infants and children who died, the periods during which they had been fed upon the milk varied from a *minimum* $2\frac{1}{2}$ weeks to a *maximum* 50 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	3	} 37.9
(b) Infants and children fed 13—26 weeks	53	—	
(c) Infants and children fed 6—13 weeks	70	5	} 65.0
(d) Infants and children fed 4—6 weeks	31	4	
(e) Infants and children fed under 4 weeks— 2—4 weeks under 2 weeks	44 55	4 —	
Totals	279	16	57.3

Of the 3 that died after using the milk for 26 weeks and over, 2 died from teething, and 1 of bronchitis, whilst 1 was weak-chested and 1 was wasting when first put upon the milk.

Further, 8 of the deaths occurred amongst Guardians' cases—the lengths of times during which the milk was

used being 17, 17, 22, 24, 26, 30, 31 and 66 days respectively. All these patients were weakly, delicate and wasting and diseased when put upon the milk, the Guardians' Medical Officer tabulating the diseases as follow:—Gastro-enteritis 1, congenital syphilis 5, bronchitis and enteritis 1, and broncho-pneumonia and enteritis 1. Such serious diseases could not be cured on account of their natures.

Including all deaths, the mortality-rate for 1910 amongst the new Depot-fed infants and children is 57.3 per 1000, and this rate is much lower than the infantile mortality-rates for the Borough of Lambeth in general, and for Marsh Ward (where the Milk Depot is situated), and 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 13 weeks and over, the rate is 37.9 per 1000, whilst the mortality-rate amongst infants and children fed upon the Depot milk for periods of less than 13 weeks is 65.0 per 1000.

Thus, the rates for 1910 may be tabulated as follows, quinquennial rates being added for comparison:—

Depot-fed infants	...	...	37.9—65.0
Whole Borough	...	...	134*
Marsh	...	...	187*
Inner Wards	...	...	158*

In connection with these mortality-rates, allowance must be made for the difficulties of strictly comparing the rates amongst infants and children fed upon the milk and under observation for varying periods, with the rates for the whole, or portions, of the Borough, for a year or period of years,

* These are quinquennial rates.

To be statistically correct, only those infants or children who have been fed upon the Depot milk for continuous lengthened periods should be tabulated, whilst the numbers of deaths that occur during any given period less than a year should be increased *pro rata*, when dealing with rates for a year or period of years. It is assumed that the rates that are found to exist for short periods would be maintained during longer periods—an assumption that, in practice, is found to be warranted. It must be remembered that, as already stated, the infants who are placed upon the Depot milk are, as a rule, unhealthy and below par constitutionally, if not actually diseased, at the time of commencing the milk, and the longer they use the milk, the better their chances of life. If children die during the first month of taking the milk, it would be misleading to assume that all children would die at the same rate during the succeeding eleven months.

The most conclusive proof of the value of a Milk Depot, in so far as the children fed are concerned, is to be found in the medical histories of individual cases, which show again and again, that infants who appear to be seriously ill and wasting, if not moribund, as the result of improper and irregular feeding, at the time of commencing the milk, actually recover and become strong and healthy children.

The educational value of a Milk Depot must not be lost sight of.

The causes of the 16 deaths amongst the Depot-fed infants and children may be tabulated as follows:—Diarrhœa and sickness, 1, pneumonia and bronchitis 2, measles 1, whooping cough 1, congenital syphilis 5, heart failure 1, tuberculosis 1, accident 1, teething 2, and enteritis 1.

The particulars of the 16 deaths are as follow:—

Name	Age when put on Milk (months).	State of Health when put on Milk.	Length of time on Milk. (in days).	Stated cause of Death.
K.S.	3 weeks	Wasting	239	Teething (convulsions)
M.M.	2	Good	350	Bronchitis
S.R.	3 weeks	Weak chest	199	Teething, diarrhoea and neglect
R.McC	1 week	Weakly	89	Tuberculosis
F.A.	4	Weakly	73	Diarrhoea and neglect
*C.R.	4	Congenital syphilis and jaundice	30	Congenital syphilis and debility
*B.T.	12	Congenital syphilis and gastro-enteritis	17	Congenital syphilis and convulsions
L. O'B.	3	Gastro-enteritis	17	Enteritis and bronchitis
M.A.	8	Wasting	53	Measles and pneumonia
*M.P.	3	Congenital syphilis and gastro-enteritis	26	Congenital syphilis
E.M.	7 weeks	Wasting	39	Accident (fracture of collar bone) shock
*H.T.	4	Congenital syphilis and gastro-enteritis	66	Congenital syphilis and enteritis

Name.	Age when put on Milk (months).	State of Health when put on Milk.	Length of time on Milk (in days).	Stated causes of death.
D.V.	3	Good	43	Heart failure
*C.E.	2	Congenital syphilis and jaundice	31	Congenital syphilis and jaundice
* F.S.	9	Broncho-pneumonia and enteritis	24	Broncho-pneumonia and enteritis
*W.W.	14	Bronchitis and enteritis	30	Whooping cough and meningitis

* Guardians' cases (Norwood Schools Infirmary), all serious diseases in weakly and destitute children.

TABLE

Showing number of Infants fed, and number of bottles distributed weekly during the year 1910.

Week ending.	Number of Persons fed.	Number of Bottles Distributed, Sundry Persons.	Number of Bottles Distributed, Guardians, Norwood.	Number of Bottles Distributed, Guardians, Kennington.
January 4...	66	3143	...	...
" 8...	70	3465	...	...
" 15...	70	3466	...	...
" 22...	71	3759	...	...
" 29...	74	3640	...	...
February 5...	79	3845	...	...
" 12...	85	4060	...	...
" 19...	91	4592	...	...
" 26...	97	4816	...	...
March 5...	95	4445	...	...
" 12	87	4165	...	...
" 19...	75	3528	...	...
" 26...	77	3773	...	...

Week ending.	Number of Persons fed.	Number of Bottles Distributed. Sundry Persons.	Number of Bottles Distributed. Guardians. Norwood.	Number of Bottles Distributed. Guardians. * Kennington.
April	2 ..	73	3470	...
"	9 ..	75	3510	...
"	16...	78	3703	168
"	23...	77	3541	168
"	30 ..	80	3899	168
May	7...	81	3692	168
"	14...	83	3738	168
"	21...	80	3698	210
"	28...	79	3478	210
June	4...	76	3451	168
"	11...	78	3861	168
"	18...	82	3839	168
"	25...	83	3888	168
July	2...	78	3601	108
"	9...	75	3476	84
"	16...	73	3430	42
"	23...	76	3668	42
"	30...	74	3484	42
August	6...	80	3882	42
"	13...	83	3892	42
"	20...	80	3782	42
"	27...	79	3825	42
September	3...	84	3816	42
"	10...	80	3738	...
"	17...	83	3630	119
"	24...	81	3582	119
October	1...	101	3584	371
"	8...	107	4543	126
"	15 ..	103	4063	81
"	22...	100	3770	216
"	29...	105	4763	346
November	5...	106	4653	564
"	12...	125	5059	462
"	19 ..	118	4434	469
"	26 ..	131	4721	469
December	3...	130	4878	550
"	10 ..	113	4341	469
"	17...	119	4530	469
"	24...	115	4260	469
"	31...	120	4460	357
Totals (53 wks.)	4681	208336	8124	10504

* N.B.—The Guardians' Milk (Kennington) was, for convenience, supplied in bulk and not in separate bottles, representing 2616 pints of milk. For the purpose of the above Table, this supply has been worked out as though distributed in separate bottles per child.

The net expenditure upon the maintenance of the Milk Depot, during the year ending December 31st, 1910, is stated by the Borough Accountant to have been £294 5s. 3d., viz. :—

				£	s.	d.
(a) Expenditure	...	...	...	701	14	2
(b) Income	...	...	...	407	8	11
i.e., Expenditure in excess of				-----		
Income	...	...	...	£294	5	3

The net yearly expenditures since the Depot was opened are :—1906, £233 12s. 6d.; 1907, £206 0s. 0d.; 1908, £283 16s. 7d.; 1909, £315 8s. 8d.; 1910, £294 5s. 3d.

The financial statistics must be considered with the good achieved by the infants and children fed.

During 1910, a new set of fire bars were fitted to the boiler furnace at a cost of £1 13s. 0d., and a new feed-pump to the boiler supplied at a cost of £9 10s. 0d. together with a new $\frac{1}{2}$ -horse-power electric motor (alternating current)—1800 revolutions per minute and a new switch at a cost of £13 11s. 0d.

The first floor rooms were let on July 21st, 1910, to Mrs. Joy (London County Council Inspector) at a rental of £25 per annum, and the rooms were redecorated by the Council prior to such letting.

The Manageress (Miss Christabel Hartley) resigned her appointment on account of her approaching marriage, and her resignation was accepted on February 17th, 1910, by the Council, who voted her a testimonial signed by the Mayor. She was appointed as Manageress on November 23rd, 1905, when the Depot was inaugurated.

On March 17th, 1910, the Public Health Committee brought up before the Council a recommendation to discontinue the establishment of the Milk Depot as a Council undertaking, and to leave to the Committee the taking of the necessary steps for such a purpose, with a view to the transference of the undertaking to a private firm, or for otherwise dealing with the establishment as might be thought desirable. The Committee's recommendation was based upon the facts: (a) that the Council had since instituted a systematic visiting at their homes of new-born infants, and (b) that the undertaking did not show in the last two years a progress in patronage sufficient to justify the annual estimate (£200) being increased in accordance with the suggestion of the Medical Officer of Health, who reported that the £200 was not sufficient as a yearly estimate, and that, therefore, the administration of the Depot had been restricted and its influence for good, consequently, proportionately limited, especially having regard to the fact that the Council was not in favour of the Depot being fully advertised by branch depots being opened in different parts of the Borough, etc., on the ground of expense. The Council refused to accept the Committee's recommendation and passed the following resolution:—

That in view of the Committee's estimate (£610) for the ensuing year 1910-1911, in respect of the Milk Depot showing a less expenditure than for the past year (£655) and an anticipated increased income (£400 as compared with £327), the Council is of opinion that the Depot should be continued, and that the Committee be authorised to take the necessary steps to appoint a successor to the present Manageress, whose resignation has been accepted.

Two letters were received by the Council, dated 17th March, 1910, petitioning the Council against the closure of the Milk Depot.

Public advertisements were issued in the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Dairy World*, for a Manageress at a salary of 25/0 per week, with the use of living rooms at the Depot, candidates to be single or widowed (unencumbered), with previous experience of the work. 11 applications were received and Mrs. Mabel Bourke was appointed on June 2nd, 1910, and commenced her duties on June 13th, 1910. Mrs. Bourke is a widow (39 years of age), certificated in midwifery, hospital nursing and domestic cooking, experienced in practical midwifery (5 years), and in cooking as Assistant Teacher in Domestic School of Cookery (1 year), Manageress of the Dublin Milk Depot (8 months), and late pupil at Lambeth Milk Depot (4 months).

DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT.

During 1910, good work has been done by the Staff individually and collectively) in connection with the Disinfecting Department—6004 infected rooms and 21087 infected articles (bedding, etc.) having been disinfected, as compared with 5654 and 23982 respectively in 1909. A total number of 1527 notifiable infectious diseases (including 5 cases Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis) have been reported during the year 1910, but a large amount of disinfection has also been carried out in connection with cases of Measles (2123) Whooping Cough (686), Tuberculosis (1019), Chicken-pox (634), Cancer (39), Verminous Houses and Clothing (207), and other Diseases (210). Full details are to be found on pp. 164-166.

The whole of the 1527 compulsorily notifiable diseases (representing 1368 infected houses), have been dealt with, whilst 18 schools have been disinfected in connection with outbreaks of infectious disease, viz. :—Measles 16, and scarlet fever 2.

*Particulars as to disinfection carried out in the
Borough of Lambeth during 1910.*

Total No. of rooms disinfected by Council	...	6004
Cases in which bedding has been disinfected at home	... ..	1544
Do. do. do. at Chamber		2355
Do. do. do. destroyed		70
Premises disinfected and disinfectants sup- plied	... ..	13055
No. of Cleansing Notices served in connection with infected houses	... ..	1411
Certificates of Medical Practitioners received in lieu of disinfection by the Council	...	18
Schools disinfected	... ..	18
Certificates of disinfection left with occupiers of disinfected premises	... ..	3752
Library Books disinfected†	... ..	110
Mattresses re-tabbed by Council	... ..	631
Cabs disinfected	... ..	4

Articles of bedding, etc., disinfected.

Beds	... ..	1593
Bolsters	... ..	1434
Pillows	... ..	3626
Mattresses	... ..	1186
Palliasses	... ..	28
Chair Cushions	... ..	505

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

† Measles 16, Scarlet Fever 2.

‡ 98 Public Library and 12 Private Library Books.

Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	3715
Sheets	...	...	..	...	...	...	2164
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	3117
Rugs and Mats	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Counterpanes and Eiderdown Quilts	...	...					1766
Carpets	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Extras (<i>i.e.</i> , articles not mentioned in above)	...						1874
							<hr/>
						Total	21087
							<hr/>

Articles of bedding, etc., destroyed.

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Quilts and Counterpanes	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Palliasses	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Chair Cushions	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Carpets	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
							<hr/>
						Total	445
							<hr/>

Practicaly *all* the disinfection was carried out by the Council's officers—only 18 certificates being received from Medical Practitioners during 1910 as compared with 34

during 1909. Particulars as to the 18 certificates (received during 1910) 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 ...	...	...	...	..	...
For Bedding only ...	...	...	...	...	...
For Rooms and Bedding	4	6	3	5	18
Total ...	4	6	3	5	18

REFUGES.

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

The Disinfecting Station was repainted during 1910, at an estimated cost of £46 4s. 0d.

During 1910 (June) an accident occurred to No. 3 disinfecting van, a motor car running into it, breaking the iron step and damaging the paint-work on the door and the harness. The damage was made good by the owner of the motor car.

During 1910 (March and July). accidents occurred owing to the bolting of new horses recently purchased for the Disinfecting Department. In March, damage was done to a lamp, and in July, the cart to which the horse was harnessed, was damaged, as also another cart, with which the Council's cart and horse collided.

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

DISINFECTION STATISTICS.

For eight years prior, and twenty years subsequent, to the passing of the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act; and for the year 1910.

		1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	Yearly average for 8 years preceding the Notification Act.	1910
No. of Cases in which Bedding, etc., has been disinfected	At Home	332	258	278	10	62	52	7	144	142·8	1544½
	At Chamber	85	56	162	509	236	722	902	951	452·8	2355
No. of Cases in which Bedding, etc., has been destroyed.	... ..	37	23	62	52	8	57	48	79	45·7	70
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc., disinfected.	... ..	1526	1437	1895	2275	916	3078	3121	3778	2253·2	21087
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc., destroyed.	... ..	63	104	114	114	59	92	61	267	113·0	445
Premises disinfected and disinfectants supplied.	... ..	727	680	657	727	736	1276	1255	1277	916·8	13 55
Infectious diseases dealt with.	Notifiable†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1527
	Non-notifiable‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4501

† vide footnote on page 165.

‡ vide footnote on page 165.

DISINFECTION STATISTICS—*continued.*

	1890 to 1893	1894 to 1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Yearly Average of 20 years suc- ceeding the Notification Act.	1910
No. of cases in which Bed- ding, etc., has been dis- infected.—At Home ...	1361	796	217	132	81	62	37	20	19	6	1	881§	1096§	1120§	1197	351·3	1544§
At Chamber	8543	7125	2126	2424	2998	2450	3040	3702	3253	3107	3583	2484	4781	2690	2642	2610·6	2355
No. of cases in which Bed- ding, etc., has been des- troyed.	998	174	39	27	41	59	75	134	62	53	47	32	41	36	57	91·6	70
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc., disinfected.	31182	41887	21487	21597	27923	27528	27266	41029*	26957	26359	51552	22850	24891	22646	23982	25503·7	21087
No. of Articles of Bedding, etc., destroyed.	2079	908	162	126	326	1783	959	1006*	587	479	519	419	200	231	219	500·1	445
Premises disinfected and disinfectants supplied.	12591	20092	8715	8441	9146	9124	9522	12607	10984	12367	13212	11635	11808	11575	12666	8734·5	13055
Infectious Diseases dealt with—																	
Notifiable† ...	8771	7919	2663	2329	2603	2209	2025	4273	1587	1938	1853	2074	2140	2056	1809	2331·9	1527
Non-Notifiable‡ ...	—	20	87	144	1339	1702	1376	1094	2269	2638	3927	2388	4047	3204	4278	1822·3	4501

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

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

‡This number is increased for 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910, on account of bedding no longer being removed to the Disinfection Station as a routine in connection with Measles, Whooping Cough and Chicken-pox.

N.B.—The Statistics for 1901-10 refer to Borough Council; those for all previous years to the late Vestry.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ETC., 1900—1910.

	1st Q.	2nd Q.	3rd Q.	4th Q.	Total 1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905 & 1904.	1903 & 1902.	1901 & 1900.	Yearly average 10 years (1900-1909).
Measles	211	1086	270	556	2123	1601	1504	1998	836	3264	1710	1669	1258.2
Whooping Cough	179	308	85	114	686	761	319	748	455	820	435	198	373.6
Chicken-pox	232	190	48	164	634	708	602	600	354	1038	1981	166	544.9
Consumption*	212	289	233	285	1019	1152	749	677	592	1257	757	1007	619.1
Cancer	4	17	10	8	39	56	30	24	18	36	47	38	24.9
Total	838	1890	646	1127	4501	4278	3204	4047	2255	6415	4930	3078	2820.7

* Consumption *voluntarily* notifiable throughout the Borough since June 1st, 1902, and *compulsorily* (Poor Law cases) under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, since January 1st, 1909.

N.B.—210 other diseases (not classified) *i.e.*, Mumps, Scabies, Pneumonia, Ringworm, Blood poisoning, Diseases not stated, etc., and 207 Verminous Houses and Clothing were also dealt with during 1910.

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS PERSONS.

No arrangement has been come to for the cleansing of verminous school children and occupiers of common lodging houses within the Borough of Lambeth. The Council decided, on June 30th, 1910, to again call upon the London County Council, as the Education and common lodging houses Authority, to carry out the statutory obligations imposed upon them by Parliament, under sections 36 and 37 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907. This decision of the Council was the result of a letter from the Education Authority, dated May 4th, 1910, agreeing provisionally upon the general outlines of a scheme for the treatment of verminous children throughout London, and asking the Lambeth Council to co-operate, as follow :—

1. That the cleansing stations provided by the various Metropolitan Borough Councils should, as far as possible, be utilised by agreement with the Borough Councils.

2. That the treatment of children should be entirely distinct from any establishment used for the isolation of suspected cases of infectious disease contacts.

3. That the exclusive use of the baths for the cleansing of children should be allowed on certain days.

4. That the cleansing station should be in a convenient position and that the children should be efficiently supervised, with female attendants for the treatment of the girls.

5. That a uniform payment to the Borough Councils at the rate of 2/0 per child, irrespective of the number of baths required before a child can be regarded as cleansed, should be arranged throughout London.

6. That this scheme be subject to the Borough Councils undertaking, where necessary, to deal with the homes of the children cleansed.

The Cleansing of Verminous Persons Act, 1897, was a voluntary or permissive Act, but was not adopted at the time in Lambeth, it being left to the Guardians to carry out this work, as required, in connection with tramps, inmates of the casual wards, common lodging houses, etc. This permissive Act not having been adopted, and not having been made compulsory, the Borough of Lambeth is not provided with a cleansing station, such as was contemplated in that particular Act, although in connection with infectious disease, a refuge, or temporary shelter, has been provided at Wanless Road, as required under section 60 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, but is too small for use as a general cleansing station, and also unsuitable in that it is connected with the Council's disinfecting station, for use in times of infectious disease outbreaks. The Borough Council calls upon the London County Council to carry out forthwith their statutory obligations in connection with the disinfecting and cleansing of school children and the occupiers of common lodging houses.

N.B.—The Borough Council took similar action on April 2nd, 1908, in reply to the County Council's letter of February 12th, 1908.)

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During 1910, observations and enquiries have been made in connection with smoke abatement throughout the Borough, and 27 smoke notices have been served. In no case was it found necessary to proceed to a summons.

Special observations were made during 1910 with reference to St. Thomas' Hospital (Embankment), Messrs. Beattie & Co. (39 Lower Kennington Lane), Messrs. Beaton & Co. (38 Chapel Road, West Norwood), Washington Laundry, (30 Langton Road), Messrs. Hayes & Sons, Ltd. (129 Coldharbour Lane), 111 Waterloo Road (Workshop), and Messrs. Sharwood & Co., Ltd. (Offley 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—22 letters dealing with alleged smoke nuisances connected with:—

Bakehouse (119A Knight's Hill), Bakehouse (26 Oakley Street), Bakehouse (20 Newburn Street), Bakehouse (5 Tower Street), Messrs. Beaton & Co.'s Brewery (Chapel Road, West Norwood), Messrs. Beattie & Co. (39 Lower Kennington Lane), Belle Laundry (Vassall Road), Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Ltd. (Clapham Road), City & South London Railway Co. (195 Clapham Road), Messrs. J. Dewar & Sons, Ltd. (Commercial Road), Messrs. Doulton & Co., Ltd. (High Street), Jews' Hospital (Knight's Hill), St. Thomas's Hospital (Albert Embankment), South London Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd. (Bengeworth Road), Strathleven Road (195), Tyers Street, 39 (Fried Fish Shop), Union Jack Club (Waterloo Road), White Summit Laundries Co. (62 Gipsy Road), and Washington Laundry (30 Langton Road).

2. Coal Smoke Abatement Society—8 letters dealing with alleged smoke nuisances connected with:—

Messrs. Doulton & Co. (High Street), Messrs. Holloway Bros. (Belvedere Road), Lion Brewery (Belvedere Road), Messrs. Plowman, Barrett & Co. (Bond Street), Messrs. Stiff & Son (High Street), and South London Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd. (Bengeworth Road).

UNDERGROUND CONVENIENCES.

The Conveniences have been kept under regular inspection during 1910—the male conveniences by the male inspectors, and the female conveniences by the female inspectors.

New electrically-lighted signs, bearing the words "Ladies" and "Gentlemen," as required, have been fixed during 1910 at Waterloo, Vauxhall Cross and Vauxhall Park Conveniences.

Mrs. Glibbery resigned her appointment as attendant on October 24th, 1910, and her place was filled by the appointment of Mrs. Rauscher.

During 1910 (December 1st), an assault was made upon the attendant of the Waterloo Road Convenience (male) during an attempted burglary, but the assailant was captured and was fined by the Magistrate 40/0 or a month's imprisonment. The attendant's eye was injured.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS, WATER, etc.

1.—Food and Drugs.

During the year 1910, 1800 samples have been purchased within the Borough of Lambeth, and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.* Of the 1800 samples 70 (*i.e.*, 3.9 per cent.) were reported by the Analyst to be adulterated, varying quarterly as follows:—1st quarter, 5.1 per cent.; 2nd, 4.6 per cent.; 3rd, 4.0 per cent. and 4th, 2.4 per cent.; and 49 summonses were issued, with the result that 33 convictions were obtained, together with £66 12s. in penalties and £30 2s. 6d. in costs. Full details are to be found on pp. 182-184 and in the Appendix (28-37).

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

* Mr. A. H. M. Muter was appointed (the Local Government Board approving) as temporary Analyst for the Borough for one month from July 11th, 1910, during the absence on holiday of Dr. Muter.

to be adulterated; whilst the annual average number of summonses issued is 53, with 52 convictions, and £104 5s. 5d. in penalties, and £35 0s. 3d. in costs. In the Borough, 710, 704, 1010, 1200, 1500, 1500, 1800, 1800, 1800 and 1800 samples were taken during 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910 respectively.

During 1910, no samples were submitted to the Public Analyst by private purchasers, but 2 informal samples of german sausage (both adulterated) were taken by the Inspector.

Particulars of the 1800 articles submitted by the Food and Drugs Inspector during 1910 are as follow:—

(a) MILK.

661 samples were taken, and of these 50 (*i.e.*, 7.6 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated. 1 of the samples was purchased as "skimmed" (genuine), and 1 as "separated" (genuine). The 50 adulterations were as follows:—

(1) Extraneous water (16) varying from a *minimum* 2 to a *maximum* 42.5 per cent., viz.: 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 9, 13, 16, 18, 24 and 42.5 respectively.

(2) Deficiency in milk-fat (32) varying from a *minimum* 3 to a *maximum* 29 per cent., viz.: 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12, 13, 14, 19, 22, 23, 29 and 29 respectively.

(3) Extraneous water and deficiency in milk fat (2), viz.: 3 and 9 per cent. in each sample of milk.

In 15 cases, no summonses were taken out on account of the amounts of adulteration being too small, viz.: (a) extraneous water, 2, 3, and 3 per cents. respectively; (b)

fat deficiencies 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7 and 9 per cents respectively.

The total fines amounted to £55, with £21 1s. 0d. costs.

(b) BUTTER.

485 samples of butter were taken, and of these 12 (*i.e.*, 2·5 per cent.) were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated, the adulterations consisting of (1) added margarine (8) varying from a *minimum* 43 per cent. to a *maximum* 100 per cent. *viz.* : 43, 70, 90, 90, 95, 95, 100 and 100 respectively; (2) Margarine exposed for sale without properly labelling the same (4).

In 12 samples of butter adulteration, 12 summonses were taken out, and in 12 cases convictions were obtained with penalties varying from a minimum of 10/0 (with 16/6 costs) to a maximum £2 (with 16/6 costs).

In 50 samples of milk adulteration, 35 summonses were taken out, and in 21 cases convictions were obtained, with penalties varying from a *minimum* 5/0 (with no costs) to a *maximum* £20 (with 12/6 costs).

In the remaining 14 cases, the results of the summonses were as follows:—

(a) Summonses dismissed (8) on account of the following legal technicalities; warranties proved (2), contrary proved (5), and irregularity in wording of Analyst's certificate (1).

(b) Summonses adjourned *sine die* (3) on account of the following legal technicality, *viz.* : defendant absconded (2), to enable the wholesale firm to be dealt with if possible (1).

(c) Summonses withdrawn on payment of costs (3).

(d) Summons withdrawn (1) on account of legal technicality (*i.e.*, no purchase money accepted).

(e) Summons not served (1) on account of the defendant having absconded between the times of the sample being taken and the summons applied for.

The total fines amounted to £11 12s. 0d. (with £9 1s. 6d. costs).

(c) MARGARINE.

59 samples of margarine were taken, but none were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated. 1 of the samples was purchased as "Pearksown" (non-adulterated), and 1 as "Bread-mate" (non-adulterated).

(d) COFFEE.

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

(e) MUSTARD.

43 samples of mustard were taken, and of these 1 (*i.e.*, 2·3 per cent. was declared by the Analyst to be adulterated, *viz.*, with 49 per cent. deficiency in fixed oil. The summons was adjourned *sine die* with a view to the wholesale firm being dealt with if possible.

(f) OTHER GROCERIES.

11 samples of sago, 17 of chocolate powder, 38 of pepper, 2 of tapioca, 2 of cocoa and 29 of arrowroot were taken, but none were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated.

(g) DRUGS.

17 samples of drugs were taken, but none were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated. The drugs examined were:--cream of tartar (6), tartaric acid (6), and milk of sulphur (5).

(h) GERMAN SAUSAGE.

10 samples of German sausage were taken and 6 (*i.e.*, 60 per cent.), were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated with the following grains of crystalline boric acid per lb., viz.:--4.2, 5.8, 10, 17, 29 and 30. One summons was taken out in connection with the sample containing 29 grains per lb.

The summons was dismissed with £2 2s. costs against the Council, on account of an irregularity in the Analyst's certificate. Two of the samples (adulterated with 5.8 and 30 grains crystalline boric acid per lb. respectively) were informal test samples. In the case of the other 3 adulterated samples no action was taken on account of the smallness of the adulteration.

(i.) OTHER ARTICLES.

248 samples of lard, 17 of vinegar, 10 of oatmeal, 11 of pea flour, 3 of wheaten flour, 10 of ground rice, 6 of cheese, 1 of custard powder, 8 of olive oil, 2 of salad oil, 1 of dripping, and 12 of baking powder were taken, but none were declared by the Analyst to be adulterated, except one salad oil being adulterated with 100 per cent. of cotton seed oil. No action was taken in view of previous Magistrates' decisions.

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

Of the total 49 summonses taken out, there were convictions in 33 cases, whilst in the remaining 16 the results were as follows:—

8 summonses *dismissed*—

- (a) Warranty proved satisfactory, 2;
- (b) Contrary proved satisfactorily, 5;
- (c) Irregularity in wording of Analyst's certificate, 1.

4 summonses withdrawn—

- (a) On payment of costs, 3;
- (b) On account of legal technicality, 1.

3 summonses adjourned *sine die*—

- (a) Defendants absconding, 2;
- (b) To enable wholesale firm to be proceeded against, if possible, 1.

1 summons not served—

Defendant having absconded.

REGISTRATION OF MARGARINE MANUFACTORIES.

Under Section 9 of the Margarine Act, 1887, every manufactory of margarine within the Borough requires to be registered by the owner or occupier thereof with the Borough Council, in accordance with the directions of the Local Government Board.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, Section 7 (4), extends the registration to any premises wherein the business of a wholesale dealer in margarine or margarine cheese is carried on, and the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, Section 1 (1), further extends the registration to butter and milk-blended factories and to the premises of wholesale dealers in milk-blended butter. The **Orders** of the Local Government Board dealing with the manner of registration are dated December 22nd, 1887, February 26th, 1900, and December 28th, 1907.

During 1910, one manufactory of margarine has been registered within the Borough of Lambeth, viz. : 11 and 13 Gray Street (Central Creamery Company, Limited), the premises being in every way sanitary and up-to-date.*

ALLEGED UNSOUND BUTTER FROM SIBERIA.

During 1910 (July 25th), information was received from the City of London to the effect that 25 cases of butter were being shipped from Beszow in Galicia, through Hamburg and Harwich, to a large registered butter manufactory in Lambeth—the butter being reported to be unwholesome (rancid, etc.), and not in conformity with the law as to water and fat percentages. Samples were taken of the raw butter before and after treatment at the butter manufactory, and submitted to the Public Analyst, who reported on them as follows :—

	Sample 1.	Sample 2.	Sample 3.
Butter Fat ...	80.41	81.64	80.06
Moisture ...	11.93	13.38	15.94
Curd	5.47	1.85	0.80
Mineral Matter ...	2.19	3.13	3.20
	-----	-----	-----
	100.00	100.00	100.00
	-----	-----	-----

An examination of the fat content of these butters yielded the following constants :—

Zeiss at 40° C. ...	{ 44 scale	45 scale	44 scale
	{ divs.	divs.	divs.
Reichert Wollny No.	28.49 c.c.	28.16 c.c.	29.01 c.c.
Insoluble Wollny No.	1.9 c.c.	2.1 c.c.	2.5 c.c.
Salt	0.83 %	2.36 %	2.82 %

* 13 other manufactories have been registered since the Act, 1887, came into force, viz., 233 Wandsworth Road, 417 Brixton Road, 413 Norwood Road, 71 Robsart Street, 75 Atlantic Road, 114 Camberwell New Road, 32 Commercial Road, 92 Lambeth Walk, 266 Brixton Road, 64 Stamford Street, 92 Lambeth Walk, 266 Brixton Road and 21 Lower Marsh.

Only one sample (No. 3, the finished article) contained boric preservative, the quantity present being equivalent to 34.9 grains per lb. crystallised boracic acid.

The process of renovation of the raw samples (Nos. 1 and 2) removed a quantity of dirt as shown by the decrease in the figure given as "curd" in the finished article (sample 3); whilst, although the raw samples could not be described as putrid, the somewhat rank taste and odour they undoubtedly possessed was also absent in the renovated sample. There was no breach of the law as to moisture or preservatives.

The process of manufacture, to which the butter (received from France, Austria and Siberia) is subjected, consists of washing it and removing thereby the salt, dirt, etc. The butter is then placed in a heater and brought to a liquid state, being thoroughly well mixed. The liquid butter is then passed into a trough wherein cooled and filtered water is forced into the butter, forming granules. It then passes into a large stoneware-lined vat, where some of the excess of water is carried away by gravitation. The butter is then passed between rollers, and the remaining excess of water thereby removed, leaving about 20 per cent. mixed with the butter, which is finally placed in a cold-store, where it parts with some of its moisture, and then taken out and passed under rollers by means of a revolving table, the amount of water being reduced to 15 per cent.

In view of the above fact, no official action was taken.

The premises, upon which the butter is treated, are a model as far as sanitation and cleanliness are concerned.

MILK BLENDED BUTTER.

The Council, on March 22nd, 1910, addressed a letter to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, drawing attention to section 4 (2) of the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907,

under which it is permissible to sell milk-blended butter containing not more than 24 per cent. of its weight of water, and to urge the Board to take steps, with a view to a reduction of the percentage of water permissible in such article to the 16 per cent. limit laid down in Section 4 (1) of the Act in reference to ordinary butter and margarine. To this letter the Board replied on April 30th, 1910, pointing out that the higher percentage of water allowed in milk-blended butter was necessary in connection with its manufacture and was in accordance with the report of a special committee of the House of Commons in 1906, being, consequently, incorporated in the new Butter and Margarine Act, 1907.

CHEESE DEFICIENT IN FAT.

The Council, on February 4th, 1910, addressed a letter to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, drawing attention to the fact that cheese deficient in fat, to a considerable extent, is on sale in various districts, but that there is a difficulty in proceeding against vendors owing to there being no official standard for fat in cheese, and asking the Board to consider the advisability of issuing Regulations under Section 4 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, with regard to cheese, fixing official *minimum* standard (fat). A reply was received from the Board (dated April 12th, 1910), expressing the opinion that no advantage would accrue from such regulations and pointing out (1) the many practical difficulties in the way of framing suitable regulations, owing to the many different kinds of cheese existing, each varying in character and composition, (2) the fact that all high-class cheeses contain a relatively high percentage of fat, and the proportion of moisture in cheese decreases and the proportion of fat consequently increases during the time the article is kept in store—a change that is very marked in some cheeses—and further (3) the risk of cheese being adulterated being much less than the risk

of adulteration of milk and butter. The commercial value of cheese stands in no precise relation to its alimentary value, nor, except in a very broad sense, is there any connection between its commercial value and its composition. It is the characteristic flavour of a cheese, which is generally taken into account by consumers, without regard to its nutritive quality. There are whole-milk cheeses and skimmed-milk cheeses, and many variations between these two extremes.

LARD AND LARD SUBSTITUTES.

During 1910 (May), a Memorandum was received from the Local Government Board dealing with the following matters:—

- (a) Sale of lard substitutes as lard—the great increase in the sale and the necessity for taking official samples;
- (b) Presence of water in lard substitutes—the necessity of testing lards for percentages of water;
- (c) Presence of paraffin in lard, lard substitutes and margarine—solid paraffin (2 to 3 per cent.) found in lard and 2 to 10 per cent. in margarine; and convictions obtained under the sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

During 1910, 248 samples of lard were taken under the Food and Drugs Acts in Lambeth, but no sample was reported by the Analyst to be adulterated.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS: WARRANTIES.

During 1910 (December), the Council again approved of communications being sent to the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, drawing at-

attention to the necessity for an amendment of the law (Section 25 of the 1875 Act, and Section 20 of the 1899 Act), with a view to making the retailer liable for the penalties imposed by the Acts in all cases of adulteration, leaving such retailer to his remedy at Common Law against the person from whom he obtained his supply of milk. Local authorities are in a difficult and anomalous position in regard to warranties (defences) and the law needs simplifying.

SALE OF "OVERWEIGHT."

A letter (dated June 16th), was received during 1910 from the Camberwell Borough Council, stating that a conviction against a trader had been obtained for selling "over-weight" to the prejudice of the purchaser, and that notices had been exhibited throughout the Borough of Camberwell drawing attention to the conviction, and the fact that "over-weight," given with butter, may be margarine. The Lambeth Borough Council decided to take no action in the matter, there being no evidence that a similar practice obtained to any great extent in Lambeth Borough.

PENALTIES UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During 1910 (September), the Council decided to take no action in connection with a suggestion of the St. Marylebone Borough Council that, after 3 convictions in respect of offences against the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts within the period of 2 years, the Magistrate should be empowered to order the name of the offender to be struck off the Register of Purveyors of Milk, etc., The Acts, as at present drafted, give ample powers as to penalties and fines against offenders, if the Magistrate would only inflict the maximum.

EXPENSES OF CARRYING OUT THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The total expenses connected with the carrying out of the Food and Drugs Acts in Lambeth Borough during 1910 amounted to £76 7s. 10d., and are made up as follow:—
 £27 17s. 7d. for samples, £20 8s. 0d. for assistant, £5 3s. 6d. for witnesses, £17 3s. 4d. for travelling expenses (including £8 7s. 0d. for cabs) and £5 15s. 5d. for sundries. The salary of the Food and Drugs Inspector (£120, rising by £10 annual increases to £200), and the costs of the summonses (£5 16s. 0d.), are not included.

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

Year.	Total Expenses.	No. of Samples.
1903	81 0 5	1010
1904	89 19 10	1200
1905	84 2 0	1200
1906	98 9 2	1500
1907	55 4 1*	1800
1908	84 14 6	1800
1909	77 1 4	1800
1910	76 7 10	1800

II. Water.

One sample of water was officially examined chemically during 1910 and declared to be unfit for domestic use as drinking water. The sample was taken from a cistern supplying drinking water to a house, of which the inmates had suffered from illnesses (sore-throat, colic, sickness and diarrhoea). The water on examination was found to contain large quantities of free and albuminoid ammonia, chlorine and nitrogen, together with traces of zinc—the total solids

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

being 21 grains per gallon. The inside of the cistern was coated with filth, which had gained access through the rotted wooden cover of the cistern.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Samples procured, together with the results of the analyses, during the year 1910:—

Samples.	Number Analysed.	Number Adulterated
Milk*	661	50
Butter	485	12
Lard	248	—
Coffee	97	—
Margarine†	59	—
Mustard	43	1
Pepper	38	—
Arrowroot	29	—
Vinegar	17	—
Chocolate Powder	17	—
Baking Powder	12	—
Pea Flour	11	—
Sago	11	—
Oatmeal	10	—
Ground Rice	10	—
German Sausage... ..	10	6
Olive Oil	8	—
Cheese	6	—
Flour (Wheaten)... ..	3	—
Salad Oil	2	1
Tapioca	2	—
Cocoa	2	—
Custard Powder	1	—
Dripping	1	—
Drugs‡	17	—
Totals	1800	70

* Including 1 skimmed and one separated milk (both genuine).

† Including 1 Pearksown and 1 Breadmate (both genuine).

‡ Cream of tartar, 6, tartaric acid, 6, and milk of sulphur, 5.

Shewing percentage of different adulterated Samples during 1910 (Borough), and in ten years 1891-1900 (Parish)

Year.	Milk.	Butter.	Coffee.	Bread and Flour.	Cocoa and Chocolate.	Cheese and Lard.	Other Groceries.	Sundries.	Spirits.	Brandy.	Gin.	Rum.	Whisky.	Ale and Porter.	Wines.	Aerated Waters.	Drugs.
Boro' Council. 1910.	7.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.9*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Late Vestry. 1900	14.2	11.0	17.8	—	—	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.0
1899	10.9	14.5	6.9	—	—	0.0	2.7	0.0	21.4	33.3	—	0.0	20.0	—	—	—	0.0
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	11.05	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.

* The Sundries include Vinegar, Dripping, Margarine, Baking Powder, Olive Oil, Salad Oil, Custard Powder, Oatmeal, Pea Flour, Ground Rice, and German Sausage.

Particulars as to samples analysed, and proceedings taken, during 1910 (Borough), and during the ten years 1891-1900 (Parish).

Year	No. of Samples analysed.	No. of Samples adulterated.	Percentage of Samples adulterated.	No. of Summonses issued.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties.	Costs.	
Borough Council.	1910	1800	70	3.9	49*	33	£ 66 s. 12 d. 0	£ 30 s. 2 d. 6
	1900	603	73	12.1	57	52	104 10 0	42 6 6
Late Vestry.	1899	600	65	10.8	52	49	76 10 0	29 12 6
	1898	602	74	12.3	57	54	69 0 0	34 9 0
	1897	546	41	7.5	7	21	48 0 0	24 5 0
	1896	549	66	12.02	66	60	93 0 0	35 11 6
	1895	500	87	17.4	64	62	149 15 0	41 18 0
	1894	495	107	21.6	81	79	199 0 0	45 11 0
	1893	498	120	24.09	79	79	207 17 0	48 19 0
	1892	332	65	19.5	43	43	66 8 6	32 9 0
	1891	292	48	16.4	25	24	28 13 6	15 1 0
	Average of 10 years, 1891-1900.	501.7	74.6	15.1	53.1	52.5	104 5 5	35 0 3

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

* 8 Summonses were dismissed, 3 were adjourned *sine die*, 4 were withdrawn, and 1 was not served, during 1910.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The 372 registered houses have been under inspection during 1910, but no new houses have been registered under the bye-laws. Experience in Lambeth goes to show that the bye-laws do not work out in practice as well as was anticipated when the bye-laws were framed—the powers under the other Sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, being more easily used in connection with keeping of houses let in lodgings in proper order and condition. In this connection, the new Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909 (Section 16), will be found useful.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The 6 Common Lodging Houses (for men) within the Borough of Lambeth were inspected during 1910, and no defects were found except a dilapidated dust-bin at 108 Lambeth Walk. This defect was made good, and the Common Lodging Houses were again licensed by the London County Council at the Annual Licensing Meeting held June 27th, 1910, in accordance with the requirements of Section 46 of Part ix. of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902 :—

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

REVENUE ACT, 1903,

(AND SECTION 35 OF THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC.,
ACT, 1909.)

During 1910, 101 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 57 have been granted unconditionally, 37 have been granted conditionally, i.e., subject to certain alterations and improvements being carried out, and 7 have been refused.

(1) *Certificates granted unconditionally.*

		Blocks or Houses.	Tenements.
52-54 Bonnington Square ... ..	...	2	6
78 Bonnington Square ... ..	...	1	3
161 Clapham Road ... ..	...	1	3
351-353 Clapham Road ... ..	...	1	5
79, 81, 83 Lambeth Walk ..		3	6
			(and 3 shops)
19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 Landor Road .. ..	...	6	18
34, 36, 38 Rosendale Road ..		3	8
81, 83, 85, 87 Stamford Street ...		2	6
68 Strathleven Road ... ..	...	1	2
		—	—
Totals ...		20	57
		—	—
			(and 3 shops).

(2) *Certificates granted conditionally.*

183, 183a Auckland Hill, West Norwood ... ..	...	1	2
363 Coldharbour Lane ... ..	...	1	2

Certificates granted conditionally—continued.

	Blocks or Houses.	Tenements.
31, 35 Dorset Road	2	6
59, 61, 63, 65, 67 Heyford Avenue	5	15
25, 27, 29, 31, 33 Mauleverer Road	5	10
78 Strathleven Road	1	2
	—	—
Totals ...	15	37
	—	—

(3) Certificates Refused.

67 Park Road, West Norwood ...	1	4
76 Somerleyton Road	1	3
	—	—
Totals ...	2	7
	—	—

In addition to the above, 5 common lodging houses have been certified under Section 35 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, to be "solely constructed and used to afford suitable accommodation for the lodgers, at a charge not exceeding sixpence a night for each person, and that due provision is made for their sanitary requirements," as follows:—

- (1) 10a Belvedere Crescent (6d. per night each person);
- (2) 55 Belvedere Road (4d. and 5d. per night each person);
- (3) 89 Wandsworth Road (4d. and 5d. per night each person);
- (4) 106 Wandsworth Road (4d. and 5d. per night each person).
- (5) 90-92 Westminster Bridge Road (5d. and 6d. per night each person).

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

No house has been condemned during 1910, 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 under that Act in the usual way for the closing of the houses. The Housing Acts only need to be brought into use in extreme cases.

DISPLACEMENT OF TENANTS.

Under the South Western Railway Acts, 1898, 1899, and 1900, when property is acquired by the Railway Company, housing accommodation is to be provided by the Company for the displaced tenants. In connection with the enlargement of Waterloo Station, and the widening of the line, the Company acquired a large number of houses in Lambeth occupied by persons of the labouring classes, and housing accommodation was provided in 1903 by the erection of Stangate Buildings, Upper Marsh (290 persons), Campbell Buildings, Westminster Bridge Road (1460 persons), and Coronation Buildings, South Lambeth Road (900 persons). As the total number of displaced persons was 2400, they were provided for as follows:—Stangate Buildings 290, Campbell Buildings 1316, and Coronation Buildings 794, leaving surplus accommodation at Campbell Buildings 144 and at Coronation Buildings 106.

In connection with the enlargement works by the Company during 1910, 17 houses (in Mephram Street), have been purchased, occupied by 118 persons (including 31 children under 10 years of age), and application was made by the Company to be allowed to use the surplus accommodation, already provided. To this application, the Council made no objection.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909.

The Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, was passed on December 3rd, 1909, and came into immediate operation, except sub-section 7 of section 17 (relating to underground rooms), which came into operation on July 1st, 1910. The Act consists of 4 Parts and 6 Schedules, and amends the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1903, introducing also new provisions as to town planning, appointments and duties of county medical officers of health, and the establishment of public health and housing committees of county councils.

Part I. deals with the housing of the working classes, and is to be read in conjunction with the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1903, with which it may be cited together as the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1909. It concerns the Borough Council in so far as Lambeth Borough is concerned, more especially in sections 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, dealing with:—

(1) The keeping of houses or parts of houses (at rents not exceeding £40 per annum) in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, both at the commencement of the holding and during the holding, with certain exceptions (sections 14 and 15);

(2) The extension of the power of making bye-laws with respect to lodging houses for the working classes (Section 16);

(3) Closing Orders and Demolition Orders in cases of houses unfit for human habitation, including certain underground rooms separately occupied (Sections 17 and 18).

The Borough Council will make Closing Orders as required, and the powers of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction in this respect have ceased, whilst there is an appeal to

the Local Government Board against a Council's Order. With respect to bye-laws of houses or parts of houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, these are amended so as to make the "owners" under the Public Health Acts liable instead of, or as well as the "landlord."

Sections 1 to 13 (inclusive) of Part I. deal with the provision of houses for the working classes and the acquisition of land for such purposes, etc.—Part III. of the 1890 Housing Act being compulsory instead of optional adoptive, and being made much simpler in procedure, with loans up to 80 (instead of 50) years, etc.

With regard to underground rooms, habitually used as sleeping places, they are to be deemed unfit for human habitation.

(1) If they are not on the average at least seven feet in height from floors to ceilings; or

(2) If they do not conform to such regulations as the Council, with the consent of the Local Government Board, may prescribe.

Part II. of the Act has reference to new and important provisions as to town planning, etc., and Parts III. and IV. deal with County Medical Officers of Health, County Public Health and Housing Committees, etc., and supplementary matters respectively.

The Local Government Board issued a circular letter (dated December 31st, 1909) with a Memorandum dealing with the increased powers given to Local Authorities under the Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.

Section 17 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, makes it compulsory for a Local Authority, within the meaning of Part 2 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, to cause to be made, from time to time, in-

spection of its district, with a view to ascertain whether any dwelling houses therein are in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and, for that purpose, to comply with such Regulations and to keep such Records as may be prescribed by the Board. The Board has issued an Order, dated 2nd September, 1910, making Regulations with respect to the manner in which inspection of the district, under this section, is to be made and with respect to the Records to be kept of such inspection, and the Order appears to render legal, and to make compulsory, such inspections as may be found necessary in cases of houses to be closed under section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909. The details of the requirements to be entered up in the Records are somewhat different from those tabulated in connection with the ordinary house-to-house inspections.

Murphy Street and James and Canterbury Places were house-to-house inspected with a view to action being taken under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, viz. : the making of a Closing Order or Orders under Section 17, but the houses were found not to be in such a condition as to be able to be so condemned. Notices were, consequently, served under the Public Health Act.

Further, action could not be taken under sections 14 and 15 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, for a technical reason. Section 14 states that in the case of a house or part of a house let for habitation at a rent not exceeding £40 per annum, there shall be implied a condition that the house is, at the commencement of the holding, in all respects fit for human habitation, except in the case of a house, or part of a house, that is let for a term of not less than three years upon the terms that it be put by the lessee into a condition reasonably fit for occupation, and that the lease is not terminable at the option of either party before the expiration of that term, but this condition has reference only to contracts made after the

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, came into force, *i.e.*, 3rd December, 1909.

In the cases of Murphy Street and James and Canterbury Places, there was no evidence to show that any new contracts as to rent, etc., had been made since December 3rd, 1909.

Trowes, Fram, Bird, Stewan, Bywell and Longhope Places, together with certain houses in Monkton Street, were also specially inspected with a view to action being taken under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, but, though the property is old and dilapidated, its condition was not found to be such as to warrant action being taken under the Town Planning, etc., Act, with a view to closure of the houses. Notices were served under the Public Health Act for the putting of the houses into proper order and condition.

REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 74, HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ACT, 1909.

During 1910 (September 2nd), the Local Government Board issued Regulations under Section 74 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, prescribing the distances for Royal Palaces from any lands to be acquired or included in any Scheme or Order under the Housing Acts, *viz.* : 2 miles in the case of Windsor Castle, Windsor Great Park, and Windsor Home Park, and a half-a-mile in the case of any other Royal Palace or Park.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are *214 Bakehouses (135 above ground and 79 underground) situated within the Borough of Lambeth, and these have been under inspection during 1910, and the necessary annual white-washing and cleaning have been carried out as required.

* 72 were certified, during 1903-4 as "suitable" for occupation as underground bakehouses under Section 101 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS AND MILK STORES.

72 new milkshops and milk stores have been inspected and reported upon, during 1910, with a view to registration, and all existing ones have been under inspection from time to time.

During 1910, a special inspection has also been made of the whole of the known dairies, milkshops and milk stores situated within the Borough with a view to (a) tabulating the exact conditions under which milk is stored and sold on the premises; and (b) classifying them as (1) suitable, and (2) unsuitable, and, in connection with the latter, so as to take such action as may be necessary in removing them from the Register in accordance with the powers conferred upon the Council under section 5 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908.

As a result of the inspection, it is found that a large number of general shops keep, for the convenience of their customers, small quantities of milk (varying daily from a pint to a gallon), sold from pans or cans standing on the counters, in shops that are crowded up with all sorts of other articles on sale, some of which are: (a) strong smelling, *e.g.*, kerosene or paraffin oil, fresh meat or fish, bacon and ham, cheese, etc., or (b) give off dust or dirt, *e.g.*, coal, firewood, old clothes, etc. Under these conditions, the milk standing on the counter in a pan, or can, generally uncovered, is liable, more or less, to contamination. The registration of all cowkeepers, dairymen and purveyors of milk by the Lambeth Borough Council throughout the Borough (and the same applies to other Metropolitan Districts) is compulsory by Section 6 of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885, as amended by the London Government Act, 1899 (Sections 5 and 6). Further, the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908,

Section 5, gives power to (a) remove from, or (b) refuse to enter on, the Register the names of cowkeepers, dairymen or purveyors of milk, carrying on their trade, or business; upon premises which, in the opinion of the Borough Council, are, for any reason, unsuitable for the sale of milk therein, with right of appeal to a Magistrate.

The following requirements must be complied with before the Lambeth Council will register anew, or allow to remain on the Register, the names of occupiers of premises for the sale or storage of milk, *i.e.*, cowkeepers, dairymen or purveyors of milk:—

1. *Structure of Premises.*

(a) Lighting and ventilation to be efficient.

(b) No room which is used as a sleeping room to communicate directly with the room, or shop, in which the milk is sold or stored.

(c) No inlet to any drain to be situated in the room or shop in which milk is sold or stored.

(d) The premises to be so constructed that every part of the interior is capable of being maintained in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

(e) No premises to be used if there is a manure pit, or any offensive accumulation, in close proximity, or in which no efficient means are provided for the storage and removal of house and other refuse.

(f) No premises to be used which are in a bad structural or unsanitary condition.

2. *Other Conditions.*

(a) Efficient means of cleansing the milk vessels, either by steam or hot water, to be available, and for that purpose, a plentiful supply of good water to be provided.

(b) No premises to be used where it is possible that the milk may be stored in close proximity to any article capable of contaminating such milk, as, for instance, kerosene and paraffin oil, fresh meat or fish, coal or firewood, old clothes, etc., etc.

(c) All pans or cans used for the storage of milk, before or during sale, to be properly covered, by means of—

- (1) A cover of fine meshed (brass, copper, or plated metal) gauze, fitted with suitable frame; or
- (b) Other equally efficient method, *e.g.*, by keeping the pans or cans in receptacles made of glass, or other material, with one side made to open, *i.e.*, on the principle of a meat safe.

N.B.—A closed vessel with a fixed cover and fitted with a tap, placed near the bottom, may be found useful in this respect, but in that case the fixed cover must be fitted with a "mixer" through it.

(d) All pans or cans, covers, vessels, etc., and premises generally to be kept at all times scrupulously clean.

(e) All circulars, orders, model by-laws, etc., issued by the Local Government Board under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders, to be complied with.

Absolute cleanliness is a *sine qua non* also in the case of premises, to prevent contamination or infection of milk. The necessity for safeguarding milk during storage, is especially necessary during the summer months, to prevent access thereto of flies, which are now acknowledged to be the carriers and disseminators of disease germs. The provision of a suitably covered pan or can or closed-in receptacle is one that should be insisted upon in all dairies, milkshops and milk stores, for the purpose of keeping the milk clean, and free from contamination or infection by

gases or effluvia arising from sewers or drains, gullies, cess-pools, or w.c.'s or by any offensive effluvia from putrid or offensive substances (manure, house refuse, etc.), or by impure air. Granted properly covered vessels and the absence of strong-smelling or dirty and dusty articles, there is no reason why milk should not be sold in shops, *e.g.*, wherein minerals, sweets, and small groceries *alone* are also sold.

MILK AND DAIRIES BILL, 1910.

The Council, during 1910, lodged a petition against the Milk and Dairies Bill, 1910, whereby it was sought by means of a Public Bill to obtain for the London County Council the powers (at present vested in the City and Borough Councils) to register dairies and dairymen and to inspect dairies and to prohibit the supply of milk, *i.e.*, repealing section 28 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as amended by section 5 and Schedule 2 (Part I.) of the London Government Act, 1899, and section 71 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

ICE-CREAM VENDORS.

During 1910 (June), the Council applied to the London County Council, suggesting an amendment of section 43 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, so that the name and address of the maker of the cream may be required on stalls as well as on ice-cream barrows. The necessity for this amendment has arisen in connection with a case heard before the Magistrate at the instance of the Greenwich Metropolitan Borough Council—the summons being dismissed on the ground that, as the defendant had removed the wheels from his barrow, such was no longer a barrow, requiring the name and address upon it of the maker of the ice-cream.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There were within the Borough of Lambeth at the end of 1909, 24 registered Slaughter-houses, and at the Annual Licensing of the London County Council, held on October 31st and December 8th, 1910, the licences were renewed with the following exceptions:—

- (a) 263 Brixton Road—the premises not in use.
- (b) 4 Clapham Road—application withdrawn.
- (c) 302 Clapham Road—application withdrawn.
- (d) 171 Lower Kennington Lane—the premises not in use.

LIST OF THE 20 SLAUGHTER-HOUSES LICENSED IN THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH DURING 1910.

Ward.	Situation of Premises.	Name of Licensee.
Marsh ...	99 Lower Marsh* ...	Holdstock, Jno. Thos.
„ ...	106 „ „ ...	Thomas, Robert Edwin
Bishop's ..	151 Lambeth Walk ...	Milton, Robert William
Prince's ...	60 Kennington Park Road ...	Grellier, Frederick
„ ...	406 Kennington Road ...	Parsons, Bernard William
Vauxhall .	152 Clapham Road ...	Lawrence Bros.
„ ...	18 Paradise Road (rear of) ...	Elphick, Edwin

* Small cattle only to be killed.

Ward.	Situation of Premises.	Name of Licensee.
Vauxhall ...	1 Lansdowne Road, Clapham Road	Copeman, Minnie Mary
Stockwell...	27 Bedford Road, Clapham Rd.	Pooley, John Peed
Brixton ...	Near Railway Hotel Brewery, Electric Lane, Brixton	Elphick, Edwin
" ...	10 Foxley Road* ...	Malden, Robert Levers
" ...	Industry Terrace (yard leading to), Canterbury Road	Warren, Emma Sanders
Herne Hill	207 Coldharbour Lane ...	Clark, Albert John
" "	309 " " ...	Ford, Hy., & Co., Ltd. (Managing Director, John Salter Cox)
" "	77 Dulwich Road ...	Atkin, Jim Cook
Tulse Hill	12 Lower Tulse Hill ...	Rooksby, Walter
" "	45 New Park Road ...	Beaumont, Edith Mary (trading as Martin & Beaumont)
Norwood ...	125 Hamilton Road ...	Forss, Thomas Lionel
" ...	120 High Street*† ...	Griffiths, Fredk.
" ...	121 " " (rear of) ...	Griffiths, Fredk.

* Small cattle only to be killed.

† Special conditions laid down.

Sanitarily, these 20 Slaughter-houses are in good condition, and the chemical test, which was applied to the drains in each case, gave no 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 By-laws and Regulations made in pursuance of the Slaughter-houses, etc. (Metropolis) Act, 1874, and the Local Government Act, 1888—an important duty which was formerly carried out by the officers of the London County Council. During 1910, minor sanitary defects have been found as follows:—defective paving (1), dirty premises (1), defective roof and gutters (1), and defective pound floor (1).

Four Slaughter-houses have changed hands during 1910, viz.: 18 Paradise Road (rear of) to Mr. Edwin Elphick (*vice* Mr. William George Smith); Industry Terrace (yard leading to) Canterbury Road to Mrs. Emma Sanders Warren (*vice* Mr. James Edward Warren); 120 High Street, West Norwood, to Mr. Frederick Griffiths (*vice* Mrs. Mary Ann Bull); 309 Coldharbour Lane to Mr. John Salter Cox as the Managing Director of Messrs. H. Ford & Co., Limited.

COWHOUSES.

There were, within the Borough of Lambeth, at the end of 1909, 13 registered Cowhouses, and at the Annual Licensing of the London County Council, held on October 31st, 1910, the licenses were all renewed.

LIST OF THE 13 COWHOUSES LICENSED IN THE
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH DURING 1910.

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

Sanitarily, these 13 Cowhouses are in good condition, and they have been inspected during 1910, and the drains in each case tested with the chemical test, and a result obtained in 1 instance, viz.: defective vent pipe to drain. A few minor sanitary defects were found, *e.g.*, defective paving (1), dirty premises (3), defective gutters (1), and defective receptacle roof (1); whilst at Elder Road Dairy, the following improvements were voluntarily carried out during 1910: (*a*) granolithic paving laid, (*b*) roof match-lined, (*c*) vertical boiler provided with 3 scalding and washing galvanised tanks, together with 2 vertical scalders for churns.

The Borough Council is now responsible for the periodical inspection of the Cowhouses, and the due enforcement of all By-laws and Regulations which have been made in connection therewith under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops 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 1910, no action was required in regard to infringement of By-laws before the Magistrate.

One Cowhouse has changed hands during 1910, viz.:
 9 Dawlish Street to Mr. John Adams (*vice* Mr. John Jones).

DRAINAGE CASES.

DRAINAGE WORKS IMPROPERLY CARRIED OUT.

(a) 74 Wiltshire Road, Brixton.

At 74 Wiltshire Road, Brixton, a bath waste pipe was connected directly with a rain-water head, contrary to the By-laws of the London County Council. The owner was communicated with, and a letter was received from his builder expressing regret for his action. The work appeared to have been carried out in ignorance. The work was altered and carried out in accordance with the By-laws to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Inspector, and, under the circumstances, no further action was taken.

(b) 53 Hanover Gardens.

At 53 Hanover Gardens, a sink was constructed contrary to the By-laws of the London County Council, in that the waste pipe was not under-trapped. The owner was communicated with, with the result that the work was altered so as to comply with the By-laws. Under these circumstances, no further action was taken.

(c) 32 Durand Gardens.

At 32 Durand Gardens, work was carried out without notice having been given to the Sanitary Authority. The work consisted of (1) the removing of some garden ground that abutted on to the back front of the house and the providing of a retaining wall so as to form an area, and (2)

the removing of a 2ft. earthenware pipe from the soil pipe, and the substitution therefor of a L.C.C. short iron soil-pipe, with molten lead joints (properly caulked). A letter was written to the owner who apologised to the Council for not having given notice, stating that he was ignorant of the By-law to the effect that such notice was required. The work having been carried out in a satisfactory manner, no further action was taken.

(c) 304 Coldharbour Lane.

At 304 Coldharbour Lane, a sink waste was fixed in such a manner as to be a nuisance and a summons was taken out against the owner with the result that the work was altered to comply with the L.C.C. By-laws, and the summons was consequently withdrawn (Defendant paying the costs of the summons).

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During 1910, no nuisance has been reported in connection with the six offensive trades, which exist in the Borough of Lambeth, and which are now under the supervision of the Borough Council:—

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.).

* Premises closed, 1909.

EFFLUVIUM NUISANCES.

Imperial Light Co., Ltd., Bowling Green Street.

Complaints were received during 1910, as to the existence of an effluvium nuisance in connection with the Bowling Green Street Works, of the Imperial Light Co., Ltd., where acetylene lamps are manufactured—the process, consisting of coating calcium carbide with resin, which is heated in a copper for that purpose, the carbide being dipped into the heated resin and laid on a perforated tray to cool, causing effluvia to escape and pass in certain states of the winds, into the neighbouring premises (dwelling houses and business places). Further, the resin is heated in a copper by means of coke, also causing fumes. The Company was communicated with, and the business was finally transferred to other premises in the country, and the nuisance from the fumes from the calcium carbide and resin processes ceased, though the coke fumes at times, in certain states of the winds, still gain entrance into some of the neighbouring premises.

Previous to removing the process to the country, the cold treatment of oils in connection with the trade process of treating the carbide was tried, but without satisfactory results.

REFUSE AND MANURE DEPOTS.

The 13 Public Depots, situated in Lambeth Borough, have been under constant (daily, during the summer months) supervision during 1910. In connection with the Destructors and Dust Yards situated in Tinworth Street (Prince's Ward) and Commercial Road (Marsh Ward), a total of 250 visits have been paid during 1910, but in no instance was a nuisance discovered with which the Council could deal.

The By-laws admit of the depositing of the refuse and offensive matters for a reasonable period of 12 hours, during the process of removal. Several cautionary letters were written during the year, asking the persons in charge of the yards to exercise more strict supervision.

REMOVAL OF REFUSE FROM RESTAURANTS, ETC.

The Council decided on March 17th, 1910, to inform the London County Council that they are of opinion that the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, should be so amended as to include in the definition of "trade refuse," refuse produced by restaurants, hotels, laundries, and similar institutions. In Lambeth, such refuse is removed as house refuse, but the question was brought forward by the London County Council in connection with the case of Lyons & Co. v. City of London Corporation, wherein it was decided by the High Court that refuse of restaurants consisting of ashes and clinkers, scrapings from sinks, sweepings from rooms, coffee-grounds, newspapers, cabbage leaves, egg-shells, dust and general dirt, broken crockery, tea-leaves, potato parings, etc., was house refuse.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Bacteriological Laboratory has proved of great service during 1910—a total of 605 examinations having been carried out. The *local* and *central* position of the Laboratory is specially advantageous, enabling the results of examinations to be quickly obtained at a *minimum* cost.

The Laboratory was originally fitted up by the late Vestry in 1899, and since then (up to the end 1910) *8534 examinations have been made, viz.:—Tuberculosis 2080, Typhoid Fever 786, Diphtheria 5537 and Others 131.

The total 605 bacteriological examinations carried out during 1910, deal with 173 sputa (suspected consumption), 44 bloods (suspected typhoid fever), 377 throat and nose membranes and discharges (suspected diphtheria) and 11 other materials, *e.g.*, hairs 10, deposit from bath waste 1.

Details are as follow:

Tuberculosis :—

173 samples of sputa from doubtful tuberculosis cases have been examined, and in 77 (*i.e.*, 44.5 per cent.) tubercle bacilli have been found, in 7 cases mixed with pus cells, in 1 with blood cells, and in 1 with elastic tissue and blood, respectively. In 96 cases (*i.e.*, 55.5 per cent.) no tubercle bacilli were found, but in 2 instances the pneumococcus (*Friedländeri*), in 4 blood in 2 pus, and in 2 elastic tissue were found.

Consumption (with tuberculous expectorations) was made voluntarily notifiable throughout the Borough on (and after) June 1st, 1902, and Consumption compulsorily notifiable under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, on and after January 1st, 1909, so far as Poor Law

*1899—389; 1900—703; 1901—479; 1902—466; 1903—525; 1904—447; 1905—1874; 1906—761; 1907—786; 1908—710; 1909—781; 1910—609
Total—8538.

cases are concerned. By means of bacteriological examinations, greater exactitude in diagnosis is secured.

Typhoid Fever—

44 samples of blood from suspected Typhoid cases have been examined, and in 20 (*i.e.*, 45.5 per cent.) the characteristic Widal reaction was obtained, although in 17 cases but slightly marked. In 24 cases (*i.e.*, 54.5 per cent.) no reaction was obtained. A high dilution of blood-serum is used (1-60 to 1-100).

Diphtheria—

377 samples of throat and nose membranes and secretions from doubtful diphtheria cases have been examined, and in 39 (*i.e.*, 10.3 per cent.), the true Klebs-Lœffler bacilli were obtained. Of these 39 cases, 29 (*i.e.*, 74.7 per cent.) showed the Klebs-Lœffler bacilli in pure cultivation—*i.e.*, without admixture with other bacilli, whereas in the remaining 10 (*i.e.*, 25.3 per cent.) the Klebs-Lœffler bacilli were found combined with staphylococci (3), pseudo bacilli (2), streptococci (1), straphylococci and streptococci and torulæ (1), and pseudo and staphylococci (3).

In 338 (*i.e.*, 89.7 per cent.) of the total number of throat and nose samples examined, the Klebs-Lœffler bacilli were not isolated, but other bacilli were found, *e.g.*, staphylococci, streptococci, torulæ, micrococci, diplococci, sarcinæ, and pseudo (Hoffmann) bacilli. The last-named was found in pure cultivation in 3 instances, mixed with staphylococci in 1, with staphylococci and streptococci in 1, with true (Klebs-Lœffler) in 2, and with true (Klebs-Lœffler) and staphylococci in 3.

Other examinations—

11 samples of other materials were examined, *viz.*: hairs (*tinea tonsurans*) 10, deposit from bath waste 1.

Of the 10 samples of hair, the spores of *tinea tonsurans* were found in 4 (*i.e.*, 40 per cent.). The deposit from the

bath waste was taken from a bath-room in an Orphan School, wherein there had been an outbreak of sore throats (19 cases in all—16 girls, 1 master and 2 boys). On examination bacteriologically of the slimy deposits, containing organic and other débris (skin scales, soap, etc.) the following germs were isolated on cultivation:—

Pseudo (Hoffman) diphtheria bacilli, streptococci, staphylococci, torulæ, sarcinæ, and a few true Klebs-Löffler (diphtheria) bacilli.

ANTITOXIN.

The Borough Council has distributed during 1910, free of cost to medical practitioners practising in Lambeth Borough, 32 vials of antitoxin.

1910.	Sputa— Tub. Bac. found.			*Bloods— Typhoid reaction obtained.			Throat and Nose Membranes and Discharges— Klebs, Loeffler Bac. found.		
	Yes.	No.	TOTAL.	Yes.	No.	TOTAL.	Yes.	No.	TOTAL.
JANUARY	11	10	21	1	1	2	4	30	34
FEBRUARY	6	17	23	1	...	1	1	27	28
MARCH	12	14	26	1	4	5	3	30	33
APRIL	8	6	14	1	2	3	...	26	26
MAY	1	2	3	...	1	1	1	28	29
JUNE	6	9	15	...	4	4	...	33	33
JULY	10	8	18	1	1	2	6	29	35
AUGUST	2	9	11	2	4	6	6	28	34
SEPTEMBER	2	1	3	5	2	7	3	20	23
OCTOBER	4	6	10	7	2	9	4	35	39
NOVEMBER	4	8	12	1	2	3	7	28	35
DECEMBER	11	6	17	...	1	1	4	24	28
TOTALS ...	77	96	173	20	24	44	39	338	377

N.B.—11 other samples were also examined during 1910, viz. :—Hairs, 10, deposit from baths waste, 1.

MORTUARIES AND CORONERS' COURTS.

The total number of bodies received at the two Borough Mortuaries (High Street and Wanless Road) during 1910 was 361, as compared with 369 during 1909, and an annual average for the old Parish of Lambeth for 5 years (1896-1900) of 450. Of the 361 bodies, 247 were received at High Street and 114 at Wanless Road.

25 bodies were brought in by the Police (14 to High Street and 11 to Wanless Road), and the rest by undertakers or private persons.

The Coroner's Court sat 41 times at Wanless Road and 105 times at High Street.

During 1910, no infectious bodies were received at Wanless Road Mortuary.

For comparison, details are given in tabular form of the work carried out by the late Vestry of Lambeth in connection with the Wanless Road and High Street Mortuaries during 5 years (1896-1900). Taking the average, it will be seen that the total number of bodies received during 1910 in connection with the new Borough is 89 less than this yearly average (450).

The number of post-mortems conducted for the Borough during 1910 is 225, as compared with 226 during 1909, and with 253, 281, 275, 285, and 267 respectively during 5 years (1896-1900) for the old Parish, *i.e.*, 17.1 per cent. less than the *yearly* average (272.5) during the same quinquennium. Of the post-mortems, 75 took place at Wanless Road, and 150 at High Street.

The London County Council pay a rent of £100 per annum for the use of the High Street Coroners' Court.

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

Decorative repairs were done during 1910 to the High Street Watch-house, and a new brick coal bin was provided there, at an estimated total cost of £24.

Numbers of bodies received at the Lambeth Borough Mortuaries during 1910 and at the Lambeth Parish Mortuaries during 5 years (1896-1900).

1910.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.					Yearly Average for '89 ² -1900.	
													1910	1900	1899	1898	1897		1896
<i>High Street</i>																			
Males ...	11	19	10	15	1	7	13	12	20	9	9	10	148	237	239	222	218	221	227.4
Females ...	6	3	4	8	13	11	11	9	9	6	12	7	99	142	126	143	109	152	134.4
<i>Wanless Rd.</i>																			
Males ...	5	4	12	6	8	3	3	1	3	2	2	12	61	58	71	72	41	—	60.5
Females ...	6	3	11	7	2	3	3	2	3	5	6	2	53	62	47	58	32	—	49.75
Totals ...	28	29	37	36	36	24	30	24	35	22	29	31	361	499	483	495	400	373	450

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

Ages of bodies received at the Lambeth Borough Mortuaries, 1910, and at the Lambeth Parish Mortuaries during 5 years (1896-1900).

Registered Ages of Bodies.	1910.		Boro'	Parish.					Yearly Average for 1896-1900.
	High Street.	Wanless Road.	Total 1910.	Total.					
				1900	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	
0-1	39	24	63	133	121	160	101	121	127.2
1-5	21	10	31	47	44	50	39	22	40.4
5-10	5	—	5	12	22	17	9	12	14.4
10-20	13	3	16	17	13	8	18	9	13.0
20-30	18	10	28	31	29	26	26	24	27.2
30-40	34	7	41	43	50	45	35	35	43.3
40-50	26	14	40	80	67	64	48	37	50.2
50-60	31	23	54	61	53	42	59	46	52.2
60-70	29	14	43	50	47	39	30	35	40.2
70-80	20	7	27	16	19	32	22	22	21.8
80-90	5	2	7	6	8	5	9	7	7.0
90 upwards	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	1.0
Age not stated	6	—	6	3	—	6	6	—	3.0
Totals ...	247	114	361	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 1910, 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	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
							1910.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	
Suicides								14	13	21	6	13	13·4
Drowning	3	2	5	...	...	...	5	6	1	1	13	16	7·4
Poisoning ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	3·6
Hanging	1	...	1	3	1	4	5	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
Shooting	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	1	3	2·2
Railway Accidents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	3	2·6
Accidental Death (sudden)	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	6	1	12	...	...	3·8
Street Accidents (run over)	2	...	2	3	...	3	5	3	9	7	4	3	5·2
Murder ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	1·4
Burning ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	...	1·4
Falling ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	...	2·6
Bicycle Accidents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	0·6
Suffocation (false teeth) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Found Dead	1	1	2	6	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bursting Blood Vessel ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manslaughter ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Chloroform ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

INQUESTS.

During the year 1910, within the Borough of Lambeth, 322 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 291 cases, inquests were held with the following results :—

I.	NATURAL CAUSES	...	...	...	174
II.	ACCIDENTAL CAUSES	...	...	...	83
	Burns and Scalds	...	...	10	
	Drowning	...	...	2	
	Run over	...	...	16	
	Falls, etc.	...	...	27	
	Suffocation	...	...	5	
	Fracture	...	...	13	
	Misadventure	...	...	4	
	Crushed	...	...	3	
	Blood Poisoning	...	...	3	
III.	HOMICIDAL CAUSES	...	...	...	31
	Suicide	...	...	30	
	Murder	...	...	1	
	Manslaughter	...	...	—
IV.	OPEN VERDICTS	...	...	...	3
	Found Drowned	...	...	3	
				Total	291

CLERICAL STAFF.

The Department (Clerical Staff) was increased during 1910 by one additional Clerk, to be called the Register-Clerk, at a commencing salary of £60 per annum, rising by annual increments of £5* to a maximum of £100. The special duties of the office of Register-Clerk are connected with the clerical work arising out of the following:—

(a) The Notification and Registration of Birth and the Notification of Births Act, 1907, and the work of the Health Visitor;

(b) The Notification of Tuberculosis and the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908;

(c) The compiling and keeping of the Card Index Registers in connection with Births, Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, Dairies, Milk Stores, Restaurants, etc.

(d) The keeping of the Infectious Disease School Register.

(e) Such other matters as may be found necessary.

The Clerical Work in connection with the Department during 1910 is again given in the form of a statement, shewing certain items of work done in the Borough during 9 years (1901-10), as compared with the yearly average for the Old Parish of Lambeth during 5 years (1896-1900).

	1910.	1909.	1908-7.	1906-5.	1904-1.	Average 9 years 1901-1909 (Borough).	Average 5 years 1896-1900 (Parish).
Letters, etc., received (entered in Letter Book)...	10781	10169	19347	17415	33461	8932·4	8611·4
Letters, etc., sent out (entered in Postal Book) ...	19171	20732	29323	32241	72194	18276·6	26096·6
Notices Served ...	12110	12532	28696	27647	53395	13585·7	12180·8
Letters Typed ...	5305	4682	8504	9628	20648	4829·1	4905·0
Complaints entered in Complaint Book ...	7045	6564	13186	14190	22618	6284·2	5474·0

* Since increased to £10 per annum (February, 1911.)

APPENDIX.

Table i.

VITAL STATISTICS OF LAMBETH BOROUGH DURING 1910, 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.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Parish.	1891	276162	9097	32.9	1433	157.2	6073	21.9	1438	539	351	5886	21.3	
	1892	280032	9226	32.9	1303	141.2	5794	20.7	1578	651	314	5457	19.5	
	1893	283956	9222	32.5	1415	148.5	6165	21.7	1741	811	338	5219	18.4	
	1894	287935	9231	32.1	1264	136.9	5213	18.1	1484	775	399	4837	16.8	
	1895	291970	9341	31.9	1470	157.4	5857	20.6	1511	702	404	5559	19.0	
	1896	296061	9592	32.4	1371	142.9	5370	18.1	1588	705	433	5098	17.2	
	1897	300048	9388	31.3	1459	155.4	5486	18.3	1546	664	429	5251	17.5	
	1898	304073	9256	30.4	1447	156.3	5567	18.3	1543	592	455	5430	17.9	
	1899	308108	9433	30.6	1527	161.9	6064	19.7	1680	663	485	5886	19.1	
	1900	312152	9167	29.4	1350	147.3	5578	17.9	1576	606	458	5430	17.4	
Averages for years 1891-1900	294049.7	9295.3	31.6	1403.9	151.03	5716.7	19.4	1563.5	670.8	406.6	5105.3	18.4		
Boro' 1910	327074	8373	25.6	759	90.6	4348	13.3	1749	795	527	4080	12.5		

*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. 20-22, 114-117 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 Census of 1901.
Average number of persons per house ... 7.3

Table ii.

VITAL STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS (OLD AND NEW) OF LAMBETH BOROUGH DURING 1910, 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)				
	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).	
YEAR.	<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 ...	28657	1431	866	230	18110	605	468	158	39191	1630	987	299
	1892 ...	28601	1473	687	179	18249	610	432	160	39571	1639	907	259
	1893 ...	28545	1521	688	222	18388	610	448	165	39951	1632	858	272
	1894 ...	28439	1505	691	203	18522	624	384	139	40331	1553	789	265
	1895 ...	28433	1516	755	212	18666	618	457	189	40711	1629	995	284
	1896 ...	28377	1445	642	201	18805	649	364	169	41091	1687	930	262
	1897 ...	28333	1397	683	203	18947	597	442	188	41476	1595	934	301
	1898 ...	28282	1381	715	193	19090	581	438	175	41864	1613	853	265
	1899 ...	28232	1398	733	189	19234	627	436	151	42252	1517	1048	315
	1900 ...	28183	1348	678	202	19377	582	423	153	42642	1543	840	266
Averages of Years 1891-1900.	28413.2	1441.5	713.8	203.4	18739.3	610.3	4292	164.7	40908.0	1603.8	914.1	278.9	
Borough 1910	25760	1480	414	125	26449	769	418	134	55394	1444	902	147	
NAMES OF NEW SUB-DISTRICTS. ...	1.—WATERLOO.				2.—LAMBETH CHURCH.				3.—KENNINGTON including Workhouse.				

Table ii.—continued.

NAMES ^a OF OLD SUB-DISTRICTS.		4.—KENNINGTON 1ST.				5.—KENNINGTON 2ND.				6. Brixton.				7.—NORWOOD.			
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages (corrected).	Deaths under 1 year (uncorrected).	
																	<i>a</i>
Parish.	1831 ...	50681	1722	1092	252	40065	1609	802	136	73707	2014	1335	291	25751	626	336	67
	1892 ...	51002	1733	1008	226	40695	1058	756	123	75431	2051	1305	287	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	43429	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', 19.0	...	...	...	...	68294	1914	776	137	83433	1608	908	142	67744	1158	662	73	
NAMES OF NEW SUB-DISTRICTS.		4.—STOCKWELL.				5.—Brixton.				6.—NORWOOD.							

- NOTES.—(1) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub columns (c) of the 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.")
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH DURING THE YEAR 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH NEW LOCALITY.						NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH NEW LOCALITY.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					Waterloo.	Lambeth Church.	Kennington.	Stockwell.	Brixton.	Norwood.	Waterloo.	Lambeth Church.	Kennington.	Stockwell.	Brixton.	Norwood.	
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.													65 and upwards.
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	318	11	108	161	21	17	48	48	58	53	71	40	47	46	56	50	63	25	
Membranous Croup	6	2	1	3	...	...	3	..	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	...
Erysipelas	192	10	9	15	17	124	17	15	32	53	24	49	19	9	11	27	9	10	6
Scarlet Fever	910	7	251	565	59	28	49	89	190	176	269	137	48	89	186	167	248	115	
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	77	...	5	21	17	34	9	7	23	14	15	9	9	6	23	13	12	4	
Relapsing Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	18	...	...	...	5	13	1	5	4	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	1	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	3	1	...	...	1	...	2	1
Totals	1527	35	374	765	119	217	17	125	181	330	271	411	209	116	155	296	243	337	153

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

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

Table
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH
Name of District--BOROUGH

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATH IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	122	24	88	9	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	22	2	15	4	1	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	54	20	30	4	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	26	4	13	9	—	—	—
Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever } Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever } Enteric ...	17	—	1	1	4	11	—
Fever } Other cont. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza ...	49	1	—	—	1	21	26
Cholera Nostras } ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa } ...	90	75	11	2	—	1	1
Enteritis } ...	34	12	3	6	3	6	4
Puerperal Fever ...	7	—	—	—	1	6	—
Erysipelas ...	9	3	1	—	—	4	1
Other Septic diseases ...	9	4	—	—	1	4	—
Phtisis ...	363	1	4	7	62	268	21
Other Tubercular diseases ...	131	32	46	17	9	21	6
Cancer, Malignant disease ...	317	—	—	3	2	175	137
Bronchitis ...	413	65	19	3	1	93	232
Pneumonia ...	178	27	21	4	8	64	54
Pleurisy ...	15	2	1	—	—	8	4
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	278	68	65	6	5	72	62
Alcoholism ...	13	—	—	—	—	12	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	38	—	1	—	—	32	5
Venereal diseases ...	22	17	—	1	—	4	—
Premature Birth ...	122	122	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ...	12	—	—	—	—	12	—
Heart diseases ...	359	1	1	15	14	181	147
Accidents ...	101	11	12	9	5	50	14
Suicides ...	32	—	—	—	1	29	2
All other causes ...	1247	200	60	43	28	421	495
All causes ...	4080	691	392	143	147	1495	1212

iv.
(CORRECTED) DURING THE YEAR 1910.
OF LAMBETH.

DEATH IN OR BELONGING TO REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES).	TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN DISTRICT (UNCORRECTED).						
	Waterloo.	Lambeth Church.	Kenning-ton.	Stockwell.	Brixton.	Norwood	District not stated.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	16	43	13	8	2	—	33
3	—	8	6	4	1	—	22
9	3	20	4	8	10	—	8
3	6	6	4	4	3	—	48
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	6	6	—	2	—	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	3	12	7	11	13	—	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	16	35	12	10	6	—	25
1	4	5	8	9	7	—	—
—	2	2	1	2	—	—	5
—	2	2	1	4	—	—	10
1	1	1	3	1	2	—	—
42	54	85	67	74	41	—	146
8	11	28	29	30	25	—	—
21	33	48	59	89	67	—	—
46	48	92	87	82	58	—	240
21	19	47	31	43	17	—	—
1	3	4	2	5	—	—	—
36	31	56	43	63	49	—	—
1	2	3	2	4	1	—	—
4	2	9	7	10	6	—	—
3	3	3	4	3	6	—	—
13	14	29	29	24	13	—	—
1	1	2	2	3	3	—	—
23	21	73	87	93	62	—	175
14	17	24	21	18	7	—	—
4	5	4	6	7	6	—	89
105	98	255	235	309	255	—	922
414	418	902	776	908	662	—	1749

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

INFANTILE MORTALITY (CORRECTED) DURING THE YEAR, 1910.

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	119	33	33	39	214	63	41	50	27	38	37	30	36	32	44	27	639
Uncertified	15	3	4	3	25	8	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	3	52
Common Infectious Diseases—																	
Chicken Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	3	9	3	24
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Diphtheria: Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	4
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	20
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Diarrhoeal Diseases—																	
Diarrhoea, all forms, including Cholera and Dysentery ... ..	...	2	3	2	7	6	6	11	9	4	4	3	7	9	5	4	75
Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	12
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh, Ileo-Colitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth	81	11	10	10	112	7	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	122
Congenital Defects	6	4	2	1	13	2	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	22
Injury at Birth... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Want of Breast-Milk, Starva- tion ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	24	7	6	3	40	17	11	7	5	7	8	3	2	...	1	...	101
Tubercular Diseases—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	2	...	12
Tuberculous Peritonitis: ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6
Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	2	4	...	15
Other Causes—																	
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Syphilis ... ..	...	2	1	...	3	3	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	17
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	6
Convulsions	5	1	3	1	10	3	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	23
Bronchitis	1	...	1	5	7	13	8	5	2	4	4	3	4	4	4	7	65
Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	1	5	2	1	2	5	1	1	4	1	2	2	27
Suffocation, over-lying	2	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pleuro-Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Broncho-Pneumonia ... ..	...	2	3	3	8	4	4	7	3	1	5	9	4	7	8	2	62
Dentition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	1	9
Eczema ... ..	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jaundice and other diseases of the liver	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Accident (other than suffoca- tion)	2	1	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Atelectasis	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Causes not classified above	5	5	2	1	13	3	1	3	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	2	27
	134	36	37	32	239	71	44	53	30	41	40	31	36	32	44	30	691

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	...	1	...	...
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...
III.—Dietetic Diseases.				
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism	...	1	1	1
Delirium Tremens	...	...	...	...
IV.—Constitutional Diseases.				
Rheumatic Fever	...	2	...	...
Rheumatism of the Heart	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...
Gout	...	...	1	...
Rickets	2	...	2	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	9	12	15	18
Cancum Oris (Noma)	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	1	...
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	...	5	3	...
Phthisis	21	21	33	21
Scrofula	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	3	4	3
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	...	...	1	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	...	1	1	...
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus	...	1	1	...
Other Constitutional Diseases	...	1	...	...
V.—Developmental Diseases.				
Premature Birth	7	6	5	9
Atelectasis	1	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	3	...	2
Old Age	1	3	2	1
VI.—Local Diseases.				
1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.				
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	3	1	2	2
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	11	8	5	7
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane	1	...	2	1
Epilepsy	...	1	...	...
Convulsions	2	1	1	2
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis)	...	...	...	...
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans	1	...	2	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	1	1
2. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.				
(e.g., of Ear, Eye, Nose)	1	2	...	...

from all Causes during the Year 1910—continued. situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

	SUB-DISTRICTS.										Total.		
	Kennington.		Stockwell.		Brixton.		Norwood.		No Ad-dress.			All Ages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	3
...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	6	7	13
...	...	2	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	8	11
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	4	6
...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	5
...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	9	2	11
...	17	22	24	35	39	50	22	45	5	4	131	186	317
...	...	4	7	1	5	2	3	3	...	...	16	10	26
...	1	2	7	4	7	1	5	4	...	...	23	16	39
...	47	33	45	22	39	35	20	21	2	3	207	156	363
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	10	7	9	1	5	10	7	3	2	1	37	28	65
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
...	1	2	1	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	4	8	12
...	2	...	2	1	5	8	3	12	...	...	13	22	35
...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	7	8
...	19	10	15	14	13	11	6	7	...	...	65	57	122
...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
...	5	...	2	1	3	2	3	4	...	...	13	12	25
...	9	13	16	18	16	17	16	29	3	6	63	87	150
...	1	2	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	...	16	10	26
...	12	21	14	17	12	24	20	24	1	1	76	102	178
...	13	4	7	...	5	...	3	3	3	...	34	8	42
...	7	1	3	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	12	4	16
...	3	1	4	4	3	3	2	2	...	...	15	13	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	1	3	2	7	4	5	3	1	...	20	10	30
...	...	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	...	...	11	11	22
...	1	1	2	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	6	8	14

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 ... ..	...	...	...	...
Acute Endocarditis	1	...	1	1
Valvular Diseases of Heart	6	7	4	1
Other Diseases of Heart	5	4	5	9
Aneurism	1	1	1	1
Embolism, Thrombosis ... ..	...	2	...	4
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	6	4	5	...
4.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.				
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...
Emphysema, Asthma	5	...	1	...
Bronchitis	23	23	24	24
Pneumonia	15	6	9	10
Pleurisy ... ..	...	1	2	1
Bronchopneumonia	11	11	12	11
Pleuron pneumonia	3	4	4	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	...	2
5.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.				
Dentition	3	1	...	3
Sore Throat, Quinsy ... ..	...	...	1	...
Diseases of Stomach	1	1	...	2
Enteritis	1	...	...	4
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine ... ..	...	1	...	1
Peritonitis ... ..	...	...	...	1
Ascites ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	4	1	1
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver	1	2	...	1
Diseases of the Pancreas ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System ... ..	...	...	1	...
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	2	2	2
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria	4	7	8	6
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate ... ..	...	...	3	...
Calculus (Stone)	1	...	...	...
Other Diseases of the Urinary System	1	...	...	1
9.—DISEASES OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.				
<i>A. Of Organs of Generation.</i>				
Male Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...
Female Organs ... ..	...	2	...	...

from all Causes during the year 1910—continued. situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

	SUB-DISTRICTS.										Total.		
	Kennington.		Stockwell.		Brixton.		Norwood.		No Address.			All Ages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	1	3	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	7	8	15
...	10	18	18	22	20	37	19	12	2	4	79	101	180
...	14	15	14	27	15	18	14	16	2	5	69	94	163
...	5	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	12	7	19
...	...	1	3	2	3	3	1	3	...	...	7	15	22
...	9	10	12	6	6	10	8	14	1	6	47	50	97
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3
...	4	...	3	2	5	1	1	3	...	...	19	6	25
...	37	41	42	45	36	46	23	35	8	6	193	220	413
...	21	16	15	16	19	24	11	6	3	7	93	85	178
...	1	3	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	7	8	15
...	15	19	10	6	16	17	16	13	1	...	81	77	158
...	1	4	9	4	7	7	1	6	2	2	27	28	55
...	2	5	5	3	3	7	3	5	...	...	14	23	37
...	1	...	2	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	8	7	15
...	3	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	5	1	6
...	2	3	4	4	4	5	3	4	...	...	15	13	28
...	2	4	3	4	3	7	1	1	...	...	14	20	34
...	...	2	...	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	9	18	27
...	...	2	...	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	9	11
...	4	4	3	4	1	9	3	3	1	...	13	25	38
...	...	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	...	...	6	12	18
...	1	...	1	3	5	4	2	2	...	...	10	9	19
...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	7
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3
...	4	2	2	3	4	5	2	2	...	...	15	16	31
...	7	15	8	8	12	16	10	8	...	2	49	62	111
...	...	...	6	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	19	...	19
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3
...	2	3	...	...	4	...	...	2	2	...	9	6	15
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	7	7

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.
B. Of Parturition.				
Abortion, Miscarriage	...	1	...	...
Puerperal Convulsions	...	...	...	...
Placenta prævia, Flooding	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents of Child Birth	...	...	1	...
10.—DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS.				
Caries, Necrosis	...	...	1	...
Arthritis, Osteitis, Periostitis	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...
11.—DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.				
Carbuncle, Phlegmon	2	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	...	...	1	...
VII.—Deaths from Violence.				
1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.				
Fractures and Contusions	4	2	4	3
Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab	1	2	1	...
Burn, Scald	1	1	2	2
Poison	1	3	2	1
Drowning	1	2	3	1
Suffocation	7	1	5	4
Otherwise	2	3	1	3
2.—HOMICIDE.				
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...
Murder	...	...	...	...
3.—SUICIDE.				
Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab	1	...	1	2
Poison	2	...	1	...
Drowning	3	...	2	1
Hanging	1	...	2	1
Otherwise	...	...	2	...
4.—EXECUTION.				
Hanging	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Deaths from Ill-Defined and not Specified Causes.				
Dropsy	1	12	19	5
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	...	...	...	...
Mortification	3	7	7	5
Tumour	1	...	...	...
Abscess	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage	1	...	1	1
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained)	...	...	...	...
Causes not specified, or Ill-defined	...	...	...	...

from all Causes during the Year 1910—continued. situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

	SUB-DISTRICTS.										Total.			
	Kennington.		Stockwell.		Brixton.		Norwood.		No Address.			All Ages.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	9
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
...	...	1	1	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	7	...	9
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	...	8
...	2	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	9
...	4	4	4	3	5	2	3	2	1	1	25	17	...	42
...
...	1	2	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	3	8	...	11
...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	7
...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7
...	7	1	5	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	19	9	...	28
...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	2	...	9
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4
...	3	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	8
...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	7
...
...
...
...	1	12	19	5	17	9	5	6	...	...	65	44	...	109
...
...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	5	...	6
...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6
...
...
...

LAMBETH BOROUGH.—Deaths Registered

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

	AGES.							
	Under 1 Year		1-5 Years		Under 5 Years		5-10	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. SPECIFIC FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES	76	77	86	75	162	152	11	18
II. PARASITIC DISEASES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. DIETETIC DISEASES	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	26	12	33	25	59	37	7	11
V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	78	71	...	...	78	72	1	...
VI. LOCAL DISEASES	137	98	78	72	215	170	21	22
VII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE	9	2	6	7	15	9	1	1
VIII. DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES	64	39	2	7	66	46	...	...
TOTALS	391	300	205	185	590	487	41	52

I.—Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases.

1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.

Small-pox—Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox—Unvaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox—No Statement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	12	12	48	40	60	52	3	5
Whooping Cough	7	13	14	16	21	29	1	3
Scarlet Fever	...	2	10	5	10	7	2	2
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Continued and Ill-defined Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	4	...	8	4	12	4	3	6
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Miasmatic Diseases	1	2	1	1	2	3	...	...
2.—DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.								
Cholera Nostras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera Asiatica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea Dysentery	40	35	5	6	45	41	1	1
3.—MALARIAL DISEASES.								
Remittent or Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.								
Cowpox and effects of Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases (e.g., Hydrophobia, Glanders, Splenic Fever)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.								
Syphilis	8	9	...	...	8	9	1	...
Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. SEPTIC DISEASES.								
Erysipelas	1	2	...	...	1	1	3	...
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

from all Causes during the Year 1910. situated in the District are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents the limits of the District are included.

	AGES.																		Total.			
	10-15		15-20		20-25		25-40		40-60		60-65		65-80		5 and over.		Over 5 Years.			All Ages.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	
...	1	...	2	2	3	2	9	10	11	8	10	3	8	12	1	7	56	62	218	214	432	
...
...	7	9	16	21	22	21	82	64	141	149	36	28	74	99	9	10	394	412	453	449	902	
...	7	19	13	9	14	14	89	85	241	244	96	89	281	356	63	123	825	961	1040	1131	2171	
...	5	2	5	1	19	8	32	11	5	4	7	7	1	1	75	35	90	44	134
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	5	70	51	121
TOTALS	20	30	36	33	39	3	1203	170	432	416	148	126	407	520	100	185	1426	1571	3022	2058	4080	

SUMMARY OF TOTAL CORRECTED DEATHS IN LAMBETH BOROUGH DURING 1910.

	No. of Deaths		Total.		No. of Deaths		Totals
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
I.—Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases.				Brought forward ...	1750	1838	3588
1. Miasmatic Diseases	151	144	295				
2. Diarrhoeal "	46	44	90	VI.—Local Diseases—continued			
3. Malarial " ... ..	...	...	...	6. Diseases of Lymphatic System	5	2	7
4. Zoogenous " ... ..	...	...	...	7. Diseases of Gland-like Organs of Uncertain use ...	1	2	3
5. Venereal "	12	10	22	8. Diseases of Urinary System ...	94	85	179
6. Septic "	9	16	25	9. Diseases of Reproductive System			
II.—Parasitic Diseases	1	1	2	(a) Diseases of Organs of Generation ... ..	...	7	7
III.—Dietetic Diseases	8	8	16	(b) Diseases of Parturition ... ..	...	12	12
IV.—Constitutional Diseases. ..	453	449	902	10. Diseases of Bones and Joints ...	4	8	12
V.—Developmental Diseases ...	142	160	302	11. Diseases of Integumentary System	8	9	17
VI.—Local Diseases				VII.—Violence			
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	184	159	343	1. Accident or Negligence	63	38	101
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	6	8	14	2. Homicide ... ..	...	1	1
3. Diseases of Circulatory System ...	221	276	497	3. Suicide	27	5	32
4. Diseases of Respiratory System	435	449	884	4. Executed ... ..	...	...	...
5. Diseases of Digestive Organs ...	82	114	196	VIII.—Ill-defined and not Specified Causes	70	51	121
Carried forward ...	1750	1838	3588	Total	2022	2058	4080

**Offences under the Food and Drugs, and
Public Health Acts, during 1910.**

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

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUG ACTS.—SUMMONSES, 1910.

OFFENCE.	Penalty.	Costs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On 2nd March, six summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 7 per cent. [sample 34]	—	—
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 4 per cent. [sample 37]	—	—
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 6 per cent. [sample 43]	—	—
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 3 per cent. [sample 45]	—	—
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 7 per cent. [sample 46] Magistrate dismissed these five summonses, the contrary being proved. (No costs allowed)	—	—
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 95 parts [sample 16]	1 0 0	0 16 6

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On 16th March, four summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re exposing a parcel of Margarine for sale by retail without having label attached and marked in printed capital letters not less than 1½in. Margarine [sample 148]	0 10 0	0 16 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 7 per cent. [sample 146]	0 10 0	0 16 6
Re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent 6 per cent. [sample 166]	2 0 0	0 16 6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 29 per cent. [sample 141]	1 0 0	0 16 6
On 30th March, 3 summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 5 per cent. [sample 228]	5 0 0	0 16 6
Carried forward	10 0 0	4 19 0

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Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. - Summonses, 1910—*continued*

OFFENCE.	Penalty.			Costs.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	10	0	0	4	19	0
Re exposing a parcel of Margarine for sale without having label attached and marked in printed capital letters not less than 1½ in. Margarine [sample 215]	1	0	0	0	16	6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 12 per cent. [sample 198]	1	0	0	0	16	6
On 27th April, two summonses were heard before Mr. Baggallay, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 3 per cent. [sample 341] Summons dismissed owing to warranty being proved satisfactorily.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 90 parts [sample 385]	2	0	0	0	16	6
On 5th May, a summons was heard before Mr. Baggallay, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 10 per cent. [sample 384] ...	0	5	0	—	—	—
On 18th May, 3 summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 5 per cent. [sample 463]	2	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 13 per cent. [sample 462]	1	0	0	0	12	6
Re selling Mustard deprived of fixed oil to the extent of 49 per cent. [sample 490] The Magistrate adjourned the summons <i>sine die</i> .	—	—	—	—	—	—
On 25th May, seven summonses were heard before Mr. Horace Smith, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 9 per cent. [sample 484]	0	5	0	0	16	6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 22 per cent. [sample 551] Summons dismissed owing to warranty being proved satisfactorily.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward	17	10	0	9	10	0

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Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—Summonses, 1910—*continued.*

OFFENCE.	Penalty.			Costs.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	17	10	0	9	10	0
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 11 per cent. [sample 517]	0	10	0	0	16	6
Re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 24 per cent. [sample 528]	7	0	0	0	16	6
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 12 per cent. [sample 531]	—			2	2	0
Re exposing a parcel of Margarine by retail without having label attached and marked in printed capital letters not less than 1½ in. Margarine [sample 524] ...	0	10	0	0	16	6
Re exposing a parcel of Margarine by retail without having label attached and marked in printed capital letters not less than 1½ in. Margarine [sample 523] ...	0	10	0	0	16	6
On 22nd June, a summons was heard before Mr. Horace Smith, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 14 per cent. [sample 631]	0	10	0	0	16	6
On 27th July, four summonses were heard before Mr. Horace Smith, at Lambeth Police Court re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 8 per cent. [sample 764] Summons withdrawn upon payment of costs.	—			1	5	2
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 19 per cent. [sample 758]	—			1	0	5
Re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 8 per cent. [sample 783] These summonses were withdrawn upon payment of costs.	—			1	0	5
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 90 parts [sample 800]	0	10	0	0	16	6
On 24th August, a summons was heard before Mr. Baggallay, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling German Sausage, containing a Boric preservative equivalent to .29 grains per lb. Crystallised Boric Acid [sample 886] Summons dismissed with £2 2s. 0d. costs against the Council, the Magistrate being dissatisfied with the Analyst's certificate.	—			—		
Carried forward	27	0	0	19	17	0

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Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—Summonses, 1910—*continued.*

OFFENCE.	Penalty.	Costs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	27 0 0	19 17 0
On 12th October, five summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 13 per cent. [sample 1069] Defendant having absconded, the Magistrate adjourned the summons <i>sine die.</i>	—	—
Re selling Milk containing extraneous water 3 per cent. and deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 9 per cent. [sample 1,067]	0 10 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk containing extraneous water 3 per cent. and deficient in milk fat to the extent of 9 per cent. [sample 1068]	0 10 0	0 12 6
Re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 4 per cent. [sample 1097]	0 10 0	0 12 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 43 parts [sample 1103]	2 2 0	—
On 26th October, two summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 5 per cent. [sample 1140] The Magistrate marked Register "not served"; a woman appearing and stating that the Defendant was in Italy.	—	—
Re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 9 per cent. [sample 1,134]	0 10 0	0 16 6
On 16th November, three summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 29 per cent. [sample 1,232]	1 0 0	0 16 6
Re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 18 per cent. [sample 1,294]	20 0 0	0 12 6
Re selling Butter containing Margarine (not butter) 95 parts [sample 1,312]	1 0 0	0 16 6
Carried forward	53 2 0	24 16 6

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—Summonses, 1910—continued.

OFFENCE.	Penalty.	Costs.
Brought forward	£ 53 s. 2 d. 0	£ 24 s. 16 d. 6
On 14th December, two summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 5 per cent. [sample 1,412]	1 0 0	0 16 6
Re selling Butter (containing Margarine (not butter) 70 parts [sample 1,464]	0 10 0	0 16 6
On 4th January, 1911, 2 summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Butter, containing Margarine (not butter) 100 parts [sample 1483]	1 0 0	0 16 6
Re selling Butter, containing Margarine (not butter) 100 parts [sample 1,484]	1 0 0	0 16 6
On 1st February, 1911, one summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, at Lambeth Police Court, re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 16 per cent. [sample 1,721] Defendant having absconded; the Magistrate adjourned summons <i>sine die</i>	—	—
On 8th February, 1911, two summonses were heard before Mr. Hopkins, at the Lambeth Police Court re selling Milk deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of 23 per cent. [sample 1,722]	10 0 0	2 0 0
Re selling Milk containing extraneous water to the extent of 42.5 per cent. [sample 1,723] Summons withdrawn owing to a legal technicality; the Magistrate said defendant should have been summoned for refusing to sell.	—	—
	62 12 0	30 2 6

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACTS.—SUMMONSES.

OFFENCE.	Penalty.	Costs.
On 20th January, a summons was taken out against the owner of 304 Coldharbour Lane for non-compliance with Notice of Council and contravening the L.C.C. By-laws in fixing sink waste in such a manner as to be a nuisance.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Summons withdrawn upon payment of costs, the work having been properly done	—	0 2 0
On 31st March, a summons was taken out against the owner of 2 Waxwell Terrace, the premises being a tenement house, without a proper and sufficient water supply.		
Summons withdrawn before service; owner promising to do the work	—	—
On 13th October, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, against the owner, for non-compliance with Notice of Council to provide a fit and proper water supply for domestic and other purposes, at 5 Wilcox Road.		
Magistrate made a Closing Order, the occupier to pay 4/0 costs	—	0 4 0
On 27th October, a summons was heard before Mr. Hopkins, against the owner, for non-compliance with Magistrate's Order to close the premises at 15 Wilcox Road, owing to the want of a proper water supply.		
The water supply being reinstated, summons was withdrawn upon payment of costs	—	0 4 0
On 8th November, a summons was heard before Mr. Baggallay, re depositing for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale at 12 Brixton Road, twelve pieces of beef, one piece of salt beef, three legs of mutton, and half a pig's head, the same being unsound and unwholesome, and unfit for the food of man.		
Defendant fined £25 and 7/6 costs	25 0 0	0 7 6
On 14th December, 4 summonses were taken out against the owners for non-compliance with Notice of Council to pave Priory Mews with a hard, smooth, impervious material, laid with a proper and suitable fall towards property trapped gullies connected to a suitable drain. [Summonses not yet heard]	—	—
	25 0 0	0 17 6

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CASES OF ILLNESS,

SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS.	Measles	Chicken Pox	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Ringworm	Mumps	Diphtheria
St. Andrew's, Roupell Street ...	5	3	...	1	1	...	1
St. Ann's Harleyford Road ...	28	1	...	17	...	8	4
St. John's, Camberwell New Road ...	10	3	22	6	...	8	...
St. John's, Exton Street ...	95	38	11	5	1	5	3
St. John's, Gaskell Street ...	14	2	3	4	...	2	...
St. Jude's, Colnbrook Street ...	5	1	...	2	1	...	...
St. Jude's, Railton Road ...	22	2	17	9	11	...	1
St. Luke's, Elder Road ...	1	...	11	...	2	...	...
St. Mark's, Kennington Oval ...	61	30	19	5	5	31	...
St. Martin's, Strand ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's, Lambeth Road ...	22	17	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary-the-Less, Prince's Road ...	29	...	6	5	...	1	2
St. Matthew's, Camberwell New Road ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
St. Matthew's, Church Road ...	17	3	9	7	1	30	1
St. Michael's, Halstead Street ...	62	2	1	12	2	19	1
St. Patrick's, Cornwall Road ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
St. Patrick's, Stamford Street ...	21	4	...	3	1	3	...
St. Paul's, Gye Street ...	43	3	17	9	4	3	8
St. Peter's, Vauxhall ...	32	16	16	27	10	1	1
St. Saviour's, Herne Hill Road ...	21	19	5	2	2	10	1
St. Saviour's, Salamanca ...	34	9	6	5	2	1	3
St. Stephen's, Dorset Road ...	9	1	8	3	1	8	...
Salter's Hill ...	72	6	19	14	21	32	...
Santley Street ...	177	65	29	26	10	96	9
Sleaford Street ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Lambeth Road ...	89	18	17	38	15	50	5
South London Jewish, Heygate Street ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Stockwell College ...	24	18	5	14	...	76	5
Stockwell Road ...	122	21	21	22	11	92	11
Stockwell Secondary, Durand Gardens ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sussex Road ...	15	12	6	34	18	16	1
Tennyson Street ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Turney Road ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Kennington Lane ...	93	18	17	36	19	7	...
Vauxhall Street ...	60	30	9	23	8	...	19
Walnut Tree Walk ...	33	12	5	18	4	2	6
Waterloo Road ...	84	9	7	4	7	8	8
Webber Row ...	9	8	3	2	2	1	...
Wesleyan, Eden Road ...	...	1	11	...	5	5	...
West Square ...	7	...	1	2	...	...	1
Wirtenburg Street ...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...
Westminster Bridge Road ...	40	4	1	1	2	...	...
Woodland Road ...	16	...	9	11	2	1	1
Schools not stated ...	5	5	1	3	3	3	1
TOTALS	2393	856	719	750	445	870	243

&c.,—Continued.

Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Itch	Ophthalmia	Eczema	Blight or Scabies	Impetigo	Sores Throat	Verminous	Croup	Tonsillitis	Glass Pox	Consumption	Nettle Rash	TOTALS	
...	11	
...	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	
...	49	
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	164	
...	25	
...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	62	
...	14	
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	
...	1	
...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	
...	49	
...	2	
...	68	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	
...	1	4	12	1	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	131
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	
...	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
...	3	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	34	
...	3	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	
...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	
...	1	
...	...	1	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251
...	1	
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	
...	3	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	308	
...	3	
...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	111	
...	1	
...	5	
...	1	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
...	2	3	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
...	2	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	88
...	...	2	19	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	
...	22	
...	11	
...	4	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	
...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
TOTALS	12	12	24	162	28	193	17	35	2	4	3	8	2	3	6781

DEATH-RATES (CORRECTED) IN METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS DURING 1910
PER 1000 PERSONS LIVING.

	ALL CAUSES		Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Typhus	Enteric Fever	Pyrexia† (Origin uncertain)	Diarrhoea	Phthisis	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births
	Crude	Corrected*												
WEST														
Paddington ..	11.8	12.6	1.03	...	0.45	0.05	0.06	0.21	...	0.03	...	0.28	0.84	96
Kensington ..	11.9	12.8	0.77	...	0.29	0.01	0.09	0.17	...	0.03	...	0.18	0.77	106
Hammersmith ...	12.2	12.7	1.33	...	0.55	0.06	0.17	0.20	...	0.03	...	0.32	1.04	99
Fulham ..	10.5	11.0	1.13	...	0.36	0.04	0.08	0.33	...	0.01	...	0.31	0.94	107
Chelsea ...	12.6	13.1	0.65	...	0.25	...	0.05	0.16	...	0.03	...	0.16	1.16	101
City of Westminster	11.4	12.7	0.47	...	0.13	0.02	0.06	0.11	...	0.04	..	0.11	1.12	84
NORTH														
St. Marylebone ...	12.8	13.7	0.93	..	0.22	0.06	0.07	0.35	..	0.05	..	0.18	1.10	108
Hampstead ...	8.6	9.7	0.46	...	0.16	0.02	0.05	0.12	...	0.03	..	0.08	0.59	60
St. Pancras ...	13.8	14.4	1.39	...	0.59	0.07	0.09	0.40	...	0.02	..	0.22	1.28	102
Islington ...	12.9	13.4	1.22	...	0.48	0.03	0.09	0.35	...	0.05	0.00	0.22	1.13	94
Stoke Newington...	11.0	11.5	0.58	...	0.20	0.02	0.04	0.13	...	0.04	...	0.15	0.91	64
Hackney ...	11.7	12.2	0.84	...	0.28	0.02	0.03	0.25	...	0.04	...	0.22	1.08	98
CENTRAL														
Holborn ...	14.9	16.1	0.91	...	0.26	—	0.07	0.30	...	0.09	...	0.19	1.98	103
Finsbury ...	17.6	18.2	1.92	...	0.70	0.04	0.22	0.38	...	0.04	00.1	0.53	1.70	123
City of London ...	15.5	17.0	0.48	...	—	0.06	—	0.12	...	0.12	...	0.18	1.70	66
EAST														
Shoreditch ...	16.7	17.5	1.90	...	0.74	0.04	0.12	0.40	...	0.07	..	0.53	1.49	146
Bethnal Green ...	15.3	15.5	1.47	...	0.45	0.07	0.15	0.27	...	0.14	...	0.39	1.43	123
Stepney ...	13.7	14.3	1.32	...	0.33	0.04	0.09	0.36	...	0.05	..	0.45	1.31	112
Poplar ...	15.2	15.6	1.51	...	0.24	0.07	0.12	0.49	...	0.08	...	0.51	1.36	118
SOUTH														
Southwark ...	15.9	16.6	2.02	...	1.07	0.04	0.17	0.28	...	0.03	...	0.43	1.74	116
Bermondsey ...	17.7	18.1	2.44	...	1.14	0.11	0.15	0.34	...	0.03	...	0.67	1.76	126
Lambeth ...	12.5	12.9	0.99	..	0.37	0.07	0.08	0.17	...	0.05	...	0.25	1.17	94
Battersea ...	11.3	12.1	1.11	...	0.39	0.04	0.06	0.27	...	0.04	0.01	0.36	1.03	97
Wandsworth ..	10.2	10.7	0.61	...	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.23	...	0.03	...	0.13	0.86	78
Camberwell ...	12.1	12.5	1.09	...	0.48	0.04	0.03	0.25	...	0.03	...	0.21	1.08	94
Deptford ...	14.0	14.7	1.47	...	0.49	0.03	0.09	0.40	...	0.04	...	0.42	1.19	122
Greenwich ...	11.6	11.8	1.42	...	0.43	0.03	0.09	0.51	...	0.03	...	0.33	0.94	107
Lewisham ...	9.6	10.0	0.61	...	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.18	...	0.02	...	0.15	0.55	80
Woolwich ...	10.5	11.2	0.62	...	0.16	0.09	0.03	0.19	...	0.01	0.01	0.13	1.01	85
County of London	12.7	13.4	1.14	..	0.41	0.04	0.09	0.28	...	0.04	0.00	0.28	1.14	103

N.B.—0.00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0.005; where no death occurred, ... is inserted.

* The Corrected death-rates represent the Crude death-rates multiplied by the respective factors for correction for difference of sex and age constitution of population.

† Called Simple Continued Fever previous to 1901.

The above table is taken from the Registrar General's Annual Summary, and the rates for Lambeth Borough differ slightly from those given in other parts of this Report.

Measles, and the Attendance at School of Children under 5 Years of Age.

1. Annual Mortality per Million Persons Living.

England and Wales.				London.			
Period.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Period.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
1851-60	412	982		1851-60	530 (389)	1,017	
1861-70	443	971	187	1861-70	576 (418)	1133	179
1871-80	379	719	121	1871-80	510 (365)	600	122
1881-90	441	338	163	1881-90	636 (474)	335	259
1891-1900	414	158	263	1891-1900	583 (482)	188	500

NOTE.--The figures in brackets in the Measles column for London represent the annual mortality from Measles per million children living at ages 0-5 in London.

2. Attendance of Children under 5 years of age at Elementary Schools in London.

Year ended.	No. on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Calculated Percentage.	Measles Mortality per million persons living.
March, 1903	74975	55705	74.30	1902=507
„ 1904	74224	57041	76.88	1903=445
„ 1905	72605	56822	78.30	1904=487
„ 1906	66427	52186	78.58	1905=366
„ 1907	61722	49270	79.86	1906=405
„ 1908	58428	46749	80.04	1907=380
„ 1909	56057	45429	81.04	1908=313

3. Number of Children scheduled at ages 3-5 years and 5-14 years, and percentage on roll respectively in London.

Year ended	Schedule.		Percentage on Roll.		Measles Mortality per million persons living.
	3-5 years.	5-14 years.	3-5 years.	5 14 years	
March, 1903 ...	174848	709155	...	...	1902=507
„ 1904 ...	173191	709289	41·0	97·2	1903=445
„ 1905 ...	174359	709793	41·1	97·3	1904=487
„ 1906 ...	176416	706824	35·8	97·4	1905=366
„ 1907 ...	174201	705341	33·7	97·4	1906=405
„ 1908 ...	172555	700589	33·2	97·6	1907=380
„ 1909 ...	170456	705220	31·7	97·5	1908=313

4. London.—Measles.—Mortality amongst Children 0-5 calculated on the actual number of children living at ages 0-5.

Period.	Death Rate per 1000 Children living at ages 0-5.	Period.	Death rate per 1000 Children living at ages 0-5.
1851—60 ...	3·89	1903 ...	3·90
1861—70 ...	4·18	1904 ...	4·30
1871—80 ...	3·65	1905 ...	3·19
1881—90 ...	4·74	1906 ...	3·57
1891—1900 ...	4·82	1907 ...	3·29
1901 ...	3·70	1908 ...	2·71
1902 ...	4·42	1909 ...	...

N.B.—Of the 327 Education Authorities of England and Wales, 173 (more than half) partially or wholly exclude children under 5 years of age from Elementary Schools. Of these 173 Authorities, 74 exclude because of the expense for accommodation or staff, 62 exclude from certain Schools or intermittantly, and of these 62 Authorities, 41 permanently exclude Children under 4 years of age and some exclude Children until the term—quarter, half-year or year—in which they will attain the age of 5 years; 32 Authorities permanently exclude all Children under 5 years of age from all Elementary Schools (*Board of Education Report, 1908*).

Home Office.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LAMBETH, 1910.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES,
WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES
INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries).	10	} 457	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	772		
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report, pp. 48-49)	164		
Total	946	457	—

N.B.—In addition to the above inspections, visits were also made to 78 workshops and 50 workplaces, but the premises were found to be empty, or the workers not at work, with the result that no inspections could be made at the times of such visits.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORK-PLACES.

Particulars.	Number of defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts* :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness... ..	157	157	...	...
Want of Ventilation... ..	5	5	...	...
Overcrowding	9	9	...	...
Want of drainage of floors... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	160	160	...	...
Sanitary accommodations. {insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
{unsuitable or defective	322	322	...	...
{not separate for sexes	1	1	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	...	...	...	...
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...	...
Totals	654	654	...	...

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

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.								
	Lists received from Employers.						Address of Outworkers. §		
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.			Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.
	Lists.	Outworkers. †		Lists.	Outworkers.				
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Con-tractors.	Work-men.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Wearing apparel—									
(1) making, &c. ...	27	8	511	11	...	39	873	329	49
(2) cleaning and washing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace, lace curtains, and nets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Artificial flowers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Nets, other than wire nets ...	2	...	60	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tents ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sacks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Furniture and upholstery ...	5	...	27	...	...	...	...	21	3
Fur pulling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Feather sorting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper bags and boxes ...	1	...	44	1	...	2	37	33	2
Basket making ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brush making ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	12	...	1
Racquet and tennis balls...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Stuffed toys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
File making ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electro-plate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cables and chains...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchors and grapnels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cart gear ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locks, latches and keys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printers ...	1	...	36	1	...	7	4	34	...
TOTAL ...	37	8	682	13	...	48	96	421	56

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes the number of workers in each class of work, the list is included among only, but the outworkers are assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7).

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the total number of statutory duty of sending two lists each year and of the entries of names be even numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in some 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

§ In view of the wide discrepancies found to exist between the totals care may be taken to give exact figures. Only those addresses should be Councils during the year covered by the report.

N.B.—In addition to the inspections of 735 outworkers premises, 542 to be at work, or the premises to be vacant,

Prosecutions		Inspections of Outworkers premises.	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES SECTIONS 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES SECTIONS 109, 110.		
			Instances.	Notices served	Prosecutions	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Section 109, 110)
Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Nil.	Nil.	550				8		
		22						
		8						
		1						
		1						
		14						
		8						
		2						
		98	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.		Nil.	Nil.
		23						
		1						
		...						
		735				8		
...

specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class into their respective classes.

the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists

in the two columns when the returns are added together, it is desired that counted which have actually been received from or forwarded to other visits were also paid, but the outworkers' were found to have left or not

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year 1910. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakehouses	214
Restaurants	296
Laundries	168
Dressmakers	189
Tailors	83
Milliners and Mantle Makers	49
Blouse Makers	59
Other Businesses	262
Total number of workshops on Register ...	1320

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	35
Action taken in matters re-ferred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5))	20
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	20
Other ... ..	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	...
In use at the end of the year	72

Borough of Lambeth.

Workplaces known to be in occupation within the Borough during 1910.

Number of (a) Factories, (b) Domestic Workshops, (c) Ordinary Workshops, and (d) Outworkers.

New Wards.	Factories.		Workshops.				No. of Workplaces.	No. of Workrooms.	Outworkers.	
	No. of Factories.	No. of Rooms.	Ordinary No. of Workshops.	Ordinary No. of Rooms.	Domestic No. of Workshops.	Domestic No. of Rooms.			No. of Outworkers.	No. of Rooms.
MARSH	9	84	43	80	3	3	55	167	40	40
BISHOP'S	3	7	49	79	11	14	63	100	45	45
PRINCE'S	22	144	52	95	7	8	81	247	97	99
VAUXHALL	19	99	43	86	4	5	66	190	37	38
TOTAL INNER WARDS	53	334	187	340	25	30	265	704	219	222
STOCKWELL	5	22	80	133	8	8	93	163	51	51
BRIXTON	23	109	130	234	21	23	174	366	124	124
HERNE HILL	8	52	51	85	8	10	67	147	55	55
TULSE HILL	10	41	47	79	13	17	70	137	28	29
NORWOOD	14	56	95	191	14	20	123	267	11	11
TOTAL OUTER WARDS	60	280	403	722	64	78	527	1080	269	270
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH	113	614	590	1062	89	108	792	1784	488	492

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