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Contributors

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FIFTY-FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

ON THE

VITAL AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1909.

BY

JOHN F. J. SYKES, M.D., D.Sc.

“Preventive measures are
always invidious, because when
most successful the necessity
for them is the least apparent.”

—*Captain Cook.*

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DIVIDED INTO DIVISIONS and SUB-DIVISIONS REVISED 1909

*The Divisions correspond with the Registration Sub-Districts of the Registrar General
The Sub-Divisions are the Municipal Polling Districts

(The Parliamentary Boundary of the Borough was not altered by the London Government Act 1899, but the Municipal Boundary was then adjusted to the boundary now shown.)

N = North Division W = West Division
E = East S = South

Boundary of Divisions — — — — —
 „ Sub Divisions

SUB-DIVISIONS		Wards
N 1.	HIGHGATE	
2.	ST. JOHN'S PARK.	1
3.	GOSPEL OAK	
4.	GRAFTON	
5.	MAITLAND PARK.	2
E 1.	BARTHOLOMEW	
2.	CAMDEN SQUARE	3
3.	COLLEGE	
4.	OAKLEY SQUARE	
5.	OSSULSTON	6
W 1.	CASTLE	
2.	CHALK FARM	4
3.	MORNINGTON	
4.	REGENTS PARK	5
5.	EUSTON	
S 1.	ARGYLE.	
2.	MECKLENBURGH	8
3.	BURTON	
4.	ENDSLEIGH	
5.	WHITFIELD	7

Scale of One Mile

St. Pancras Borough Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1909.

CHAIRMAN.

Councillor JOHN WILLIAM HEWETT (Ward 3).

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

Councillor CHARLES WILLIAMS (Ward 5).

EX-OFFICIO.

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR.

Councillor EDWARD THOMAS HERON, J.P.

ALDERMEN.

HENNESSEY, DANIEL, J.P.
KNIGHT, WILLIAM STANLEY
MACBEAN, L.C.C.

LAMBLE, SAMUEL RICHARD.
MATTHEWS, WILLIAM HENRY.

COUNCILLORS.

Ward

- 5 BLOUNT, GEORGE.
- 2 BROWN, HENRY JOSEPH.
- 3 BURNINGHAM, CHARLES.
- 1 COGGAN, CORNISH ARTHUR.
- 8 COLLINS, THOMAS ANDREW.
- 6 CROAK, WILLIAM.
- 8 GROOM, HENRY.
- 1 JENNENS, HENRY HARBRIDGE.
- 4 LLOYD-TAYLOR, WILLIAM, J.P.
- 5 MAYCOCK, JOHN.
- 8 PARAMORE, DR. RICHARD.
- 2 ROBINS, WILLIAM.
- 1 SHEARING, ARTHUR GEORGE.
- 8 STONEY, REV. RALPH SADLEIR.
- 7 SWIFT, MANSELL JAMES.
- 4 VOSPER, DR. PERCY, L.C.C.
- 3 WARNES, DR. GODFREY.
- 6 WOFFENDALE, REV. ZEPHANIAH BANKS.

St. Pancras Borough Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

STAFF, 1909.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

JOHN FREDERICK JOSEPH SYKES, M.D., D.Sc.

PUBLIC ANALYST.

JOHN KEAR COLWELL, F.I.C.

DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS.

District.	Sub-Divisions.	Inspector.
(1) ..	N. 1 (Highgate)	G. Rackham.
(2) ..	N. 2 (St. John's Park), N. 3 (Gospel Oak), N. 4 (Grafton), and N. 5 (Maitland Park)	W. L. Brown. B. H. Thompson.
(3) ..	E. 1 (Bartholomew), E. 2 (Camden Square), and E. 3 (College)	C. H. Johnston.
(4) ..	E. 4 (Oakley Square)	W. G. Auger (Food—College and Oakley Square Sub- Divisions).
(5) ..	E. 5 (Ossulston)	R. E. James.
(6) ..	W. 1 (Castle) and W. 2 (Chalk Farm) ..	H. G. West.
(7) ..	W. 3 (Mornington) and W. 4 (Regent's Park)	J. I. Lonnon.
(8) ..	W. 5 (Euston)	G. W. Adkins.
(9) ..	S. 1 (Argyle) and S. 2 (Mecklenburgh) ..	E. G. Holmes.
(10) ..	S. 3 (Burton)	A. H. Walker.
(11) ..	S. 4 (Endsleigh)	E. J. Dillon.
(12) ..	S. 5 (Whitfield)	J. Landen.

SANITARY INSPECTOR OF WORKPLACES WHERE WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED AND FOR THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION AND OF VERMIN.

MARY ELIZABETH BIBBY, B.A.

SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY.

BLANCHE GARDINER, B.A.

SANITARY INSPECTORS OF FOOD.

JOSEPH OSBORNE (S. & W.).

HARRY ROBERT CHILD (N. & E.).

WALTER GEORGE AUGER (and District Inspector of parts of E 3 & 4 [Wards 3 & 6]).

CARETAKER OF MORTUARIES, &c.

SAMUEL NICHOLAS DAVY.

DISINFECTORS.

RICHARD CARR AKERS, Foreman and Engineman.

HENRY CATCH, Disinfector and Fumigator.

JOSEPH ROOTS, Assistant and Driver.

THOMAS BARTHOLOMEW, Stoker and General Assistant.

**ATTENDANT AT CONTACT SHELTER, PERSONAL CLEANSING HOUSE (WOMEN'S),
AND CHILDREN'S BATHS.**

MRS. ALICE OAKEY [and Assistant].

RESIDENT CARETAKER AT GOLDINGTON BUILDINGS.

WALTER BROWN.

RESIDENT CARETAKER AT FLAXMAN TERRACE.

JOHN EVANS.

RESIDENT CARETAKER AT PROSPECT TERRACE.

ALEXANDER HUGH REID.

CLERICAL STAFF.

<i>Chief Clerk</i>	ALFRED POWEL COKE.
<i>First Clerk</i>	HARRY RICHES.
<i>Second Clerk</i>	GEORGE STUART.
<i>Clerk</i>	ALFRED GEORGE CAPEL.
<i>Clerk</i>	HENRY JOHN TREBY.
<i>Clerk</i>	JOHN ONESIMUS OGDEN.
<i>Junior Clerk</i>	REGINALD WILLIAM HARMER.
<i>Boy Clerk</i>	WILLIAM CAMERON CHRISTOPHER WADE.

Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Being the Report for the Year 1909.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras.

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS,—

I.—INTRODUCTION.

I have the honour to present to you the Fifty-Fourth Annual Report upon the vital and sanitary condition of the Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras.

Although the Registration District of St. Pancras has remained practically the same area since 1856, except for a few adjustments of boundary described in the Report for the year 1900, the changes in the areas of the Registration Sub-Districts since the last mentioned date have been great.

Changes were made in 1900, at the census of 1901, and again in 1906, when the two southern Sub-Districts were amalgamated. So that now the four Registration Sub-Districts of St. Pancras, except for slight deviations of the outer boundary, coincide with the four Parliamentary Divisions.

CENSUS.

The time is fast approaching for taking another decennial census, and the Bill to be introduced into Parliament for this purpose is under consideration.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS.

Here follow the Meteorological Records for the year, as deduced from observations made at Greenwich and at Camden Square.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR LONDON, 1909.

(Extracted from the *Annual Summary of the Registrar-General.*)

DEDUCED FROM OBSERVATIONS AT GREENWICH, UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1909.
Baro- meter.	{ Mean Pressure at 32° F. at Station Level* (Bar. 159 ft. above M.S.L.)												
	29.991	29.965	29.355	29.818	29.934	29.792	29.736	29.832	29.862	29.646	29.849	29.510	29.776
Air Temperature.	{ Minimum A.												
	34.0	30.9	33.8	35.6	41.7	47.2	52.5	52.5	47.5	45.6	36.2	35.0	41.3
	{ Maximum B.												
	43.0	43.5	45.5	60.6	64.8	62.4	70.1	72.9	62.8	59.5	47.2	45.2	56.5
Temperature.	{ Mean of A. and B.												
	38.5	37.2	39.6	49.6	53.2	54.8	61.3	62.7	55.2	52.5	41.7	40.1	48.9
{ Difference from Average †													
	+0.1	-2.6	-2.9	+1.5	-0.6	-5.5	-2.4	-0.2	-3.0	+2.1	-1.7	+0.5	-1.2
Humidity	88	84	87	73	69	82	77	79	87	88	89	90	83
Earth Temperature at 3ft. 2in. depth	43.3	40.8	39.8	45.8	50.7	54.7	58.2	61.2	58.2	55.9	48.3	44.1	50.1
Bright Sunshine.	{ Total Observed... ..Hours												
	61	91	75	250	326	107	179	228	106	91	78	50	1642
	{ Difference from Average †												
	+20	+34	-24	+103	+140	-90	-57	+18	-49	-4	+30	+17	+140
{ Per cent. of Possible													
	23	33	21	60	68	22	36	50	28	27	29	21	37
Rain and other forms of Precipita- tion.	{ Number of Days												
	12	9	22	16	10	16	18	11	17	19	14	22	186
	{ Total Fall ... ..Inches												
	0.77	0.63	3.08	1.64	1.24	3.67	3.16	1.80	2.48	4.06	0.79	2.40	25.72
{ Difference from Average †													
	-1.11	-0.85	+1.56	+0.07	-0.68	+1.63	+0.76	-0.54	+0.33	+1.28	-1.43	+0.57	+1.60

* The hours of observation are 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

† The averages used are obtained from observations extending over 65 years for Rain and Temperature and 10 years for Sunshine.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR SAINT PANCRAS, 1909.

(Extracted from the Registrar-General's Quarterly Reports.)

DEDUCED FROM OBSERVATIONS AT CAMDEN SQUARE, N.W., UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF H. ROBERT MILL, D.SC., L.I.D.

								January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Baro- meter.	{ Mean Pressure at 32° F. at Station Level* (Bar 159 ft. above M.S.L.)							30.038	30.009	29.398	29.861	29.980	29.839	29.810	29.881	29.905	29.688	29.898	29.551
Air Temperature.	{	Mean of	{ Minimum A.... ..					34.0	30.3	34.2	39.9	42.8	48.5	53.1	53.4	48.6	47.8	36.3	35.1
			{ Maximum B.					42.6	43.6	45.3	60.4	65.9	63.9	70.4	73.3	63.6	59.1	47.1	45.5
		{	Mean of A. and B.					38.3	37.0	39.8	50.2	54.4	56.2	61.8	63.4	56.1	53.5	41.7	40.3
			Difference from Average †					-0.3	-3.0	-3.2	+1.7	+0.1	-4.7	-2.6	+0.1	-2.4	+3.4	-2.2	+0.8
Humidity								90	87	86	75	71	81	77	81	88	88	91	90
Earth Temperature at 4 ft. depth								43.6	40.9	39.3	44.0	49.5	53.1	55.9	53.8	57.1	54.8	49.3	44.2
Bright Sunshine.	{	Total Observed... ..Hours						45	67	60	219	276	92	163	189	101	69	59	30
		Per cent. of total possible						18	24	16	53	58	19	33	42	27	21	23	13
		Difference from Average †Hours						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rain and other forms of Precipita- tion.	{	Number of Days... ..						13	8	25	12	9	17	18	11	21	23	11	24
		Total Fall ... ..Inches						0.71	0.50	2.85	1.90	1.80	3.79	3.49	1.46	2.56	4.16	0.75	2.79
		Difference from Average †						-1.16	-1.13	+1.19	+0.22	+0.05	+1.50	+0.92	-0.93	+0.39	+1.42	-1.61	+0.74

* The hours of observation are 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. local time.

† The averages used are obtained from observations extending over 35 years for Rainfall, 25 years for Temperature, and 25 years for Sunshine.

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Births.—The number of births occurring in Public Institutions during the year 1909, was as follows:—

Homes of Hope, South St. Pancras Sub-District	34
Workhouse, East St. Pancras Sub-District	106
	<hr/>
	140

Deaths.—The number of deaths occurring in Public Institutions during 1909, was as below:—

Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Inmates.	St. Pancras Institutions.	Daily Average No. of Inmates	DEATHS.		
				Parish-ioners.	Non-Parish-ioners.	Total.
St. Pancras:—						
West ...	103	St. Saviour's Hospital for Ladies of Limited Means	15	...	2	2
		London Temperance Hospital ..	88	73	45	118
		Central London Sick Asylum...	249	6	154	160
		University College Hospital ...	249	102	180	282
		Home Hospitals	22	1	13	14
		Medical and Surgical Home ...	7	1	6	7
		Metropolitan Throat and Ear Hospital	6	...	1	1
South ...	718	London Skin Hospital	0	...	...	...
		Oxygen Home	0	...	...	...
		Central London Ophthalmic Hospital... ..	19	...	...	...
		Central London Throat and Ear Hospital	20	1	12	13
		Royal Free Hospital	146	42	137	179
		New Hospital for Women ...	51	5	20	25
East ...	2039	Workhouse	1571	85	5	90
		Infirmery (South)	417	357	37	394
		North West London Hospital...	0	3	1	4
		Infirmery (North)	597	358	15	373
North ...	610	Casual Wards	13	...	...	...
Total in Institutions within the Borough ...			3470	1034	628	1662
In Institutions without the Borough			2430	591	...	591
Totals			5900	1625	628	2253

INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE BOROUGH.—It is estimated that about 500 of the daily average number of inmates in certain of the above-mentioned Institutions in the Borough are persons not resident in the Borough.

INSTITUTIONS WITHOUT THE BOROUGH.—Of certain Public Institutions situated outside the boundaries of St. Pancras, the daily average numbers of inmates belonging to St. Pancras housed by them, corrected to the end of 1908, are as follows:—

St. Anne's Home, Streatham, a branch of St. Pancras Workhouse...	450
Lunatic Asylums	1070
Imbecile and Idiot Asylums	704
Fever and Small-Pox Asylums	206
<hr/>	
Total population ...	2430

In addition there are—

Leavesden Schools, near Watford	551	} The Children at these Institutions are part of the population of the localities in which they are situated.
Boarded out	40	
In Hospitals, R.C. Schools, Training Ships, &c., about	190	

POPULATION.

The figures of the 1901 Census have been taken as a basis, and the 2430 inmates of extra Borough Institutions have been added to the Sub-Districts in proportion to the population as the deaths amongst these inmates are included in the Statistics in the year, and 500 non-residents in the hospitals in the Borough have been omitted as their deaths are also omitted.

West	61,937
South	56,000
East	59,711
North	59,599
<hr/>	
	237,247
<hr/>	

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages celebrated in St. Pancras during the year was 1993, being 20 more than in the previous year, and 136 less than the annual average of the *previous* ten years.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year was 5238, being 308 less than in the preceding year, and 847 less than the annual average during the preceding decennium.

The 140 births in public institutions having been redistributed according to population, the number of births and the birth-rate of each of the Sub-Districts and of the District were as follows:—

Sub-Districts.					Number of Births.	Birth-rate.
West	..	..	..	..	1388	22·4
South	..	..	..	..	1003	17·9
East ..	..	..	..	..	1477	24·7
North	..	..	..	..	1370	23·0
St. Pancras ..					5238	22·1
London ..					116559	24·2

DEATHS.

During the year 1909 the corrected total number of deaths from all causes at all ages was 3521, being 34 less than during the preceding year, and 575 below the annual average of the preceding ten years. Per 1000 of the population the death-rate was 14·8, compared with 14·8 in the previous year, and an annual average of 17·2 in the preceding decennium.

The total number of deaths and the death-rates in the Sub-Districts are set out below, 109 deaths from all causes not referable to any particular Sub-District being distributed according to population:—

Sub-Districts.					Number of Deaths.	Death-rate.
West	..	..	..	..	968	15·6
South	..	..	..	..	804	14·4
East ..	..	..	..	..	956	16·0
North	..	..	..	..	793	13·3
St. Pancras ..					3521	14·8 *
London ..					67632	14·7

* As compared to England and Wales for sex and age distribution, the factor of correction for St. Pancras is 1·0456, which makes the death-rate so corrected 15·5 per 1000 of population per annum.

AGES AT DEATH.

Under one year of age the number of deaths and the proportion per 1000 births and per cent. of total deaths were as follows :—

Sub-Districts.	Number of Deaths under 1 year.	Per 1000 Births.	Per cent. of Deaths at all Ages.
West	173	124·6	17·9
South	127	126·7	15·8
East	146	98·9	15·3
North	124	90·5	15·6
St. Pancras	570	108·8	16·2
London	12582	108·0	18·6

Under five years of age the number of deaths and the proportion per 1000 births and per cent. of total deaths were as follows :—

Sub-Districts.	Number of Deaths under 5 years.	Per 1000 Births.	Per cent. of Deaths at all Ages.
West	247	178·0	25·5
South	179	178·5	22·3
East	244	165·2	25·5
North	198	144·5	25·0
St. Pancras	868	165·7	24·7
London	—	—	—

ST. PANCRA8.—INFANT DEATHS, 1909.

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 1 Year.
All Causes	Certified	142	20	23	14	199	58	50	47	30	27	17	31	32	27	33	19	570
	Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	5	2	3	11	3	28
	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	8
	Diarrhœa (all forms) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	4	2	6	...	3	2	...	3	...	35
	Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ... ..	...	1	...	3	4	7	4	6	2	2	3	4	1	3	2	1	39
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	7
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth... ..	77	9	3	2	91	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
	Congenital Defects	12	1	2	...	15	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	21
	Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Want of Breast milk ... ..	...	1	2	...	3	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	14	5	6	3	28	10	14	13	6	5	1	1	2	...	2	1	83
Tuberculosis Diseases	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	7
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	8
	Erysipelas... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8
	Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	3	20
	Convulsions	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	12
	Bronchitis... ..	1	...	2	2	5	2	6	...	1	1	2	3	6	2	...	2	30
	Laryngitis... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia	1	1	4	1	7	10	6	7	7	3	4	4	9	7	8	7	79
	Suffocation (overlaying)	3	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10
	Other Causes	33	1	2	...	36	5	3	2	4	3	2	3	2	2	...	...	62
		142	20	23	14	199	58	50	47	30	27	17	31	32	27	33	19	570

Births in the year { Legitimate... .. 5022 Population estimated to the middle of 1909 237,247
 { Illigitimate 216 Excluding non-residents in Hospitals... .. 500
 Including inmates of extra Borough Institutions 2430
 Deaths from all causes at all Ages 8521
 (Excluding non-residents and including residents dying outside the Borough.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Small-pox.
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.
Diphtheria or Membranous Croup.
Typhus Fever.
Typhoid or Enteric Fever.
Continued Fever.

Relapsing Fever.
Puerperal Fever.
Cholera
Erysipelas
Plague.
Chicken-pox.

Principal Zymotic Diseases.

Small-pox.
Scarlet Fever.
Diphtheria.
Typhus Fever.
Enteric Fever.
Continued Fever.

Measles.
Whooping Cough.
Diarrhœa.
Dysentery.

At the end of the Report, in Table 7c, will be found set out the number of deaths under 5 years of age and 5 years upwards from each of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases in the respective Registration Sub-districts and the entire District of St. Pancras. In Table 8, in a similar manner, the deaths from the non-notifiable "*principal* zymotic diseases" will be found set out. From these two Tables the mortality of the respective diseases and of each of the groups have been obtained, as shown in Tables Nos. 9A and 9B and Tables Nos. 10A and 10B, and as compared as follows:—

Phthisis.—This disease, the type of the tubercular group of diseases, was the cause of 374 deaths compared to 362 deaths in 1908, 376 in 1907, and 401 in the year previous to that. The incidence of this disease in the Sub-Districts were as follows:—

Sub-Districts.	Number.	Per 1000 Population.	Per cent. of Total deaths.
West	94	1.52	9.7
South	105	1.88	13.1
East	94	1.57	9.8
North	81	1.36	10.2
St. Pancras	374	1.58	10.6
London	6337	1.31	9.4

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.—These diseases, as typical of the respiratory group of diseases, caused 732 deaths, compared to 705 in 1908, 712 in 1907, and 669 in 1906; the incidence in the Sub-Districts being as follows:—

Sub-Districts.	Number.	Per 1000 Population.	Per cent. of Total Deaths.
West	197	3·18	20·4
South	182	3·25	22·6
East	196	3·28	20·5
North	157	2·64	19·8
St. Pancras	732	3·09	20·8
London	—	—	—

The Notifiable Infectious Diseases.—The number of deaths from this group of diseases in the Sub-Districts and the proportions per 1000 of population and per cent. of total deaths were as follows:—

Sub-Districts.	Number.	Per 1000 Population.	Per cent. of Total Deaths.
West	19	0·30	1·9
South	7	0·12	0·9
East	31	0·51	3·2
North	15	0·25	1·9
St. Pancras	72	0·30	2·0
London	—	—	—

The Principal Zymotic Diseases.—The number of deaths from this group of diseases in the Sub-Districts and the proportion per 1000 of population and per cent. of total deaths were as follows:—

Sub-Division.	Number.	Per 1000 Population.	Per cent. of Total Deaths.
West	59	0·95	6·1
South	37	0·66	4·6
East	71	1·19	7·4
North	59	0·99	7·4
St. Pancras	226	0·95	6·4
London	6285	1·31	9·3

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

Throwing the Birth and Death-Rates of the Sub-Districts in the foregoing tables into one table, we obtain this result:—

Sub-Districts.	Birth Rate.	Total Death Rate from all causes.	Death Rates from				Death Rates per 1000 Births.	
			Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy.	Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Under 1 Year.	Under 5 Years
West ..	22·4	15·6	1·52	3·18	0·30	0·95	124·6	178·0
South ..	17·9	14·4	1·88	3·25	0·12	0·66	126·7	178·5
East ..	24·7	16·0	1·57	3·28	0·51	1·19	98·9	165·2
North ..	23·0	13·3	1·36	2·64	0·25	0·99	90·5	144·5
St. Pancras	22·1	14·8	1·58	3·09	0·30	0·95	103·8	165·7

ANNUAL BIRTH-RATES AND DEATH-RATES DURING 1909.*

Localities.	Annual rates per 1000 living.			Infant Mortality:— Annual Death-Rate of Infants under one year per 1000 births.
	Births.	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths from seven chief epidemic diseases.	
England and Wales ..	25·6	14·5	1·12	109
76 great towns	25·7	15·6	1·42	118
142 smaller towns ..	24·8	14·5	1·08	111
Rural England and Wales (i.e., less the 218 towns)	25·7	13·7	0·80	98

* These rates are subject to revision.

THE ANNUAL DEATH RATES for the Year 1909, according to the Registrar-General's Return, were in the six largest County Boroughs and Metropolitan Boroughs at the Census of 1901 as follows :—

County Boroughs.	Estimated Population, 1909.	Death Rate per 1000.	Infantile Mortality, per 1000 Births.	Metropolitan Boroughs.	Estimated Population, 1909.	Death Rate per 1000.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births.
Liverpool ...	760,357	19·0	144	Islington ...	351,202	14·6	101
Manchester	655,435	17·9	134	Lambeth ...	324,188	14·5	109
Birmingham	563,629	15·4	134	Stepney ...	312,525	16·0	119
Leeds ...	484,012	14·1	122	Camberwell	288,022	13·9	100
Sheffield ...	470,958	15·1	118	Wandsworth	297,646	12·5	86
Bristol ...	377,642	12·7	100	St. Pancras	237,422	15·5	102

THE ANNUAL DEATH RATES for the Year 1909, according to the Registrar-General's Return, were in the six smallest County Boroughs and Metropolitan Boroughs at the Census of 1901 as follows :—

County Boroughs.	Estimated Population, 1909.	Death Rate per 1000.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births.	Metropolitan Boroughs.	Estimated Population, 1909.	Death Rate per 1000.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births.
Burton-on-Trent	54,453	12·0	102	London (City)	18,193	22·3	113
Great Yarmouth	53,430	17·5	125	Stoke			
Bury ...	59,234	16·2	130	Newington	54,423	11·8	80
Barrow-in-Furness ...	62,996	12·2	81	Holborn ...	53,802	16·8	102
Bootle ...	69,393	16·9	122	Chelsea ...	75,249	15·0	107
Wigan ...	90,678	19·1	173	Hampstead ...	94,185	10·1	75
				Finsbury ...	95,289	19·9	131

London, Death-rate : 14·7. Highest—City of London, 22·3.
Lowest—Hampstead, 10·1.

The Annual Death Rates during the Year 1909, according to the Medical Officer of Health, were as follows :—

Uncertified Deaths in St. Pancras 1

ST. PANCRAS—Estimated Population, 237,247. Number of Births, 5,238.
Corrected number of Deaths, 3521.

Birth-Rate, 22·1. Death-Rate, 14·8. Infantile Mortality Rate, 109.

LONDON—Estimated Population, 4,833,938. Number of Births, 116,559.
Corrected number of Deaths, 67,632.

Birth-Rate, 24·2. Death-Rate, 14·7. Infantile Mortality Rate, 108.

The Number of Dangerous Infectious Diseases notified and the Notification-Rate during the year were as follows :—

ST. PANCRAS—Estimated Population, 237,247. Cases notified 1320
Notification-Rate per 1000 population 5·6

LONDON—Estimated Population, 4,833,938. Cases notified.....29,624
Notification-Rate per 1000 population..... 6·1

INFLUENZA.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA (including a few doubtful cases) during the years 1889 to 1909, inclusive, in St Pancras.

Year.	0-1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65-75.	75-85.	85 and upwards.	Total Deaths under 5 years.	Total Deaths at all Ages.
1889 ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
1890 ..	4	2	2	2	5	12	7	3	5	4	4	6	50
1891 ..	6	10	2	5	17	25	26	35	24	19	2	16	171
1892 ..	4	10	1	5	8	13	25	29	34	23	1	14	153
1893 ..	5	2	1	4	8	11	12	9	12	4	1	7	69
1894 ..	3	..	3	4	4	6	8	3	12	4	2	3	49
1895 ..	4	6	3	6	5	11	15	24	26	12	3	10	115
1896 ..	..	2	..	1	1	4	3	4	2	2	1	2	20
1897 ..	..	2	..	2	3	3	6	6	5	1	1	2	29
1898 ..	..	..	1	4	1	4	9	17	21	23	2	..	82
1899 ..	3	2	..	4	3	8	15	9	16	9	1	5	70
1900 ..	1	3	2	2	12	13	22	29	28	19	6	4	137
1901 ..	1	..	..	..	2	5	3	3	2	8	1	1	25
1902 ..	2	3	..	1	4	3	8	7	14	8	1	5	51
1903 ..	..	1	..	1	4	1	5	2	2	5	1	1	22
1904 ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	7	6	..	1	22
1905 ..	1	1	..	1	..	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	14
1906 ..	1	2	2	..	1	1	4	6	4	11	9	3	44
1907 ..	..	2	2	2	2	1	6	8	7	5	1	2	36
1908 ..	..	6	..	..	..	4	6	5	18	22	12	6	73
1909 ..	..	1	..	..	2	2	6	11	16	14	7	1	59

VIOLENT DEATHS.

Violence was the cause of 130 deaths during the year; in the three preceding years the numbers were 163, 146, and 189.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

There was 1 uncertified death registered in St. Pancras in 1909; in 1908, 1907, 1906, and 1905, the numbers were 1, 0, 2, and 6.

INQUESTS HELD.

In the Coroner's Court—General cases	..	..	..	371
Poor Law cases	..	..	..	23
Elsewhere in St. Pancras	..	..	..	—
				<hr/> 394 <hr/>

PUBLIC MORTUARIES.

Number of bodies deposited in the General Mortuary	..	..	401
Infectious	..	..	11
			<hr/> 412 <hr/>

THE PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY.

Notification of Births.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, came into operation on 9th March, 1908. Primarily, the duty of notifying a birth to the Medical Officer of Health devolves upon the father of the child if he be resident in the house at the time of its occurrence; secondarily, upon any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of or within six hours after the birth. The notice must be given by posting a prepaid letter or post card within 36 hours after the birth, or by delivery of a written notice of the birth at the office of the Medical Officer of Health within the same time. The local authority must supply, without charge, addressed and stamped post cards containing the form of notice to any medical practitioner or midwife residing or practising in their area who applies for the same. The notification is in addition to and not in substitution for the requirements of the Act relating to the registration of births, and it applies to any child born after the expiration of the 28th week of pregnancy, whether alive or dead. Liability to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings is incurred by any person who fails to give notice of a birth unless there is reasonable ground to believe that notice has been duly given by some other person.

THE ST. PANCRAS PREVENTIVE SCHEME.

The St. Pancras preventive scheme of infantile mortality is briefly as follows:—

1. Notification of Births.—From these are selected the most suitable cases to visit, commencing with the poorest houses in the poorest streets.

2. Advice Cards to Mothers.—A copy of the Advice Card is sent to the mother of every newly-born child as soon as the birth is notified. Supplies of these cards are also sent to medical practitioners, hospitals, dispensaries, and midwives for distribution.

3. Medical Advice.—In cases where mothers are suffering from disease they are referred to doctors, hospitals, and dispensaries, and where mothers are in need of extra food and milk to continue breast feeding, they are referred to religious and charitable organisations, and especially to the St. Pancras School for Mothers.

During the year, as previously, the work of the Woman Inspector in advising expectant mothers and in correcting defective and improper feeding has been supplemented by assistance received from a number of lady voluntary visitors.

The St. Pancras Mothers' and Infants' Society, supported by voluntary contributions and voluntary workers, with its **SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS** at 37, Chalton Street, Somers Town, supplements the municipal work, and is doing a great good in the southern part of the Borough.

On the 4th September, 1909, the Local Government Board issued an Order with respect to the qualification, duties, &c., of Health Visitors under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, which empowers the Borough Councils to appoint suitable women for the purpose of giving to persons advice as to the proper nurture, care and management of young children, and the promotion of cleanliness. The Act of 1908 enables the County Council to pay out of the County Fund any sum by way of contribution towards the salary of a Health Visitor appointed under the regulations not exceeding in any case one-half the amount.

ACTION TAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

During the year the action taken with regard to the prevention of the mortality of suckling infants is summarised as follows:—

BIRTHS.	W.	S.	E.	N.	Total.
Total Births (excluding Still-births) registered (majority within 2 months)	1352	1004	1547	1335	5238
Births (including Still-births*) notified within 36 hours	1003	806	1279	873	3961
*Still-births	28	30	50	27	135
Of the total births registered the illegitimate numbered	31	65	89	31	216

3961
135
3826
73%

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.	W.	S.	E.	N.	Total.
(a) Notified by—Fathers	358	182	450	409	1399
Mothers	13	4	17	10	44
Other persons	360	255	462	184	1261
Professional Assistants	25	130	26	—	181
Midwives	206	117	106	227	656
Doctors	41	88	110	43	282
Workhouse... ..	—	—	108	—	108
Homes of Hope	—	30	—	—	30
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—
	1003	806	1279	873	3961
(b) Attended by—Doctors	238	180	340	211	969
Midwives	321	139	310	531	1301
Professional Assistants	373	403	572	—	1348
Not stated... ..	71	84	57	131	343
	1003	806	1279	873	3961

35.3%
1.1%
31.8%
68.2%
= 138 = 3.5%
71.7

Advice Cards sent to cases notified within 36 hours (on day of receipt of notification) 3961

„ „ „ registered (but not notified) on receipt of Registrars' Returns 1377

Cautionary letters sent to cases registered but not notified 1252

Visits.—Total number 2207

Inquiries made (at first visit)... 579

„ (after 12th month) 301

Additional visits 1227*

* Of these—Infants “not known” at address given 2

„ “removed” from „ 152 { 9 at 1st visit.
84 at 12th month visit

Extra Visits to Hospitals, Doctors, Midwives, Nurses, Crèches, Workhouse, Infirmary, Relieving Officers, Distress Committee, School for Mothers, Charity Organization Society, etc., etc. 338

RESULTS OF THE ACTION TAKEN.

During the year 1909 of 5,238 live births registered 3,826, or 73·1 per cent., were notified within 36 hours, that is to say, nearly three-fourths of the live births were promptly notified, and in addition 135 still births. The sending of cautionary letters in cases where there has been omission to notify is having the effect of bringing the notifications in earlier.

The effects upon the infantile mortality has been as follows:—

In 1904 =	151·6	deaths of infants	per 1000 births.
„ 1905 =	135·7	„ „	„
„ 1906 =	131·1	„ „	„
„ 1907 =	113·8	„ „	„
„ 1908 =	115·0	„ „	„
„ 1909 =	108·8	„ „	„

THE POSITION OF ST. PANCRAS.

The summers of 1907, 1908, and 1909 were cold summers, and the St. Pancras method of prevention was not put to the test of comparison with other boroughs and towns in the third quarter of the year. It was in this hot quarter of the year that St. Pancras did so well by comparison in lowering the mortality, as shown by the three years 1904, 1905, and 1906, especially in the last and hottest year of the three. When it is called to mind what a large proportion of infant mortality is caused by summer diarrhoea and other diseases due to improper feeding in the hot weather, it is apparent that the principal test of the value of a system of saving infant life by breast-feeding is the total mortality in the third or summer quarter of the year. The prevalence of measles exerts its main effect in the second and fourth quarters, and cold in the presence of poverty, which connotes insufficient clothing and warming, in the first or winter quarter of the year, and prematurity more or less all the year round.

The Quarterly and Annual position of merit of St. Pancras, compared to London Boroughs and the 76 large towns, for the years 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909 in regard to Infantile Mortality:—

29 London Boroughs.				1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Year.
1904	..	..	..	22nd	11th	25th	15th	19th
1905	..	..	..	24th	12th	18th	21st	19th
1906	..	..	..	25th	19th	13th	17th	13th
1907	..	..	..	6th	25th	20th	12th	9th
1908	..	..	..	27th	16th	12th	14th	13th
1909	..	..	..	20th	12th	18th	18th	12th

76 Large Towns.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Year.
1904	40th	18th	44th	15th	31st
1905	42nd	21st	39th	49th	35th
1906	37th	36th	21st	24th	15th
1907	9th	51st	37th	18th	18th
1908	44th	23rd	24th	16th	18th
1909	32nd	24th	32nd	37th	24th

The Actual Infant Mortality in St. Pancras Sub-Districts per 1000 Births during the years 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909 :—

Years.	West.	South.	East.	North.	St. Pancras.
1904	157·6	167·5	146·5	139·1	151·6
1905	130·0	164·9	138·9	115·6	135·7
1906	131·2	148·9	129·8	118·9	131·1
1907	106·8	144·0	130·4	84·2	113·8
1908	125·7	128·4	114·7	94·2	115·0
1909	124·6	126·7	98·9	90·5	108·8

On Thursday, December 2nd, 1909, Mr. James Stuart, in the House of Commons, asked the President of the Local Government Board whether he could state the number of deaths in England and Wales of infants under one year per 1000 births in each of the years 1904 to 1908, and in the first nine months of each of these years and of the present year, distinguishing London, the 76 great towns, and the 142 smaller towns from the rest of the country. Mr. Burns replied. The following tables give the information asked for :—

I.—*Infant Mortality in each of the Years 1904 to 1908.*

	Deaths under one year to 1000 births in the years—				
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
England and Wales	145	128	132	118	121
76 great towns, including London ..	160	140	145	127	129
London	145	130	131	116	113
142 smaller towns	154	132 ^a	138	122	124
England and Wales, less the 218 towns	125	113 ^b	116	106	110

II.—*Infant Mortality in the First Nine Months of each of the Years*
1904 to 1909.

	Deaths under one year to 1000 births in the first three quarters of each of the years—					
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
England and Wales	149	131	135	113	115	106
76 great towns, including } London	165	142	148	118	123	114
London	149	129	133	110	110	104
142 smaller towns	157	136 ^a	140	118	117	107 ^c
England and Wales, less the } 218 towns	127	116 ^b	117	104	105	97 ^d

^a, 141 small towns; ^b, less 217 towns; ^c, 143 small towns; ^d, less 219 towns.

On Tuesday, March 1st, 1910, Mr. Vivian, in the House of Commons, asked the President of the Local Government Board how many local authorities had adopted the Notification of Births Act, and what diminution in the infant death-rate, under one year, had taken place. Mr. Burns wrote in reply: The Act is now in force in 195 areas of local government—namely, (1) the whole of the administrative County of London, comprising the City of London and the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs; (2) 46 County Boroughs; (3) 46 Non-County Boroughs; (4) 57 Urban Districts; (5) 17 Rural Districts. In the case of 4 Non-County Boroughs, 7 Urban Districts, and 16 Rural Districts the Act is in force by virtue of its adoption by the Worcestershire County Council. After giving a list of the various areas which have adopted the Act the Right Honourable Gentleman proceeded: The death-rates of infants during the first year of life published by the Registrar-General for England and Wales show that the figures for the years 1907, 1908, and 1909 were lower than in any previous year recorded, being 118, 120, and 109 respectively per 1000 births. The lowest corresponding figure in any previous year was 128 in 1905.

The following is a copy of Advice Card to Mothers revised to date:—

ST. PANCRAS BOROUGH COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ADVICE TO THE MOTHER.

It is found:—

- (1) That a large number of infants are born before full time and die soon after birth, or are born so feeble as to live only a few weeks. This is mainly due to want of health and stamina in the parents, especially in the mother.

- (2) That a large number of infants are not suckled at the breast after being born, or are suckled at the breast only for a few weeks, and are weaned too early. This is due either to the want of stamina in the mother or to want of knowledge.

Experience shows :—

- (3) That the hand-feeding of infants is generally unsatisfactory, always risky, and in the summer dangerous and often fatal.
- (4) That it is cheaper and easier to feed infants by the breast than by the hand ;
- (5) That it is simpler and wiser for the mother to take care of her health, both before and after the birth of her infant, and to improve her breast milk, than to bring up her baby by hand feeding, wholly or in part.
- (6) That if the mother's health and stamina are maintained the infant can be breast-fed for the natural nine months and grow into a robust child.

In these circumstances all mothers are advised to practise and spread a knowledge of the following system :—

MOTHERING.

The health of the mother is most important of all.

The mother must take care of her health so as to make her infant strong at birth, prepare herself to suckle her baby, and pay particular attention to the nipples.

Spirits and strong drink must be avoided ; plenty of good, plain, wholesome, nourishing food must be eaten, and the appetite improved by exercise in the open air.

A mother who improves her own health will also improve that of her baby.

When in doubt as to her health and habits a mother should not hesitate to seek medical advice at once.

SUCKLING.

A mother who has properly taken care of her health should be able to fully suckle her baby when born.

She should not be disappointed if the breast milk is scanty or not *fully* established for two or three days. The regular suckling of the baby will cause the flow to increase more and more.

If she continues to take care of her health she should be able to continue suckling her baby for about nine months.

The best food for the baby is mother's breast milk alone and without any other food whatever.

If the mother's milk is poor in quality she should improve it by eating a greater quantity of good, plain, wholesome food, and improve her appetite by more exercise in the open air, and, above all, a mother should avoid spirits and strong drink.

If the mother has not enough milk the same measures will increase the quantity, and a cupful or two of milk half-an-hour before suckling will be an excellent help towards this, as the only way to humanise cow's milk is to pass it through the mother and not through a machine. In many cases a cupful or two of liquid food such as cocoa or soup should always be taken shortly before suckling; even hot water is better than no liquid at all.

The nipples should be cleansed and dried each time after suckling, and the baby's mouth should be kept clean.

The baby should be suckled every two hours during the first three months, gradually decreasing to every three hours during the following months. The baby should be awakened for this purpose, if necessary. Also twice in the night during the first month, once during the second month, and in the third month night feeding should be gradually discontinued. As the feeds are reduced in number the quantity of milk at each feed naturally increases. Feed the baby slowly: allow fifteen minutes or more for each meal. Do not rock the baby violently after it is fed. Do not feed the baby when it cries between meal-times. Never give a "dummy comforter" to the baby.

WEANING.

The usual time for weaning is about the ninth month.

Weaning becomes easier and safer if it is delayed until after the ninth month, soon after which the breast milk should be altogether stopped. Breast feeding should not be continued after the 12th month.

Not until the eighth or ninth month, and until the first front teeth are cut, is a baby able to eat and digest floury foods, such as baked flour, powdered biscuit, small crumbled bread, and fine oatmeal, and these foods should never be given to a baby before that time. Never give the baby soothing syrups, teething powders, patent medicines, patent foods.

On no account should portions of the ordinary food or drink of the mother when at meals be given to the baby, they may prove injurious and even fatal.

WEANING BEFORE TIME.

A mother should not wean her baby before the seventh month at the very earliest, as weaning before time is dangerous to the baby.

Every effort should be made to put off weaning until after the hot weather has come and gone, as the months of July, August, and September are particularly fatal to hand-fed babies.

If the health of the suckling mother or of the baby is failing, a Doctor's advice should be sought with a view to avoiding weaning.

If the health of the mother or the breast milk cannot be improved and the Doctor considers that the baby must be weaned or partly hand-fed, then it should be taken regularly to the Doctor for advice as to the proper food and feeding.

A hand-fed baby's progress should be very carefully watched, and if it appears to be ailing or does not thrive medical advice should be immediately sought, especially if there be any diarrhoea, as illness in a baby develops rapidly and is soon past remedying.

ADVICE, INSTRUCTION, AND INFORMATION.

1.—Medical advice can be obtained by a mother from her private Doctor, or at the various provident dispensaries, hospitals, or other public medical charities, according to her means.

2.—Instruction in motherhood may be obtained, and babies may be weighed at the "Mothers' and Babies' Welcome," 37, Chalton Street, Euston Road, N.W.

3.—Information in reference to health visitors, and the home instruction of Mothers and advice as to mothering, suckling, and weaning, may be obtained from the Women Inspectors, to whom messages may be addressed, at the Public Health Department, Town Hall, Pancras Road, N.W.

JOHN F. J. SYKES,

Medical Officer of Health.

(On back.)

SPECIAL SPRING AND SUMMER NOTICE.

Babies born after the beginning of April should continue to be SOLELY BREAST-FED until the end of September at least, otherwise they run a serious risk during the hot weather of dying from Diarrhœa.

(On back.)

WINTER NOTICE.

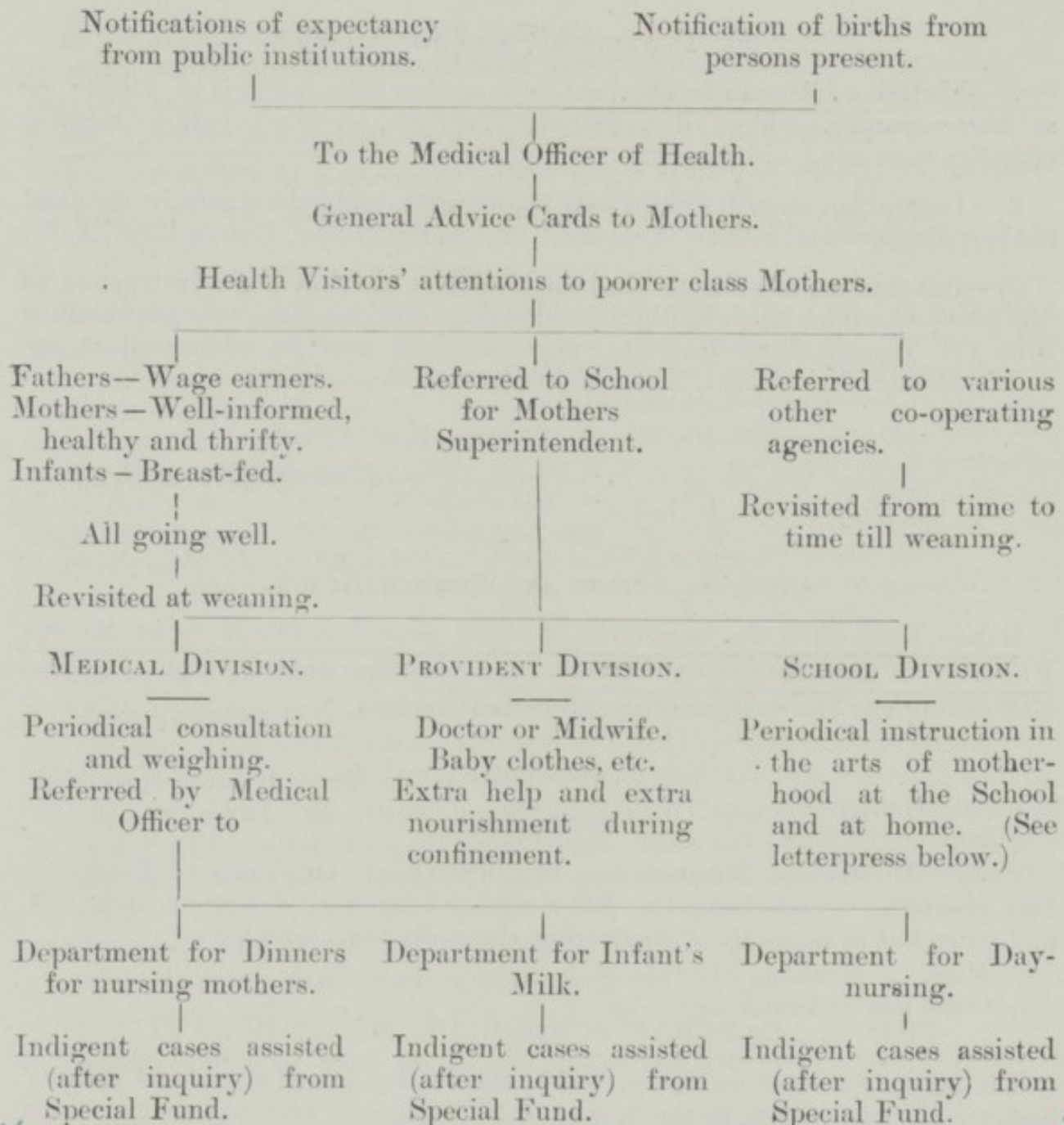
Cough, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Chest complaints of Babies are best prevented by clothing the Baby with a long-sleeved woollen undervest, and when out of doors by well covering the neck, arms, and legs.

THE ST. PANCRAS SCHOOL OF MOTHERCRAFT.

The School for Mothers established by the St. Pancras Mothers' and Infants' Society in Somers Town in the Spring of 1907 has now been in existence three years, and has fully justified its existence in excellently supplementing and carrying to a logical conclusion the principle of instructing and helping the mother as the agent for the prevention of infantile mortality.

At the Institution known as the "Welcome" at 37, Chalton Street, Euston Road, N.W., a series of activities in "mothercraft" are energetically carried on, much to the benefit of the newly-born and the young, who when neglected at an early age are so prone to become physically unfit. It is commencing the prevention of physical deterioration at an earlier age even than the medical inspection of school children.

The municipal and philanthropic scheme under the guidance of the Medical Officer of Health and a Woman Sanitary Inspector works on the following lines:—



The following is the Time Table of the School and the names of some of the present workers:—

DINNERS.—1.30 to 2.30 p.m. every day but Sunday.

TUESDAY.—Infant Weighing and Consultations, 2.15 to 3.30: Dr. Hardie, Miss Turner, Miss Haslam, Mrs. Muscrop-Robinson.

TUESDAY EVENING.—Men's Evening, 8 to 10 p.m.: Mr. Gibbon, Mr. O. de Vos.

WEDNESDAY.—Baby Clothes Class, 2 to 4 p.m. Lectures on "Infant Care" and "Training of Children over Twelve Months," 3 to 4.

Lecturers.—The Lady Superintendent (L.C.C.) and Mrs. Kelsey (L.C.C.).

Baby Clothes Class.—Mrs. Lattimer.

Nursing Babies.—Mrs. Cantlie, Miss Evelyn Hodge, Miss Casey, Mrs. Russell, Miss Scott, Miss Hancock, Miss Wyman, Miss Whittaker, Miss Badcock.

Provident Maternity Club.—Miss Cicely Bell.

THURSDAY.—Cookery, 2.30 to 4 p.m.: Miss Clementson (L.C.C.).

Nursing Babies.—Miss Wallace, Miss Casey, Mrs. Bernard Howard.

THURSDAY EVENING.—8 to 10 p.m. Young People's Club: Mrs. Brunton, Mrs. Cantlie, Miss Bunting.

Dressmaking.—Miss Lily May.

Cookery.—Miss Wilson (L.C.C.).

Woodcarving.—Mr. Ernest Hazell.

FRIDAY.—Infant Weighing and Consultations, 2.15 to 3.30: Dr. Swanson or Dr. Gillett, Miss B. Lofts.

Cutting-out Class.—2.30 to 4 p.m.: Miss Stewart (L.C.C.), Mrs. Muscrop-Robinson, Mrs. Frederick Whelen, Miss Eva Steele.

VISITORS.—Mrs. Gray, Miss Casey.

CLERICAL HELPERS.—Mrs. Sykes, Miss Ada Mocatta, Mrs. Longden, Mrs. Bernard Howard.

LIST OF DOCTORS, etc., who have kindly addressed the Men's Meeting during the Winter Session: Dr. Hazell, Dr. Lawson, Dr. Paramore, Dr. Burroughs, Mr. Blaaberg, Dr. Tribe, Dr. Jex Blake, Dr. Sykes, Miss Bibby, Mr. Rhodes, Dr. Eric Pritchard, Dr. Ronald Carter, Dr. Eder.

Entertainments.—Lantern Lecture: Mr. T. Smith; Concert: Misses Markham, Gibbons, Bradford, Farnworth, and Messrs. Gallichan and Snowden.

The figures below stated will give some idea of the work accomplished by the School:—

Number of dinners supplied at the "Welcome"	..	..	5705
Cost of actual food	..	..	£47 13s. 0½d.
Cost per head	..	..	2d.
Number of women who dined during the year	..	..	91
„ who paid for themselves	..	..	44
„ paid for by friends	..	..	16
„ who dined free	..	..	31

Number of babies weighed during the year	..	..	294
Average fortnightly attendance	..	..	54

Average attendance at Wednesday Class	..	..	63
„ „ Cookery Class	..	..	14
„ „ Cutting-out Class	..	..	13½

Statistics of Attendance at Classes sent in to Board of Education for year 1908-9:—

Total number of Students	..	..	..	127
„ school days	..	..	..	106
„ instruction hours given	..	..	..	173
„ hours of instruction received	..	..	..	2821

The syllabus on the training of children from one year of age to marriage, drawn up by Mrs. Kelsey (L.C.C.), is of considerable interest.

Introduction.—Importance of parenthood. Beginnings of life illustrated by blossom and seed. Training of body, mind, and moral nature.

Habit.—Training to begin at birth. Difficulty of breaking bad habits. Training is not telling but causing something to be done over and over again until it becomes part of the personality. Habits that may lead to immorality.

Nursery Life, 1 to 6 Years.—First impressions from home life and surroundings. Importance of clean air. Air may be tainted by breath, skin, beds, dirty clothes, slops, sponges, towels, dirty toys. Taking out of doors. Playing in the street. How to manage. The need for nursery or kindergarten life for *all* little children. A happy child garden.

Food.—(1) Nourishment and digestion. From 12 to 18 months. From 18 months to 2 years. Time for beginning to give certain foods to young children. Articles to be avoided altogether.

(2) Necessity for eating food properly. Table manners. Good habits in feeding a help to digestion.

Clothing.—(1) Specimens of clothing up to 5 years of age. Freedom for every part of the body. Exercise and growth. Pressure and deformity. Evils of defective circulation.

(2) Porosity, to allow for escape of body poisons. Warmth, equal distribution, better cutting, and fewer garments. Lightness of weight. Lightness of colour.

Personal Cleanliness.—The foundation of moral training. Care of the hair, skin, teeth, nails. How to breathe. How to articulate.

Sleep, Exercise, and Play.—Children grow during sleep, therefore most important. Wild animals trained by exercise and play for life work. Children at play are not idle; they must have occupation. Right kind of toys.

Temperance and Self-Control.—A strong will directed to self-control and “all round” temperance is the keynote to right living. Temperance in food and drink begins with the breast or bottle. Regularity checks impulse and forms the will.

Obedience and Truth.—Obedience to a higher than self, first through parents and teachers. Authority, enforcement of it, right and wrong

methods. Giving reasons for conduct when possible. Avoid loose threats. The great value of truth and accuracy. Lies and half-truths. Methods of training.

Punishments.—Punishment should be for reform and not in revenge. Fear not suitable as punishment, but a great cause of ill-health and debility.

School Life.—Care of the “machine”—the body. Eyes, teeth, lungs, ears, nose, throat, nerves. Sleep, play, work, clothes and food of school children. Importance of attention to these things early in life. Medical inspection of schools. Child labour.

Education: Physical, Mental, Moral.—Training the senses. Manual training and its relation to character. Relation of parents and teachers. School and home training should be in harmony.

Beauty and Grace of Life.—Duty of right teaching as to the facts of life. The happiness resultant from good manners and a sense of beauty. Etiquette as taught in schools of Japan.

Leaving School.—Education should continue through life. Advantage of “evening classes,” technical or otherwise. Apprenticeships, domestic service. Parents not to take short-sighted views. Skilled trades pay best in the end.

Self-Discipline.—Food, drink, amusements. Earning money and laying it out well. Saving for a purpose.

Adolescence.—What girls should know. What boys should know. Companionship and right behaviour of young men and women.

Home Making.—Choosing a wife or husband. Knowledge of domestic affairs. The mistake of very early marriages. Saving and making. The girl’s bottom drawer.

Recapitulation.—Various points. Summing up the whole.

The following Table is a List of Schools for Mothers, compiled by Dr. Philip Boobyer, Medical Officer of Health, Guildhall, Nottingham, January 25th, 1910 :—

A LIST OF SCHOOLS FOR MOTHERS.

Locality.	Title of Institution.		Whether assisted or not by Local Authority.
Aberdeen ..	Mothers' and Babies' Club		No ; but may ultimately receive assistance if necessary.
Bermondsey ..	Mothers' and Babies' Class about to start (in Town Hall)		Cost to be defrayed by Local Authority.
Birmingham ..	Mothers' and Babies' Welcome, three establishments		One establishment supported by Local Authority, who provide medical attendant (lady). Two other establishments supported by (a) Women's Settlement, and (b) Infants' Health Society respectively.
Bolton	Mothers' and Babies' Welcome		No.
Cork	Do.	do.	No.
Fulham	Do.	do.	No.
Leeds	Do.	do.	No. (Held to be illegal.)
Lewisham ..	Mothers' and Babies' Welcome, two establishments		No. (No statutory power.)
Manchester ..	Mothers' Guild ..		No.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Mothers' and Babies' Welcome and Creche		No.
Nottingham ..	Mothers' and Babies' Welcome		Premises and 5 guineas per annum, hitherto provided by Local Authority. Further subsidy now under consideration.
Poplar	Health Visiting Association		No.
Stepney	Mothers' and Babies' Welcome		No.
St. Pancras ..	School for Mothers ..		No.
West Ham	Mothers' and Babies' Welcome		No.
Wimbledon ..	Do.	do.	£50 per annum for assistance in administering Notification of Births and Midwives Acts.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN INSPECTOR.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

The work done during the year 1909, with regard to the attempts to lessen infant mortality, has been carried on mainly on the same general lines as fully described in my five previous reports. In accordance with your wishes, natural feeding for infants, up to about 9 months of age, has been our watchword, and the principle chiefly instilled, both in the written and verbal advice given to the mothers, both from the Town Hall and from the School for Mothers.

Last year (1908), in order to assist in a special widespread inquiry suggested by the Home Office (on the subject of the employment, &c., of women, both before and after the birth of the child), every single home where a birth had occurred, in the particular district of Somers Town included in Ward VI. (East), was visited, and the mother and baby having been seen an Inquiry form was filled in. This first visit was paid when the baby was from 6 weeks to 8 weeks of age, as soon as possible after the birth had been *registered* (since the Early Notification of Births was not in force in St. Pancras at the beginning of the year 1908, when the Home Office Inquiry was started).

Then during the year 1909 each of these homes was again visited, on or within a few days of the day that the baby was 12 months old, so that as complete a history as possible might be ascertained of the first year of life.

In many instances intermediate visits had been paid, so that the progress of the little one might be watched where danger was likely to arise, either from the ill-health of the mother or baby or from the poverty-stricken condition of the home. At the final visit at 12 months it was found, as expected, that in many cases the family had removed; and though in some instances of these removals the baby was able to be traced, yet in others no clue could be obtained.

A brief summary of these births visited in Ward VI. is as follows:—

Births occurring during 1908 in Ward VI.	..	..	..	677
“Removed” at primary visit	..	..	..	45
“Not known” at primary visit	..	..	..	24
“Removed” at final visit (at 12 months)	..	..	..	184*
“Dead” within the 12 months	..	..	..	68†
Complete history (during the 12 months) obtained	..	..	..	356

* Of those found “removed” at final visit many details had previously been obtained.

† There may have been other deaths amongst those who were not traced at final visit.

A full report of the Home Office Inquiry, with four Summary Tables, and details on working sheets is herewith appended.

Voluntary Visitors.

This year, as previously, the work of the Public Health Department in regard to the lessening of infant mortality and all the clerical work consequent upon the Notification of Births Act has been usefully supplemented by means of a number of fully qualified women-workers (from the National Health Society, Bedford College, the Royal Sanitary Institute, etc.,) who were desirous of gaining practical experience in St. Pancras.

All those who applied to come, and who were deemed suitable, worked enthusiastically and sympathetically; and when they left here to fulfil other duties always expressed themselves most grateful for the kindness and help they had received and the experience they had gained.

It seems, however, that the benefits received were mutual, as much good work was done for the Public Health Department without involving any expense.

Miss Muirhead and Miss Day, who had also worked here during the latter part of 1908, left in the early part of 1909 to act as Sanitary Inspectors at the City (temporary) and Yarmouth respectively.

Miss F. Anderson and Miss Houghton left in order to further qualify themselves by examinations of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board and Central Midwives' Board respectively.

Miss Spong and Miss Allen went to take up duties in connection with the Children's Act at Edmonton.

The Misses Edith and Mabel Rintoul, for personal reasons, did not wish to continue Public Health Work; and Miss Petty was appointed at the St. Pancras School for Mothers to carry out some original Cookery investigations in the homes, and also to act as Assistant Superintendent.

Mode of Visiting.

During the year 1909 babies were systematically visited at both an earlier and a later age than had been done previously—earlier, because the Early Notification of Birth gave us the necessary information much sooner than the Registrar's Returns had done; and later, because, in accordance with the request of the Home Office, a visit was paid to the infant on completion of the twelfth month.

Though by the Notification of Births Act the birth was generally notified within 36 hours, yet neither the voluntary visitors nor myself would visit a mother until the baby was over 10 days old (by which time the Doctor or Midwife would probably have discharged the case) unless we were specially asked to do so by the Doctor or Midwife attending.

Number of Births, Visits, &c.

Total births (excluding still births) <i>registered</i> (majority within two months)	5237
Births (including still births*) <i>notified</i> , (majority within 36 hours)	3961

*Still births notified, 135.

Advice Cards sent to cases notified within 36 hours on day of receipt of notification. (N.B.—Not sent for still births) ..	3826
Advice Cards sent to cases registered (but not notified) on the receipt of Registrar's returns ..	1377
Caution Letters sent to cases registered but not notified <i>re</i> births occurring since January 1st, 1909 ..	1252

Visits.

Total number paid.	2207
Actual number of infants visited ..	880
Additional visits to infants† ..	1327

†Of these—Infants "not known" at address given ..	2
" " Infants "removed" from address given ..	152

Extra visits paid by myself to Hospitals, Doctors, Midwives, Nurses, Crèches, Maternity Missions, Almoners, Relieving Officers, Workhouses, Infirmary Employment Exchange, Distress Committee Office, School for Mothers, C.O.S., National Health Society, Royal Sanitary Institute, &c. 338‡

‡This number would have been considerably higher if it could have included all the "visits" which had perforce for press of work and lack of time to be replaced by letters and interviews at the Town Hall.

Notification of Births.

The Notification of Births Act which came into force in St. Pancras in March, 1908, has thus been in vogue during the whole of the year 1909. The numbers of notifications, still births, &c., for 1908 and 1909 are not comparable, as they refer in the former case to a period of 9 months only, and in the latter to a period of 12 months.

Since the beginning of the year 1909, cautionary letters have been sent to the fathers (or persons in attendance) of those infants whose births were registered but not notified, and by this means the knowledge of the Act has become more widespread. The Hospitals and Midwives seem to notify their cases very regularly, but it is probable that some of the private practitioners omit to remind the husbands of their patients of this duty.

Illegitimacy.

Of the total births registered (5,237) the illegitimate births registered numbered 216, *i.e.*, 4.1 per cent. The remarks in the last year's report to you *re* illegitimate births and the deaths of illegitimate infants apply equally now.

Clerical Work.

The amount of clerical work continues to increase year by year.

As before complete and current indexes have been kept of all the births registered and of all the registered infant deaths.

All the clerical work consequent upon the notification of births has been carried on in the same way as during last year and, in addition, each week cautionary letters have been sent to every case where a birth has been registered but not notified. If a birth is neither registered nor notified, then the Public

Health Department can have no knowledge of it. For the first time this year complete entries have been made each week of births (with St. Pancras addresses) occurring in Institutions *outside* St. Pancras (*e.g.* Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, British Lying-in Hospital (Endell Street), Middlesex Hospital, etc.), and these numbered 532.

Many of these notifications were duplicated, so much care was required to ensure that the correct number of entries was made.

Weekly reports have been submitted to you as to the number of notifications, the titles of notificants, and attendants; also quarterly reports as to the number of births notified, registered, and visited, etc.

It is a matter for regret that so much time has to be spent upon clerical work, that in consequence the more vital home-visiting, etc., has to be somewhat neglected.

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate, which (when estimated on the same basis of infant deaths per 1000 births, exclusive of still births) in 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908, was respectively 152, 136, 131, 114 and 115, was 109 in 1909.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

BLANCHE GARDINER,

Sanitary Inspector.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. PANCRAS.

HOME OFFICE INQUIRY--1908 AND 1909.

SHORT EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Area of Inquiry was Ward VI., of East St. Pancras, thus including the poorest part of the Borough (viz., Somers Town):—

Every baby born and *registered* during 1908 in this Ward was visited, and, the mother and baby having been seen, an Inquiry Form was filled in as far as was possible. At the first visit the baby was from 6 to 8 weeks old; and while intermediate visits were frequently paid, the final visit was on or within a few days of the child being 12 months old.

Births occurring during 1908 in Ward VI. (St. Pancras)	..	677
Of these "Removed" or "Not Known" at primary visit	..	69
„ "Removed" at final visit at 12 months	.. ..	184*
„ Dead within 12 months	.. ..	68†
„ Surviving the first year	.. ..	356

* Of those found "removed" at final visit some details had previously been collected. These have been entered from the Inquiry Forms separately on to the Working Sheets, but they were too incomplete to be summarised on the Sheets I. and II. (A., B. & C.)

† There may have been other deaths amongst those who were not able to be traced at final visit.

Only those who have actually visited the cases and filled in the Home Office Inquiry Forms can fully appreciate the difficulties involved in filling in the Working Sheets and Summary Tables.

The personal equation plays an important part, not only of the personality of the visitor, but also that of the mother visited. Midwives, Health Visitors and C.O.S. Workers look at things from different points of view and with different eyes; while as to the mothers, some could give exact and definite information, others were somewhat inconclusive, while with others it was felt that what they said was not necessarily true at all. (See also pp. 74 and 75 of the Proceedings of the Infant Mortality Congress, 1908)

Re Industrial Employment of Mothers.—On the original Inquiry Forms this was sub-divided into industrial employment before present pregnancy, during present pregnancy, and after birth; whereas on the Working Sheets and Summary Tables “industrially employed” had no definite period-signification.

The Working Sheets and Summary Tables have often therefore been sub-divided into (a) During this pregnancy and (b) After birth; but the two main divisions into which all the cases were grouped were:—

- (1) Mothers never “industrially employed” at all, either during pregnancy or after birth.
- (2) Mothers “industrially employed” for any time whatsoever, either during pregnancy or after birth or both.

By “industrially employed” we have understood any sort of employment at all, that is *for gain*, whether at home, or in factory, or workshop, or elsewhere. But it must be remembered, that the majority of these St. Pancras mothers have irregular and uncertain employment, such as odd days charring, washing, cleaning; also that the period of employment varies very considerably, sometimes for a part of a week only, sometimes for a whole week. When the father is “out of work” the mother will get work, but when the father is “in work” the mother will stay at home. (MORAL—Regular work and good wages for the father should be the aim of those people who wish mothers to stay at home and tend the baby.)

From the Summary Table I. (of “cases under inquiry”) it is seen that out of 414 cases of infants the mother was *not* “industrially employed” at all in 300 cases; and “industrially employed,” and this only to a very varying extent, in only 114 cases; therefore St. Pancras may be regarded as useful in the widespread Home Office Inquiry, at least as a control and comparison.

Inquiry as to Industrial Employment of Married Women and Infant Mortality (1908).

SUMMARY.

Area St. Pancras, Ward VI. (East).

I.—CASES UNDER INQUIRY (414).

414	{ 114 Mothers industrially employed ..	92 Infants <i>surviving</i> in first year.
		22 " <i>dying</i> "
	{ 300 Mothers <i>not</i> industrially employed	368 " <i>surviving</i> "
		42 " <i>dying</i> "

		Total, in case of mother industrially employed.	In case of mothers industrially employed.				In case of mothers <i>not</i> industrially employed
			At home.	In factory or workshop.		Else- where.	
				In lead.	Other- wise.		
Children born alive and surviving first year		114 { 92	26	1	20	45	258 } 300
" " " and dying in first year		22	1	1	5	15	42 }
(Only those babies born alive and registered were visited)		Premature births .. 11	—	2	4	5	18
		Not ascertained .. 8	—	—	1	7	11
Age of mother		< 25 years 16	—	1	4	11	33
		< 35 " 24	6	—	5	13	78
		Over 35 years 14	2	—	—	12	36
		Not ascertained .. 60	15	1	14	30	153
Previous confinements		Miscarriages, Still Births, (i.e., Total Number, not Total of Mothers) .. 28	7	—	6	15	68
		Children (born alive .. 385	99	—	53	233	1030
		now living .. 254	79	—	29	146	797
		died in first year 61	10	—	10	41	103
		No previous confinement .. 28	4	2	10	12	46
Status of mother (at first visit after birth)		living with husband .. 106	26	1	23	56	296
		living apart 5	2	—	1	2	1
		widowed —	—	—	—	—	—
		single 3	—	1	1	1	3
Reason for industrial employment of mother		A—as sole or main source of income (a) —	(a) —	(a) 1	(a) 4	(a) 4	—
		(b) —	(b) —	(b) —	(b) 3	(b) 6	—
		B—to supplement small in- come (a) 22	(a) 22	(a) 1	(a) 18	(a) 42	—
		(b) 21	(b) 21	(b) —	(b) 12	(b) 42	—
		C—preference for industrial work (a) —	(a) —	(a) —	(a) 1	(a) 1	—
		(b) —	(b) —	(b) —	(b) —	(b) —	—
(a)=during pregnancy. (b)=after birth.							
Households (No. of) 114		27	2	25	60	300	
Average (at first visit after birth)		No. of rooms per household* 1.7	2.4	—	1.3	1.6	1.6
		No. of persons per room* (including lodgers) .. 4.8	5.1	—	3.7	5.0	2.6
		Rental* (weekly) .. 6s. 1d.	7s. 4d.	—	5s. 3d.	5s. 10d.	6s. 4½d.
Average weekly earnings of mother		before confinement* —	—	—	—	—	—
		after confinement* —	—	—	—	—	—
Average total weekly income of family* —		—	—	—	—	—	—

* It will be useful to amplify these if possible to show the number of—

Households with 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., rooms.

Rooms with 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., persons.

Rentals under 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., &c.

Earnings under 5s., 10s., &c.

Inquiry as to Industrial Employment of Married Women and Infant Mortality (1908).

SUMMARY.

Area St. Pancras, Ward VI. (East).

II.—EMPLOYMENT OF MOTHER IN RELATION TO HEALTH OF CHILD.

A.—Children surviving first year = 356 { 6 Particulars not ascertained.
92 Mothers industrially employed.
258 Mothers not industrially employed.

		Total, in case of mother industrially employed.	In case of mothers industrially employed.				In case of mothers not industrially employed.
			At home.	In factory or workshop.		Elsewhere.	
				In lead.	Other-wise.		
Industrial work discontinued before confinement	Not begun during this Pregnancy ..	17	—	—	—	—	258 mothers were not industrially employed at all.
	< 1 week	21	9	—	2	10	
	< 2 weeks	2	—	—	1	1	
	< 3 "	1	—	—	—	1	
	< 4 "	4	1	—	1	2	
	< 8 "	13	1	—	5	7	
	< 12 "	4	—	—	2	2	
	< 26 "	10	—	1	6	3	
	< 26 " and over	3	—	—	—	3	
Period not ascertained	17	10	—	—	7		
Industrial work resumed after confinement within	4 weeks	17	4	—	2	11	
	6 "	10	2	—	3	5	
	8 "	3	1	—	—	2	
	12 "	2	—	—	2	—	
	52 "	13	2	—	5	6	
	not within year ..	32	8	—	5	19	
	Period not ascertained	15	10	1	1	3	
Nursed (at last visit)	at home { by mother } 67	25	—	10	32	257	
	{ by other } 18	—	—	5	13	1	
	put out { person.. } 7	—	—	6	1	—	
Feeding	breast alone {	< 1 month ..	1	—	1	1	8
		< 2 months ..	2	—	2	8	15
		< 3 " ..	1	—	1	1	8
		< 6 " ..	2	—	3	4	17
		6 months (and over)	19	—	12	25	196
	breast partly {	< 1 month ..	—	—	—	—	—
		< 2 months ..	—	—	—	—	—
		< 3 " ..	—	—	—	—	1
		< 6 " ..	—	—	—	—	3
		6 months (and over)	—	—	—	—	7
	artificial entirely (from birth) ..		3	—	2	3	7
	feeding not ascertained		—	—	1	—	3

Inquiry as to Industrial Employment of Married Women and Infant Mortality (1908).

SUMMARY.

Area St. Pancras, Ward VI. (East.)

II. EMPLOYMENT OF MOTHER IN RELATION TO HEALTH OF CHILD.

B.—Children dying in first year = 68

4 Particulars not obtained.
22 Mothers industrially employed.
42 Mothers not industrially employed.

				Total in case of mothers indus- trially employed	In case of mothers industrially employed			In case of mothers <i>not</i> indus- trially employed.		
					at home	in factory or workshop			else- where.	
						in lead.	otherwise			
Industrial work discontinued before confinement	{	Not begun during this Pregnancy ..		{	4	—	—	—	In the cases of 42 deaths the mother was not industrially employed at all.	
		< 1 week			5	1	1	2		
		< 2 weeks			1	—	—	1		
		< 3 "			0	—	—	—		
		< 4 "			2	—	—	2		
		< 8 "			0	—	—	—		
		< 12 "			1	—	—	1		
		< 26 "			7	—	2	5		
Over 26 weeks ..		0	—	—	—					
Period not ascer- tained		2	—	—	1	1				
Industrial work resumed after confinement within	{	4 weeks		{	5	1	—	4		
		6 "			2	—	1	1		
		8 "			3	—	—	3		
		12 "			0	—	—	—		
		52 "			3	—	1	2		
		Not within year ..			5	—	1	4		
		Period not ascer- tained			4	—	2	2		
Nursed (at last visit)	{	at home { by mother		{	13	1	1	1	10	39
		{ by other person			9	—	—	3	6	1
		put out			0	—	—	—	—	1
		not ascertained			0	—	—	—	—	1
Feeding	{	breast alone	< 1 month	5	—	—	—	5	8	
			< 2 months	2	—	—	1	1	11	
			< 3 "	1	—	—	1	—	7	
			< 6 "	3	—	—	1	2	2	
			< 6 " and over	2	—	—	1	1	0	
	{	breast partly	< 1 month	0	—	—	—	—	0	
			< 2 months	2	—	—	—	2	1	
			< 3 "	2	—	—	—	2	0	
			< 6 "	0	—	—	—	—	0	
			6 " and over	0	—	—	—	—	0	
	artificial entirely		5	1	1	—	3	7		
	feeding not established		0	—	—	—	—	6		

II. EMPLOYMENT OF MOTHER IN RELATION TO HEALTH OF CHILD.

B.—Children dying in first year.—*continued.*

				Total in case of mothers indus- trially employed	In case of mothers industrially employed				In case of mothers not indus- trially employed.
					at home.	in factory or workshop		else- where.	
						in lead.	otherwise		
Age at death	..	< 1 month	.. ..	5	—	1	—	4	10
		< 2 months	.. ..	2	—	—	1	1	7
		< 3	.. ..	2	—	—	—	2	4
		< 6	.. ..	4	1	—	1	2	10
		< 12	.. ..	9	—	—	2	7	7
		Not ascertained	.. ..	0	—	—	—	—	4
42									
Cause of death	..	Infectious Diseases	22	1	—	—	—	1	0
		Diarrhoeal Diseases		4	1	—	1	2	6
		Wasting Diseases (in- cluding premature birth		6	—	1	—	5	9
		Other Diseases		4	—	—	2	2	10
		Respiratory Diseases		7	—	—	1	6	13
		Not ascertained		0	—	—	—	—	4
42									
Mean age at death				4 $\frac{3}{4}$ mths.	3 mths.	3 weeks	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ mths.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ mths.	3 mths.

C.—Miscarriages, Still Births (previous to the inquiry)—Baby whether surviving or dead within 12 months.

Industrial work discontinued before confinement	<div> <div> Not begun during this pregnancy ..</div> <div>< 1 week</div> <div>< 2 weeks</div> <div>< 3 "</div> <div>< 4 "</div> <div>< 8 "</div> <div>< 12 "</div> <div>< 26 "</div> <div>Over 26 weeks ..</div> <div>Time not ascertained</div> </div>	<div> <div>21</div> <div>2</div> <div>5</div> <div>1</div> <div>0</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> <div>5</div> <div>4</div> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> </div>	—	—	—	—	—
			3	—	—	—	2
			—	—	—	—	1
			—	—	—	—	1
			—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	1	—	—
			—	—	—	—	5
			—	—	2	—	2
			—	—	—	—	1
Industrial work resumed after confinement within	<div> <div>21</div> <div>6</div> <div>0</div> <div>3</div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>5</div> <div>4</div> </div>	2	—	—	—	4	
		—	—	—	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	3	
		—	—	—	—	1	
		—	—	2	—	—	
		1	—	1	3		
		1	—	1	2		

Of 300 mothers not industrially employed in the case of 46 mothers there had been previous miscarriages and still births.

Thus, in the case of 21 mothers, out of a total of 114 mothers industrially employed there had been previous miscarriages and still births.

And in the case of 46 mothers, out of a total of 300 mothers not industrially employed, there had been previous miscarriages and still births.

For the total number of miscarriages and still births among these mothers see Summary, Table I., "Cases under Inquiry."

In addition to the foregoing there were 217 infants removed before twelve months, viz. :—

1. 33 infants whose mothers were industrially employed either (a) during pregnancy or (b) after birth, or both.
2. 184 infants whose mothers were not industrially employed either (a) during pregnancy or (b) after birth.

NOTE.—The dates of removal of these cases was not ascertainable, as the final visits were paid at the end of the first year of age of the infant, that is, during 1909, and the earlier visits were paid in the earliest months of the first year of age. So that in most cases the intervals between the visits were very long, other duties not permitting of frequent visits being made.

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

§ DISCOVERY AND DIAGNOSIS.

It is well to know that unrecognised cases largely spread infectious diseases.

Discovery.—Mild cases of indisposition or disease excite no particular attention, or are attributed to other than the real cause by parents, guardians, or friends, and are not submitted to medical examination. In the autumn there are generally several instances of parents and guardians failing to recognise as infectious cases of slight disturbances of health in children until other children become infected and develop typical symptoms.

When cases of suspected infectious diseases occur there is sometimes considerable difficulty and delay in making an exact medical diagnosis in certain types of the diseases. Here bacteriological and additional clinical examinations are brought to bear upon doubtful types, and to check or confirm the diagnosis.

Bacteriological Tests.—The number of specimens of secretion, blood and sputum submitted to bacteriological tests during the year in suspected cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, and Tuberculosis, and the results of examination were as follows :—

	Bacillus found.	Doubtful.	Bacillus not found.	Total.
Diphtheria (Secretion)	29	..	61	90
	Reaction obtained.	Doubtful.	Reaction not obtained.	Total.
Typhoid (Blood) ..	9	..	15	24

	Bacillus found.	Doubtful.	Bacillus not found.	Total.
Tuberculosis (Sputum)	16	..	64	80

Infectious Diseases fall into several categories—

- (a) Permanent compulsorily certifiable diseases.
- (b) Permanent voluntarily certifiable diseases, *e.g.*, consumption.
- (c) Temporary compulsorily certifiable diseases, *e.g.*, chicken-pox when small-pox is present.
- (d) Non-certifiable diseases —
 - (i.) Diseases notifiable by School Teachers, *e.g.*, measles, whooping cough, mumps, tonsillitis.
 - (ii.) Communicable Disorders notifiable by School Teachers, *e.g.*, ophthalmia (blight), ringworm, impetigo, scabies, pediculosis.
 - (iii.) Suspicious Symptoms, *e.g.*, sore throat, feverish cold, whooping, vomiting, diarrhoea, rash, etc.

§ 2.—NOTIFICATION AND DISEASES.

The annual numbers of cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases certified since the commencement of notification are shown in the following table:—

Diseases.	1889 2 mos.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Small-pox ..	..	5	1	31	112	95	14	5	2	2	..	7	238	314	28	3	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	123	636	621	1279	2465	1255	1053	1067	913	970	858	650	971	1200	647	840	987	791	851	957	774
Diphtheria ..	58	437	298	432	732	491	522	458	506	473	548	580	898	781	489	332	278	271	337	292	312
Membranous Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	11	16	9	6	13	11	5	6	9	6	7	4	4	8	4	3
Typhus Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	34	137	217	119	163	188	144	198	213	217	240	356	181	188	83	135	72	96	54	60	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fever, Simple and Continued ..	1	7	4	3	5	2	3	1	7	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	1	9	8	27	24	11	17	19	14	17	13	9	13	12	5	9	10	10	4	8	15
Cholera .. ..	..	2	9	5	5	1	..	..	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	70	33	370	426	678	470	408	366	393	324	305	227	243	253	222	251	228	231	188	156	160
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	1260	16	407	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	6
Totals ..	288	1606	1528	2322	4184	2525	2178	2123	2057	2022	1976	1835	2731	4019	1496	1984	1580	1403	1448	1482	1320

The number of cases of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases certified during the year 1909 and the Sub-Districts in which they occurred are shown in the following table:—

Population	West. 61937.	South. 56000.	East. 59711.	North. 59599.	Total.
<i>Diseases.</i>					
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever ..	210	108	188	268	774
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup	105	50	86	74	315
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid or Enteric Fever ..	15	15	17	3	50
Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever . . .	7	2	4	2	15
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	28	39	56	37	160
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ..	1	..	4	1	6
Totals	366	214	355	385	1320

The Case-fatality.—The following table gives the number of deaths from the Notifiable Infectious Diseases in the Sub-Districts of St. Pancras:—

Population	West. 61937.	South. 56000.	East. 59711.	North. 59599.	Total.
<i>Diseases.</i>					
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever ..	4	..	5	8	17
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup	10	4	9	5	28
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid or Enteric Fever ..	1	1	4	..	6
Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	2	1	3	1	7
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	1	1	7	1	10
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ..	1	..	3	..	4
Totals	19	7	31	15	72

From the preceding tables the Case-fatality of each of the diseases in 1909 appears as follows:—

	Cases.	Attack rate per 1000 Population.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.
Small-pox	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	774	3·26	17	2·20
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup	315	1·33	28	8·89
Typhus Fever.. .. .	—	—	—	—
Typhoid or Enteric Fever ..	50	0·21	6	12·00
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	15	0·06	7	46·70
Cholera	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	160	0·67	10	6·25
Plague.. .. .	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ..	6	0·02	4	66·67
Totals	1320	5·57	72	5·45

Seasonal Variation.—The annexed Tables of the Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified, and of the number fatal, during each week in the past year show the seasonal variation in prevalence and virulence of those diseases.

SAINT PANCRAS, LONDON

A. WEEKLY NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS CASES CERTIFIED TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING THE YEAR 1906



B. WEEKLY NUMBER OF CERTIFIED DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1900



Number of Cases of Infectious Disease Notified in the several Boroughs of the Administrative County of London during the Year 1909.

Boroughs.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1909.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Group).	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Plague.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Anthrax.	Glanders.	Hydrophobia.
WEST.																
Paddington ...	151,955	...	630	184	...	29	...	...	3	...	106	...	4	...	1	...
Kensington ...	183,683	...	420	177	...	48	...	...	7	...	135	...	4	...	1	...
Hammersmith ...	125,704	...	389	192	...	16	...	...	14	...	76	...	1	...	...	...
Fulham ...	176,406	...	511	322	...	41	1	...	34	...	115	...	3	...	...	...
Chelsea ...	75,249	...	307	98	...	12	2	...	1	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
City of Westminster	168,883	1	590	225	...	25	...	...	5	...	102	...	3	...	...	...
NORTH.																
St. Marylebone ..	126,027	...	458	113	...	21	...	...	3	...	134	...	6	...	...	...
Hampstead ...	94,185	...	259	47	...	16	...	...	5	...	30	...	4	...	...	...
St. Pancras ...	237,422	1	771	320	...	50	...	...	15	...	155	...	6	1	...	...
Islington ...	351,202	3	1285	432	1	94	...	...	14	...	220	...	11	...	...	...
Stoke Newington	54,423	...	110	28	...	11	...	...	4	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
Hackney ...	237,601	1	784	264	...	59	1	...	15	...	271	...	6	...	...	...
CENTRAL.																
Holborn ...	53,802	1	97	47	...	16	1	...	3	...	41	...	...	...	...	...
Finsbury ..	95,289	...	240	167	1	13	...	...	5	...	132	...	3	...	...	...
City of London ...	18,193	1	38	19	...	4	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	1	...	...
EAST.																
Shoreditch ...	114,802	...	340	186	...	51	...	...	14	...	144	...	2	...	...	...
Bethnal Green ...	131,316	1	566	184	...	33	1	...	7	...	164	...	5	1	...	...
Stepney ...	312,525	8	1038	583	2	71	1	...	13	...	487	...	4	1	...	...
Poplar ...	171,965	...	731	213	...	54	...	...	13	...	177	...	8	...	...	...
SOUTH.																
Southwark ...	211,125	2	590	256	...	35	1	...	6	...	224	...	5	...	...	...
Bermondsey ...	127,569	...	459	197	3	30	...	...	7	...	142	...	4	...	...	...
Lambeth ...	324,188	...	1178	378	...	50	1	...	16	...	191	...	14	...	...	...
Battersea ...	186,036	...	733	288	...	54	...	...	14	...	156	...	4	...	...	...
Wandsworth ...	297,646	...	997	371	...	66	2	...	26	...	193	...	4	...	...	...
Camberwell ...	283,022	1	1022	374	...	47	...	...	14	...	234	...	4	...	...	...
Deptford ...	118,583	...	374	195	...	33	5	...	7	...	181	...	2	...	...	...
Greenwich ...	111,014	...	390	163	...	30	2	...	8	...	95	...	4	...	...	...
Lewisham ...	160,749	1	927	388	...	18	1	...	4	...	105	...	...	...	...	...
Woolwich ...	133,374	...	1027	267	...	12	...	...	9	...	101	...	...	...	...	...
Port of London...	.	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Administrative County of London	4,833,938	21	17254	6679	7	1043	20	...	287	...	4192	...	111	4	2	...

SECONDARY NOTIFICATIONS.

The secondary notification of infectious diseases has grown to considerable proportions. A Daily List of Notifications is sent to—

1. The Metropolitan Asylums Board.
2. The St. Pancras Public Library.
3. The Day Schools attended by infected children.
4. The Day Schools attended by contacts.
5. The Sunday Schools attended by infected children.

6. The Sunday Schools attended by contacts.
7. Certain workplaces attended by contacts.
8. In small-pox cases to the Vaccination Officers.
9. In small-pox cases to the Public Vaccinator.
10. During June, July, and September (holiday time) to the Children's Country Holiday Fund, when lists of over 1000 children at one time are sometimes sent to be checked.

In addition to these Notifications, Certificates of Disinfection have also to be provided in order that other persons in the family and the house may resume attendance at school, workplaces, &c.

Notification of Erysipelas.

Year.			Population of St. Pancras.	Number of Cases Notified.	Morbidity per 1000 persons.	Number of Deaths.	Fatality per 1000 Cases.
1891	..	..	234,379 enumerated	370	1·6	12	32·4
1892	..	..	234,473 estimated ..	426	1·8	9	21·1
1893	..	..	234,567 „ ..	678	2·9	36	53·1
1894	..	..	234,661 „ ..	470	2·0	14	31·9
1895	..	..	234,755 „ ..	408	1·7	11	26·9
1896	..	..	234,849 „ ..	366	1·6	13	35·5
1897	..	..	234,943 „ ..	393	1·7	13	33·1
1898	..	..	235,037 „ ..	324	1·4	10	30·9
Mean of 8 years			234,708	429	1·8	15	34·9
*1899	..	..	235,131 estimated ..	305	1·3	16	52·5
1900	..	..	235,224 estimated ..	227	1·0	8	35·2
1901	..	..	235,317 enumerated	243	1·0	10	41·2
1902	..	..	237,054 estimated ..	253	1·0	8	33·6
1903	..	..	237,032 „ ..	222	0·9	11	49·6
1904	..	..	237,088 „ ..	251	1·1	17	67·7
1905	..	..	237,150 „ ..	228	1·0	17	74·6
1906	..	..	237,149 „ ..	231	0·97	21	90·9
1907	..	..	237,173 „ ..	188	0·79	11	58·5
1908	..	..	237,158 „ ..	156	0·66	7	44·9
1909	..	..	237,247 „ ..	160	0·67	10	62·5
Mean of 10 years			236,760	216	0·91	12	55·9

* N.B.—This year is not included in either series because it was a transition year.

This matter was considered by the Metropolitan Branch of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health in 1906, and it was decided that it was undesirable to take any steps to remove erysipelas from the list of notifiable diseases.

The following table of information obtained from Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health shows how easily each city and borough could act as its own clearing-house. If medical certificates of the notifiable infectious diseases were sent by the medical staffs of public hospitals and dispensaries to the Medical Officer of Health of the city or borough in which the institutions are situated, instead of being sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the city or borough in which the patient resided or resides, and the Medical Officer of Health were required to forthwith forward such certificates to the Medical Officer of Health of the city or borough in which the patient resided or resides, having extracted such information as he may require, several advantages would be obtained. Firstly, the medical staffs of public hospitals and dispensaries would be spared the (to them) difficulties and worries of finding the situation of the patient's residence in order to ascertain the Medical Officer of Health to whom the certificate should be sent; secondly, the Medical Officer of Health would at once know what was taking place with regard to infectious disease in the institutions of his borough, and in accordance with the present practice (as a variable number of certificates of cases residing elsewhere are now sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the borough in which the institution is situated and have to be forwarded to another Medical Officer of Health), the contents of the certificate would be immediately telephoned to the Medical Officer of Health of the borough of the patient's residence and the certificate immediately sent on by post. With regard to payment, this could be easily adjusted by one borough reclaiming from another borough the few shillings or pounds disbursed for in- or out-patients of public hospitals and dispensaries not resident in the borough where the institution is situated.

CERTIFICATES OF COMPULSORILY NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

London Cities and Boroughs.					Total number of certificates of com- pulsorily notifiable infectious diseases received by M.O.H.'s. (M.A.B. Annual Report, 1908).	Number of cer- tificates from hos- pitals or dispen- saries outside the Borough except Poor Law Institu- tions, 1908.
WEST.						
Paddington	..	..	..	..	976	40*
Kensington	..	..	..	..	878	81
Hammersmith	..	..	..	..	705	15
Fulham	..	..	..	..	1183	96
Chelsea..	..	..	..	..	387	38†
Westminster	..	..	..	..	946	46
NORTH.						
St. Marylebone	..	..	..	..	701	77
Hampstead	..	..	..	..	409	7
St. Pancras	..	..	..	..	1495	66
Islington	..	..	..	..	2299	205
Stoke Newington	..	..	..	..	309	9
Hackney	..	..	..	..	1988	181
CENTRAL.						
Holborn	..	..	..	..	317	53
Finsbury	..	..	..	..	730	219
City of London	..	..	..	..	99	11
EAST.						
Shoreditch	..	..	..	..	1054	336
Bethnal Green	..	..	..	..	1625	402
Stepney	..	..	..	..	3553	58
Poplar ..	..	..	..	..	1866	169
SOUTH.						
Southwark	..	..	..	..	1348	31
Bermondsey	..	..	..	..	1131	281
Lambeth	..	..	..	..	2116	43
Battersea	..	..	..	..	1119	102
Wandsworth	..	..	..	..	2140	69
Camberwell	..	..	..	..	1733	135
Deptford	..	..	..	..	1135	22
Greenwich	..	..	..	..	794	13
Lewisham	..	..	..	..	1225	15
Woolwich	..	..	..	..	1087	17
Port of London	..	..	..	..	19	—
Total					35967	2837

Percentage, 7·8.

* Mostly duplicates.

† A certain number dual.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, or Cerebro-Spinal Fever, was made a compulsorily notifiable disease in London under Section 55 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, by a resolution of the County Council on the 26th February, 1907, which came into effect on the 12th March, and the order has been renewed from time to time.

Extracts from Memorandum on Cerebro-Spinal Fever, issued by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board in July, 1905, were quoted in the Annual Report for 1906.

The number of cases of the disease notified in St. Pancras during the year was six.

CONSUMPTION (PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS).

Deaths from Consumption.

The number of deaths in St. Pancras from the pulmonary form of Tuberculosis during each of the last seven years, at several ages, has been as follows:—

Tuberculous Phthisis, Pulmonary Phthisis, and Phthisis.

Year.	Under 5.	5—15.	15—65.	Over 65.	Total.
1903	5	7	390	24	426
1904	10	15	397	18	440
1905	13	10	313	17	353
1906	13	12	359	17	401
1907	8	5	340	23	376
1908	14	5	329	14	362
1909	15	5	339	15	374

During the past year the following have been the number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis at several ages of life:—

Tubercular Diseases, 1909.	AGES.				Total.
	Under 5.	5—15.	15—65.	65 and upwards.	
Tuberculous Phthisis(Pulm.Phthisis)	14	4	284	10	312
<i>Phthisis</i>	1	1	55	5	62
Tuberculous Meningitis	27	7	2	—	36
Tuberculous Peritonitis	2	3	1	—	6
<i>Tubes Mesenterica</i>	4	1	—	—	5
Lupus	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercle of other Organs	2	—	2	1	5
General Tuberculosis	5	4	15	2	26
<i>Scrofula</i>	—	—	—	—	—

THE NOTIFICATION OF CONSUMPTION (PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS).

Consumption.—The scheme for the voluntary notification of consumption—a disease which is the cause of more suffering and death than the whole of the compulsory notifiable infectious diseases—came into operation at the beginning of 1906. Local Authorities have power to put into operation a scheme of this character without the consent of the Local Government Board, and to pay a reasonable fee for each notification. The Borough Council decided to pay to each medical practitioner the same fee as is allowed for notifications under the Infectious Diseases Clauses of the Public Health Act, namely, two shillings and sixpence if the case occurs in his private capacity, and one shilling if the case occurs in his practice as medical officer of any public body or institution. Each notification received is treated as confidential, and nothing is done to prejudice the patient's occupation or employment. Advice papers are sent in all cases notified.

By an Order dated the 18th December, 1908, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of Section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended and extended by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Public Health Act, 1896, have provided for the notification to the medical officers of health of sanitary authorities of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (phthisis or consumption) occurring amongst the inmates of Poor Law Institutions, or amongst persons under the care of district (Poor Law) medical officers.

The Order came into operation on the 1st January, 1909. The most important provisions of the Order are as follows:—

By Article IV. the medical officer of a Poor Law Institution must, within forty-eight hours of recognising symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis in the case of a poor person who is an inmate of the Institution, notify the case to the medical officer of health of the sanitary district in which the person resided immediately before he became an inmate of the Institution.

Article V. directs similar notification to be made in cases where a district medical officer recognises the disease in persons attended by him (*i.e.*, out-relief patients), according to his agreement with the Guardians.

Under Article VI. the superintending officer of a Poor Law Institution must notify the medical officer of health of the actual or intended place of destination and address at that place of any person leaving the institution in respect of whom a notification has been received.

Article VII. directs that a relieving officer must notify changes of patients' addresses to the medical officer of health of the district to which such person may move.

By Article VIII. notifications directed under the Order are to be paid for by the sanitary authority.

The remuneration allowed to medical officers of a Poor Law Institution or a district medical officer will be at the rate of one shilling for

every notification, and in the case of a superintending officer of a Poor Law Institution or a relieving officer at the rate of threepence for every notification, but where in relation to one and the same case two or more notifications have been sent by a Poor Law medical officer to one and the same medical officer of health his remuneration will be sixpence for every notification after the first.

Article IX. provides that nothing in the regulations shall have effect so as to apply or to authorise anyone to put in force with respect to a person in relation to whom a notification has been made any enactment which renders him, or any other person, liable to a penalty, or subjects him to any restriction, prohibition, or disability affecting him or his employment, occupation, means of livelihood, or residence on the ground of his suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Subject to this qualification a sanitary authority, on the advice of their medical officer of health, may, in the case of a poor person notified as suffering from this disease :—

1. " Take all such measures or do all such things as are authorised
" in any case of infectious disease, or of dangerous infectious
" disease, by any enactment relating to public health, and as
" have reference to the destruction and disinfection of infected
" articles or the cleansing or disinfecting of premises ;
2. " Take all such measures or do all such things as are appropriate
" and necessary for the safe disposal or destruction of infectious
" material, produced and discharged, as a result of pulmonary
" tuberculosis, and otherwise for the prevention of the spread
" of infection from any such material ;
3. " Afford or supply all such assistance, facilities, or articles as
" within such reasonable limits as the circumstances of the case
" require and allow, will obviate or remove or diminish the risk
" of infection arising from the conditions affecting the use or
" occupation of any room when used or occupied by the poor
" person as a sleeping apartment ; and
4. " Furnish for the use of the poor person, on loan or otherwise,
" any appliance, apparatus, or utensil which will be of assistance
" for the purpose of any precaution against the spread of infec-
" tion."

The sanitary authority, on the advice of their medical officer of health, may provide and publish or distribute in the form of placards, handbills or leaflets, suitable summaries of information and instruction respecting pulmonary tuberculosis, and the precautions to be taken against the spread of infection from that disease.

The Order was set out fully in Part VI., § 3, of the Annual Report for 1908.

As a large proportion of the voluntary notifications formerly received were Poor Law cases, the great majority are now compulsory notifications under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

Each notification received is treated as confidential, and nothing is done to prejudice the patient's occupation or employment. Advice papers are sent in all cases notified, and inquiries are made by the Woman Inspector and disinfection carried out when requested.

ST. PANCRAS BOROUGH COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption).

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Description of Consumption.

Consumption is not an inherited disease, but susceptibility to take it may be sometimes inherited, sometimes induced by wrong habits or unhealthy conditions; susceptibility is induced by insufficient or ill-assorted food, by strong drink, by scanty clothing, by sexual excesses, by any debilitating habits or illnesses, or by such unhealthy conditions as overcrowding, want of ventilation, closeness, darkness, dirtiness, and dampness in dwellings. It is not an incurable disease; if treated sufficiently early and thoroughly it is frequently cured, and in some pronounced cases the disease may be arrested, but at any stage of the disease, from early to far advanced, a consumptive, if not careful, may not only infect others, especially members of his own family, but may also re-infect himself.

Consumption is a wasting disease caused by germs, which grow and multiply in the lungs. The germs give rise to coughing and spitting. In coughing, some of the germs are sometimes shot into the air in the spray of the cough, and in spitting they are always discharged from the lungs in large numbers in the spit or phlegm.

Consumption is spread by the germs in the phlegm or spit and also in the cough-spray. They are occasionally coughed in spray directly into the mouth, nose, or eyes of another person, or are passed from mouth to mouth in kissing on the lips, or in drinking from the same vessel, or eating with the same table articles, but most frequently they are spread by being spat out in the phlegm or spit upon the surface of a covered or enclosed place where they dry up into dust which is wafted about and breathed into the lungs. This infected dust is most dangerous, and the most important point in the prevention of consumption is that the phlegm spat out by a consumptive should never be allowed to dry and should be burnt or boiled as soon as possible.

Consumption germs are destroyed by sunlight, daylight, and fresh air; by the most scrupulous cleanliness in every detail of living; and by burning or boiling or washing away the phlegm and spit discharged from the nose and mouth of a consumptive.

Consumption is cured, arrested or improved by living and sleeping in the open air, that is, by plenty of sunlight and fresh air, which is food for the lungs; by feeding well, that is, by plenty of wholesome, nourishing food for the body (especially fatty food); by clothing warmly, that is, so as to enable living and sleeping comfortably in the open air to be carried on; and by graduated outdoor work so as to restore the bodily vigour, which is the most effective means of resisting consumption.

Personal precautions to be taken by Consumptives.

In coughing, do not cough into another person's face, and be careful when coughing to hold before your mouth a paper square, a piece of rag, or a handkerchief, which can be burnt, or boiled in the morning or evening, together with the satchel or pocket in which these articles are carried. Whether used to shield the cough or not, the hands should be washed before every meal.

The phlegm or spit must not be swallowed, for two reasons: firstly, because it may set up the disease in the bowels, and secondly because, whether it sets up disease or not, it will infect the stools and render it necessary to take special precautions to disinfect them.

In spitting, do not spit upon the floor, side wall, or other surface of the interior of any room, hall, conveyance, or other enclosed or covered place; but, when indoors, spit into a bowl, and when out of doors, into a wide-mouthed bottle or pocket spittoon, or into a street gulley. The bowl or bottle must contain some liquid to prevent the spit drying, and be properly covered or corked.

The paper, rag, or handkerchief, and the satchel or pocket mentioned above to be used in coughing, may also be used for wiping the mouth, and—if the bowl or bottle is not at hand at the moment—also for receiving the phlegm, provided that it is not allowed to get dry and that as soon as possible it is burnt or boiled.

The contents of the bowl or bottle should twice daily either be cast into a bright fire or down a water closet or be buried in the earth. The bowl with the cover off, or the bottle with the cork out should then be boiled in water for five or ten minutes and thoroughly cleansed, and the cover or cork should be similarly treated at the same time.

In kissing, a consumptive should not kiss or be kissed on the lips, and it is safer for all persons, whether consumptive or not, to kiss and be kissed on the cheek.

In eating, table articles, such as knives, forks, spoons, drinking vessels, and table napkins, after use by a consumptive, should be carefully washed in boiling water, and it is safest to reserve a set of such articles for his special use. All persons before handling food should wash their hands.

In washing, a consumptive should have a separate towel for his special use in the same manner as he should have a separate table napkin and a separate handkerchief.

In working, a consumptive should graduate his bodily work according to his condition, and carry it on either in the open air or in a room fully open to the air.

In sleeping, a consumptive should not sleep with another person, but should occupy a separate bed, and best of all, should have a separate bedroom where open-air treatment can be carried on—the windows being open day and night—with advantage to himself and his family.

General Precautions.

Sunshine and daylight, fresh air and cleanliness, are the natural enemies of consumption.

All living-rooms, sleeping-rooms, and work-rooms should be well lighted and well ventilated, and all chimney flues and fireplaces should be kept open.

Frequently cleanse all rooms, passages, and staircases. In cleansing, avoid raising dust, as it is dangerous, therefore adopt wet cleansing. In cleansing furniture, woodwork, etc., use damp dusters to wipe up the dust with, burn the dust, and boil the dusters after use. In cleansing carpets, hangings, etc., use damp tea-leaves or damp sawdust, and tie a damp duster over the broom; burn the tea-leaves or sawdust, and boil the duster. In cleansing floors, scrub them with soft soap and boiling water.

Meat, before being eaten, should be well cooked, and milk be boiled for five minutes.

A room ceased to be occupied by a consumptive should not be used again until both the room and the contents have been thoroughly disinfected and cleansed.

Disinfection is best carried out by the Borough Council.

JOHN F. J. SYKES,

October, 1909.

Medical Officer of Health.

PULMONARY PHTHISIS (CONSUMPTION).

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS FOR SEGREGATION.

Consumption is mainly spread by the germs in the spray of the cough and the phlegm of the spit. The more the disease advances and the more the weakness of the patient increases the greater the difficulty of preventing the cough-spray and spit-phlegm from disseminating the disease. Hence the most advanced cases are the most likely to spread the disease, and the poorest advanced cases the least likely to be able to provide against the spread of the disease.

I.—PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES

for providing separate bed-room accommodation for poor Consumptives at home do not exist in England as in France, where the benevolent branches of the Dispensaries for the Tuberculous make such provision, but application may perhaps be made to Religious and Medical Missions, District Visiting Committees, branches of the Charity Organisation Society, &c.

II.—HOMES FOR THE LAST STAGE OF DISEASE (INCLUDING CONSUMPTION).

Friedenheim Hospital, Sunnyside, Upper Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W.

St. Luke's House, 14, Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.

The Hostel of God, 29, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.

St. Peter's Home (Women only), Mortimer Road, Kilburn, N.W.

III.—HOMES FOR ADVANCED CONSUMPTIVES.

For the destitute, the Poor Law Guardians of St. Pancras have provided Wards for Consumptives at the Northern Infirmary, Dartmouth Park Hill, N.W.

For the necessitous, the Metropolitan Asylums Board have had under consideration on several occasions the question of providing accommodation for Consumptives, and the matter is still under consideration.

For the provident, the National Committee for the establishment of Sanatoria for workers suffering from Tuberculosis (54, Gray's Inn Road, W.C., Secretary, W. G. Bunn), proposes to construct sanatoria to be maintained by the combined efforts of Trade Unions and other labour organisations.

For the impecunious who are able to secure the interest of subscribers or guarantors, and also for paying patients, the following institutions are available:—

Home for Consumptive Females, 57 & 58, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W. 26 beds. Admission £1 1s. entrance fee, and 7s. a week for chronic cases, and 10s. a week (without entrance fee) for cases awaiting admission to a Consumptive hospital.

Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, 40, Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. 85 beds. Admission by Subscriber's letter. Women are only admitted at present. A special ward for Consumption.

St. Joseph's Hospital for Incurable Women and Children, Burlington Lane, Chiswick, W. 40 beds. Admission 10s. 6d. weekly for women, and 5s. 6d. weekly for children. £2 2s. to £4 4s. weekly for a separate room.

At Ventnor, St. Catherine's Home for Advanced Consumptives.

At Bournemouth, Fir's Home for Advanced Consumptives.

At Torquay, Mildmay Home for Advanced Consumptives.

IV.—SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR PRONOUNCED CONSUMPTIVES.

All the special institutions mentioned below admit pronounced cases by letter of recommendation. The period of treatment of pronounced cases is limited, but patients are instructed and trained to so manage themselves as to avoid danger to others when they leave the institution.

Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption, Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N.W., and Northwood, Middlesex. 110 beds. Office and out-patients, 7, Fitzroy Square, W.

Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, S.W. 321 beds.

Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road, E.C. 80 beds.

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, E. 164 beds.

Hospital for Consumption, 26, Margaret Street, W., and Convalescent Home, Fairlight Hall, Hastings.

[General hospitals are more and more inclined not to admit patients suffering from Consumption on account of the length of time they may require to occupy the hospital beds.]

V.—SANATORIUMS FOR INCIPIENT CONSUMPTIVES.

The National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis publish a list of Sanatoria at their Central Office, 20, Hanover Square, W. (6d.). More or less complete lists to date are also published in the Medical Directory and other medical publications. The Sanatoria are too numerous to print here; they attract cases in the earliest stage before the expectoration of infective sputum has commenced or is fully established, and their object is to cure.

VI.—OPEN-AIR OCCUPATION FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

There is at present no special society for finding or providing open-air employment for Consumptives on leaving Sanatoriums, Hospitals, or Homes, or to work in conjunction with a society for providing separate bed-rooms at home for poor Consumptives.

VII.—PRECAUTIONS BY SUSCEPTIBLE PERSONS.

Members of families in which there is Consumption should have medical attention on the slightest deterioration of health, or if getting thinner, and should have as much fresh air and good food as possible. Children of such families may often be helped to obtain residence in the country by application to the Children's Country Holiday Fund, 18, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., or the Children's Sanatorium, or the Women's Holiday Fund, or the Invalid Children's Aid Association, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. Young persons who belong to Girls' or Boys' Clubs may be able to obtain information as to the Country Holidays from these organisations. Application may also be made to local branches of the Charity Organisation Society for information, and in suitable cases for help, as to convalescent and preventive treatment.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

During the year, under the auspices of the Mission of Magdalen College, Oxford, whose Settlement is established at No. 1, Oakley Square, N.W., a Public Welfare Association has been formed in St. Pancras. This Association consists of representatives of nearly all the philanthropic bodies in St. Pancras. The Association has started a "Campaign against Consumption" with the intention of co-operating with the St. Pancras Dispensary, 126, Euston Road, N.W., and the Municipal Authorities, in discovering and assisting poor consumptives, in such a manner as to prevent the spread of the disease, to alleviate the condition of advanced cases, to procure the amelioration and cure of the more hopeful sufferers, and, lastly, but most important of all, to avert the danger of other members of a family becoming susceptible or being infected.

The following is the scheme for examination of sufferers and suspects:—

1. The Public Health Department and the Public Welfare Association, through their Visitors, search out and receive information of persons suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from pulmonary tuberculosis, and send those who have no medical attendants to the St. Pancras Dispensary with Introduction Cards for medical examination as to consumption.
2. The St. Pancras Dispensary examines medically for the presence of consumption the suspects sent to the Institution with Introduction

Cards from the Visitors, the Medical Examiners availing themselves, when necessary for diagnosis, of the specimen boxes provided by the Borough Council for the bacteriological examination of sputum, and notifying confirmed and probable cases of pulmonary phthisis to the Medical Officer of Health, who passes them on to the Woman Inspector for confidential inquiry.

3. The Public Health Department, upon the receipt of the Medical Notification, sends to each case an Advice Card for the consumptive's use, and an offer to disinfect the bedroom upon removal of the patient from one room to another or one house to another, together with a list of Public Institutions receiving consumptives at different stages of the disease; and in each case makes enquiry into the hygienic and social circumstances of the patient in relation to the disease, and sends a copy of the inquiry to the Medical Attendant notifying and to the Hon. Secretary of the Public Welfare Association. (N.B.—The Public Health Department carefully refrains from making any inquiry at the place of occupation of a patient and from any other measures likely to prejudice a patient.)
4. The Public Welfare Association receives, through their Hon. Sec. from the Woman Inspector, a copy of the confidential inquiry (where instruction, guidance and assistance are necessary) for the purpose of the Visitor of the Association, in order that she may arrange that medical advice and treatment appropriate to the social and pecuniary circumstances of the case are provided, and that the patient may be regularly and periodically visited at the home to see that any medical instructions are properly carried out and that the patient has such necessities as are required to re-establish or maintain health.

On the initiation of the Public Welfare Association, supported by the St. Pancras Dispensary and the Municipal Authorities, a Tuberculosis Prevention Exhibition was held at the Working Men's College, Crowndale Road, from April 14th to 23rd, 1910.

This Exhibition, organised by the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, was supplemented by exhibits of local interest, and proved a most effective method of demonstrating the possibilities of the prevention and cure of consumption in this Borough. Popular lectures were given by leading experts in the subject, and, during its stay in St. Pancras, it is estimated that several thousands visited the Exhibition.

The following were the exhibits shown and lectures delivered:—

Division 1.—The Disease.

Sub-Division I.—Pathology. (What Consumption is and its Effects.)

„ II.—Statistics and Statistical Inquiries.

Division 2.—The Spread of the Disease and Prevention of Spread.

Sub-Division I.—Personal.

„ II.—Domestic.

„ III.—Occupational and Public.

Division 3.—Treatment of the Disease and Restoration.

Sub-Division I.—INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Section I.—Advanced Cases—Houses of Rest and Infirmary Wards.

,, II.—Pronounced Cases—Special Hospitals and General Hospital Wards.

,, III.—Incipient Cases—Sanatoria.

Sub-Division II.—HOME TREATMENT.

Section I.—Treatment of Tuberculosis Infirmities.

,, II.—Treatment of Ailing and Susceptible Persons.

Division 4.—Causes of Susceptibility and their Prevention.

Sub-Division I.—Personal (Habits and Customs).

,, II.—Food and Cooking.

,, III.—Clothing and Housing.

,, IV.—Workplaces and Occupations of Adults.

,, V.—Schoolplaces, Schooling, and Nursing of Children.

Division 5.—Preventive Schemes and Organisations.**Division 6.—Auxiliary Measures (Printed Matter, Illustrations, Lantern Slides, etc.)****Division 7.—Miscellaneous Items and Special Exhibits.**

LECTURES.

(Illustrated by Lantern Slides, Diagrams, etc.)

The Toll of Consumption.

How Consumption is caused.

How Consumption is Spread.

How to Fight Consumption.

Influence of Home Conditions on Consumption.

How to Deal with Consumption in the Homes of the Poor.

A Workers' Sanatorium.

Sanatorium Treatment continued at Home.

Tuberculosis in Children.

CONSUMPTION (PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS).

During the year the following action has been taken in regard to consumption :—

VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATIONS OF DISEASE (CASES). Private & Public Cases (other than Poor Law).					W.	S.	E.	N.	Total.
Sputum examined	...	...	...	...	13	4	31	32	80
Cases medically certified	...	...	...	...	27	22	35	15	99
Cases notified by School Officers	...	..			3	1	—	1	5
Other cases not medically certified	...	...			—	—	—	—	—
Advice papers sent	...	...	...	...	30	23	35	16	104
Inquiry made	...	..	...	...	29	22	35	16	102
By request {	Segregation provided	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
	Disinfection done	...	...	..	4	3	1	6	14
	Sanitary Inspection made	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—

POOR LAW NOTIFICATIONS OF DISEASE (Certificates, etc., received, not Cases).					W.	S.	E.	N.	Total.
Sputum examined	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Medical certificates received	...	...	..		53	55	250	479	837
Advice papers sent	...	...	..	...	58	63	186	260	567
Inquiries made	...	...	...	...	57	77	189	268	591
By request {	Segregation provided	...	...	...	73	90	268	282	713
	Disinfection done	..	...	...	4	13	12	9	38
	Sanitary Inspection made	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—

NOTIFICATIONS OF DISEASE UNDER POOR LAW REGULATIONS (CERTIFICATES).					W.	S.	E.	N.	Total.
Notified by Medical Officer—	Workhouse	...			—	—	148	—	148
	South Infirmary	...			—	—	104	—	104
	North	..			—	—	—	427	427
	Ward 1 & 2	...			—	—	—	54	54
	3	...			—	—	—	—	—
	4	...			19	—	—	—	19
	5	...			14	—	—	—	14
	6	...			—	—	18	—	18
	7	..			—	15	—	—	15
	8	...			—	13	—	—	13
	Extra Parochial Institutions...				3	7	6	9	25
Total		...	...	...	36	35	276	490	837

Poor Law Cases. Notices of Removal from	Private Address.	Workhouse.	South Infirmary.	North Infirmary.	Central London Sick Asylum.	No Home.	Without St. Pancras.	Casual Wards.	Total.
Private Address to ...	—	133	84	170	—	—	6	—	393
Workhouse to ...	3	—	42	166	—	—	11	—	222
South Infirmary to ...	6	2	—	93	—	—	—	—	101
North Infirmary to ...	67	5	—	—	—	15	4	—	91
Central London Sick Asylum to ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
No home to ...	—	40	4	5	—	—	—	—	49
Without St. Pancras to	12	6	3	—	120	—	—	—	141
Casual Wards to...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	91	187	133	434	120	15	23	—	1002

N.B.—The same patient may have been removed to and fro several times, hence the above represent removals and not Patients.

Number of cases of Consumption known to the Department as resident in the several places stated hereunder on the last day of the year 1909:—

Poor Law Cases remaining in					W.	S.	E.	N.	Total.
St. Pancras Workhouse					—	—	—	—	—
,, South Infirmary					—	—	15	—	15
,, North Infirmary					—	—	—	185	185
Central London Sick Asylum					—	16	—	—	16
At Private Ad- dresses	{ Under District Medical Officer				2	2	2	3	9
	{ Returned from Institutions from within St. Pancras				10	4	4	8	26
	{ Returned from Institutions outside St. Pancras				—	1	—	—	1
	{								
Total Poor Law Cases					12	23	21	196	252
Other Public Cases... ..					14	10	16	4	44
Private Cases					1	—	2	2	5
Sum Total					27	33	39	202	301

LONDON AND LONDON BOROUGHES.

Percentage of deaths from Phthisis, male and female, occurring at home, and in institutions in each of the London Boroughs. (Condensed from Tables 25 & 26 of the Register General's Annual Summary for 1909.)

BOROUGHES.	PHTHISIS.				Death Rate per 1,000 Population, Both Sexes, After Distribution.
	PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.				
	MALES.		FEMALES.		
	At Home.	Institu- tions.	At Home.	Institu- tions.	
London	44.1	55.9	55.4	44.6	1.31
Paddington	52.0	48.0	56.3	43.7	1.08
Kensington	43.8	56.2	43.6	56.4	0.96
Hammersmith	63.7	36.3	50.8	49.2	1.09
Fulham	42.1	57.9	57.1	42.9	1.17
Chelsea	31.8	68.2	48.8	51.2	1.45
Westminster	34.2	65.8	42.9	57.1	1.34
St. Marylebone	38.2	61.8	36.8	63.2	1.35
Hampstead	68.7	31.3	68.0	32.0	0.61
St. Pancras	35.3	64.7	48.8	51.2	1.61
Islington	53.9	46.1	62.5	37.5	1.23
Stoke Newington	74.1	25.9	66.6	33.4	0.83
Hackney	40.8	59.2	59.1	40.9	1.22
Holborn	32.9	67.1	32.4	67.6	2.05
Finsbury	28.8	71.2	39.2	60.8	2.22
City of London	37.1	62.9	25.0	75.0	2.15
Shoreditch	40.5	59.5	43.2	56.8	1.75
Bethnal Green	46.1	53.9	47.6	52.4	1.54
Stepney	34.0	66.0	48.3	51.7	1.67
Poplar	45.4	54.6	48.7	51.3	1.29
Southwark	39.8	60.2	52.4	47.6	1.79
Bermondsey	39.2	60.8	58.3	41.7	1.78
Lambeth	45.7	54.3	65.5	34.5	1.41
Battersea	48.4	51.6	72.6	27.4	1.22
Wandsworth	58.7	41.3	65.1	34.9	0.93
Camberwell	50.5	49.5	52.0	48.0	1.19
Deptford	43.4	56.6	73.6	26.4	1.25
Greenwich	59.0	41.0	71.5	28.5	0.99
Lewisham	52.6	47.4	67.4	32.6	0.80
Woolwich	59.8	40.2	72.0	28.0	1.20

WOMAN INSPECTOR'S REPORT UPON CONSUMPTION.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I submit a report on the work done in connection with notified cases of consumption during the year 1909.

The year has been the first in which cases of consumption treated by the Medical Officers of the Guardians has been compulsorily notifiable. This work is an extension of that previously done in this Borough on the basis of voluntary notification. In a previous report, attention has been drawn to the value of such notification in bringing to the knowledge of this authority those cases and families which most require advice as to general precaution, and which may usefully be placed in connection with various helpful agencies.

The year has also been marked by the development of the long-desired scheme for dealing with the various aspects of the disease through the charitable and social associations of the district. The formation last autumn of the Public Welfare Association brought into relation with each other and with this department the philanthropic workers of the Borough. Much valuable work has been done, and there is every prospect of still more valuable results from the efforts of this Association, to which, and more particularly to whose Honorary Secretaries, much gratitude is due.

We are also much indebted to the Saint Pancras Dispensary for providing Medical examination for those suspected cases not already in the hands of their own doctor.

We now require the notification of those cases with whose homes no medical practitioner is in immediate contact. If the regulations applying to the Poor Law Medical Officers applied also to the hospitals and dispensaries, we should then be in touch with all the cases most urgently in need of such help as we can give; and if care is taken that the wishes of the medical attendant are regarded and that the patient is not alarmed or harassed, we shall no doubt obtain by voluntary notification those other cases to whom we can be of use.

To illustrate the inter-connection of Poor Law and Hospital cases it may be noted that of the Poor Law cases notified during the year sixty were known to have previously received attention at Hospitals, and of the voluntary notified cases five were known to have been previously in the care of the Guardians.

For practical purposes, however, the pressing problem is not so much the discovery of new cases as the discovery of adequate means of dealing with those already found. While every voluntary institution has a long waiting list; while many of our people reject the help of the Guardians from hatred of the pauper label; while there is no adequate fund for the provision of home treatment either as a substitute for, or as a continuation of, sanatorium treatment; while the provision for advanced and dying cases still requires wide extension; it is idle to remain satisfied with the distribution of printed and spoken advice, essential though this is.

Occupation for the patients is also a pressing difficulty, and unemployment is often the end as well as the beginning of the disease.

Some valuable work in relation to consumption has been done by the School for mothers. Miss Colles as Superintendent has taken great interest in mothers in danger of developing the disease, and Miss Petty's work as Assistant Superintendent, in teaching in the homes of the people the making of nourishing and inexpensive dishes, goes near to the root of this and many other health difficulties.

This year's work has confirmed the experience of previous years, but has given few new points of interest. Two cases occurring in cleaners and attendants at places of amusement may be noted. Both complained of the effects of dust inhaled during work, and it seems probable that this was an active cause of their illness.

Improved methods of cleansing, both domestic and general, seem much needed. Almost every form of cleansing involves the inhaling of dust or the contamination of the hands.

The domestic doormat is probably a potent spreader of infection, and the ordinary broom, in street or house, does the same work.

Some cheap and destructible form of sputum flask is desirable. The ordinary glass bottle approved for cleanly and careful patients is less suitable for the careless and unintelligent, whose lack of fastidiousness must be noted in their unguarded moments to be fully understood. The compressed paper box distributed by the Manchester Health Department seems preferable to the glass bottle, as being destructible together with its contents.

Two cases of consumption in caretakers in unoccupied premises were found. In both cases the rooms occupied were disinfected after the patients' removal.

The regulations relating to Poor Law Notifications prohibit any action which directly or indirectly subjects the person notified to any disability affecting his employment, occupation, means of livelihood or residence. The wisdom of this caution is evident, and every care has been taken in dealing with the cases to comply implicitly with its requirements. Any action consequent on notification which may tend to deter other sufferers from availing themselves of medical care will necessarily do harm, even though the action in the single case may seem to be desirable. Although no immediate and direct action may be taken with reference to the place of employment of a patient, information of much value relating to industrial conditions will be obtained, and, with proper caution, acted upon. A further valuable contribution to the improvement of industrial conditions will be the education of the patient and household as to the value of fresh air and general cleanliness. Too often, at present, the employees object to the full use of means of ventilation provided in workshops, and persist in undesirable practices which can only be stopped by themselves.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

M. E. BIBBY,

Sanitary Inspector.

Addendum.

Residence notified :—

Rowton House, N.W.	..	11
Rowton House, W.C.	..	11
Common Lodging Houses	..	9
Workhouse .. ..	..	4
"No Home"	..	6
Hospital .. ..	..	2
Private addresses	..	383

Patient at time of visit resident at :—

Addresses notified	148
Removed to Workhouse Infirmary	248
Removed to Hospital ..	1
Dead at Public Institutions ..	9
Dead at private addresses ..	8
Not known	12

Ages of patients notified :—

Under 5	4	40-50	87
5-10	16	50-60	48
10-15	12	60-70	34
15-20	19	70-80	1
20-30	67	80-90	1
30-40	116		

SLEEPING ARRANGEMENTS OF PATIENTS.

In same room with

No other person	87	3 other persons	21
1 " "	115	4 " "	8
2 " persons	53	5 " "	1

GLANDERS.

In Part VI. (Legislation) of the Annual Report for 1907 the London Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, dated 12th September, 1907, as to the Notification of Glanders in Horses was quoted, and also the Regulations of the London County Council thereunder.

In Part III. (Infectious Diseases) of the same Annual Report paragraphs relating to human glanders were quoted, and it was explained that in future, by the Order, a Veterinary Inspector must report the existence of glanders to the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough as well as to the County Council.

During the year 1909 the Veterinary Inspector reported 16 outbreaks of glanders in horses in various stables in the Borough.

§ 3.—ISOLATION AND EXCLUSION.

The cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases removed to hospital, and the Sub-Districts whence they were removed, are recorded in the following table :—

WEEKLY NUMBER OF CASES OF "THE DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES" REMOVED FOR ISOLATION DURING 1909.



Diseases.	West.	South.	East.	North.	Total.
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina and Scarlet Fever	203	103	182	263	751
Diphtheria .. } ..	101	50	74	67	292
Membranous Croup }					
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid or Enteric Fever..	9	11	14	3	37
Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	4	2	4	1	11
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	11	10	7	13	41
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis..	1	..	4	1	6
Totals	329	176	285	348	1138

The number of cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases removed to hospital in each week of the year were as stated in the attached table.

EXCLUSION OF CHILDREN FROM SCHOOL ON ACCOUNT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, WHETHER NOTIFIABLE OR NON-NOTIFIABLE.

On September 8th, 1909, the following instruction was issued to the Sanitary Inspectors :—

Dr. Kerr, the Medical Officer of the Education Branch of London County Council, informed me on Monday, 6th instant, that he proposes to give the following instruction as a new rule in regard to the exclusion of children from school on account of contact with infectious disease :—

Present Rule.

Only children coming from the same flat, or, in a tenement house, from the same floor in the case of self-contained tenements, where infection exists should be excluded from attendance at school.

Proposed Rule

Where a case of infectious disease occurs in any premises inhabited by children attending a public elementary school the children should be excluded from school, in accordance with the following rules, where a portion or portions of such premises are sub-let :—

- (a) In the case of "Model Dwellings" or "Trust Buildings," etc., only children from the same flat (or self-contained tenement) as that in which the case of infection exists.
- (b) In the case of an ordinary dwelling house sub-let, children from the whole house should be excluded, except in cases where the tenements are absolutely self-contained and each family has its own domestic and sanitary conveniences, in which case the above mentioned rule (a) will apply.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND DISORDERS.

School Notifications of Exclusion (Patients, Contacts and Suspects), First Quarter ending Saturday, April 2nd, 1909.

NUMBER OF WEEK.															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.	
A. Compulsorily Certifiable Diseases.															
Small Pox
Scarlet Fever	30	14	19	16	10	7	4	10	3	8	23	12	156	
Diphtheria	4	5	1	4	12	..	12	7	3	1	22	..	71	
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Erysipelas	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	
B. Voluntarily Certifiable Diseases.															
Consumption	(Compulsory from Poor Law Institutions.
C. Temporarily Certifiable Diseases.															
Chicken Pox	53	45	23	25	11	36	16	11	5	13	23	14	276	(When Small Pox is about.
D. Non-certifiable Diseases.															
Measles	107	52	24	51	51	69	138	159	123	126	93	93	1058	
Whooping Cough	11	7	1	2	6	2	5	2	4	2	9	2	53	
Mumps	5	11	3	1	3	4	8	5	1	1	14	11	67	
Tonsilitis	
E. Suspicious Symptoms.															
Sore Throat	
Feverish Cold	
Whooping	
Vomiting	
Diarrhoea	
Rash	
Etc.	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	2	..	9	
F. Communicable Disorders.															
Ophthalmia	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	
Ringworm	4	16	10	7	9	9	22	5	7	5	14	9	117	
Impetigo	1	..	..	..	1	2	
Scabies	1	2	1	2	..	7	3	2	..	..	1	1	20	
Pediculosis Corporis	
„ Capitis	
TOTAL	218	153	84	110	103	136	210	202	182	187	202	143	1930	

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND DISORDERS.

School Notifications of Exclusion (Patients, Contacts and Suspects), Second Quarter ending
Saturday, June 26th, 1909.

NUMBER OF WEEK.																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.			
A. Compulsorily Certifiable Diseases.																	
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	11	..	36	28	7	13	8	28	15	8	15	30	19	218			
Diphtheria	7	..	18	23	4	2	3	2	3	6	3	9	4	84			
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Voluntarily Certifiable Diseases.																	
Consumption .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(Compulsory from Poor Law Institutions.
C. Temporarily Certifiable Diseases.																	
Chicken Pox	8	..	7	21	8	10	7	20	9	24	6	20	21	164	(When Small Pox is about.		
D. Non-certifiable Diseases.																	
Measles	29	..	56	24	27	21	45	40	43	29	36	32	23	405			
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	6	7	7	7	4	6	1	8	5	11	8	70	
Mumps	4	..	4	33	5	4	16	5	6	9	12	12	1	111			
Tonsillitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E. Suspicious Symptoms.																	
Sore Throat .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feverish Cold .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vomiting .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rash .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Etc.	1	1	3	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	..	18	
F. Communicable Disorders.																	
Ophthalmia .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	8	
Ringworm	7	..	14	23	11	14	7	8	10	12	17	9	7	144			
Impetigo .. ..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Scabies .. ..	..	..	2	8	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	16	
Pediculosis Corporis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Capitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	63	1	146	179	76	71	94	110	90	96	100	127	88	1246			

(Compulsory
from Poor
Law Insti-
tutions.

(When Small
Pox is
about.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND DISORDERS.

School Notifications of Exclusion (Patients, Contacts and Suspects), Third Quarter ending Saturday, October 2nd, 1909.

				NUMBER OF WEEK.													Total.	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
A. Compulsorily Certifiable Diseases.																		
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	11	13	19	1	..	..	..	17	36	41	38	31	24	231	
Diphtheria	..	..	..	5	19	14	..	..	..	..	3	7	28	18	5	3	102	
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Voluntarily Certifiable Diseases.																		(Compulsory from Poor Law Institutions.
Consumption	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. Temporarily Certifiable Diseases.																		(When Small Pox is about.
Chicken Pox	..	..	..	15	26	15	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	6	2	1	74	
D. Non-certifiable Diseases.																		
Measles	..	..	..	23	15	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	10	2	66	
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	5	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	3	..	3	38	
Mumps	..	..	..	8	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	8	2	3	2	..	30	
Tonsilitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	
E. Suspicious Symptoms.																		
Sore Throat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feverish Cold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vomiting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rash	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Etc.	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	1	..	14	
F. Communicable Disorders.																		
Ophthalmia	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	
Ringworm	..	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	3	11	9	9	7	4	57	
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scabies	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	3	11	
Pediculosis Corporis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Capitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL				81	93	63	1	..	..	..	27	85	93	84	62	40	619	

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND DISORDERS.

School Notifications of Exclusion (Patients, Contacts and Suspects), Fourth Quarter ending Saturday, January 1st, 1910.

NUMBER OF WEEK.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.	
A. Compulsorily Certifiable Diseases.															
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	15	10	25	15	27	18	12	26	24	41	11	5	2	231	
Diphtheria	9	..	6	2	7	6	2	9	2	9	8	..	..	60	
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Voluntarily Certifiable Diseases.															
Consumption .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(Compulsory from Poor Law Institutions.
C. Temporarily Certifiable Diseases.															
Chicken Pox	10	10	17	18	7	9	7	16	1	6	6	14	..	121	(When Small Pox is about.
D. Non-certifiable Diseases.															
Measles	4	2	5	6	3	3	7	4	3	5	6	..	..	48	
Whooping Cough	1	..	5	2	1	8	4	3	5	7	8	..	..	44	
Mumps	1	..	1	..	2	..	3	2	..	3	3	..	..	15	
Tonsillitis .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
E. Suspicious Symptoms.															
Sore Throat .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Feverish Cold .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vomiting .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rash .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Etc. .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	5	
F. Communicable Disorders															
Ophthalmia	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	8	
Ringworm	9	9	8	4	5	6	10	11	7	5	..	..	..	74	
Impetigo .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scabies	3	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	14	
Pediculosis Corporis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Capitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	53	35	72	48	54	52	46	74	47	80	43	19	2	625	

HOSPITAL PROVISION FOR PUERPERAL FEVER.

In December, 1909, I reported specially upon this subject.

During 1908, in London, according to the Registrar-General's returns, there were 228 cases of puerperal fever notified and 137 deaths, which included puerperal septicæmia, pyæmia, sapræmia, and fever, that is to say, the puerperal septic diseases.

During 1908, in St. Pancras, eight cases of puerperal fever were notified, four cases were removed to hospital, and two deaths occurred of this class of disease.

Of the four cases removed to hospital, two were removed to the North Infirmary of St. Pancras, one to the University College Hospital, and one to the British Lying-in Hospital. The case removed to the University College Hospital appears to have been one attended through the extern maternity department of the hospital, and was therefore a hospital case from the beginning. The case admitted into the British Lying-in Hospital entered that Hospital to be confined, and possibly was a case of auto infection after a difficult confinement, at any rate a hospital case from the first.

I have caused inquiry to be made of the General Hospitals in St. Pancras—University College Hospital, Royal Free Hospital, New Hospital for Women, Temperance Hospital—and I am informed that they do not admit lying-in women suffering from puerperal septic diseases. Doubtless one of the reasons for this is the danger of the disease being so easily carried from one patient to another in a maternity ward. The cases usually admitted to maternity wards of hospitals are those of diseases, injuries, or malformations of women about to be confined, and who require special attention, and possibly some form of manipulation or operation. The Poor Law Hospitals, that is the North and South Infirmarys in St. Pancras, are compelled to admit destitute persons suffering from disease, and cannot refuse to admit cases of such an urgent nature as puerperal sepsis suddenly brought to the door of the Infirmary and thrown upon the care of the Guardians.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board do not admit cases of puerperal fever to their hospitals. The infections of scarlet fever, diphtheria, &c., have always been regarded as particularly dangerous to women lying-in, and it has been considered inadvisable to admit lying-in women to fever hospitals.

From the point of view of the spread of infection, it is open to question whether it is the more desirable to remove a puerperal fever patient from her isolation at home into the ward of a hospital. This may free the home, medical practitioner, midwife, and nurse from the chance of conveying infection, but will transfer the chance to the hospital practitioner, midwife, and nurse. The latter will have more appliances and facilities at hand to minimise infection, but will also be subject to greater facilities for conveying infection.

From the point of view of the treatment of the patient, in the homes of the poorer classes it cannot be expected that the same facilities, appliances, and attendance can be provided as are to be found in the ward of a hospital. But it can be expected that extreme cleanliness and the utmost precautions should be observed in the house, that pregnant women should be instructed to be well

prepared and observe these precautions, and that nurses, midwives and doctors should also supervise and exercise these precautions. An important bearing upon this is the fact that since the passing of the Midwives Act, 1902, there has been a remarkable permanent fall in the mortality from puerperal septic diseases, as shown in the Annual Reports of the Registrar-General.

I have come to the conclusion that the question of the desirability of, or necessity for, providing hospital accommodation for puerperal septic diseases is one that can only be satisfactorily thrashed out in an inquiry by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, where the evidence of medical experts, midwives and nurses of all shades of opinion would be heard.

Your Borough Council resolved, on the 15th December, 1909, that the Metropolitan Asylums Board be asked to make an inquiry into the desirability of, and the necessity for, providing hospital accommodation for puerperal septic diseases upon the evidence of medical experts, midwives, and nurses, and to publish a report upon the subject for the guidance of the public, the profession, and the Metropolitan Borough Councils.

In January, 1910, the Guardians of St. Pancras concurred with the proposals of the Borough Council and took similar action.

A reply was received from the Metropolitan Asylums Board stating that whilst the Managers are in sympathy with the Council they are of opinion that such an inquiry could best be made by the Local Government Board, inasmuch as the Managers have no machinery for instituting or conducting such an inquiry, nor have they the power to incur expenditure for the creation of the necessary machinery. They state, however, that in the event of the Local Government Board deciding to add puerperal fever to the list of infectious diseases for which the Asylums Board are required to provide accommodation, they would be prepared to make arrangements for the reception of certified cases of this disease into the hospitals under their control.

The Medical Officer of Health drew further attention to the fact that in London, in 1908, as the number of deaths from puerperal fever was 137 and the number of cases was 228, the case mortality was 60 per cent.—a very high proportion. It is possible that prompt expert treatment in hospital would reduce both the case mortality and the prevalence of the disease, and the amount of hospital accommodation required to effect this would be small. Assuming that of the 228 cases as large a proportion as one-half required to be promptly removed to the hospital, then 114 cases would have to be provided for during the year. This represents 2·2 cases per week—say 3—and if they remain in the hospital an average of three weeks, there would be nine cases in hospital at the same time, so that by the provision of about a dozen beds with the necessary staff and appliances the requirements would be satisfied.

Your Borough Council resolved, on 23rd February, 1910, that the Local Government Board be asked to make an inquiry into the desirability of, and the necessity for, providing hospital accommodation for puerperal septic diseases, and to publish a report upon the subject for the guidance of the public, the profession, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and the Metropolitan Borough Councils.

§4.—DISINFECTION AND CLEANSING.

DISINFECTING STATION.

I.—*Disinfection*—Rooms fumigated and sprayed and articles disinfected and destroyed during the year:—

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms Contents Disinfected or Destroyed.	No. of Rooms Sprayed and Fumigated.	No. of Rooms Stripped and Cleansed by Council.
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ..	762	718	802	793	...
Diphtheria ...	303	296	336	324	...
Membranous Croup	2	2	2	2	...
Enteric Fever ...	53	50	51	1	...
Erysipelas ...	83	78	83	4	...
Puerperal Fever ...	14	14	14	...	...
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...
Consumption ...	113	112	102	96	...
Measles ...	16	16	12	10	...
Cancer ...	18	18	16	8	...
Other Diseases ..	27	25	27	7	...
Totals ...	1391	1329	1445	1245	...

Destroyed	ARTICLES	Disinfected	Destroyed	ARTICLES	Disinfected
18 -	Beds -	1467	...	Silks -	2
27 -	Mattresses -	1111	...	Satins -	...
38 -	Palliasses -	746	...	Velvets -	...
4 -	Bolsters -	1169	1 -	Hats -	51
21 -	Pillows -	3379	...	Bonnets -	2
6 -	Sheets -	2165	...	Gloves -	14
6 -	Blankets -	2880	8 -	Boots and Shoes	380
4 -	Counterpanes -	1749	...	Other Leather Goods	6
46 -	Wearing apparel	6540	1 -	Furs -	50
3 -	Rugs and Mats	365	3 -	Skin Rugs & Mats	53
14 -	Cushions -	847	...	Braces and Garters	2
4 -	Carpets -	385	...	Other Elastic Goods	2
6 -	Covers -	649	47 -	Toys -	14
14 -	Curtains -	2410	64 -	Books -	274
24 -	Sundries -	485	2 -	Sundries -	3
235		26347	126		853

CONTACT SHELTER.

Number of families, and of persons in families, in contact with Infectious Disease sheltered, cleansed and disinfected.

Date.	Males.	Females.	Children under 10.	Dwelling Place.	District.	Disease.	Length of stay.
1909.							Hours.
Feb. 5th ...	2	1	3	Whitfield Street ...	South ...	Scarlet Fever ...	2 or 3
March 3rd ...	—	2	—	Little Goodge Street	" ...	" " ...	"
" 4th ...	1	—	—	" " "	" ...	" " ...	"
" 4th ...	—	1	—	Liverpool Street ...	" ...	Puerperal " ...	"
April 7th ...	1	—	—	Britannia Street ...	" ...	Scarlet " ...	"
June 4th ...	—	1	—	Sidney Street ...	East ...	Puerperal " ...	"
Aug. 20th ...	1	—	—	Oak Village ...	North ..	Scarlet " ...	"
Sept. 4th ...	—	1	—	Mansfield Road ...	" ...	" " ...	"
Oct. 20th ...	1	—	—	Islip Street ...	East ...	Diphtheria " ...	"
" 29th ...	1	1	—	Wilkin Street ...	North ...	Scarlet Fever ...	"
Nov. 11th ...	—	1	—	St. James's Gardens	" ...	" " ...	"
" 22nd ...	1	—	—	Hampden Street ...	East ...	" " ...	"
Dec 14th ...	—	1	—	Cantlowes Road ...	" ..	Erysipelas ...	"
" 17th ...	1	—	—	Warden Road ...	North ...	Scarlet Fever ...	"
" 28th ...	2	—	—	" " ...	" ...	" " ...	"

CLEANSING STATION.

I.—*Personal Cleansing.*—The number of cleansings of the body and disinfesting of the clothing of persons applying at the Station :—

Slept previous night at.	Vermin.	ADULTS.			CHILDREN.					Sum Total
		Males.	Females	Total.	10 to 15.		5-10	Under 5.	Total.	
					M.	F.				
Private Addresses	Phthiriasis—Pediculi—Head	..	...	...	2	298	326	3	629	629
	" —Body	142	22	164	280	864	1022	2	2168	2332
	Scabies—Acari ...	8	...	8	...	28	11	...	39	47
Rowton Houses	Phthiriasis—Pediculi—Head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" —Body	281	...	281	...	...	...	...	...	281
	Scabies—Acari ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Common Lodging Houses	Phthiriasis—Pediculi—Head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" —Body	1352	19	1371	...	...	...	...	...	1371
	Scabies—Acari ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Salvation Army Shelter	Phthiriasis—Pediculi—Head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" —Body	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Scabies—Acari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In the open	Phthiriasis—Pediculi—Head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" —Body	358	29	387	...	...	...	..	...	387
	Scabies—Acari ...	..	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Phthiriasis—Pediculi—Head	...	...	...	2	298	326	3	629	629
	" —Body	2135	70	2205	280	864	1022	2	2168	4373
	Scabies—Acari ...	9	3	12	...	28	11	...	39	51
	Doubtful ... ...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	5	5
	Total 	2144	73	2217	282	1192	1362	5	2841	5058

Bedfellows also cleansed and disinfested :—

Vermin.	AGES.				Total.
	15 and over.	10—15.	5—10.	Under 5.	
Phthiriasis—Pediculi—Head	...	1	77	4	82
" " —Body	...	84	297	35	416
Scabies—Acari	19	9	...	28
Total	104	383	39	526

II. *Cleansing of Dwelling Places and Contents.*

(a) Number of rooms infested with vermin caused to be stripped and cleansed, 172.

(b) Number of articles in an unwholesome condition removed from dwelling places to the Cleansing Station for purification or destruction, 149.

ARTICLES.	Purified.	Des- troyed.	Total.	ARTICLES.	Purified.	Des- troyed.	Total.
Beds ...	7	...	7	Silks ...	...	...	...
Mattresses ...	24	...	24	Satins ...	...	...	...
Pallliasses ...	2	...	2	Velvets ...	...	...	...
Bolsters ...	10	...	10	Hats ...	...	...	...
Pillows ...	37	...	37	Bonnets ...	...	...	...
Sheets ...	11	...	11	Gloves ...	...	...	...
Blankets ...	17	...	17	Boots and Shoes...	...	...	...
Counterpanes ...	13	...	13	Other Leather Goods	...	...	...
Wearing Apparel	17	...	17	Furs ...	...	...	...
Rugs and Mats...	...	...	...	Skin Rugs and Mats	...	...	...
Cushions ...	3	...	3	Braces and Garters	...	...	...
Carpets ...	...	...	...	Other Elastic Goods	...	...	...
Covers ...	5	...	5	Toys ...	...	...	...
Curtains ...	1	...	1	Books ...	...	...	...
Sundries ...	2	...	2	Sundries ...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Some rooms stripped and cleansed had no contents or none in a condition requiring removal, and some contents were removed from rooms that did not require to be stripped or cleansed.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CLEANSING STATION.

(I.) In 1893 a **Family Shelter** (now known as a **Contact Shelter**) was erected at the Disinfecting Station over the coach-houses, wash-house, and store room in the western wing of the station buildings at a cost of £450. This Contact Shelter consisted of four rooms, each with a bath room attached and two W.C.'s, one at each end of the corridor of access, and was approached from the station yard by an outside iron staircase at the south end. (See M.O.H.'s Annual Report for 1892.)

(II.) In 1903 the room at the rear of the wash-house on the ground floor and at the north end of the western wing of the buildings was converted into two bath rooms for verminous men at a cost of £45. Similarly the north end room with bath room of the Contact Shelter over was fitted with a second bath, and provided with a separate iron staircase for access from the station yard and so converted into two bath rooms for verminous women and children at a cost of £42. This part of the building used for verminous persons was cut off from the Contact Shelter and named the **Personal Cleansing House**, and cost altogether £87. (See Annual Reports of M.O.H. for 1903-4.)

(III.) In 1904-5-6 it had been found that more accommodation was necessary for children, that the children required to be separated from the adults, that a more desirable point of access should be provided for the children, and that it was advisable to avoid the repellence of the terms "cleansing of verminous persons" in connection with children accidentally acquiring vermin by attending school. Accordingly, at the beginning of 1906, the two middle rooms (each with bath room attached) of the four rooms on the upper floor of the west wing were set apart for children and cut off from the Contact Shelter at the south end of the women's portion of the Personal Cleansing House at the north end by the provision of glass doors, locked by the Woman Attendant. This part of the building was named the *Children's Baths*, and access was provided to it by means of a new entrance made on the west side of the building by shifting one of the baths and erecting a substantial iron staircase approached from the St. Pancras Gardens. These alterations cost £50. (See Annual Report of M.O.H. for 1906.) In 1908 it was found necessary to provide two new baths, one in the girls' and one in the boys' room, at a cost of £14 10s.; so that the Children's Baths consist of four—two for the boys and two for the girls. The new entrance and staircase and two additional baths cost together £64 10s.

In consequence of a large amount of clothing requiring to be disinfected at frequent intervals during the day, and the excessive wear and tear in using the large steam chambers for this work, a new small disinfecting apparatus was installed to relieve the larger chambers. At the same time a vertical boiler was erected to produce all the steam and hot water for the several buildings in substitution of fires and a geyser.

THE CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897, empowers local authorities to expend any reasonable sum on buildings, appliances and attendants, and empowers them to permit any persons infested with vermin to have the use, free of charge, of such, for the purpose of cleansing their persons and clothing of vermin.

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, section 19, empowers the sanitary authorities, upon the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health that any articles are filthy, dangerous or unwholesome, to cleanse, purify or destroy such articles; section 20 similarly empowers the sanitary authorities to require owners of houses to strip, cleanse, etc., rooms or parts of houses upon the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health that any house, or part, is infested with vermin; section 21 applies section 59 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, compelling sanitary authorities to provide means for cleansing, purifying and destroying filthy, dangerous or unwholesome articles and for the removal thereof, and for the cleansing of houses infested with vermin to the purposes of the two preceding sections of the Act, and section 24 gives the sanitary authorities power of entry for the purpose of carrying out the afore-mentioned sections, and in the interpretation, section 26, it is to be observed, that the expression "house" includes "schools."

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, by section 36, empowers the Medical Officer of the London County Council to examine the

person and clothing of any child attending a school, and if the child be found to be verminous, to require that the parent or other person should properly cleanse such child and the clothing within 24 hours, and if the person fail, may then remove the child from any school and cause the person and clothing of such child to be properly cleansed; by section 37, similar provision is made enabling the Medical Officer of the London County Council to enforce the cleansing of the person and clothing of the inmates of common lodging-houses; section 38 enables the County Council and any sanitary authorities to make and carry into effect agreements and arrangements for the purpose of cleansing of the person and clothing in the afore-mentioned cases, and section 40 empowers the London County Council to make regulations with respect to the mode of carrying into effect the provisions of the above sections.

Following upon these provisions, the Minutes of the London County Council of the 4th February, 1908, p. 157, contain instructions that (a) the provisions of the Act of 1907, with respect to verminous inmates of common lodging-houses, should be carried out by the Public Health Committee, and that they should have power to enter into agreements or arrangements; and (b) that the provisions with respect to verminous children attending schools should be exercised by the Education Committee, and that regulations affecting such children should be made by such Committee; but (c) that arrangements with sanitary authorities should be made through one Committee, namely, the Public Health Committee.

The Children Act, 1908, by section 122, sub-sections (1) and (2), reproduces the powers of section 36, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, with regard to the examination of children attending school, giving notice and requisitions to cleanse the person and clothing of any child infested with vermin or in a foul or filthy condition, and for the removal and forcible detention and cleansing of such child. And, in addition to this, sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 122 of the Children Act, 1908, provide:—

“(3) Where any sanitary authority within the district of a local education authority have provided, or are entitled to the use of any premises or appliances for cleansing the person or clothing of persons infested with vermin, the sanitary authority shall, if so required by the **local education authority**, allow the local education authority to use such premises and appliances for the purpose of this section upon such payment (if any) as may be agreed between them, or, in default of an agreement, settled by the Local Government Board.

“(4) Where after the person or clothing of a child has been cleansed by the local education authority under this section the parent or guardian of, or other person liable to maintain the child, allows him to get into such a condition that it is again necessary to proceed under this section, the parent, guardian, or other person shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 10s.”

In July, 1909, a letter to the following effect was addressed from the **Education Offices** of the London County Council, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to the Town Clerks of certain Metropolitan Borough Councils:—

“SIR,

Cleansing of Children Infested with Vermin.

“The appropriate Committee of the Council have again had under consideration the question of the cleansing of school children infested

“with vermin. The Committee are anxious that a definite understanding should be arrived at between the local Sanitary Authority and the Council in regard to the arrangements for the attendance of the children at the cleansing stations.

“It is not possible to estimate at the present time the number of children which would require treatment, but the Committee are anxious to know what accommodation is available for the purpose, and they would like to be informed as to the number of children which could be cleansed per day at the station provided by your Council.

“With regard to the cost of cleansing children, section 122 (3) of the Children Act, 1908, provides that the Sanitary Authority shall, if so required by the local Education Authority, allow the local Education Authority to use the premises provided by the Sanitary Authority upon such payment (if any) as may be agreed between them.

“In this connection I shall be glad if you will kindly inform me what amount per head of children cleansed the St. Pancras Metropolitan Borough Council would be willing to accept from the Council in the event of the Council deciding to take advantage of the provision of the Children Act above referred to.

“I am, Sir,

“Your obedient Servant,

“ (Signed) R. BLAIR.”

Education Officer.

From information received some time ago, it appeared that 9 of the London Boroughs had made no provision for the cleansing of verminous persons; that 16 had made considerable provision, and 4 had made tentative provision to carry out the Act.

It is recognised that the advent of school children to a cleansing station enables the bedfellows also to be persuaded to come; and, furthermore, enables the sanitary authority to cleanse the clothing and bedding, and also other members of the family, as well as the dwelling itself. Without the advent of children of school age, the possibility of obtaining the cleansing of the person and clothing of persons of other ages at home, and the clothing and bedding of the dwelling, would largely cease.

If verminous school children are cleansed by the education authority, they cannot follow up the case into the home, and merely giving notice to the sanitary authority of such cleansing would still deprive the sanitary authority of the lever afforded by the personal attendance of verminous school children who bring their bedfellows along with them, and lead to a further sequence of events. Furthermore, the action of the education authority in cleansing would cease during 9 or 10 weeks of holiday throughout the year. It would seem somewhat anomalous that the sanitary authority should have the power and duty of cleansing persons of both sexes and all ages *except children of school-age*. It would be difficult to understand the object of the exception, as such children are as much part of the community under the care of the sanitary authorities of the Metropolitan Boroughs as persons under or over school-age.

It may be observed that baths for the object of cleansing verminous persons, adults and children, are in a different category to ordinary cleansing or hot baths. Again, to a different category belong swimming baths intended for exercise, and morning baths mainly intended as an invigorating tonic and discipline.

The Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897, empowers the Borough Council to expend money in providing a cleansing station. The General Powers Act, 1904, enables the Borough Council to deal with the houses. The General Powers Act, 1907, confers compulsory powers on the County Council for the removal of verminous school children and verminous inmates of common lodging-houses to cleansing stations. The Children Act, 1908, enlarges the powers with regard to school children, and compels the Borough Council to permit the use of their cleansing station by the local education authority for the cleansing of school children upon an agreed payment.

Several communications have been received from the London County Council (Education Department) with regard to the possibility of the Borough Council arranging definitely to bath verminous children at a fixed charge per head, in accordance with the provisions of section 122, sub-section (3), of the Children Act, 1908, above mentioned. Ultimately, on the 4th May, 1910, a communication was received from the London County Council (Education Department), stating that they had provisionally agreed upon the general outline of the following scheme for the treatment of children throughout London :—

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 Council at the rate of 2s. 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.

Your Borough Council approved on the 1st June, 1910, that the London County Council be informed that this Authority are in agreement with the above outlined scheme provided that the payment of 2s. per child shall not cover a period of time exceeding two weeks, and that this limitation be added to paragraph 5 thereof; and that in reference to paragraph 6, it is already the practice of this Council to deal, where necessary, with the homes of the children cleansed.

CLEANSING INMATES OF COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, by section 37, provision is made enabling the Medical Officer of the London County Council to enforce the cleansing of the person and clothing of the inmates of common lodging-houses; section 38 enables the London County Council and any sanitary authorities to make and carry into effect agreements and arrangements for the purpose of cleansing the persons and clothing in the afore-mentioned cases, and section 40 empowers the London County Council to make regulations with respect to the mode of carrying into effect the provisions of the above sections.

The County Council inquired whether the St. Pancras Metropolitan Borough Council would be prepared to cleanse any persons from common lodging-houses in the Borough if sent by the County Council; and whether, in the event of the Council of a neighbouring Metropolitan Borough not having made proper provision, the St. Pancras Metropolitan Borough Council would be prepared to enter into an arrangement for the cleansing of inmates from common lodging-houses in that neighbouring borough if sent by the County Council.

It was considered that such facilities should be given, and the County Council were informed that this authority would be prepared to cleanse any persons sent from common lodging-houses in the borough, and, so far as is found to be possible, those who may be sent from neighbouring boroughs, at a charge of 6d. per person for attendance. The final acceptance of this offer has not yet been received.

5.—VACCINATION.—The following are the Returns kindly supplied by the Clerk to the Guardians:—

Return respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered in the Parish of Saint Pancras, from 1st January to 31st December, 1908, inclusive.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officers' Districts.	Number of "Births returned in Birth List Sheets" as Registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1908.	Number of these births duly entered by the 31st January, 1910, in columns 1, 2, 4 and 5, of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz.:					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1910, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register," on account (as shewn by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1909, neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this return), nor tempor- arily accounted for in the "Report Book" (columns 8, 9, & 10 of this Return).	Total number of Certificates of successful primary Vaccination at all ages, received during each of the calendar years 1908 and 1909.	
		Column 1.	Column 2.		Column 4.	Column 5.	Postpone- ment by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts, the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removal to Places un- known or which can not be reached; and cases not having been found.		1908.	1909.
		"Success- fully Vaccinated"	"Insuscepti- ble of Vacci- nation."	"Had Small- pox."	Number in respect of whom Certi- ficates of Conscien- tious Objec- tion have been received.	"Dead Unvacci- nated."						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. North St. Pancras ...	1352	967	5	1	170	67	42	20	50	30	1885	947
2. East St. Pancras ...	1655	919	5	...	160	92	108	74	218	79		
3. West St. Pancras ...	1432	901	6	...	108	127	38	15	221	16		
4. South St. Pancras ...	998	570	2	...	44	84	29	20	238	11		
Total	5437	3357	18	1	482	370	217	129	727	136	3522	3558
North and East Districts (Mr. G. A. Pritchard)	3007	1886	10	1	330	159	150	94	268	109	1885	1907
South and West Districts (Mr. A. E. Wolfe)	2430	1471	8	...	152	211	67	35	459	27	1637	1651
Total	5437	3357	18	1	482	370	217	129	727	136	3522	3558

SAINT PANCRAS.—RETURNS FOR THE SIX MONTHS, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1908.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insuscep- tible.	Had Small-pox.	Number of con- scientious objections.	Dead un- vaccinated.	Postpone- ment by Medical Certificate.	Removals to places known and Vaccination Officer apprised.	Removals to places unknown and un- vaccinated.	Numbers not accounted for in previous columns.	
1. North St. Pancras ..	622	355	3	—	90	37	38	2	72	25	
2. West St. Pancras ..	678	405	3	—	58	61	34	8	103	6	2
3. East St. Pancras ..	894	474	2	—	71	68	62	31	107	70	
4. South St. Pancras ..	483	265	—	—	18	46	31	16	104	3	
TOTALS . . .	2677	1499	8	—	237	212	165	57	386	113	

SAINT PANCRAS.—RETURNS FOR THE SIX MONTHS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1909.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insuscep- tible.	Had Small-pox.	Number of con- scientious objections.	Dead un- vaccinated.	Postpone- ment by Medical Certificate.	Removals to places known and Vaccination Office r apprised.	Removals to places unknown and un- vaccinated.	Numbers not accounted for in previous columns.
1. North St. Pancras ..	671	460	1	—	88	30	30	10	30	22
2. West St. Pancras ..	668	407	1	—	56	32	32	18	112	10
3. East St. Pancras ..	795	507	—	—	54	50	41	32	52	59
4. South St. Pancras ..	543	269	—	—	41	36	35	15	130	17
TOTALS	2677	1643	2	—	239	148	138	75	324	108

IV.—SANITATION.

§ 1.—INSPECTIONS.

The following were the total number of inspections and re-inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1909, as extracted from the detailed tables at the end of this Report :—

Inspector.					Area.	Inspections.	Re-inspections.	Total.
1.	Rackham	...	...	...	N. 1	1409	2532	3941
2.	Brown	...	...	...	N. 2, 3	1291	2247	3538
3.	Thompson	...	...	...	N. 3, 4	365	427	792
4.	Johnston	...	...	...	E. 1, 2, 3	1698	2310	4008
5.	Auger	...	...	...	E. 4	834	1641	2475
6.	James	...	...	...	E. 5	1999	1875	3874
7.	West	...	...	...	W. 1, 2	1295	3058	4353
8.	Lonnon	...	...	...	W. 3, 4	1824	1829	3653
9.	Adkins	...	...	...	W. 5	1346	2457	3803
10.	Holmes	...	...	...	S. 1, 2	1414	2271	3685
11.	Walker	...	...	...	S. 3	1081	2876	3957
12.	Dillon	...	...	...	S. 4	1195	2016	3211
13.	Landen	...	...	...	S. 5	2036	1893	3929
14.	Auger	Food and Food premises	{		E. 3, 4	1301	3	1304
15.	Child				N. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 E. 1, 2, 5	4080	—	4080
16.	Osborne				W. & S.	3561	—	3561
17.	Bibby	Women	{		—	1177	10	1187
18.	Gardiner				—	2542	—	2542
Totals					—	30448	27445	57893

The following were the details of the inspections and re-inspections made during the year 1909:—

Duties and Premises.		Inspections.	Re-inspections after Intimation Notice.	Total.
Infectious Diseases—Inquiry, removal, disinfection, &c. ...		1571	365	1936
" " Sanitary inspection after, &c. ...		1213	1233	2446
Complaints ...		2587	6089	8676
Drainage—Under notice. Plans, supervision, &c. ...		464	6521	6985
" Voluntary " " ...		657	5077	5734
" New Buildings " " ...		76	1173	1249
(Weekly) Yards of Mews and Stables ... (170 on List)		5163	17	5180
House-to-house inspections ...		175	102	277
Tenement Streets—Inquiries as to occupation of houses ...		188	61	249
" " Mensuration for Registration ...		47	3	50
" " " Inscription ...		2	5	7
Periodical Inspections—				
Dwelling Places.	(Half-yearly) Registered tenement houses (2288 Registered)	2398	5565	7963
	" Inscribed dwellings ... (339 Inscribed)	250	354	604
	(Quarterly) Closed underground dwellings (458 on Register)	193	71	264
	" Common lodging-houses ... (19 Registered)	...	...	...
	(Weekly) Canal boat dwellings [Wharves] (31 on Register)	59	...	59
Work Places [Women].	(Half-yearly) Day schools [Woman] (42 ")	36	2	38
	" Factories " (107 ")	12	...	12
	" Workshops " (404 ")	35	5	40
	" Workplaces " (71 ")	3	...	3
	" Domestic workshops " (273 ")	20	...	20
	" Home workplaces " (74 ")	3	2	5
	" Laundries " (158 ")	2	1	3
	" Restaurant kitchens " (413 ")	91	26	117
	(Half-yearly) Factories [Man] (1238 ")	762	263	1025
	" Workshops " (133 ")	35	14	49
Work Places [Men].	" Workplaces " (163 ")	321	225	546
	" Bakehouses " (334 ")	133	83	216
	" Restaurant kitchens " (334 ")	689	164	853
	(Weekly) Smoke Shafts " (7 Licensed)	120	1	121
	(Fortnightly) Cowsheds ... (413 Regd.)	25	...	25
	" Dairies ... (491 on List)	1114	2	1116
	(Quarterly) Milkshops ... (17 Licensed)	305	...	305
	" Ice Cream Premises ... (204 on List)	562	...	562
	(Weekly) Slaughter-houses ... (39 ")	879	...	879
	" Food Makers Premises* ...	5014	...	5014
Food Places.	(Alternate Daily) Marketing Places ...	78	...	78
	Unfit Food—Seizure, condemnation, destruction, &c. ...	762	...	762
	Adulterated Food—Samples, transit, &c. ...	12	...	12
	(Quarterly) Effluvia Businesses [M] ... (9 on Register)	109	14	123
	" Fried Fish Shops ... (41 ")	30	...	30
	" Rag and Bone Stores ... (2 (Sanctioned))	37	1	38
	" Offensive Trades [M] ...	3	...	3
	Railway Nuisances ...	51	5	56
	Legal Proceedings—(1) Services of Notices ...	43	1	44
	" " (2) Applications and Summonses ...	49	...	49
Special Places.	" " (3) Hearings and Adjournments ...	4076	...	4076
	Other Duties not included in above ...			
TOTAL ...		30448	27445	57893

* Where Tripe, Sausages, Extract of Meat, &c., are prepared.

*INTIMATIONS as to Breaches of Statutes and Statutory By-laws served by the
Sanitary Inspectors during 1909.*

Breaches of Statutes and Statutory By-laws.		Totals.
1	An occupied house without a proper and sufficient supply of water	27
2	Water supply used for domestic purposes connected with cistern which is used for flushing the water-closet	7
3	Water-closet not supplied with a sufficient quantity of water for securing its effective action.	226
4	Tank, cistern or other receptacle for storing of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking purposes—dirty condition of . .	51
5	Tank, cistern or other receptacle for storing water used or likely to be used by man for drinking purposes—absence of proper cover to	37
6	Tank, cistern or other receptacle for storing water used or likely to be used by man for drinking purposes, placed in an improper position	6
7	Animals so kept as to be likely to pollute the water supply . .	—
8	Offensive matters not deposited in manure receptacle	2
9	Manure not removed at proper intervals	9
10	Manure, absence of proper receptacle for	7
11	Manure receptacle not properly constructed	11
12	Sufficient drain to stables or cowshed—absence of a	3
13	Receptacle for house refuse—absence of a proper	223
14	Receptacle for house refuse—absence of a proper cover for . .	23
15	Yard or open space unpaved	6
16	„ paving defective	160
17	Underground room illegally used for sleeping purposes	6
18	Insufficient water-closet accommodation to “lodging-house” . .	70
19	A furnace improperly constructed or negligently used	1
20	Effluvia arising from premises used for trade, business, or manufacture which is a nuisance dangerous to the inhabitants of the district	—
21	Offensive matters suffered to run out of trade premises into an uncovered place	—
22	Dairies and cowsheds—breach of By-laws as to	3
23	Slaughterhouses—breach of By-laws as to	—
24	Steam whistle—use of a, without authority	—
25	Parts of houses infested with vermin requiring stripping, purifying and cleansing	172
26	Articles in an unwholesome condition requiring to be purified or destroyed	1
27	Other breaches	61
Total		1112

INTIMATIONS *as to Breaches of By-laws and Breaches of Statutes served by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1909.*

Registered Tenement Houses.—Breaches of By-laws.						Totals.
1	Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	86
2	Inadequate water supply	..	..	..	..	—
3	Contaminated water supply	..	..	..	..	2
4	Foul closet, basin or trap	..	..	..	..	55
5	Want of means of ventilation		..	..	..	1
6	Want of annual cleansing	..	..	..	..	61
7	Want of cleansing of the part or parts of premises			used in common		565
8	”	”	”	in sole use	..	434
9	Want of cleansing of the room or part of dwelling		..	..	..	53
10	Animals improperly kept	..	..	..	..	10
11	Other breaches	..	..	..	..	33
				Total	..	1300

Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.—Breaches of Statutes.					Totals.
1	Want of cleanliness	..	..	..	91
2	Want of ventilation	..	..	..	2
3	Want of air space, overcrowding	..	..	..	1
4	Sanitary accommodation, absent or insufficient	..	..	..	8
5	„ „ unsuitable or defective	..	..	..	9
6	„ „ not separate for sexes	..	..	..	2
7	Want of drainage of floors	..	..	..	—
8	Other nuisances	..	..	..	10
9	Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse	..	..	..	—
10	Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses	..	..	..	31
11	Failure as regards list of out-workers	..	..	..	—
12	Giving out work to be done in premises which are unwholesome	..	..	..	—
13	„ „ „ infected	..	..	..	—
14	Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or small-pox	..	..	..	—
15	Other contraventions	..	..	..	6
Total					160

CLERICAL WORK.

From 4th January, 1909, to 1st January, 1910, inclusive.

No. of Complaints received (communications)	...	...	1902
No. of Certificates of Dangerous Infectious Diseases received	...	...	1320
No. of Notices of Voluntary Drain-work received	...	...	225
No. of Letters, etc., despatched	...	...	2620
No. of Notices of Intention to Register	...	...	13
No. of Notices of Registration	...	...	12
No. of Sets of Advisory Notices as to Infectious Diseases forwarded	...	...	1288
No. of Statutory Notices requiring disinfection	...	...	1288
No. of Certificates of disinfection completed by Sanitary Authority	...	...	971
No. of Certificates of Infectious Disease sent to School Teachers	...	...	1586
No. of Intimation Notices issued	...	...	4048
No. of Statutory Notices of intention to proceed served	...	...	901
No. of Statutory Notices requiring stripping for vermin	...	...	43
No. of Statutory Notices requiring purification of articles	...	...	—
No. of Warning Notices of intention to summons sent	...	...	116
No. of Summonses Applied for	...	...	49
No. of Hearings and Adjournments	...	...	54
No. of Meetings of Council	...	...	16
No. of Meetings of Public Health Committee and Sub-Committees held	...	...	51

STAFF.

In the Annual Report for 1907 an account was given of the changes which have taken place in the Inspectorial Staff from 1898 to 1907.

In the Annual Report for 1908 an account was given of the resolution of the Borough Council of the 31st July, 1907, to dismiss a District Inspector, and the resolution of the Borough Council of the 18th September, 1908, not to appoint a Sanitary Inspector to fill the vacancy created, and of the correspondence and inquiry of the Local Government Board upon the subject.

In continuation of the account already given, the following letter was received from the Local Government Board, dated 5th August, 1909 :—

“SIR,—

“I am directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo, relative to the arrangements for the discharge of the duties of Sanitary Inspector in the Borough of St. Pancras.

“The Board direct me to draw attention to their letter of the 8th December last, in which they stated that it appeared to them that ‘the large area of Highgate Sub-division and the special character of the New Town area therein demand the services of one Inspector.’ The Board still adhere to

this view, which is founded on the report made to them by their Inspector, Dr. Sweeting, after his inquiry into the sufficiency of the staff of Sanitary Inspectors in the Borough.

"In the Board's opinion, the proposal of the Borough Council to readjust the Food Inspectors districts, and to allocate the Gospel Oak Sub-division to one of the Food Inspectors for sanitary purposes, will not sufficiently relieve the pressure of work in the North Division, where regular house-to-house inspection and more extended registration of tenement houses are especially needed.

"The Board must, therefore, urge the Borough Council to reconsider the matter with a view to appointing an additional Sanitary Inspector.

"The Board request that, at as early a date as possible, they may be informed of the result of the Borough Council's further consideration of the question.

"I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN LITHIBY,

Assistant Secretary."

"The Town Clerk,
St. Pancras."

After the vacation and further consideration of the subject, on the 6th October, 1909, Mr. B. H. Thompson was appointed Sanitary Inspector, and on 27th October your Council agreed to the work of Sanitary Inspection in the North Division being divided and distributed as follows:—

Sub-Division 1	(Highgate)	..	Inspector Rackham.
" 2	(St. John's Park)	{	" Brown.
" 3	(Gospel Oak)	{	" Thompson.
" 4	(Grafton)	{	"
" 5	(Maitland Park)	{	"

As illustrating the scope of the work of the Public Health Department, the following list of general and special Acts of Parliament, Orders of Departments of State, By-laws, and Regulations passed since the year 1888 may be quoted. Under all of these the Department has more or less duties to perform, or requirements to be cognisant of.

LIST OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACTS, ORDERS, BY-LAWS, AND REGULATIONS PASSED SINCE 1888 AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH.

Local Government Act, 1888.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.

Public Health Act, 1889.

Poor Law Act, 1889.

Sale of Horseflesh, etc., Regulation Act, 1889.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890.

- Public Health (London) Act, 1891.
 Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1891.
 Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.
 Shop Hours Regulations Act, 1892. .
 Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1893.
 Public Health (London) Act, 1891 ; Amendment Act, 1893.
 Isolation Hospitals Act, 1893.
 Shop Hours Act, 1892 ; Amendment Act, 1893.
 London Building Act, 1894.
 Factory and Workshop Act, 1895.
 By-laws made under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, 1895
 Public Health Act, 1896.
 Public Health (Ports) Acts, 1896.
 Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897.
 Metropolis Water Act, 1897.
 Infant Life Protection Act, 1897.
 Canals Protection (London) Act, 1898.
 Vaccination Act, 1898.
 London Government Act, 1899.
 Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899.
 Metropolis Water Act, 1899.
 Seats for Shop Assistants Act, 1899.
 Baths and Washhouses Act, 1899.
 Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899.
 Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899.
 Infectious Diseases (Notification) Extension Act, 1899.
 Anthrax Order, 1899.
 Census (Great Britain) Act, 1900.
 Isolation Hospitals Act, 1901.
 Intoxicating Liquors (Sale to Children) Act, 1901.
 Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1901.
 Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.
 Midwives Act, 1902.
 Cremation Act, 1902.
 London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902.
 Regulations as to Cholera, Yellow Fever, Plague, 1902.
 Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903.
 Revenue Act, 1903.
 London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1903.
 Regulations under Cremation Act, 1902, 1903.
 By-laws made by the London County Council in pursuance of the
 Provisions of Section 23 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and
 Section 16 of the Local Government Act, 1888, for the good rule
 and government of London, 1903.
 Regulations as to Carbolic Acid and its Homologues, 1904.
 Public Health Act, 1904.
 London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.
 By-laws made by the London County Council under Section 39 of the
 Public Health (London) Act, 1891.
 Aliens Act, 1905.

Orders made under the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901, 1906.

Further By-laws made by the London County Council in pursuance of the Provisions of Section 23 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and Section 16 of the Local Government Act, 1888, for the Good Rule and Government of London. 1906.

Regulations for exclusion of children from School on account of Infectious Disease, 1906.

Regulations as to means of escape in case of fire, 1906.

Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1907.

Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907.

Butter and Margarine Act, 1907.

Vaccination Act, 1907.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907.

Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 1907.

London (Notification of Glanders) Order, 1907.

London County Council's By-laws as to Offensive Businesses, 1907.

Regulations under Diseases of Animals Act and the Glanders and Farcy Order, 1907.

Children Act, 1908.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908.

Regulations of the Local Government Board as to Tuberculosis, 1908.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1909.

On the 23rd February, 1910, your Council accepted the resignation of Miss Blanche Gardiner, B.A., on her appointment as Superintendent of the Staff of Health Visitors of the City of Birmingham. During Miss Gardiner's term of office in St. Pancras, from October, 1905, to February, 1910, she instructed a large number of Voluntary Visitors, and utilised their services for the benefit of the Borough. After a number of months of service, varying from a minimum of three to a maximum of six, many of these ladies obtained official posts or responsible employment elsewhere, and this is a convenient opportunity for reviewing the work done in this direction.

The work of Public Health Authorities divides itself mainly into two kinds, the one dealing with the condition of the environment (places), and the other with the health of individuals and families (persons). The former is mainly statutory, and the latter mainly adoptive. Few of the statutory powers fall into the province of women, but nearly all the adoptive powers come within their province.

The statutory powers embrace: (a) the inspection of factories, workshops, and workplaces where women are employed; (b) the inspection of out-workers' premises, domestic workshops, and home workplaces; and (c) the inspection of restaurant kitchens and eating houses where women are employed. The adoptive powers embrace (1) the Notification of Births Act and the prevention of infant mortality; (2) the notification of pulmonary tuberculosis and the prevention of consumption, and of susceptibility thereto; (3) the notification from schools of verminous children, and the cleansing of the children, their bedfellows, clothing, and bedding; and (4) the notification from schools of the non-certifiable infectious diseases, *e.g.*, measles.

The women who carry on this work are classifiable according to official status and qualification—

- I. Women Sanitary Inspectors.
- II. Women Health Visitors.
 - (A) Official Health Visitors (paid).
 - (B) Unofficial Health Visitors (unpaid).
 - (i.) Professional Voluntary Visitors.
 - (ii.) Philanthropic Voluntary Visitors.

The Professional Voluntary Visitors are women professionally qualified as Sanitary Inspectors, Midwives, or nurses, or holding certificates in hygiene, nursing, etc., and intending to take up the calling professionally, and who give their services for three or four months or more in return for the practical experience gained, and a testimonial as to the manner in which they carried out their duties.

The Philanthropic Voluntary Visitors are women in independent circumstances who desire to employ part of their time in beneficial public work, and to obtain an insight into public life and official work on the woman's side. Some few philanthropic women have attended intermittently or for short periods, but the professional women are those whose attendance has been regular, constant, and assiduous, and the latter class it will be of interest to enumerate those who have obtained official or responsible posts. About 40 ladies altogether have taken up work seriously and gone through with it, and obtained appointments of some kind—

- Mrs. Barnes—Superintendent St. Pancras School for Mothers.
Superintendent Duxhurst Home for Inebriates.
- Miss Kanthak (now Madam Emilia de Voss)—Lecturer and authoress of several books on Infancy and Childhood in English and German.
- Miss Sybil Anderson—Sanitary Inspector, Willesden; Health Visitor, Fulham; Secretary Society for Care of Young Girls.
- Miss Johnson—Sanitary Inspector, Marylebone.
- Miss Stevens—Sanitary Inspector, Acton.
- Miss Herskind—Died.
- Mrs. Brand—Private secretary.
- Hon. Albinia Brodrick—Organising and establishing a hospital in Kerry.
- Miss Newcomb—Lecturer National Health Society.
- Miss McCleverty—Sanitary Inspector, Luton.
- Miss Moor—Assistant Secretary C.O.S. Branch.
Rent Collector under Miss Octavia Hill.
- Miss Ryan—Health Visitor, Willesden (temporary).
Health Visitor, Bradford.
- Miss F. Wetherell—London County Council Lecturer on Nursing, etc.
- Miss Hartland—Sanitary Inspector, Bradford.
- Miss MacDonald—Sanitary Inspector, Leeds.
- Miss Sharp—Health Visitor, Macclesfield.
Health Visitor, Derby.
- Miss Margery Cossens—School teacher.
- Miss Fortey—School teacher.
- Miss Wright—Health Visitor, Leicester.
- Miss McJannet—Temporary Assistant Organiser C.C.C., L.C.C.
- Miss. May A. Thorpe—Health Visitor. King's Norton.

- Miss Urquhart—Health Visitor, Bradford.
 Miss Day—Sanitary Inspector and Health Visitor, Yarmouth.
 Miss Muirhead—Temporary Sanitary Inspector, City of London.
 Temporary Investigator for Home Office.
 Miss Florence Anderson—Health Visitor, Smethwick.
 Miss Houghton—Temporary Sanitary Inspector, Leeds.
 Miss Spong—Inspector Infant Life Protection Act, Edmonton.
 Miss Petty—Assistant Superintendent and Locum Tenens, St. Pancras
 School for Mothers.
 Miss Mabel Rentoul—Private secretary.
 Miss Edith Rentoul—Private secretary.
 Miss Dorothy Allen—Investigator Boarded Out Children, Edmonton.
 Miss Wilkinson—Temporary Sanitary Inspector, Leeds.
 Miss Nairne—School nurse, Reigate.
 Miss Witt—Assistant Secretary, Phthisis Committee, Hampstead Health
 Society (will return shortly to St. Pancras).
 Miss Rogers—Leaving shortly to take appointment as Temporary
 Sanitary Inspector, Leeds.
 Miss Ross Brown, B.A.—
 Mrs. Howell, M.D.—
 Miss Margery Corbett—
 Mrs. Rhodes—
 Miss Montague—Coming shortly.

§ 2.—OPEN SPACES AND ATMOSPHERE.

Public Open Spaces.—The parks, gardens, and other open spaces secured against building operations in and adjoining St. Pancras, together with their situation, approximate area, and the authority under which they are maintained, are enumerated in the following table :—

Sub-Districts.	Density of Persons per acre, Census, 1901.	Garden or Open Space.	Area.			Maintaining Authority.
			A.	R.	P.	
North St. Pancras	59	Parliament Fields & Hampstead Heath	507	1	0	London County Council
"	..	Waterlow Park ..	29	0	0	" "
"	..	Highgate Cemetery	38	0	0	Cemetery Com- pany
"	..	Pond Square, etc., Highgate	0	3	28	St. Pancras Borough Council
"	..	Lismore Circus ..	0	2	27	" "
West St. Pancras	87	Primrose Hill and Regent's Park	400	0	0	H.M. Government
"	181	St. James's Gardens	2	2	31	St. Pancras Borough Council
East St. Pancras	90	St. Martin's Gardens	1	3	0	" "
"	..	College Gardens ..	0	0	17	" "
"	..	St. Pancras Gardens	5	1	0	" "
South St. Pancras	183	Whitefield Gardens	0	2	0	London County Council
"	178	St. George's Gardens	2	2	0	St. Pancras Borough Council
"	..	St. Andrew's Gardens	1	1	0	" "

Mr. W. N. Blair, M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer, compiled the following table, from which it is seen that more than one-fourth of St. Pancras is public or semi-public open space and railways.

PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS.

Land in the Occupation of the Railway Companies, exclusive of railways in tunnels.

	Acres.
Midland Railway Depôts and Stations	117
Great Northern " "	69
L. & N.-W. " "	65
Open Railways (not included in the Depôts and Stations) ..	47
	<hr/> 296

Public Parks and Open Spaces, etc.

Waterlow Park	29
Parliament Hill (within St. Pancras)	194
College Garden	20
Lismore Circus	66
Primrose Hill (within St. Pancras)	15
Regent's Park (within St. Pancras)	75
St. Andrew's Gardens	1.25
St. George's " "	2.50
St. James's " "	2.66
St. Martin's " "	1.75
St. Pancras " (exclusive of Infirmary and Coroner's Court) ..	5.25
Highgate Cemetery (new)	20.25
" " (old)	17.50
Pond Square .. ..	.80
Whitefield Gardens .. ..	.50
	<hr/> 366

Gardens and Squares.

Rochester Square	1.08
Camden Square	2.07
Goldington Crescent .. ..	.50
Mornington Crescent	2.84
Oakley Square	1.75
Harrington Square	1
Amphill Square	1
Argyle Square .. ..	.80
Clarence Gardens .. ..	.70
Munster Square .. ..	.46
Euston Square	2.20
Endsleigh Gardens	2.40
Gordon Square	2.30
Tavistock Square	2.30
Cartwright Gardens (Burton Crescent)	1.45
Regent Square .. ..	.70
Mecklenburgh Square	2.50
Fitzroy Square .. ..	.75
St. George's Square .. ..	.43
	<hr/> 26

688

Total area of St. Pancras, 2604 acres. Census, 1901.

The following information has been obtained by the Town Clerk, Mr. C. H. F. Barrett.

The following Squares, etc., within the Borough are maintained by the inhabitants of such out of rates leviable as additional items of the General Rate by the Borough Council upon the precept served by a committee elected by the inhabitants of each square, etc.:—Amphill Square, Brunswick Square, Cartwright Gardens (Burton Crescent), Camden Gardens, Clarence Gardens, Fitzroy Square, Gordon Square, Harrington Square, Mecklenburgh Square, Mornington Crescent, Munster Square, Oakley Square, Regent Square, Rochester Terrace, etc., and Tavistock Square.

The following Public Gardens are maintained by the Borough Council out of the General Rate, namely:—

St. Andrew's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, by Wells Street.
 St. George's Gardens, Wakefield Street.
 St. James's Gardens, Hampstead Road.
 St. Martin's Gardens, Camden Street.
 St. Pancras Gardens, Pancras Road.
 Lismore Circus Gardens, Gospel Oak.
 Pond Square Garden, Highgate.
 College Garden, Great College Street.

The undermentioned Open Spaces, the whole or part of which are situated in the Borough, are maintained by the London County Council, viz., Hampstead Heath, Parliament Hill Fields, Waterlow Park, and Whitefield Gardens, Tottenham Court Road.

Regent's Park and Primrose Hill Park, portions of which are in St. Pancras, are maintained by the Crown.

The Borough Council have no control over the undermentioned Squares and Open Spaces situated in the Borough:—

Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Road. Owned by the estate of the late Thomas Cubitt.

Euston Square, Euston Road. Owned by the London and North Western Railway Company.

Goldington Crescent Garden. The freeholders are the Duke of Bedford and the Brewers' Company, and the Garden is leased to the occupiers of the houses in the Crescent.

Argyle Square Garden, King's Cross. Owned by the proprietors of the Battle Bridge Estate, whose agent is A. J. Dryland, Esq., No. 2, Guildhall Chambers, E.C.

The Highgate Road Open Road Spaces are owned by Lord Dartmouth and others.

Camden Square Garden is owned by the Marquis of Camden.

The Crescent, Camden Road, is looked after by a Committee of the adjoining residents, the secretary of which is Mr. Corderoy, of No. 167, Camden Road.

Leighton Crescent is controlled by a Committee of the adjoining residents, and the Secretary is Mr. Blunton, of No. 6, Leighton Crescent, N.W.

The Crescent, Euston Street, is owned by the London and North Western Railway Company.

The enclosed Gardens adjoining Regent's Park Terrace and Maitland Park Villas are owned by adjoining owners of land, and are maintained by them.

ATMOSPHERE.

Smoke.—In the Annual Report for 1902 the enactments dealing with smoke were set out in full.

There are 334 smoke shafts on the Register ; 689 observations of these were taken, and 164 re-inspections were made after notices served. These observations or inspections and re-inspections occupy a considerable amount of time, as the intervals between stoking are of considerable duration—at least twenty minutes, and often twice as long.

The Inspectors are now instructed to limit their observation of a chimney to half an hour, and only to prolong it beyond this period so long as a nuisance is actually being committed. (*See Minutes of Public Health Committee of 30th January, 1907.*)

Effluvia.—Of various businesses and places producing effluvia or offensive emanations there are 136 on the Registers, and of these 288 inspections and 15 re-inspections were made. (*See also under the head of Nuisances § 9.*)

§ 3.—DWELLINGS.

(a) *House-to-House Inquiries and Inspections.*—(i.) For the purpose of ascertaining the mode of sub-letting 188 inquiries and 61 re-visits were made as to the occupation of houses in tenemented streets. (ii.) When the mode of sub-letting appears to be such as to necessitate periodical supervision of the sanitary condition of a house, a complete inquiry is made into the mode of occupation of each room of the house. (iii.) When it has been decided to register a tenement house, each room is measured as to its dimensions and capacity and recorded in the Register. The forms in which the reports as to these matters are made were quoted in the Annual Report for 1904.

(b) *Tenement Houses.*—During the year 47 inspections and 61 re-inspections were made for the purpose of measuring tenement or lodging houses which it had been decided to register, and at the end of the year 2280 houses were upon the Register. Of these houses 2398 periodical half-yearly inspections were made, and 5565 re-inspections after the service of notices ; also of the 339 dwellings entered in the Register of Inscribed Dwellings 250 inspections were made, and 354 re-inspections after the service of notices.

The following is a record relating to registered tenement houses :—

On Register at end of 1908	..	..	..	..	2271
Registered during 1909	..	..	..	..	12
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	2283
Ceased to be registered houses in 1909		..	..		3
On Register at end of 1909	..	..	..	..	2280
					—

By-laws as to houses let in lodgings or to members of more than one family.

The amendment of these By-laws is still under consideration.

ACCOMMODATION IN TENEMENT HOUSES.

The last three General Powers Acts of the London County Council have regulated the accommodation in Tenement Houses for (A) the supply of water, (B) the cooking of food, and (C) the storage of food.

MEANING OF "TENEMENT HOUSE."

"Tenement House" means any house occupied by any person of the working class which is wholly or partially let in lodgings, or which is occupied by members of more than one family; and "working class" has the same meaning as in the Schedule to the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903 (L.C.C. G.P.A., 1907, Part xii. (2), Section 3.—Interpretation of Terms.)

The expression "working class" includes mechanics, artisans, labourers, and others working for wages; hawkers, costermongers, persons not working for wages, but working at some trade or handicraft without employing others, except members of their own family, and persons other than domestic servants whose income in any case does not exceed an average of thirty shillings a week, and the families of any such persons who may be residing with them. (Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1903, Schedule (12) (E).)

(A) LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1907.

Section 78.—As to Supply of Water in Tenement Houses.

78.—For the purposes of section 48 (Provisions as to House without Proper Water Supply) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, a tenement house shall be deemed to be a house without a proper and efficient supply of water unless there shall be provided on the storey or one of the storeys in which the rooms or lodgings in the separate occupation of each family occupying such house are situate a sufficient provision for the supply of water for domestic purposes:

Provided that with respect to any building existing and in use as a tenement house at the passing of this Act this section shall not (A) come into operation until the first day of January One thousand nine hundred and eight; or (B) apply where the only storey or storeys on which a proper and sufficient supply of water is not provided is or are a storey or storeys (1) constructed at a height exceeding that to which the Metropolitan Water Board may for the time being be required to furnish a supply of water for domestic purposes, and (2) to which a supply of water for such purposes is not at the passing of this Act being furnished by the said Board by agreement:

Provided also that this section shall not apply to any tenement house in respect of which it can be shown that any such provision for the supply of water as aforesaid is not reasonably necessary.

(B) LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908.

Section 7. As to Accommodation for Cooking of Food in Tenement Houses.

7. If at any time it appears to any sanitary authority that in any tenement house within their district sufficient and suitable accommodation for the cooking of food is not provided for the use of each family occupying such house on the storey or one of the storeys in which are situate the rooms or lodgings in the separate occupation of such family, such sanitary authority may cause notice to be served on the owner of such house requiring him within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice to provide sufficient and suitable accommodation for the purpose aforesaid, and any owner failing to comply with any such requirement within the period prescribed in the notice shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings :

Provided that this Section shall not apply to any tenement house used or occupied as such before the passing of this Act.

(c) LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1909.

Section 16. As to accommodation for storage of Food.

16. If at any time it appears to any sanitary authority that in any tenement house within their district sufficient and suitable accommodation for the storage of food is not provided for the use of each family occupying such house on the storey or one of the storeys in which are situated the rooms or lodgings in the separate occupation of such family, the sanitary authority may, if the provision of such accommodation is practicable, cause notice to be served on the owner of such house requiring him within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice to provide sufficient and suitable accommodation for the purpose aforesaid, and any owner failing to comply with such requirement within the period prescribed in the notice shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings :

Provided that this section shall not apply to any tenement house used or occupied as such before the passing of this Act.

(A) In regard to water supply, it may be said that the installation of a draw-off tap implies also the provision of a drip-sink to prevent or abate the nuisance that is certain to occur from the dripping of the tap and the consequent dampness, and perhaps flooding. The question therefore to be decided is—which is the lesser of two evils, (1) the absence of water supply to a flat or floor, or (2) the presence of a sink which will be used as a drip-sink, a scullery sink, and a slop sink.

The waste-pipe of the sink must be properly trapped under the sink at the inlet end of the pipe, and at its outlet-end must discharge directly into an enclosed continuity with a main waste-pipe running externally on an outer wall of the house from a point above the parapet or roof downwards, open at both ends for ventilation, and the lower end discharging over the surface of the water of a properly trapped gulley situated in the open air.

A careful person using such a sink for all three purposes could prevent any effluvia or exhalations by flushing it after use, and from time to time cleansing it with a pailful of boiling water strongly impregnated with washing soda. But a careless person, or one who neglected the necessary flushing and cleansing, might create an intolerable nuisance in a house. The houses so fitted and occupied by such careless or negligent persons may require considerable additional inspection until the occupants become educated to the proper usage of such sinks. An inquiry was received from the London County Council asking whether the provision had proved beneficial, and your Borough Council, on 29th July, 1908, replied that no notices had been served under the section, and resolved that no action be taken in the matter.

(B) With regard to accommodation for the cooking of food, this is a question of the kind of grate or stove which will permit of the cooking to be done for the family. If there be no grate or stove at all in the dwelling the position is clear, but to define what is "sufficient and suitable" accommodation for the cooking of food is open to wide and varying interpretations.

(c) With regard to "sufficient and suitable accommodation" for the storage of food, the same difficulty arises as to interpretations and opinions. Some families supply their want by a network cage on a window sill, to obtain ventilation and exclude flies, vermin, and animals. Provision may extend from such a simple appliance to an elaborate structural erection, complying with the three requirements — (1) complete enclosure, (2) permanent ventilation from the external air, and (3) exclusion of flies, vermin, and animals.

INSCRIBED DWELLINGS.

For the purpose of periodical inspection a List of Inscribed Dwellings is kept. This List includes—

1. *Cottages* of one, two, three or more rooms occupied by one family and which cannot be registered, *e.g.*, Equity Buildings.

2. *Dwellings over Stables* which require periodical inspection but cannot be registered, *e.g.*, Wakefield Mews.

3. *Houses in certain areas* represented under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, some of which are registrable and some not, *e.g.*, Chapel Grove and Eastnor Place areas.

4. *Tenement Houses let in separate dwellings*, but in which the dwellings are not separately assessed, or, if separately assessed, in which the dwellings do not differ in arrangement or construction from those in an ordinary tenement house, but which houses, it may be contended, are not registrable as a whole.

5. *Working Class Flats* habitually overcrowded or kept in an insanitary condition.

(c) *Underground Dwellings*.—At the end of the year there were on the Register 458 underground rooms which had been illegally occupied as dwellings, and had been ordered to be closed, and of which 193 inspections had been made and 71 re-inspections after notices served. Time is allowed to the occupants to these rooms to find rooms elsewhere, and during the time allowed the illegally occupied rooms are kept under observation and the number vacated or otherwise

occupied ascertained and reported. The houses in which these dwellings are found are added to the register of registered tenement houses.

(d) *Common Lodging-houses*.—There are 19 registered Common Lodging-houses in St. Pancras, and these are supervised by the London County Council, including the one Salvation Army Shelter in South St Pancras. Rowton Houses are not so registered; of these there are in St. Pancras one at the southern end of King's Cross Road, in South St. Pancras, and another at the northern end of Arlington Road, in West St. Pancras.

(e) *Canal Boat Dwellings*.—During the year 59 visits of inspection were paid to the 31 wharves on the Regent's Canal.

(f) *Working Class Flats*.—A list of the principal of these and the accommodation provided will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

THE INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1903.

Houses during the Year 1909.	Tenements.				Notes.
	No. comprised therein.	No. for which Certificates were			
		Granted.	Refused.	Deferred.	
4	26	14	2	10	

(g.)—HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS.

PART I.

AREA No 1.—SOMERS TOWN.

1 (a).—*Churchway Scheme*.—In continuation of the previous Annual Reports on the subject of housing, this scheme was completed by the London County Council; the other schemes are moving as described here following.

1 (b).—*Part of area west of Chalton Street and north of Drummond Street line*.—The houses in this area were dealt with individually under the Public Health Act years ago.

1 (c).—*Part of area east of Chalton Street*.—In continuance of the history of the Chapel Grove and Eastnor Place Schemes. The Schemes of 1898, amended in 1901, relating to those two areas were embodied in one Order by the Local Government Board, and a notice thereof published in the "London Gazette." The Midland Railway Company having acquired the Land in 1898, petitioned against the Order in December, 1905, as did also a leaseholder, and the Order of the Local Government Board sanctioning and embodying the schemes became "provisional." On the 17th February, 1906, the directors of the Midland Railway Company, by letter, suggested that the Borough Council should

endeavour to find another site for the erection of the new buildings for rehousing persons proposed to be disturbed under this scheme. The Local Government Board introduced a Bill into the House of Commons entitled "An Act to Confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board Relating to the Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras." This Act was passed on the 4th August 1906. It is provided in the Act (section 1) that "the Order set out in the schedule hereto shall be and the same is hereby confirmed and all the provisions thereof shall have full validity and force as from a date to be fixed by an Order of the Local Government Board, not being less than twelve months from the passing of this Act."

AREAS Nos. 2 AND 3.

Prospect Terrace and Brantome Place Order.—In the Order the number of persons to be displaced from these two areas was 1,165, and the number to be rehoused on the three sites scheduled in the Order was 842 persons. The position with regard to the three sites is as follows:—

(a) *Great College Street Site.*—On this additional vacant site included in the Order of the Local Government Board for the purpose of housing part of the persons displaced from the Brantome Place and Prospect Terrace areas, Goldington Buildings were erected and opened in 1904. These buildings were described under the head of (f) Working Class Flats in the Annual Report for 1905, p. 108, and accommodate 332 persons.

(b) *Brantome Place Area.*—On this site the buildings known as Flaxman Terrace were erected and opened in 1908. These buildings were described in the Annual Reports for 1907, p. 79, and 1908, p. 92, and accommodate 432 persons.

(c) *Prospect Terrace Area.*—In continuation of the course of events recorded in the Annual Report for 1908, on the 20th April, 1909, the foundation stone of the new buildings was laid by the Mayoress.

The following is a description of the new buildings:—

The dwellings are erected with a frontage of 265 feet to Prospect Terrace and 130 feet to Wellington Place, and contain a superficial area of about two-fifths of an acre.

At the rear of the building there is a large open space of an average width of 50 feet, which affords ample lighting and ventilation to the building, and at the same time can be used by the children of the tenants as a playground.

The elevation, though of the simplest character, is attractive in appearance, as advantage has been taken of the shape of the site to break the line of frontage into bays, and the broken sky line forms a pleasing feature in the design.

The building is six storeys in height, including half basement and attic storeys, and is faced with red Leicester bricks relieved with dressings of artificial stone of a pale buff tint.

The half basement is as attractive as the ground floor, and there is a long slope planted with evergreens in front of the windows.

The building is of fireproof construction throughout, the floors being formed with steel and concrete, and the pavings and landings finished with granolithic material. The walls of the staircases are faced with white tiles, ensuring an absolutely smooth and clean surface, requiring no annual expenditure for painting or distempering. The floors of the W.C.'s are laid with mosaic, and the walls tiled in the same way as the staircases.

The buildings contain:—36 three-room tenements and 34 two-room tenements, containing 176 rooms, and will house 352 persons.

All the tenements are self-contained, that is to say, each tenement has a separate scullery and W.C., and every tenement is entered from a lobby so as to give absolute privacy to the tenant. From this lobby access is obtained to the scullery and W.C., and they are thus completely cut off from the living rooms. These lobbies are provided with a shelf and hat and coat hooks.

The scullery, which is used as a kitchen, is fitted up with a washing trough and an independent copper for washing clothes, a larder, dresser, coal bunk, a small gas cooking range, and also an improved form of range. By lifting up a shutter in the middle of this range the fire can be transferred into the living room which adjoins the scullery, so that the tenants need only light one fire, which will serve for cooking and heating purposes.

Every bedroom is fitted with a dress cupboard with shelves and pegs for hanging clothes thereon.

The buildings are lighted with incandescent gas.

The Superintendent is situated in a four-storey block adjoining the main buildings. The basement of this block contains a large drying room to enable the tenants to dry their clothes, for which a small charge is made; also twelve baths, a heating chamber and workshop. The baths are also open for the use of residents in the vicinity upon the same payment as the tenants.

At the rear of the building there are situated a large number of perambulator and bicycle sheds for the use of the tenants, for which a charge of 1d. or 2d. per week is made.

The living rooms have an average area of 160 feet. The bedrooms of the two-room tenements have an average area of 125 feet. The two bedrooms of the three-room tenements have an average area of 108 feet and 102 feet respectively.

The rents have been so adjusted as to make the undertaking self-supporting, involving no charge upon the rates.

At the end of the year 1909, Prospect Terrace was completed, and opened by His Worship the Mayor (Councillor E. T. Heron, J.P.).

Thus the triple scheme of the Prospect Terrace and Brantome Place areas, supplemented by the Great College Street site, is now complete, the original representation having been made in 1891.

The original scheme displaced 1,165 persons, and the original order of the Local Government Board required re-housing accommodation to be provided for 842 persons. The three sets of buildings as now completed provide accommodation for 1,116 persons, that is, for 274 persons more than was originally required, and only 49 persons short of the original number displaced.

The following particulars with regard to the buildings are of permanent interest.

Situation.	Building Contract (exclusive of the cost of land).	Accommodation.—Tenements of				Total number of Rooms.
		1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	
Goldington Buildings (Great College St, N.W.)	£17,618	2	2	48	4	166
Flaxman Terrace .. (Mabledon Place, Euston Rd., N.W.)	£20,473 (including the Superintendent's lodge)	—	36	48	—	216
Prospect Terrace .. (Grays Inn Rd., W.C.)	£17,925 (including the 12 baths)	—	34	36	—	176

NOTE.—The actual expenditure upon the whole scheme not yet being completed the contract figures cannot yet be revised and adjusted.

GOLDINGTON BUILDINGS.

Accommodation.

Floor.	One Room.	Two Rooms.	Three Rooms.	Four Rooms.	Total number of Rooms.	Number of Flats.
Ground	1 (Office)	1	8 (Including caretaker's flat)	..	27	10
First	1	1	8	..	27	10
Second .. ..	..	..	9	1	31	10
Third .. ..	..	..	9	1	31	10
Fourth .. ..	..	..	7	1	25	8
Fifth .. ..	..	..	7	1	25	8
Total	2	2	48	4	166	56

Rentals.

Floor.			Weekly rent of each one room Flat.	Weekly rent of each two-room Flat.	Weekly rent of each three-room Flat.	Weekly rent of each four-room Flat.
Ground	..	..	..	7s.	11s. 3d.	..
First	..	..	5s.	8s.	12s. 0d.	..
Second	..	..	..	..	11s. 3d.	15s. 0d.
Third	..	..	..	..	10s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Fourth	..	..	..	..	9s. 9d.	12s. 6d.
Fifth	..	..	..	..	9s. 6d.	12s. 0d.

FLAXMAN TERRACE.

Accommodation.

Floor.			One Room.	Two Rooms.	Three Rooms.	Four Rooms.	Total number of Rooms.	Number of Flats.
Ground	6	8	..	36	14
First	6	8	..	36	14
Second	6	8	..	36	14
Third	6	8	..	36	14
Fourth	6	8	..	36	14
Fifth	6	8	..	36	14
Total	36	48	..	216	84

Rentals.

Floor.			Weekly rent of each one-room Flat.	Weekly rent of each two-room Flat.		Weekly rent of each three-room Flat.		Weekly rent of each four-room Flat.
Ground	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	..
First	8 0	& 8 6	11 6	& 12 6	..
Second	7 0	& 7 6	10 6	& 11 6	..
Third	7 0	& 7 6	10 6	& 11 6	..
Fourth	6 0	& 6 6	9 6	& 10 6	..
Fifth	6 0	& 6 6	9 6	& 10 6	..

PROSPECT TERRACE.

Accommodation.

Floor.	One Room.	Two Rooms.	Three Rooms.	Four Rooms.	Total number of Rooms.	Number of Flats.
Ground	5	6	..	28	11
First	5	6	..	28	11
Second	7	6	..	32	13
Third	7	6	..	32	13
Fourth	5	6	..	28	11
Fifth	5	6	..	28	11
Total	34	36	..	176	70

Rentals.

Floor.	Weekly rent of each one-room Flat.	Weekly rent of each two-room Flat.	Weekly rent of each three-room Flat.	Weekly rent of each four-room Flat.
		s. d.	s. d. s. d.	
Ground	7 6	11 0 & 11 6	..
First	8 0	11 6 & 12 0	..
Second	8 0	11 6 & 12 0	..
Third	7 6	11 0 & 11 6	..
Fourth	7 6	11 0 & 11 6	..
Fifth	7 0	10 6 & 11 0	..

Compton Place, Hunter Place, and Poplar Place.—In 1885 the houses in Poplar Place were vacated and subsequently demolished, and the houses in Hunter Place and Compton Place have been vacated in pairs and groups and subsequently demolished, until the whole site bounded by the rears of the houses in Judd Street, Leigh Street, Marchmont Street and Compton Street has been cleared. A most insanitary area has finally disappeared, and the site has now passed into the hands of the Metropolitan Police, and these insalubrious “Places” will be known no more, and their names will be forgotten.

WEIR'S PASSAGE, EUSTON ROAD, N.W.

The Health Committee reported on the 4th September, 1895, to the late Vestry of St. Pancras, that they had considered a representation of the Medical Officer of Health, made under Part 2 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, dated 8th August, 1895, that the dwelling-house premises, Nos. 1, 5, 7, 9, 11 (South Side), and Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 (North Side), Weir's Passage, Chalton Street, Somers Town, appear to him to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

These premises form part of the insanitary area, known as the Somers Town Area, east of Chalton Street, represented by the Medical Officer of Health to the London County Council on the 12th February, 1891, under Part 1 of the Act mentioned. Subsequently an inquiry was held by the direction of the Secretary of State, who finally decreed that so much of the area as lies to the east of Chalton Street should be dealt with by the Vestry under Part 2 of the Act, the County Council contributing one-third of the expense.

At an inspection made by the Medical Officer of Health of the houses in Weir's Passage, in company with Lady Henry Somerset and her agent, it was agreed that something must be done on account of the condition of the houses referred to, and her Ladyship's agent expressed the opinion that the structural and decorative condition of such houses were beyond repair. Lady Henry Somerset thereupon promised that she would be very happy to support the Vestry in any manner in her power, in order to suppress what she regarded as an obnoxious nuisance.

The Health Committee frequently viewed the dwelling-houses, and were of opinion that Nos. 1, 5, 7, 9 and 11 (South Side), and Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 (North Side), Weir's Passage, Chalton Street, which are used for dwelling purposes, are in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and recommended—

That in the cases referred to, reported by the Medical Officer of Health, notices be given under Part 2 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, to the person causing the premises to be unfit for human habitation, as the case may be, to make the said dwelling-houses fit for human habitation; and in default of compliance with the requisitions of such notices, such proceedings be taken as the solicitor may devise for prohibiting the use of the premises for human habitation, and for such penalties as the law provides.

The following communication was subsequently received from the Vestry's Solicitors:—

“48, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.,
23rd December, 1895.

“DEAR SIR,

“INSANITARY AREAS.

“Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, *Weirs Passage*.

“The adjourned summonses in respect of all these houses came before the Magistrate again on the 20th instant. The Magistrate then stated that he had inspected the whole of the premises on the 9th instant, when he had found some of them very recently touched up and repaired, so far as decorations, whitewashing, etc., went, and that in consequence he was not prepared to make closing orders now; but he stated that he had made very careful notes upon the condition of all the houses, and was prepared to specify what he thought ought to be done by the owners immediately, in order to render the houses fit for habitation, and in such a condition as to ultimately avoid a closing order.

“He then went through the houses *seriatim*, and we have obtained and now send a copy of his notes, which will give all information.

"The Magistrate declined to interfere with the closing order in respect of No. 5, made by consent on the 30th November, and declined to make further closing orders at present, but invited the owners of all the houses, except No. 5, to say if they would accept his suggestions.

"The owner of No. 1, at once, through his counsel, accepted the conditions, and the owner of Nos. 7, 9, and 11, through his counsel, at once did the same.

"The owner of Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 made strong objections, chiefly with a view to throwing the costs of the summonses so far upon the Vestry, but ultimately undertook to accept the Magistrate's suggestions.

"All the summonses, except as to No. 5, were therefore adjourned until the 20th March next, when the Magistrate will hear evidence as to whether the suggested repairs, etc., have been carried out to his satisfaction, and the whole question of costs and whether closing orders will then be necessary or not will be decided.

"From the remarks the Magistrate made, we gather that he would have been disposed to make the closing orders had the temporary repairs not been effected, and that he had something to say about the manner in which such repairs had been made immediately before his visit of inspection, and would take that part of the proceedings into consideration on the question of costs.

"Yours truly, "

(Signed) CUNLIFFES & DAVENPORT."

And later on this further communication was received:—

"48, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.,
20th March, 1896.

"DEAR SIR,

"*Insanitary Areas — Weirs Passage.*

"At the adjourned Summons this day, the Magistrate refused to make closing orders, and made no order as to costs.

"These applications, therefore, are disposed of, each party paying their own costs.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) CUNLIFFES & DAVENPORT."

On the 25th May, 1898, a letter was received by the late Vestry from Messrs. Day, Russell & Co., Solicitors to Lady Henry Somerset, in reply to a communication to her Ladyship in regard to certain property in Somers Town, stating that the property dealt with by the scheme had been sold by her Ladyship to Mr. A. Bignold, of Princes Chambers, 56A, Pall Mall, S.W.

The following Report, submitted by the Public Health Committee to the Borough Council, on 24th November, 1909, carries the history on:—

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Pancras Road, N.W.,
17th November, 1909.

To the Public Health Committee,
Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,—

Report of the Chief Clerk on the Legal Proceedings taken with a view to the closing of the dwelling houses in Weirs Passage, Somers Town.

I beg to report upon the legal proceedings taken with a view to the closing of the dwelling houses in Weirs Passage.

Weirs Passage forms part of the Chapel Grove and Eastnor Place areas for which improvement schemes under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Part II., were approved and adopted by the late Vestry on May 11th, 1898, and amended by the Borough Council in 1901.

On the 17th August, 1905, the Local Government Board issued their Order sanctioning these schemes. Upon notice of the Order being served on the owners of every part of the areas, petitions were presented to the Local Government Board by the freeholders of both areas, and also by one of the leaseholders affected by the schemes. The Order sanctioning the schemes therefore became Provisional.

The Local Government Board, on the 13th June, 1906, introduced a Bill in the House of Commons to confirm the Provisional Order relating to the schemes in question. This Bill became law on the 4th August, 1906. It is provided in the Act (Section 1) that "the Order set out in the schedule hereto shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions thereof shall have full validity and force as from a date to be fixed by an Order of the Local Government Board not being less than twelve months from the passing of this Act."

In the summer of 1908, Mr. Edgar Dudley, one of the Inspectors of the Local Government Board, visited the properties comprised in the schemes for the purpose of enabling the Board to decide whether the circumstances were such as to require an Order putting in force the provisions of the Saint Pancras (Chapel Grove and Eastnor Place) Order of 1906.

On the 25th January, 1909, a communication was received from the Board, stating that having regard to the account given by Mr. Dudley of his inspections of these areas, the Board were disposed to think that the necessities of the case would be met for the present if the Borough Council succeeded in obtaining Closing Orders in respect of the dwelling houses in Weirs Passage, which the Inspector considered should cease to be inhabited.

Upon the receipt of this letter, the Public Health Committee viewed the houses in Weirs Passage, and on their recommendation the Borough Council resolved on the 17th March, 1909, that application be made to the Magistrate under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts for Closing Orders. On the 3rd June, the Medical Officer of Health represented the houses numbered 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 5, 7, 9, 11, Weirs Passage as unfit for human habitation.

On the 7th July, Mr. d'Eyncourt, the Magistrate sitting at the Clerkenwell Police Court, granted summonses against the owners of the above-mentioned

dwelling houses, that they were in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and were not reasonably capable of being made fit.

The summonses came before Mr. d'Eyncourt on the 21st July, and after hearing evidence on behalf of the Council, he decided to view the houses. On the 26th October he gave judgment. In the course of his decision he stated that he examined the houses front and back, the staircases, the cellars, the inhabitants, as thoroughly as he could, and he tried to bear in mind the evidence given before him. No doubt the place had been cleaned up, the doors and windows opened, and everything made to look as nice as could be. But allowing for all that, he had come to the conclusion that he could not make an order. They were not desirable residences in any sense of the word, but there was a long, great gulf between that and place not fit for habitation. They were dark and closed in, being houses of no length, but most of the rooms abutting on the passage were used as workshops, very few as sleeping rooms. Some years ago, he understood, Mr. Horace Smith, had come to the same conclusion, after ordering certain work to be done. But, of course, things had progressed since then. The only objection he saw was to the cellars opening on to the streets so that any rubbish might be thrown down. He suggested that means might be found to prevent this.

The Magistrate dismissed the nine summonses, and awarded the defendants £2 14s. 0d. costs on each summons (£24 6s. 0d. in all).

I am, &c.,

A. POWEL COKE,

Chief Clerk.

The decision of the Magistrate was forwarded to the Local Government Board, and on the 9th March, 1910, a further inspection of Weirs Passage was made by Mr. E. Leonard on behalf of the Board, but the result of his inquiry has not been communicated to your Council.

4.—SCHOOLS.

At the 42 grant-receiving schools, 36 inspections and 2 re-inspections, were made during the year by the Woman Inspector.

The Board of Education having decided to relieve Local Authorities from the obligation to provide school places for children under the age of five years, the age at which compulsory school attendance begins, many authorities are ceasing to admit school children from 3 to 5 years of age.

Infectious Diseases as concerning schools is dealt with in Part III., § 3, Isolation and Exclusion.

The following is a list of the number, etc., of Elementary Schools and the accommodation in St. Pancras, facts which are easily accessible for information:—

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE SUBMITTING THE
REPORT OF THE EDUCATION OFFICER FOR THE EDUCATIONAL YEAR, 1908-9

*PART IV.—Accommodation and Attendance in Elementary Schools
(With Supplement).*

Sub-Division.	Municipal Ward. Name of School. (M) Indicates Mixed. (c) Combined under one Head Teacher.	ACCOMMODATION—					Total Accommodation as recognised by the Board of Education.
		Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>St. Pancras, East, Electoral Division.</i>						
	<i>No. 3 Ward.</i>						
A1	Great College Street (Permanent)	368	368	..	420	1156	1406
	Do. (Temporary) (Iron Buildings)	120	120	..	..	240	..
	Kentish Town Road (Transferred, Temporary)	224	137	..	143	504	504
	*Kentish Town, C. of E. .. } (M)	..	..	..	158	426	426
	.. } (M)	..	..	268 ^b	..		
A2	"Brecknock," The, York Road (Permanent)	420	424	..	444	1288	1358
A3	Camden Street .. do. (Temporary)	296	296	..	422	1014	1115
	*Camden Town Parish, C. of E. ..	124 ^c	124 ^c	..	108 ^c	356	356 ^{§§}
	<i>No. 6 Ward.</i>						
B	Aldenharn Street .. (Permanent)	298	298	..	300	896	1048
	"Stanley," The, Med- { ..	H.E. 300	H.G. 360	..	..	1722	2129 ^d
	burn Street (Permanent) { Ordinary	344	300	..	418		
	Werrington Street (Temporary) (e)	..	192	..	..	192	..
	Ossulston Street (Transferred, { (e)	160	160	..	..	478	478
	Temporary) { ..	..	..	..	158		
	*St. Mary's .. ..	..	200	..	218	418	418
	*St. Pancras, C. of E.	287	261	..	166	724	724
	*Aldenharn Street, R.C. (St. Aloysius)	180	..	..	..	180	180
	*Clarendon Square, R.C. do.	..	230	..	253	483	483
	TOTAL—13 Schools	3131	3470	268	3208	10077	..

Sub-Division.	Municipal Ward. Name of School. (M) Indicates Mixed. (c) Combined under one Head Teacher.	ACCOMMODATION—					Total Accommodation as recognised by the Board of Education.
		Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>St. Pancras, North, Electoral Division.</i>						
	<i>No. 1 Ward.</i>						
A1	*St. Anne's, Brookfield .. { (M)	..	..	224	168	392	392
A2	Carlton Road .. (Permanent)	480	480	..	502	1462	1520
	Mansfield Road .. { (M) { Senior ..	..	..	..	256	872	892
	(Permanent) { (Temporary) ..	..	..	358	..		
	{ Junior ..	..	..	258	..		
	{ (Temporary) ..	..	..	..	..
			H.G.				
A3	Burghley Road .. {	478	308	..	520	1724	2035
		..	Ord.	..	..
A4	"Ackland," The, Fortess Road {	..	418	..	..
	(Permanent)	H.E. 332	..	..	..	332	332
	Falkland Road (Temporary) { (a) { (M)	..	..	..	99	233	233
		..	..	134	..		
	Fortess Road (Temporary) M. Jun.	..	..	344	..	344	344
	*Kentish Town, W. (Falkland {	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Road), (b), (Temporary) { (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Anglo-German, Leighton Crescent (M)	..	..	40	..	40	..
	<i>No. 2 Ward.</i>						
B1	*St. Dominics, R.C.	177	225	..	156	558	558
B2	Holmes Road .. (Permanent)	508	508	..	468	1484	1508
	Rhyl Street .. do.	460	460	..	520	1440	1440
				Jun.			
	Wilkin Street (Temporary) (c)	..	..	100	120	220	220
	Shaw, Miss, 12, Gillies Street ..	..	..	13	..	13	..
B3	(No Schools) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL—13 Schools ..	2435	2399	1471	2809	9114	..

Sub-Division.	Municipal Ward. Name of School. (M) Indicates Mixed. (c) Combined under one Head Teacher.	ACCOMMODATION—					Total Accommodation as recognised by the Board of Education.
		Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>St. Pancras, South, Electoral Division.</i>							
<i>No. 7 Ward.</i>							
A1	Whitfield Street .. (Permanent)	154	148	..	162	464	500
	*St. John Evangelist	200	196	..	187	583	583
	*Westminster, Jews Free	246	238	..	..	484	484
	†French, Bedford Passage } (M)	..	..	..	52	120	..
	.. .. 68	..	..	..	..	..	..
A2	*All Saints, Gordon Square, C. of E.	127	143	..	140	410	410
<i>No. 8 Ward.</i>							
B1	Cromer Street (Permanent) M. Sen.	..	..	296	..	296	296
	Manchester Street .. (Permanent)	502 ^a	467 ^c	..	438	1407	1418
	Do. .. (Temporary)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Prospect Terrace .. (Permanent)	360	360	..	384	1104	1302
	Do. .. (Temporary)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	*Thanet Street, C. of E.	162	154	..	130	446	484
B2	(No Schools) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—9 Schools ..		1751	1706	364	1493	5314	..

Sub-Division.	Municipal Ward. Name of School. (M) Indicates Mixed. (c) Combined under one Head Teacher.	ACCOMMODATION—					Total Accommodation as recognised by the Board of Education.
		Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>St. Pancras, West, Electoral Division.</i>							
<i>No. 4 Ward.</i>							
A1	Haverstock Hill (Permanent) { .. Hawley Crescent .. (Permanent) .. *Holy Trinity, Haverstock Hill, C. of E. (C) ..	.. 360 ..	.. 270 ..	.. 700 351	388 .. 286 139	1088 916 490	1141 957 520
A2	Princess Road .. (Permanent) *St. Michael's	310 174	310 192	.. ..	320 134	940 500	988 500
<i>No. 5 Ward.</i>							
B1	Arlington Road (Transferred, { .. Temporary) { (M) ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 310	85 ..	395	395
B2	*St. Matthews, Bedford New Town Netley Street .. (Permanent) Stanhope Street .. do. Do. .. (Temporary) *Christ Church, Albany Street .. *St. Mary Magdalene's, C. of E. (C) †St. Anne's, R.C. B3 (No Schools)	120 235 486 ^a 228 184	120 235 420 164 154 137 ^b ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	130 264 404 130 150	370 734 1310 522 488 137 ..	370 768 1332 586 488
TOTAL—12 Schools ..		2097	2002	1361	2430	7830	..

(a) This School, which was formerly the Kentish Town, W., Non-Provided School, was opened as a Council School as from 11th January, 1909. The Return is therefore for 11 weeks.

(b) The Council has, in addition, sanctioned the temporary use of the Hall for a class of 40 children.

† See Explanatory Notes.

¶ Including places in the Drawing Class Room which will be brought into use when required.

§ 5.—FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Factories.—The Men Inspectors had 413 and the Women Inspectors 107 factories upon the Registers for periodical inspection as to water service, sanitary conveniences, drainage, and nuisances. During the year 91 and 12 inspections of factories respectively were made, and 26 re-inspections after notices served.

Workshops.—The Men Inspectors had 1238 (apart from bakehouses) and the Woman Inspector 404 workshops (apart from laundries) on the Registers for periodical inspection. During the year 797 and 35 inspections respectively of these premises were made, and 277 and 5 re-inspections after notices.

Workplaces.—These include restaurant kitchens, cab and omnibus yards, laundries and domestic workshops and home workplaces.

Domestic Workshops and Home Workplaces.—The Woman Inspector has 71 of these on the Register, of which 23 inspections were made. These places vary in number from year to year, and according to the season of the year.

Laundries.—On the Register are 74 laundries at which the Woman Inspector made 3 inspections and 2 re-inspections.

Restaurant Kitchens.—Of these the Men Inspectors had 163 and the Woman Inspector 158 on the Registers. At the former 133 inspections and 83 re-inspections were made and at the latter 2 inspections and 1 re-inspection.

Bakehouses.—At the commencement of the year there were 133 workshop-bakehouses. Of these and of the three factory bakehouses, and the three bakehouses in hotels, 321 inspections and 225 re-inspections were made.

Offensive Trades and Effluvia Businesses.—These are dealt with under the Section relating to Nuisances.

Tabular Statement.—The following is a tabular statement of the work of the Men Inspectors in the form desired by the Factory Department of the Home Office:—

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. PANCRAS, 1909.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Excluding Inspections made by the Woman Sanitary Inspector, for which see Appendix to her Report.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	117	5	} Nil.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1074	45	
Workplaces (Restaurant Kitchens)	216	74	
Total	1407	124	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.		
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.			
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>						
Want of cleanliness	89	89	} Nil.			
Want of ventilation	2	2				
Overcrowding	1	1				
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..		
Other nuisances	9	9				
†Sanitary accommodation {	Insufficient	8				
	Unsuitable or defective	8				
	Not separate for sexes	1				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>						
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (S. 101)			}	
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) ..	31	31				
Other offences	5	5				
Total	154	154		

3.—HOME WORK.

This is dealt with by the Woman Inspector (see her Report).

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

For list of Workshop-Bakehouses see Appendix at end of Annual Report.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
<i>Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—</i>	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) .. .. .	..
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5) ..	4
Other .. .. .	..
<i>Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—</i>	
Certificates granted during the year .. .. .	..
In use at the end of the Year	133

Report of the Woman Inspector of Workshops, &c.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I submit the following Report of work done by me during the year 1909 :—

COMPLAINTS.

	Factories.	Work-shops.	Laund-ries.	Schools.	Restaur-ant kit-chens.	Total.
Complaints dealt with during the year	1	6	1	1	3	12
Complaints made by H.M. Inspector	..	5	1	.	..	6
Complaints made by other persons..	1	1	..	1	3	6

PREMISES AND INSPECTIONS.

Including complaints and periodical inspections, the complaints being distributed according to the premises :—

Premises.	Number on Register 31st Dec., 1909.	Approximate Number Employed.	Inspections.	Re-inspections after Notices.	Intima-tion Notices.	Statu-tory Notices.	Prose-cutions.
Day Schools ..	42	..	36	2	..		
Factory Laundries	18	204	4	..	..
Other Factories ..	89	2575	10	..	..
Workshop Laundries	74	317	4	2	1		
Other Workshops ..	404	2930	43	5	3	Nil.	Nil.
Domestic Workshops	71	152	3	..	..
Home Workplaces	273	273	20	..	..
Restaurant Kitchens	158	337	5	1	2		
Other Duties ..	..	..	1052	..	..
Totals ..		6788	1177	10	6		

The numbers employed are approximate only, and probably understate the case. They refer to women only, with the exception of about 120 men working in their own homes.

The year has been one of exceptional pressure in various directions, and it has not been possible to give to the inspection of industrial premises so much attention as is desirable. The additional work imposed by the Compulsory Notification of Consumption by Poor Law Authorities has been considerable as regards visiting, report work, and general organisation. It is hoped that the help given very generously from voluntary sources may soon render possible

the giving of full attention to other matters in my hands. I submit a separate Report on the Consumption Work of the year.

An attempt has been made to study more fully and carefully the home conditions of verminous and generally neglected children, and it is desired to continue and extend this work still further as time permits. The problem is by no means as simple as is generally supposed. Ill-health, motherlessness, defective sight, poverty, ignorance, mental inefficiency, and absence of facilities for cleanliness are contributory causes which cannot be removed by a single compulsory cleansing, supplemented by a ten shilling fine, as provided by the Children Act. Cleanliness is not a state to be permanently attained by one effort, but a condition unstable in the extreme. Teaching and encouragement, combined with facilities for cleanliness attached, not to the temporary and artificial life of the school, but to the permanent and real life of the home, are needed in addition to the present provisions for the punishment of the wilfully negligent. One useful measure which might be recommended to the schools is the sending to the Children's Baths before re-admission to the schools of all children known to have been away "hopping."

In this work, more particularly in the case of the motherless children, voluntary help will be of great value, and no doubt the Children's Care Committees and other social agencies of the district will take much interest in the whole of the questions involved.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

M. E. BIBBY,

Sanitary Inspector of Workshops (Women).

Woman Inspector's Work ONLY.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	12	—	) Nil.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	48	4	
Workplaces (other than Outworker's premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ..	3	2	
Total	63	6	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	3	3	) Nil.	
Want of ventilation	0	0		
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..
Want of drainage floors	1	1		
Other nuisances	1	1		
†Sanitary ac- { Insufficient .. .. .	..	..
commodation { Unsuitable or defective	3	3		
{ Not separate for sexes	1	1		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</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) ..	..	..
Total	9	9		

3A.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 167.									
	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Out-workers.		Prosecutions.	
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.						
	Lists.	Out-workers.		Lists.	Out-workers.		Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.
		Contractors.	Workmen.		Contractors.	Workmen.				
Wearing Apparel—										
(1) Making, &c.	34	38	158	11	..	62	900	137	..	..
(2) Cleaning and washing..
Lace, lace curtains and nets
Artificial flowers
Nets, other than wire nets
Tents
Sacks
Furniture and upholstery ..	2	13	10	1	4	..	..	19	..	..
Fur pulling
Feather sorting
Umbrellas, &c.
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.
Paper Bags and Boxes
Basket making
Brush making	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Racquet and tennis balls
Stuffed toys
File making
Electro-plate
Cables and chains
Anchors and grapnels
Cart gear
Locks, latches and keys
Pea picking
Total	38	51	174	12	4	62	900	156	..	..

3B.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Inspections of Out-workers' Premises.	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises.			Outwork in Infected Premises.		
		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made.	Prosecutions.
Wearing Apparel—							
(1) Making, &c. . .	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Cleaning and washing
Lace, lace curtains and nets
Artificial flowers
Nets, other than wire nets
Tents
Sacks
Furniture and upholstery
Fur pulling
Feather sorting
Umbrellas, &c.
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.
Paper bags and boxes
Basket making
Brush making
Racquet and tennis balls
Stuffed toys
File making
Electro-plate
Cables and chains
Anchors and grapnels
Cart gear
Locks, latches and keys
Pea picking
Total	28	..	..	..	..	..	..

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year.							Number.
Ordinary Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	404
Workshop Laundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
Domestic Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
Total							549

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.							Number.
<i>Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—</i>							
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act	Notified by H.M. Inspector						6
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector						6
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Underground Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

§ 6.—WATER SUPPLY AND WATER SERVICE.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

Number of Notices as to houses from which water has been cut off :—

1.—Demolition	..	..	..	..	..	32
2.—Empty	..	..	..	..	..	75
3.—Leakage	..	..	..	..	..	14
4.—Non-payment of Rates	..	..	..	..	..	14
5.—No statement	..	..	..	..	..	7
6.—By request	..	..	..	..	..	3

—
145
—

Water Supply to Tenement Houses.—Under Part IV., § 3 (b) of the Annual Reports for 1907 and 1908, reference was made to Section 78 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, empowering the Sanitary Authority to require water to be supplied on the storey or one of the storeys in which the rooms or lodgings in the separate occupation of each family are situate in a tenement house. In the same part and section of this Annual Report reference is made to the same subject.

§ 7.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Drainage Register.—The following is an analysis of the Drainage Register during 1909 :—

Total number of Applications and Plans..	..	841
Number of Applications without Plans ..	333	}
Number of Plans ..	508	
Plans—Old Buildings under Notice ..	260	}
Plans—Old Buildings, Voluntary ..	225	
Plans—New Buildings and additions ..	23	
		508

Drain Tests.—The following table represents the results of Tests applied to Drains during 1909 :—

			After In- fectious Disease.	Upon Com- plaint.	Upon systematic Inspection	Old Buildings.		New Buildings at com- pletion of work.	Total.
						At com- mence- ment of work.	At com- pletion of work.		
By Grenade.	1.	Defects found ...	167	185	...	...	23	...	375
	2.	No result ...	767	216	...	...	71	...	1054
	3.	Total... ..	934	401	...	...	94	...	1429
By Exposure by the De- partment.	1.	Defects found ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.	No result ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.	Total... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Smoke.	1.	Defects localised ...	...	2	...	...	4	...	6
	2.	No result ...	...	3	...	...	8	...	11
	3.	Total ...	...	5	...	...	12	...	17
By Water.	1.	Not found water-tight	...	...	...	...	111	24	135
	2.	Found water-tight...	...	...	...	...	1170	167	1337
	3.	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1281	191	1372
Sum Total ...			167	187	...	...	138	24	516
			767	219	...	...	1249	167	2402
			934	406	...	...	1387	191	2918
									Sum Total

Combined Drainage.—The Metropolitan Sewers and Drains Bill was introduced in the House of Commons on the 5th March, 1908, by Mr. W. H. Dickinson, M.P., with a view of amending the law relating to combined drainage in London, which for many years past has been in a most unsatisfactory state. The Bill was down for second reading on several occasions, but no progress was made during the session. It was re-introduced on the 30th March, 1909, but again it failed to secure a second reading.

The experience of the last Parliament only too plainly shows that there is little prospect of a Private Member's Bill dealing with the difficulties created by the definitions of "sewer" and "drain" becoming law without the co-operation of the responsible Minister of His Majesty's Government.

Drainage By-laws.—A communication, dated 16th March, 1909, was received from the Borough of Hampstead drawing attention to an appeal of that Council (*Kershaw v. Brooks*) which came before the Divisional Court by way of Special Case from the decision of Mr. Plowden dismissing certain summonses issued (1) under the Plan By-laws, and (2) under the Drainage By-laws made by the London County Council.

The question for decision was as to who was the proper person to be brought before the Magistrate for infringement of these By-laws. The Council summoned the responsible person actually carrying out the work, and the summonses were dismissed by the Magistrate on the ground that they should have been issued against the person who *ordered the work to be done*. The Divisional Court sustained the decision of the Magistrate, with the result that the hitherto invariable practice of proceeding against the responsible person who actually carries out the works will be no longer open to the Borough Councils, but inquiries will have to be entered upon as to who is responsible for the work being done, *i.e., who has given the order*.

As the matter was of such serious importance, the Hampstead Borough Council communicated with the London County Council with a view to the By-laws being amended so as to validate the practice which has hitherto existed, and to make it clear, either by an interpretation clause or otherwise, that a builder or contractor in control of the works shall, in addition to the existing remedy against the owner, be responsible in cases of breaches of the above By-laws, and asked this Council to support the action taken.

Your Council concurred in the step taken by the Hampstead Borough Council and on 16th June, 1909, recommended that the London County Council be asked to define whose duty it shall be to comply with the By-laws as to the giving of notice and as to the deposit of drainage plans.

On the 20th October, 1909, a letter was received from the London County Council, stating that the Council had been in communication with the Local Government Board as to the desirableness of securing an amendment of the By-law in order to place upon the builder the responsibility for complying with the By-laws above mentioned. The Board replied, stating that they would be prepared to consider the terms of any By-law proposed to meet the decision referred to, although they were not satisfied that it was necessary to amend the By-laws, the effect of the decisions in the case of *Kershaw v. Brooks*, and in that of *Brown v. Edmonton* (45 J. P. 553) being to show that the applicability of the By-law to a particular person must be judged by the facts in each case.

The London County Council asked to be favoured with the views of this Council on the opinion expressed by the Local Government Board.

Previous to the decision in the case of *Kershaw v. Brooks* referred to above, it was the practice of this Authority to proceed against the builder only as the responsible person for an infringement of the By-laws in question, and

your Council were strongly of opinion that the duty of complying with the By-laws in regard to the deposit of plans and the giving of notice should only be placed upon the person executing the work.

Your Council resolve that the London County Council be informed that it is the opinion of this Authority that the onus of complying with the By-laws in regard to the deposit of drainage plans, and the giving of notice before the commencement of sanitary work, should be upon the builder and not the owner, and that the By-laws made by the London County Council in regard to drainage and sanitary work should be amended if necessary to make this clear.

This was approved by your Council on the 24th November, 1909, but the By-laws have not yet been amended to meet the difficulty created by the decision in *Kershaw v. Brooks*.

Your Council received a Report of the Medical Officer of Health upon the subject of further amendment of the Drainage By-laws from the Public Health Committee on 13th July, 1909, to the following effect:—

In accordance with the instructions of your Committee of the 31st March last with regard to the By-laws made by the London County Council under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, Section 202, and the Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899, I beg to report as follows:—

A communication dated the 16th March, 1909, has been received from the Borough of Hampstead drawing attention to an Appeal of that Council (*Kershaw v. Brooks*) which recently came before the Divisional Court by way of Special Case from the decision of Mr. Plowden dismissing certain summonses issued (1) under the Plan By-laws and (2) under the Drainage By-laws made by the London County Council. The question for decision was as to who was the proper person to be brought before the Magistrate for infringement of these By-laws. The Council summoned the responsible person actually carrying out the work, and the summonses were dismissed by the Magistrate on the ground that they should have been issued against the person who *ordered the work to be done*. The Divisional Court sustained the decision of the Magistrate, with the result that the hitherto invariable practice of proceeding against the responsible person who actually carries out the works will be no longer open to the Borough Councils, but inquiries will have to be entered upon as to who is responsible for the work being done *i.e., who has given the order*. As the matter is of such serious importance, the Hampstead Borough Council have communicated with the London County Council with a view to the By-laws being amended so as to validate the practice which has hitherto existed, and to make it clear, either by an interpretation clause or otherwise, that a builder or contractor in control of the works shall, in addition to the existing remedy against the owner, be responsible in cases of breaches of the above By-laws, and ask this Council to support the action taken. It is unhesitatingly desirable that the St. Pancras Borough Council should support the action of the Hampstead Borough Council.

The interpretation clause is not only required for the purpose of making it clear who is the person who should deposit plans and the person who should comply with the requirements of construction of drainage, but also for the purpose of making it clear what is a rain-water pipe, a waste pipe, a soil

pipe, etc. There are no definitions of these, and the only thing that one can gather from the context of the By-laws is that a rain-water pipe carries rain water only; that a waste pipe carries only waste water from a bath, lavatory, or sink; and a soil pipe only carries water soiled by excretal matters. Rain-water pipes and waste pipes are not allowed to be in structural continuity with a drain, but the highest point of a drain is the top of the vent pipe, and the soil pipe and the vent pipe are in structural continuity with a drain, but neither a soil pipe nor a vent pipe appears to be a drain, nor is there anything to show where a soil pipe ceases and a drain begins. There is no reason why a soil pipe or a drain should not be vertical, oblique, or horizontal in direction; mere verticality cannot convert the drain into a soil pipe, nor can horizontality convert a soil pipe into a drain, as either pipe of either kind may assume either direction. The only conclusion that it appears possible to draw is that a soil pipe becomes a drain as soon as it is joined by a branch, whether that branch carries soil, waste water, or surface water; one of these, or any two, or all three. Similarly it is possible for a branch of a drain to carry only waste water or only rain water, and from the trapped gully where it commences to run horizontally or vertically or obliquely to the point where it joins the main drain or another branch.

There does not appear to be any valid reason why the gully or gullies receiving waste water or rain water should not be situated at a roof level or at any higher level than the absolute ground, *provided that the piping is in iron*. This brings me to the point upon which I desire to lay emphasis, namely, that it is possible to construct drainage much more advantageously under disadvantageous circumstances in iron than in earthenware, and that it is desirable that special by-laws or provisions should be made for construction in iron. For instance, it is possible to conceive an iron drainage system with a manhole situated on the first floor and gullies slung on the wall, in fact, this is the manner in which the Officers' Building of the London and North-Western Railway Company on the east side of Cardington Street is drained, being built on iron columns from the ground upward, so that the basement and ground floor are absent in order to make room for rolling stock, and so that the drainage is raised sufficiently to discharge into the sewer in Cardington Street. This is an exceptional case perhaps, but there are other cases which illustrate similar requirements, and the construction of drainage in iron gets over many difficulties which would be insuperable if constructed in earthenware and carried out strictly in accordance with the By-laws as at present framed and interpreted. For instance, it should be permissible to discharge a trapped iron gully into an iron soil pipe, provided that the point of junction is furnished with a clearing eye, gas and water tight, and that the trap of the gully is secured against syphonage and kept constantly charged by a waste pipe or pipes, and not only by a rain water pipe or pipes, and that the gully opening is situated in the open air.

I beg to recommend that in addition to supporting Hampstead in asking the London County Council to amend the Drainage By-laws so as to define whose duty it shall be to comply with the By-laws as to the depositing of plans of drainage, and to comply with the By-laws as to the construction of drainage, that the St. Pancras Borough Council should also ask the London County Council to insert in the interpretation clause definitions of rain water pipe, waste pipe, soil pipe; and also provide by

additional By-laws or additional provisions for special circumstances requiring iron drainage to be constructed instead of earthenware, and the conditions of such construction.

The attention of your Committee should also be directed to the particular By-laws referring to sub-soil drainage. There is no provision against the reflux of sewage into a sub-soil drain, either from a choked sewer, a blocked manhole, or a stopped drain. Some such provision as this is required : -

“ He shall cause such traps to be provided with a suitable ball or valve
 “ which will effectually prevent any reflux of sewage into the sub-soil drain
 “ from the sewer or drain carrying sewage into which the sub-soil drain
 “ discharges ; and he shall provide on the sub-soil drain side of the trap a
 “ manhole, and along the bottom of this manhole a half channel pipe, and
 “ over the top of this manhole a grating, so that any reflux of sewage into
 “ the sub-soil drain can be readily seen.”

I beg to recommend that a communication be made to the County Council accordingly.

Another point to which I would beg to call attention is that By-law 3 (first paragraph) of the Drainage By-laws is constantly being interpreted to mean that a rain-water pipe must be taken directly downwards to discharge over or into a trapped gully, and often inside a house. For years I have advised architects, builders, and others to “ keep the rain or surface waters as high as possible as long as possible,” in order to retain as much head of water or gravitation as possible, so as to enable the rain water to be carried from roof to roof and surface to surface to any necessary distance to the lowest open area where a gully may be placed.

I beg to recommend that in order to facilitate this, to the end of the first paragraph of By-law 3 of the Drainage By-laws, which regulates the discharge of rain-water pipes, the following words be added :—

“ Or over a channel, or into a hopper head, or on to a roof, or other
 “ impervious properly levelled and drained surface.”

On the 12th September, 1906, I reported to your Public Health Committee upon the particular By-laws regulating the size of soil pipes and vent pipes. This report was considered and approved by the Borough Council on the 19th September, 1906, and forwarded to the County Council. The substance of this report was condensed and reproduced in the Annual Report for 1906 as follows :—

“ *Drainage By-laws, Regulating the Size of Pipes.*—Builders still
 “ continue to complain that they are allowed to put up a 3½-in. soil pipe
 “ and a 3½-in. vent pipe to ventilate a 4-in. drain, but if they ventilate a
 “ 4-in. drain, not having a soil pipe but a branch W.C. drain on the same
 “ level, they are compelled to make the branch 4-in. diameter, and the
 “ vent pipe 4-in. diameter.

“ In other words, if the vertical vent pipe is the continuation of a
 “ 4-in. horizontal drain, it must be 4-in. in diameter, but if to this vertical
 “ vent pipe a W.C. is connected it becomes a soil pipe, and may, together
 “ with the soil pipe, be reduced to 3½-in. in diameter.

“ A soil pipe is a direct continuation and part of a drain, that portion which is horizontal being called drain, and that which is vertical being called soil pipe, so that a soil pipe is a vertical drain, and should be subject to similar provisions.

“ The anomaly was typically apparent in the case of the Teachers’ House at All Saints School, Pancras Street (see plan No. 10,270), where the Committee declined to take any action against the builder for putting up a 3½-in ventilating pipe to the drain, because the W.C. was on the basement level instead of the first floor.

“ The continual irritation and annoyance caused by this anomaly is not experienced by the London County Council but by the Borough Council, which is the executive authority; and I feel sure that the London County Council would rectify the wrong upon the representation of the sufferers if sufficient pressure were brought to bear.

“ A great amount of confusion and complaining would be avoided if a minimum diameter of 4-in. were adopted for soil pipes in By-law 11, pars. 5 and 2, or if a minimum diameter of 3½-in were adopted for drains in By-law 4, pars. 3, 9 and 10, and for vent pipes in By-law 8, par. 4. One of these alternatives should be adopted.”

I beg to recommend that representation be again made to the London County Council accordingly.

This Report was forwarded to the London County Council.

§ 8.—STORAGE AND REMOVAL OF OFFENSIVE MATTERS. CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING.

Refuse Removal.—A letter was received from the Local Government Board, dated the 15th October, requesting that the Medical Officer of Health may be instructed to prepare a Report upon the subject of the collection and disposal of house refuse and forward a copy to the Board. This letter was referred by the Public Health Committee of the previous Council to the Medical Officer of Health.

In order to comply with this instruction I addressed an inquiry to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, and I received the following reply:—

“ The collection of the whole of the house refuse of the Borough is done by the Council’s own staff and no part by Contractors. The condition applying generally throughout the Borough as to frequency of removal is that imposed by the by-law, namely, collection each week, but in the various streets named by the Commissioner of Police as within the special limits, daily collection is made where householders choose to avail themselves of it, but it is not all who do so. More frequent collection is made from the hospitals, large hotels, and from many blocks of flats which are visited in some cases twice, in other cases three times a week. The monthly statements published in the Minutes are the only statements submitted to the Highways Committee for the Council.”

I have had the monthly statements published in the Minutes of the Borough Council tabulated in quarterly returns in each of the Divisions of the Borough, and these again summarised into an annual return, both with regard to collection and destruction of house refuse, and these tables I beg to attach hereto as appendices lettered "a" and "b," the former in regard to 1908 and the latter in regard to 1909.

APPENDIX A.

1908.	No. of Houses in Division.	No. of Visits.	No. of Houses cleared.	No. of Houses where Dust removal was refused.	No. of Complaints.	Applications after refusal.
North { 1st Quarter	7,269	99,606	93,615	5,991	8	0
2nd ,,	7,269	97,023	92,369	4,654	28	0
3rd ,,	7,269	99,589	94,869	4,720	34	3
4th ,,	7,269	99,620	95,163	4,457	4	0
West { 1st Quarter	6,993	103,115	100,117	2,998	23	1
2nd ,,	6,993	100,129	97,075	3,054	32	5
3rd ,,	6,993	102,601	99,538	3,063	23	5
4th ,,	6,993	102,700	99,752	2,948	21	1
East { 1st Quarter	7,835	132,219	128,281	3,938	23	1
2nd ,,	7,835	128,633	125,149	3,534	19	5
3rd ,,	7,335	132,001	128,634	3,367	22	1
4th ,,	7,835	132,237	129,538	2,699	8	0
South { 1st Quarter	5,935	101,120	98,392	2,728	24	1
2nd ,,	5,935	98,469	96,333	2,136	19	1
3rd ,,	5,935	101,022	99,019	2,003	19	2
4th ,,	5,935	101,130	99,114	2,016	16	0
Year { 1st Quarter	28,032	436,060	420,405	15,655	78	3
2nd ,,	28,032	424,304	410,926	13,378	98	11
3rd ,,	28,032	435,213	422,060	13,153	98	11
4th ,,	28,032	435,687	423,567	12,120	49	1
	28,032	1,731,264	1,676,958	54,306	323	26

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

Divisions.		Destination or where sent.			Loads.	Weight.	
						Tons.	Cwts.
North	1st Quarter	Destructor	..	1,825	2,778	5	
	2nd "	"	..	1,757	2,505	4	
	3rd "	"	..	1,666	2,086	9	
	4th "	"	..	1,759	2,434	8	
West	1st Quarter	Destructor	..	2,706	3,424	0	
	2nd "	"	..	2,640	2,091	11	
	3rd "	"	..	2,571	2,710	17	
	4th "	"	..	2,551	3,044	10	
East	1st Quarter	Destructor	..	2,443	3,078	9	
	2nd "	"	..	2,347	2,772	2	
	3rd "	"	..	2,271	2,464	2	
	4th "	"	..	2,397	2,800	7	
South	1st Quarter	Destructor	..	2,655	3,385	17	
	2nd "	"	..	2,516	3,003	0	
	3rd "	"	..	2,451	2,659	15	
	4th "	"	..	2,563	3,034	3	
—	1st Quarter	Shoot (Clinker)	..	129	172	13	
	2nd "	" "	..	114	151	12	
	3rd "	" "	..	110	141	8	
	4th "	" "	..	116	149	17	
Year	1st Quarter	..	..	9,758	12,839	4
	2nd "	..	..	9,374	10,523	9
	3rd "	..	..	9,069	10,062	11
	4th "	..	..	9,386	11,463	5
					37,587	44,888	9

APPENDIX B.

1909.	No. of Houses in Division.	No. of Visits.	No. of Houses cleared.	No. of Houses where Dust removal was refused.	No. of Complaints.	Applications after refusal.
North.						
{ 1st Quarter	7,269	96,996	92,656	4,340	8	0
{ 2nd „	7,269	98,284	94,100	4,184	15	0
{ 3rd „	7,269	99,584	95,308	4,276	13	1
{ 4th „	7,269	99,609	95,518	4,091	6	1
West.						
{ 1st Quarter	6,993	100,136	97,466	2,670	20	1
{ 2nd „	6,993	101,389	99,096	2,293	60	2
{ 3rd „	6,993	102,595	100,078	2,517	31	2
{ 4th „	6,993	102,598	100,440	2,158	37	3
East.						
{ 1st Quarter	7,835	128,821	126,630	2,191	47	1
{ 2nd „	7,835	130,283	128,174	2,109	23	3
{ 3rd „	7,835	130,986	130,164	1,822	26	1
{ 4th „	7,835	132,277	130, 90	1,887	13	1
South.						
{ 1st Quarter	5,935	98,552	96,488	2,064	20	5
{ 2nd „	5,935	99,742	97,996	1,746	21	0
{ 3rd „	5,935	101,018	99,461	1,557	30	2
{ 4th „	5,935	101,181	99,797	1,384	11	..
Year.						
{ 1st Quarter	28,032	424,505	413,240	11,265	95	7
{ 2nd „	28,032	429,689	419,366	10,332	119	5
{ 3rd „	28,032	435,183	425,011	10,172	100	6
{ 4th „	28,032	435,665	426,145	9,520	67	5
	28,032	1,725,042	1,683,762	41,289	381	23

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Divisions.		Destination or where sent.		Loads.	Weight.	
					Tons.	Cwts.
North	1st Quarter	Destructor	..	1,799	2,757	19
	2nd "	"	..	1,751	2,343	4
	3rd "	"	..	1,744	2,165	15
	4th "	"	..	1,791	2,522	14
West	1st Quarter	Destructor	..	2,516	3,338	2
	2nd "	"	..	2,455	2,900	1
	3rd "	"	..	2,394	2,644	9
	4th "	"	..	2,500	3 096	2
East	1st Quarter	Destructor	..	2,493	3,112	16
	2nd "	"	..	2,304	2,636	2
	3rd "	"	..	2,258	2,441	13
	4th "	"	..	2,579	2,843	18
South	1st Quarter	Destructor	..	2,659	3,342	13
	2nd "	"	..	2,523	2,786	5
	3rd "	"	..	2,420	2,533	14
	4th "	"	..	2,548	3,069	6
	1st Quarter	Shoot (Clinker)	..	157	212	11
	2nd "	"	..	130	177	15
	3rd "	"	..	152	206	1
	4th "	"	..	178	239	6
Year	1st Quarter	..	..	9,624	12,764	1
	2nd "	..	..	9,163	10,843	7
	3rd "	..	..	8,698	9,991	12
	4th "	..	..	9,596	11,771	6
				37,081	45,370	6

Salting Snow.—In continuation of this subject from last year's report, according to a report to the Lambeth Borough Council by Mr. H. J. Smith, the Town Clerk, in October last, the following twelve British cities do not use salt to assist the removal of the snow from the carriage-ways :—Aberdeen, Bradford, Bristol, Dundee, Greenock, Inverness, Leeds, Leicester, Leith, Newcastle, Norwich, Paisley. At Greenock the snow is carted away immediately. At Dundee it is carted and deposited in the river or sewers or on vacant ground, and a mixture of salt and sand is used in the main thoroughfares to prevent horses from slipping during frosty weather. The use of salt in Inverness is forbidden under a penalty by the Burgh Police Act, 1892. Salt is used on the carriage-ways in Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, and Sheffield.

The following Continental cities do not use salt for the purpose of getting rid of a snowfall :—Berlin, Berne, Breslau, Christiania, Cologne, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Hamburg, and Munich, whilst Dresden only does so in exceptional cases. Snow ploughs are employed at Breslau, Cologne, Dresden, and Frankfurt. The cities where salt is used are Amsterdam, Antwerp, The Hague, Leipzig, and Paris; the streets of Paris are grouped in three classes of "urgency," and the salt is spread thereon in order of class.

In regard to footpaths, Edinburgh is the only British city where salt is used to any great extent for the removal of snow. At Hull it is employed for this purpose, but only to expedite matters when the snow is already thawing. It is used on the footpaths at Liverpool during the night only, the slush being flushed away by 8 a.m. It is also used occasionally at Dundee and Greenock, but with these exceptions none of the British cities use salt on the footways.

In Continental cities salt is used sparingly on the footpaths at Dresden, The Hague, and Leipzig, but not at all in the remaining cities. At Breslau and Paris the inhabitants are required to clear the pavements; at the former place salt is forbidden, and at the latter it is required that sand, ashes, or slag should be spread.

In the case of ten British cities—Aberdeen, Bradford, Bristol, Greenock, Inverness, Leeds, Leicester, Newcastle, Nottingham, and Paisley—the opinion is that a general use of salt for the removal of snow is objectionable from the point of view of public health. In the majority of these ten cases the cold slush that is formed is regarded as being at least unpleasant for, if not dangerous to pedestrians, and as distinctly injurious to the feet of animals. At Edinburgh and Hull the medical officers are strongly of opinion that the use of salt is objectionable; the city engineers, on the other hand, are in favour of its application. At Hull the city engineer's opinion is that without applying salt it is impossible to maintain traffic on wood-paving. The city road surveyor of Edinburgh considers that salt does no appreciable injury to paved roads, but tends to break the surface of macadamised roads. The medical officers of Dundee, Liverpool, and Manchester consider that no actual harm results from the method of applying the salt in their respective cities, though in the case of Manchester it is stated that, no doubt, people with defective boots suffer severely.

In the opinion of the authorities responsible for the clearing of the snow at Antwerp, Berlin, Dresden, and Hamburg, the use of salt is prejudicial to public health. The reply from Antwerp states that if small quantities of salt are mixed with large quantities of ashes the practice is not objectionable when applied to roads first cleared of the snow. Some years ago at Amsterdam certain of the tramcar horses' feet became diseased through the use of salt, but no complaints of injury to persons have been received. Reports from Paris, Christiania, Cologne, and The Hague do not record any objections to the use of salt.

Removal of Fish Offal.—The difficulty of dealing with offensive fish-offal under the by-laws for prescribing, etc., the removal of offensive matter or liquid, etc. (Section 16, P.H.L.A. 1891), still continues when the offal is removed in the daytime.

I would suggest that the case would be met by an additional proviso under the by-laws mentioned somewhat to the following effect —“This by-law shall not apply to any person removing or carrying the offal of fish, poultry, or game, and using or causing to be used therefor portable metal receptacles, and which receptacles are removed and carried in an airtight condition.”

§ 9.—NUISANCES, &c.

Regent's Canal Water.—Specimens of water taken from the Regent's Canal within the Borough were sent for analysis to the Public Analyst. The general tone of his reports was that the water was sewage-polluted, but that the contamination was not such as to cause a nuisance.

Offensive Trades.—The two licensed noxious trade premises in St. Pancras have been regularly inspected, and the tallow-melting works in Tudor Place have been kept under continual observation.

Effluvia Businesses.—In addition to the above businesses producing offensive effluvia, the businesses of a vendor of fried fish, a fish-curer, and a rag and bone dealer have been brought under control by Section 10, Part II., Sanitary Provisions, of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908. By this section the County Council may make by-laws for regulating the conduct of these businesses, and with respect to the premises, utensils, and appliances used in connection with these businesses, and it is the duty of the Borough Councils to enforce these by-laws. The framing of these by-laws is under consideration.

§ 10.—SUMMONSES.

UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891 (EXCEPT IN RESPECT OF FOOD).

Situation of Property.	Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
56, King's Road ..	Failing to deposit plans of the reconstruction of drainage.	Fined £2, and costs £1 3s.
„ „ ..	Fixing w.c. basin and trap without giving notice.	Fined 5s., and costs 2s.
20, Lewisham Road	Failing to deposit plans of the partial reconstruction of drainage.	Fined £1, and costs 2s.
107, Weedington Road	Overcrowded condition of the ground-floor back room.	Fined £1, and costs 2s.
„ „ ..	Failing to provide sufficient w.c. accommodation.	Costs 2s. (extra w.c. accommodation having been provided pending hearing of summons.)
„ „ ..	„ „ „	No order made.
106, Aldenham Street	Failing to cleanse the walls of the registered tenement house.	Costs 2s.
108, „ „ ..	„ „ „	Fined £2, and costs 2s.
16, Retcar Street ..	Unventilated condition of soil pipe.	Costs £2 2s.
23, „ „ ..	Scullery floor and dustbin defective.	Summons dismissed.
26, „ „ ..	Premises dirty and guttering defective.	Costs 2s.
9, Lulot Street ..	Roof defective.	Fined £1, and costs 2s.
114, Chenies Mews..	Drain and soil pipe defective; w.c. apartment without external ventilation.	Fined £4, and costs £1 3s. (Abatement order within 21 days.)
32 and 33, Johnson Street	Failing to provide a dustbin.	Summons withdrawn, a proper dust receptacle having been provided.
67 to 73, Fortess Road (Stables rear of).	Inlet of drain improperly trapped, drain defective and choked, and yard paving defective.	Costs £2 2s. Abatement order within 14 days.

V.—FOOD.

§ 1.—FOOD PREMISES.

The dairies, cowsheds, and milk shops, the slaughter-houses, the places where foods are prepared, and the marketing places have been regularly visited and inspected. The markets and marketing streets have also been regularly inspected on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings during the summer months.

Bakehouses, restaurants, kitchens, and similar workplaces where food is prepared, being also controlled by the Factory and Workshop Acts, have been dealt with under Part IV.

Food Barrows and Stalls.—A letter dated the 28th June, addressed by the Clerk of the Council to the Town Clerk, states that Section 8 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, regulates the sanitary circumstances of premises on which such food as is sold or prepared for sale, and premises such as yards, stables, or arches where food is stored to be sold by costermongers on barrows, can be dealt with under this section, but it does not apply to barrows and other vehicles on which food is exposed for sale. That the Committee of the Council is of opinion that legislation should be obtained enabling Sanitary Authorities to ensure the observation of proper sanitary regulations in regard to articles of food exposed or deposited for sale in the streets and other places to which the provisions of Section 8 of the Act of 1908 do not apply. That the Committee would be glad to know whether the Metropolitan Boroughs are in favour of the proposed extension of the authority given by Section 8 of the Act of 1908, would welcome any suggestions as to the best methods of the regulation of the sanitary circumstances of barrows and stalls, and would be glad to receive a reply to the communication not later than the 8th July, in order that the proposals may be submitted to the County Council in time for the promotion of legislation in the next Session of Parliament.

On the 8th July, 1909, your Council was of opinion that control over the sanitary circumstances of fixed premises on which food is sold or prepared for sale or stored should be extended to movable conveyances such as barrows and stalls. Section 8 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, as to the control now exercisable over fixed food premises, runs as follows:—

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908.

SECTION 8.

Sanitary Regulations for Premises used for Sale, etc., of Food for Human Consumption.

(1) From and after the passing of this Act the following provisions shall apply to any room, shop, or other part of a building within the County in which any article, whether solid or liquid, intended or adapted for the food of man is sold or exposed for sale, or deposited for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale, or with a view to future sale:—

- (a) No urinal, water closet, earth closet, privy, ashpit, or other like sanitary convenience shall be within such room, shop, or other part of a

building, or shall communicate therewith except through the open air or through an intervening ventilated space.

- (b) No cistern for supplying water to such room, shop, or other part of a building shall be in direct communication with and directly discharge into any such sanitary convenience.
- (c) No drain or pipe for carrying off faecal or sewage matter shall have any inlet or opening within such room, shop, or other part of a building.
- (d) No such room, shop, or other part of a building shall be used as a sleeping place, and so far as may be reasonably necessary to prevent risk of the infection or contamination of any such article as aforesaid, no sleeping place shall adjoin such room, shop, or other part of a building and communicate therewith, except through the open air or through an intervening ventilated space.
- (e) Refuse or filth, whether solid or liquid, shall not be deposited or allowed to accumulate in any such room, shop, or other part of a building, except so far as may be reasonably necessary for the proper carrying on of trade or business.
- (f) Due cleanliness shall be observed in regard to such room, shop, or other part of a building, and all articles, apparatus, and utensils therein, and shall be observed by persons engaged in such room, shop, or other part of a building.

(2) If any person occupies, or lets, or knowingly suffers to be occupied any such room, shop, or other part of a building wherein any of the conditions prohibited by this Section exist, or does or knowingly permits any act or thing therein in contravention of this Section, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding for a first offence twenty shillings, and for every subsequent offence five pounds, and in either case to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

In suggesting regulations for the control of barrows and stalls on the same line as shops and other places, it will be desirable to follow the Sub-sections of this Section—

- (a) No barrow or stall from which food is sold should be allowed to be stationed immediately adjoining a urinal, water closet, earth closet, privy, ashpit, or other like sanitary convenience.
- (b) Any water used in connection with any barrow or stall from which food is sold should be clean water contained in a clean receptacle, and such water should be renewed, and such receptacle cleansed sufficiently often to maintain them in a cleanly condition.

Barrows and stalls from which are sold shell fish already prepared for food, or vegetables eaten without being cooked (such as watercress, lettuce, radishes, celery, etc.), should be provided with at least one special receptacle of pure clean water, and no impure or unclean water should be used for such shell fish or vegetables.

- (c) No barrow or stall from which food is sold should be allowed to be stationed at, over, or adjoining any opening into any sewer or drain.
- (d) No food intended to be sold from a barrow or stall should be deposited, stored, or prepared in any place used as a sleeping place, or any place where food is liable to become infected, or contaminated, or polluted.
- (e) Refuse or filth, whether solid or liquid, should not be deposited or accumulated at or adjoining any barrow or stall from which food is sold, except so far as may be reasonably necessary for the proper carrying on of the trade or business, and any such deposit or accumulation should be placed in a proper receptacle.
- (f) Due cleanliness should be observed in regard to any barrow or stall, and all articles, apparatus, and utensils thereat, and should be observed by all persons engaged in or about such barrows and stalls.

Licensed Premises.—Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, Section 8, there are sanitary regulations for premises where food is sold or exposed for sale, or deposited for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale for human consumption. (See above.)

* Under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, the sanitary conditions of workplaces are subject to supervision, these sanitary conditions including (a) cleanliness, (b) air space, (c) ventilation, and (d) drainage of floors. A circular letter of the Home Office (3rd issue), December, 1904, states that kitchens of restaurants, etc., though they are not workshops, come within the meaning of the term workplaces.

For the purpose of enabling your Council to consider the question of the inspection of hotels, restaurants, beer-houses, and public-houses, the Sanitary Inspectors made inquiries in each of the sub-divisions of the wards and divisions of the Borough as to the preparation and service of food on each of the licensed premises, with the result shown in the accompanying table. (See below).

From the table it will be seen that there is a total of 318 licensed premises, of which 4 are hotels, 4 restaurants, 7 refreshment houses, 43 beer-houses, and 260 public-houses or licensed victuallers. In the 4 hotels and the 4 restaurants, and 5 of the 7 refreshment houses, lunches, dinners, teas or suppers are served; and in the other two only food which is prepared off the premises is served. Of the 43 beer-houses, in 14 lunches, dinners, teas, suppers and snacks are served, and in the remaining 29 food prepared off the premises is sold. Of the 260 public-houses, in 129 lunches, dinners, teas, suppers and snacks are served, and in 131 food prepared off the premises is sold.

There is nothing in the regulations or sanitary requirements of an onerous nature, but a licensed victualler, as host, is required to provide proper accommodation for his guests, and Licensing Magistrates usually require evidence that proper and sufficient *sanitary accommodation* is provided on licensed victuallers' premises.

On the 23rd February, 1910, your Council resolved that each of the 318 licensed premises in the Borough be inspected and reported upon as to whether they comply with the provisions of Section 8 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. PANCRAS.

Licensed Premises.

	Class.	Only serving Food pre- pared off premises.	Serving Snacks.	Serving Teas.	Serving Lunches, Dinners, or Suppers.	
NORTH	Victuallers ..	35	1	—	12	
	Beer Retailers ..	7	1	—	1	
	Refreshment Houses	—	—	—	—	
	Restaurants ..	—	—	—	—	
	Hotels	—	—	—	—	
	Total ..	42	2	—	13	
EAST	Victuallers ..	34	1	3	19	
	Beer Retailers ..	7	—	—	1	
	Refreshment Houses	2	—	1	2	
	Restaurants ..	—	—	—	2	
	Hotels	—	—	—	2	
	Total ..	43	1	4	26	
WEST	Victuallers ..	35	2	1	49	
	Beer Retailers ..	8	—	1	6	
	Refreshment Houses	—	—	—	1	
	Restaurants ..	—	—	—	—	
	Hotels	—	—	—	1	
	Total ..	43	2	2	57	
SOUTH	Victuallers ..	27	9	1	31	
	Beer Retailers ..	7	3	—	1	
	Refreshment Houses	—	—	—	1	
	Restaurants ..	—	—	—	2	
	Hotels	—	—	—	1	
	Total ..	34	12	1	36	Total.
ST. PANCRAS	Victuallers ..	131	13	5	111	260
	Beer Retailers ..	29	4	1	9	43
	Refreshment Houses	2	—	1	4	7
	Restaurants ..	—	—	—	4	4
	Hotels	—	—	—	4	4
	Total ..	162	17	7	132	318

SUMMONSES

UNDER THE DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885;
AMENDING ORDER, 1886.

Situation.	Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
45, Burton Street . .	Carrying on the trade of a purveyor of milk without being registered with the Local Authority	Fined 10s., and costs £13s.
1, Lambie Street . .	Carrying on the business of a dairyman without being registered with the Local Authority	Fined £2, and costs 2s.

§ 2.—UNWHOLESOME FOOD.

Nursery Milks.—As in previous years during the month of July, in accordance with the resolution of the Council, thirty samples of nursery milks were obtained and examined bacteriologically and chemically. In each case half-a-pint of milk was purchased, and drawn or poured directly into a bottle provided by the Inspector, which bottle having been previously thoroughly cleansed and repeatedly rinsed with hot and cold clean water, and a cork tied round the neck thoroughly sterilised by high pressure of steam and hot air current in a disinfecting chamber and corked in the chamber before being removed. These bottles after cooling were packed in ice in a portable metal case holding four bottles at a time and were carried to the places where specimens of milk were procured, and when filled and numbered were forthwith taken to the Laboratories, and the bacteriological and chemical examinations were immediately commenced.

The result of the sampling and examinations are contained in a tabulated form in the Appendices attached hereto, and lettered "A," "B," "C," and "D." "A" shows the price and source of the sample of nursery milk purchased; "B" results of the bacteriological examples of the samples; "C" results of the chemical examination; and "D" results of further sampling and analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts of the unsatisfactory samples in Table "C."

An analysis of the Reports of this year and of previous years shows the results set out in the following tables:—

1. — Volume of apparent filth.

Volume per million parts.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Under 250 volumes . .	20	19	17
From 250 to 500 volumes . .	5	8	10
509 volumes and over . .	5	3	3
Total	30	30	30

2.—*Nature of Filth.*

Pus, Streptococci, and Tubercle.		1907.	1908.	1909.
Pus cells—entirely	..	2	4	0
„ —numerous	..	3	3	1
„ —considerable	..	6	1	7
„ —few	..	14	22	11
„ —none	..	5	0	11
Total	..	30	30	30
Streptococci—present	..	2	4	6
„ —none	..	28	26	24
Total	..	30	30	30
Tubercle Bacilli — present	..	2	0	0
„ —none	..	28	30	30
Total	..	30	30	39

3.—*Degree of Acidity per Cent.*

Degree—per cent.		1907.	1908.	1909.
Under .200	..	8	11	6
From .200 to .250	..	20	10	14
.250 and over	..	2	9	10
Total	..	30	30	30

4.—*Number of Living Micro-Organisms per c.c. on Gelatine at 20 deg. c.*

Number of Organisms.		1907.	1908.	1909.
Under 1 million	..	8	11	6
From 1 to 100 million	..	20	10	14
100 million and over	..	2	9	10
Total samples	..	30	30	30

From this analysis of the results of the past three years it would appear that the diminution in the amount of pus present and the absence of visible tubercle bacilli in the last two years show some improvement in the pathological condition of milch cows and their udders, but that the volume of apparent filth present shows no improvement in the drawing and handling of the milk, and the degree of acidity and number of organisms rather shows errors of diet or increased staleness, or both, due to the mode of feeding the cows, or to the milk travelling a long distance, or being delayed long in transit.

TABLE A.

"NURSERY MILKS."

THE PRICE AND SOURCE OF THE SPECIMENS.

Con- secutive No.	Inspec- tor's Number- ing.	Price paid for $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	How served.
			(The remarks were all made <i>after</i> the purchases were completed.)
1	N M 1	d. $2\frac{1}{2}$	Purchased by an Agent and served by an assistant, who fetched the milk from downstairs, and who afterwards said it was kept separately from the other milk, supplied direct from the farmer.
2	N M 2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Purchased by an Agent and served by wife of Dairyman from a milk pail behind the counter, but exposed to view. She said it was supplied direct from a farmer.
3	N M 3	2	Purchased by an Agent and served by wife of Dairyman, from milk pail in the corner of the shop; supplied direct from a farmer.
4	N M 4	2	Purchased by an Agent and served by the Dairyman, who fetched the milk from downstairs. He said the milk was from their own farm.
5	N M 5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Purchased by an Agent and served by the Dairyman, who fetched the milk from the rear of the premises. He said the milk was supplied to him by a large Dairy Company, Ltd.
6	N M 6	2	Purchased by an Agent and served by wife of Dairyman from a milk pail in the shop. She said it was nursery milk supplied to them direct from a farmer.
7	N M 7	1	Purchased by an Agent and served by wife of Dairyman from a churn standing outside the shop. She said it was the "freshest milk."
8	N M 8	1	Purchased by an Agent and served by wife of Dairyman from a milk pail on the side counter. Milk supplied by a dealer.
9	N M 9	1	Purchased by an Agent and served by the Dairyman, who fetched the milk from downstairs. He said it was supplied to him by a Dairy Company, Limited.
10	N M 10	1	Purchased by an Agent and served by wife of Dairyman from a counter pan marked "pure milk." Supplied by farmer direct.

Con- secutive No.	Inspec- tor's Number- ing.	Price paid for $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	How served.
			(The remarks were all made <i>after</i> the purchases were completed.)
11	N M 11	d. 1	Purchased by an Agent and served by the Dairyman from a milk pail in the shop. He said he was supplied by a large Dairy Company, Limited.
12	N M 12	1	Purchased by an Agent and served by the assistant in shop from a milk pail behind the counter in the shop.
13	N M 13	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Purchased by an Agent and served by wife of Dairyman who fetched the milk from the rear of the premises. Supplied direct from farmer.
14	N M 14	1	Purchased by an Agent and served by the Dairyman from a churn outside of the shop. He had just fetched it from the railway station.
15	N M 15	1	Purchased by an Agent and served by the Dairyman from a churn in the shop and strained into a pail. He said he was supplied by a large Dairy Company, Limited.
16	N M 16	2	This milk was drawn from a cross-bred Guernsey cow into the bottle. Method of milking—Middle milk, two teats. Date of parturition, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ months. Daily yield, about 10 quarts.
17	N M 17	2	This milk was drawn from a black and white cow direct into a bottle. Method of milking—Middle milk, four teats. Date of parturition, just before Easter. Daily yield, about 10 quarts.
18	N M 18	$1\frac{1}{2}$	This milk was drawn from a blue roan cow direct into a bottle. Method of milking—Middle milk, 4 teats. Date of parturition, about 6 months. Daily yield, about 10 quarts.
19	N M 19	1	Purchased by an Agent and served by the Dairyman from a counter-pan. He told the Agent only nursery milk was sold. He said, "What do you call nursery milk?" I replied, "What do you?" and he then said, "I call nursery milk, milk sold as received from the cow without colouring matter or without anything added or taken away from it." Supplied by a Dairy Company, Limited.
20	N M 20	1	Purchased by an Agent and served from a drum in the shop by the daughter. She said to me when I entered the shop, "I think it is right, see if it is nursery milk, will you?" There was a counter-pan on the counter,

Con- secutive No.	Inspe- tor's Number- ing.	Price paid for $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	How served. (The remarks were all made <i>after</i> the purchases were completed.)
		<i>d.</i>	
21	N M 21	1	but served as before stated. Supplied direct from a farmer.
22	N M 22	1	Purchased by an Agent and served by an assistant in the shop from one of two counter-pans marked "Pure Milk." Supplied direct from farmers.
23	N M 23	1	This milk was drawn from a dark roan cow direct into a bottle. Method of milking—Middle milk, 4 teats. Date of parturition, 3 weeks ago. Daily yield, 16 quarts.
24	N M 24	1	This milk was drawn from a red shorthorn cow direct into a bottle. Method of milking—Middle milk, 1 teat. Date of parturition, 4 months. Daily yield, 12 quarts.
25	N M 25	1	This milk was drawn from a Jersey crossbred cow direct into a bottle. Method of milking—Middle milk, 3 teats. Date of parturition, 12 months. Daily yield, 8 quarts.
26	N M 26	1	Purchased by an Agent and served by the Dairyman from a milk pail behind the counter, but exposed to view. He said he was supplied by a large Dairy Company, Limited.
27	N M 27	1	Purchased by an Agent and served by the Dairyman from a $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint bottle. He said he was supplied direct from a farmer.
28	N M 28	1	Purchased by an Agent and served by wife of Dairyman from a churn in the shop, and not from the counter-pan. Is supplied by a Limited Company.
29	N M 29	1	Purchased by an Agent and served by an assistant from the counter-pan. Supplied by farmers direct.
30	N M 30	1	Purchased by an Agent and served by the Dairyman, who did not serve from the counter-pan, but fetched the milk from the rear of premises. He said to me, "It comes up special, and is kept on one side." Supplied direct from a farmer.
			This milk was drawn from a roan and white cow direct into a bottle. Method of milking—Middle milk, 4 teats. Date of parturition, about two months. Daily yield, about 10 quarts.

TABLE B.

"NURSERY MILKS."

THE RESULTS OF THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Con-secutive No.	Inspector's Numbering.	Volume of apparent filth per million.	Nature of Milk.	The degree of acidity per cent.	Number of living micro-organisms per c.c. on gelatine at 20 deg. c.
1	1 N M	200	Fair number of pus cells, no streptococci, no tubercle bacilli	·216	1,000,000
2	2 N M	300	" "	·252	6,000,000
3	3 N M	400	No pus cells, no streptococci, no tubercle bacilli	·208	5,420,000
4	4 N M	300	" "	·260	4,800,000
5	5 N M	300	Fair number of pus cells, some streptococci, no tubercle bacilli	·220	600,000,000
6	6 N M	200	" "	·220	500,000,000
7	7 N M	200	Few pus cells, some streptococci, no tubercle bacilli	·208	212,000,000
8	8 N M	600	Many pus cells, some streptococci, no tubercle bacilli	·216	752,000,000
9	9 N M	400	Few cells, no streptococci, no tubercle bacilli	·208	70,400
10	10 N M	200	No pus cells, no streptococci, no tubercle bacilli	·200	16,000
11	11 N M	200	" "	·236	11,400
12	12 N M	100	No pus cells, some streptococci, no tubercle bacilli	·264	160,000,000
13	13 N M	100	No pus cells, no streptococci, no tubercle bacilli	·200	3,200,000
14	14 N M	200	Few pus cells, no streptococci, no tubercle bacilli	·212	300,000
15	15 N M	300	" "	·192	100,000,000
16	16 N M	trace	No pus cells, no streptococci, no tubercle bacilli	·228	4,800,000
17	17 N M	600	" "	·280	2,000,000
18	18 N M	200	Fair number of pus cells, no streptococci, no tubercle bacilli	·256	16,000,000

Con-secutive No.	Inspector's Numbering.	Volume of apparent filth per million.	Nature of Milk.	The degree of acidity per cent.	Number of living micro-organisms per c.c. on gelatine at 20 deg. c.
19	19 N M	200	Few pus cells, no streptococci, no tubercle bacilli	·156	3,200,000,000
20	20 N M	400	Fair number of pus cells, some streptococci, no tubercle bacilli	·180	800,000,000
21	21 N M	200	Fair number of pus cells, no streptococci, no tubercle bacilli	·200	750,000,000
22	22 N M	700	No pus cells, no streptococci, no tubercle bacilli	·252	6,000
23	23 N M	trace	„ „	·260	1,640,000
24	24 N M	„	„ „	·252	2,000,000
25	25 N M	300	Few pus cells, no streptococci, no tubercle bacilli	·220	21,800,000
26	26 N M	300	Some pus cells, no streptococci, no tubercle bacilli	·228	1,670,000
27	27 N M	trace	Few pus cells, no streptococci, no tubercle bacilli	·216	88,000,000
28	28 N M	200	„ „	·272	120,200,000
29	29 N M	400	„ „	·220	40,000,000
30	30 N M	200	„ „	·240	900

TABLE C.
"NURSERY MILKS."
THE RESULTS OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Conse- cutive No.	Inspector's Num- bering.	Percentage Composition.			Remarks.
		Milk Fat.	Solids other than Milk Fat.	Total Solids.	
1	1 N M	3.4	8.82	12.22	
2	2 N M	3.5	8.44	11.94	
3	3 N M	3.7	8.64	12.34	
4	4 N M	3.2	8.91	12.11	
5	5 N M	3.2	8.78	11.98	
6	6 N M	3.45	8.59	12.04	
7	7 N M	3.0	8.75	11.75	
8	8 N M	4.8	8.61	13.41	
9	9 N M	3.2	8.41	11.61	
10	10 N M	3.7	8.27	11.97	
11	11 N M	3.6	8.62	12.22	
12	12 N M	3.4	9.26	12.66	
13	13 N M	3.8	9.16	12.96	
14	14 N M	3.7	8.78	12.48	
15	15 N M	6.9	8.72	15.62	
16	16 N M	7.0	8.97	15.97	
17	17 N M	3.6	8.99	12.59	
18	18 N M	3.7	9.13	12.83	
19	19 N M	3.0	9.12	12.12	
20	20 N M	3.2	9.04	12.24	

Consecutive No.	Inspector's Numbering.	Percentage Composition.			Remarks.
		Milk Fat.	Solids other than Milk Fat.	Total Solids.	
21	21 N M	3.9	9.05	12.95	
22	22 N M	5.5	9.88	15.38	
23	23 N M	4.6	9.44	14.04	
24	24 N M	6.2	9.31	15.51	
25	25 N M	3.0	8.74	11.74	
26	26 N M	4.2	8.61	12.81	
27	27 N M	2.87	8.51	11.38	Deficient in fat to the extent of at least 4.3 per cent.
28	28 N M	3.6	8.73	12.33	
29	29 N M	3.6	8.73	12.33	
30	30 N M	5.5	8.88	14.38	

TABLE D.

"NURSERY MILKS."

RESULTS OF THE FURTHER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS UNDER THE SALE OF
FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS OF THE UNSATISFACTORY MILKS IN APPENDIX C.

Consecutive No.	Inspector's Numbering.	Percentage Composition.			Remarks.
		Milk Fat.	Solids other than Milk Fat.	Total Solids.	
27	27 C	3.3	8.82	12.12	

Tuberculosis Order of 1909.—Covered by a Circular Letter dated 27th May, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries issued the Tuberculosis Order of 1909. This Order, which was sent to the local authorities in Great Britain under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, accompanied by a circular letter, and this letter is to be followed later by another which is to treat more particularly of points of administrative detail, the first circular dealing only with the broader aspects of the subject. It is pointed out that were it possible in this country to eradicate tuberculosis from milch cattle, a material step forward would be taken in the campaign against the disease in man; but, it is added, that operations aimed at the diminution or eradication of animal tuberculosis must be carried out with due regard to the importance of securing the continuance of an adequate milk-supply, and of avoiding disorganisation of the important industry concerned. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has provided that the proceedings shall, in the first place, be limited to the destruction of cows which are suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, which are "emaciated from tuberculosis," or which are proved to be yielding tuberculous milk, all three of which conditions are known to disseminate freely the germs of the disease. It has also been determined by the provisions of Article 3 of the Order that the veterinary inspector of the local authority will be able, in cases where a suspected bovine animal is in question, to examine other animals which, in his opinion, present clinical symptoms of the disease; and, as regards such animals, he may, but only with the written consent of the owner, apply the tuberculin test. In all cases, power is conferred upon the veterinary inspector to take samples of milk, faeces, urine, and abnormal discharges, with a view of submitting them to bacteriological examination. The provisions relative to the subject of compensation for compulsory slaughter are most important. If the animal proves on slaughter not to be tuberculous, the compensation to be paid is that of the full value of the animal plus 20s., and when tuberculosis is found the degree of compensation is to depend upon the extent and distribution of the tuberculous lesions, the general standard adopted being that proposed by the Royal Commission of 1898, which set out the conditions under which the whole carcasses or only parts thereof were to be seized. Under this arrangement an animal is deemed to have been suffering from "advanced tuberculosis: (a) when there is miliary tuberculosis in both lungs; (b) when tuberculous lesions are present on the pleura or peritoneum; (c) when tuberculous lesions are present in the muscular system or in the lymphatic glands embedded in or between the muscles; or (d) when the carcass is emaciated and tuberculous lesions are present. When, therefore, this technically "advanced" tuberculosis is discovered, the local authority has to pay to the owner a sum equal to one-fourth of the value of the animal or the sum of £2, whichever sum is the greater, but after deducting therefrom one-half of the costs of valuation and examination of the carcass. If, however, the examination after slaughter shows that the animal, although tuberculous, was not suffering from "advanced" tuberculosis, the owner is paid a sum equal to three-fourths of the value of the animal, less one-half the expenses referred to above. As regards the precautions to be adopted with respect to milk, it is laid down by Article 8 that the milk of any cow which is, or appears to be, suffering from chronic udder disease or emaciation from tuberculosis, shall not be mixed with other milk until such cow has been examined by a veterinary inspector, and until the owner has been notified that the provisions of this Article have ceased to apply to the cow. It is further

ordered that all milk to which this Article applies shall be boiled or otherwise sterilised, and the utensils which contain it shall be thoroughly cleansed with boiling water. Provision is also made by Article 9 of the Order for the detention and isolation of suspected animals. (See also Part VI. of this Report—Legislation, § 3 Orders.)

Dirty Milk.—On Monday, 14th February, 1910, Inspector Osborne was inspecting and sampling at Euston Station. He found one churn belonging to a wholesale firm to contain milk that was not clean, but having been shaken up it was not sufficiently *visibly* dirty to seize immediately under the Public Health Act. He called the attention of the employee in charge of the milk to its colour, and the employee replied: "That is farm-yard dirt; it will come out in straining!" Inspector Osborne watched the course of events, and saw the employee plunge the milk to stir it, take a sample, and then pour portions of it into several other churns and mix it with other milks in the churns ready for delivery to the retail dealers.

It is evident that straining is regarded as a panacea for dirty milk. What really happens is that the filth is washed out of the farm-yard *débris* and becomes more or less invisible, and then the *débris* is strained out of the milk, and is very much cleaner than when it was put in. So far as wholesomeness is concerned, there is no advantage in straining out the farm-yard *débris* from dirty milk. It is a positive disadvantage, as it renders the dirt invisible, and analysis, bacteriological and chemical, is then the only means of discovery.

FOOD DESTROYED.

The following food, unfit for human consumption, was destroyed during the year:—

Date.	Division and Sub-Division.	Description of Article.	Action taken.
1909			
Jan. 11 ..	West—Regent's Park	Dirty and unwholesome milk	Seized and destroyed
" 26 ..	East—Ossulston ..	3 trunks of codfish ..	Removal requested
March 6 ..	West—Castle ..	1 cwt. of apples	"
" 16 ..	East—Bartholomew ..	1 bullock's liver	"
" 25 ..	" Oakley Square	2 boxes of oranges	"
April 20 ..	North—St. John's Park	1 bullock's liver	Removal requested
" 26 ..	West—Euston ..	3 lbs. cured haddock ..	"
" 27 ..	East—Camden Square	6 tons 5 cwt. of carrots ..	"
May 18 ..	South—Endsleigh ..	100 tins of vegetable soup	"
" 18 ..	"	216 " Scotch broth	Seized and destroyed
		144 " vegetable soup	
		72 " brown beans	
" 20 ..	East—Camden Square	Bullock's head, lungs and liver	Removal requested
" 20 ..	West—Euston ..	Bullock's cheeks and sheep's heads	"
" 20 ..	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of sheep's heads ..	"

Date.	Division and Sub-Division.	Description of Article.	Action taken.
June 15 ..	West—Regent's Park	4 tins of sausages, beet, plums and carrots	Seized and destroyed
July 5 ..	South—Argyle ..	1 box of catfish	Removal requested
„ 16 ..	West—Regent's Park	Mixed fish	„
„ 22 ..	„ „	4 lbs. of cherries	„
„ 22 ..	„ „	7 „ „	„
„ 24 ..	North—Gospel Oak..	2½ „ „	Seized and destroyed
Aug. 19 ..	„ Grafton ..	14 lbs. of dates	Removal requested
„ 25 ..	East—Ossulston ..	9½ stone of fish	„
Sept. 1 ..	„ Oakley Square	4 boxes of dried raisins ..	}
		1 box of dried plums ..	
		3 tins of chicken soup ..	
		1 tin of mock turtle soup ..	
		2 tins of ox-tail soup ..	
		1 tin of mackerel ..	}
Oct. 20 ..	West—Euston ..	3 baskets of damsons ..	Removal requested
Dec. 7 ..	East—Camden Square	1 bullock's liver	„
		1 „ „ lungs	„
„ 23 ..	West—Euston ..	A quantity of apples ..	„

SUMMONSES.

UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891, IN RESPECT OF FOOD.

Situation.	Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
96, William Street ..	Depositing for the purposes of sale 4 quarts of milk unfit for food	Fined £10.

§ 3. ADULTERATED FOOD.

Analysis.—Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts:—

Articles of food of which samples have been taken.	Total number of samples	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk.. ..	366	295	71
Butter	193	179	14
Coffee	35	32	3
Preserved Peas	5	5	..
Glycerine	8	8	..
Camphorated Oil	9	9	..
Cheese	7	7	..
Pepper	19	19	..
Mustard	17	17	..
Golden Syrup	6	6	..
Arrowroot	4	4	..
Jam	9	9	..
Sago.. ..	1	1	..
Tapioca	1	1	..
Lard.. ..	11	11	..
Oatmeal	4	4	..
Olive Oil	5	5	..
Ginger	2	2	..
Citric Acid	2	2	..
Tartaric Acid	2	2	..
Vinegar	13	13	..
Flowers of Sulphur	1	1	..
Cream	6	1	5
Honey	2	2	..
Gin	2	2	..
Whiskey	3	2	1
Brandy	2	2	..
Tinned Pineapple	6	6	..
„ Tomatoes	3	3	..
Cocoa	2	2	..
Tinned Oxtail Soup	1	0	1
Rum	1	1	..
Demerara Sugar	2	2	..
	750	655	95

Milk Sampling Analysis.—An analysis of the Inspectors' Sampling Books and of the Quarterly Returns of the Public Analyst (omitting samples sent direct to him and not through the Public Health Department) show the following circumstances and results as regards milk :—

Stage of Sale.	Place.	Reason.	Number of Milk samples examined.	Result of Analysis.		Prosecutions
				Genuine.	Adulterated.	
On sale to public	In street	Periodical—Week-day	13	8	5	..
		„ Sunday ..	98	82	16	2
		By request	1	1	..	..
„	In shop	Periodical—Week-day	143	107	36	6
		„ Sunday ..	25	22	3	..
		Consecutive .. ..	..	..	..	..
On delivery	At shop	By request .. ..	..	..	..	..
		Periodical .. ..	..	..	..	..
		Consecutive .. ..	..	..	..	..
„	At Railway Depot or Station	By request	1	1	..	..
		Periodical	64	62	2	..
		Consecutive .. ..	..	..	..	..
		By request	21	12	9	7
Totals			366	295	71	15

Warranties.—It is the practice of the Food Inspectors when sampling to inquire whether a warranty in any form is held by the vendor, and if there be a warranty and the sample prove to be adulterated, to take a sample of the milk of the guarantor upon delivery at the vendor's premises. The control sample is not a sample of the suspected milk, but it affords evidence in some degree of the kind of milk supplied by the guarantor.

The Board of Agriculture point out that the repeal of the Warranty Clauses is demanded by those who desire to strengthen the law as to fraudulent adulteration as well as those who desire to protect the farmer. It is alleged that certain dealers and milk sellers are adulterating milk and selling the milk which they know to be adulterated, relying on those Clauses to afford an almost certain way of escape in case they are prosecuted.

Summonses.—Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

No. of Sample.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Result of Proceedings.	
			Penalty.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
C 1	Milk	Added Water 32 per cent.	}	
C 2	"	" 31 "		1 5 0
1	"	" 15 "		0 2 0
C 10	"	Abstraction of Milk Fat 16 per cent.	}	0 12 6
	"	Added Water 4 per cent.		0 12 6
C 19	"	" 12 "		0 12 6
31	Butter	Foreign Fats, <i>i.e.</i> , Fats other than Butter Fat, 83 per cent.		1 3 0
46	Milk	Added Water 38 per cent.	}	2 2 0
47	"	" 6 "		
C 38	Butter	Foreign Fats, <i>i.e.</i> , Fats other than Butter Fat, 63 per cent.		0 12 6
60	Milk	Added Water 8 per cent.		0 12 6
C 108	Butter	Foreign Fats, <i>i.e.</i> , Fats other than Butter Fat, 78 per cent.		0 12 6
C 144	"	" " 84 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
A 33	Milk	Added Water 25 per cent. Abstraction of Milk Fat 99 per cent.	Summons not heard. Defendant gone away.	De-
C 183	"	Added Water 25 per cent.	Summons not served. Defendant did not appear.	De-
190	Butter	Foreign Fats, <i>i.e.</i> , Fats other than Butter Fat	5 0 0	0 12 6
191	Milk	Added Water 16·7 per cent.	2 0 0	0 12 6
193	"	Abstraction of Milk Fat 10 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
198	"	" " 13 "	1 0 0	1 2 0
C 205	"	" " 14 "	}	1 1 0
	"	Added Water 11 per cent.		
C 207	"	" 15 " Abstraction of Milk Fat 16·6 per cent.	2 0 0	1 1 0
C 211	Butter	Foreign Fats, <i>i.e.</i> , Fats other than Butter Fat, 83 per cent.	2 0 0	0 12 6
206	"	" " 82 per cent.	3 0 0	0 12 6
224	"	" " 82 "	0 10 0	0 12 6
A 51	Milk	Abstraction of Milk Fat 13·3 per cent.	—	0 12 6
241	"	" " 10 "	Warranty defence successfully proved.	success-
255	Coffee	Chicory 30 per cent.	2 0 0	0 12 6
C 265	Butter	Foreign Fats, <i>i.e.</i> , Fats other than Butter Fat, 86 per cent.	0 10 0	0 12 6
286	Milk	Abstraction of Milk Fat 16·3 per cent.	Warranty defence successfully proved.	success-
C 300	"	Added Water 7·8 per cent.	1 10 0	0 15 0
C 301	"	" 7·2 "	1 10 0	0 15 0
A 90	"	" 11·1 "	3 0 0	0 12 6
			67 0 0	19 6 0

§ 4.—FOOD INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

The following are the Reports of the Inspectors of Food Premises and Food:—

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I herewith submit my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

Markets.—The market streets, costers' stalls and barrows, fishshops and curing premises have been inspected daily, 1,712 inspections being made; the

following articles of food have been condemned and destroyed, the same being unwholesome and unfit for the food of man.

Unsound Food :—

Sheep heads, bullock's cheeks, 2 cwt.
Milk, 6 galls.
Apples, 1 cwt.
Haddocks, 31 lbs.
Canned soup, 460 cans.
Canned beans, 72 cans.
Sheep heads, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
Canned beet and carrots, 4 cans.
Fish, 2 cwt.
Cherries, 11 lbs.
Raisins, 4 boxes.
Canned soups, 7 boxes.
Damsons, 3 baskets.
Apples, 3 cwt.

Food Makers.—436 inspections have been made of food-making premises, such as polonies, sausages, etc. The ingredients used have been found sound and wholesome, and the premises generally kept in a cleanly condition.

Slaughter Houses.—There are 11 slaughter houses in my District. I have made 249 inspections, and have not seen any infringements of the by-laws, and the cattle killed have all been free from disease and of good quality.

Cowsheds.—There are only three licensed cowsheds registered to keep 70 cows; at no time during the year has any of the sheds being fully up to the number registered, there has not been any disease in the cattle, and the regulations have been properly obeyed.

Milkshops.—I have made 432 inspections of places registered for the sale of milk; there have not been any prosecutions for infringements of the regulations.

Food and Drugs Acts.—I have submitted 325 samples of food and two samples of canal water to the Public Analyst. For results see Analyst's Report.

Bacteriological Examination.—I have submitted 12 samples of milk to Dr. Eyre for examination. For results see his Reports.

Legal Proceedings.—I have attended at the Police Courts 22 times in connection with my duties as Food Inspector

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

J. OSBORNE,

Food Inspector.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 & 1884.

I herewith submit my Annual Report under the above Acts, 1877 and 1884.

During the year ending December 31st, 1909, I have made 59 inspections, and have found the regulations carried out by the owners and occupiers. In no

case has it been necessary to serve notices. There has not come under my notice any cases of infectious disease or other illness, and all the requirements of the Acts have been fairly well observed.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

J. OSBORNE,
Canal Boats Inspector.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I beg to submit my report for 1909. During the year I procured 100 samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and made 835 visits to the market streets. I made 294 inspections of slaughter-houses, ice cream places, cowsheds and milkshops. During my visits to the slaughter-houses I saw 160 sheep, 14 bullocks and 9 lambs killed and dressed, and inspected 88 carcasses of mutton, 13 of beef and 6 of lamb. I had the following articles of food destroyed as unfit for human consumption :—

4 cwt. of codfish.
2 boxes of oranges.
31 lbs. of cured haddocks.
6 tons 5 cwt. of carrots.
1 box of catfish.
14 lbs of dabs.
3 baskets of damsons.
4 boxes of dried raisins.
1 box of dried plums.
3 tins of chicken soup.
1 tin of mock turtle soup.
2 tins of oxtail soup.
1 tin of mackerel.

I made the usual periodical inspection of bakehouses, registered tenement houses, workshops and factories; where necessary notices were served for the abatement of nuisances and breaches of Statutory By-Laws.

I am, yours obediently,

W. G. AUGER,
*Inspector of Food and Food Places
and District Inspector.*

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I beg to report on my work in the Northern and Eastern Divisions of the Borough for the year ended December 31st, 1909, as Inspector of Food and Food Places.

Markets.—I made 2,177 inspections of the various market places, including butchers', pork butchers', fishmongers, and greengrocers' shops and stalls.

The following articles of food have been removed from the district and destroyed, being unsound and unfit for food:—

- 14 rolls of celery.
- 4 cwt. of codfish.
- 6 tons 5 cwt. of carrots.
- 14 lbs. of dabs.
- 9½ stone codfish and plaice,
and small quantities of fruit and meat.

Food Makers.—I made 410 visits of the premises where sausages, ice cream, tripe, etc., are made, and generally found the premises satisfactory and the food sound. There were several instances, however, where ice cream utensils were dirty, and the rooms where ice cream was made were not in accordance with the by-laws. In each case I cautioned the owners, and on subsequent inspections found improvements.

Licensed Slaughter-houses.—There are five slaughter-houses in my district. I made 224 inspections, and generally found the premises clean and kept in accordance with the by-laws. During these visits I saw 447 sheep, 89 bullocks, 123 pigs, 42 lambs and calves killed and dressed, and such organs as on examination were found to be diseased I had removed by the written request of the owners under Sub-section 8 of Section 47 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

The following Table shows the number of animals and organs found to be diseased, nature of disease, etc.:—

No.	Description of Carcass.	Disease.	Where Affected.	How disposed of.
2	Bullocks	Tuberculosis	Livers	Destroyed by burning at the Dust Destructor.
2	"	"	Lungs	" "
1	"	"	Head	" "
2	"	"	Livers	" "

Licensed Cow-sheds.—I paid 52 visits to the licensed cow-sheds and found them satisfactory.

Milkshops.—I made 542 inspections of milkshops, and with few exceptions found the milk vessels clean. During these visits I found 29 persons selling milk without being registered in accordance with the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—I obtained 325 samples of articles of food and drugs and submitted them to the Public Analyst for analysis under these Acts, 43 of which were adulterated. Of the samples of milk, 33 were taken

promiscuously at the St. Pancras (M.R.), Kentish Town (M.R.), and King's Cross (G.N.R.) Stations, and only one sample was found to be slightly adulterated; whereas, of 14 samples taken by request at the railway stations, seven were found to be adulterated.

Bacteriological Examination.—I took fourteen samples of "Nursery" milk for examination, also four samples were taken direct from the cow into sterilised bottles. For results, please refer to Dr. Eyre's Report.

During the year I attended before the magistrates at the different police courts 47 times in the discharge of my duties.

HARRY R. CHILD,
Inspector of Food and Food Places.

VI.—LEGISLATION.

§ 1.—GENERAL ACTS.

OATHS ACT, 1909.

AN ACT to amend the Law as to Oaths.

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. *Short Title, 51 and 52 Vict., c. 46*—This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Oaths Act, 1909, and the Oaths Act, 1888, and this Act may be cited together as the Oaths Acts, 1888 and 1909.

2. *Manner of Administration of Oaths*—(1) Any oath may be administered and taken in the form and manner following:

The person taking the oath shall hold the New Testament, or, in the case of a Jew, the Old Testament, in his uplifted hand, and shall say or repeat after the officer administering the oath the words, "I swear by Almighty God that . . .", followed by the words of the oath prescribed by law.

(2) The officer shall (unless the person about to take the oath voluntarily objects thereto or is physically incapable of so taking the oath) administer the oath in the form and manner aforesaid without question:

Provided that, in the case of a person who is neither a Christian nor a Jew, the oath shall be administered in any manner which is now lawful.

3. *Definition*.—In this Act the word "Officer" shall mean and include any and every person duly authorised to administer oaths.

4. *Commencement and Extent*.—(1) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January nineteen hundred and ten.

(2) This Act shall not apply to Scotland.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

The object of this Act as stated in its title is "to amend the law relating to the Housing of the Working Classes, to provide for the making of Town Planning Schemes, and to make further provision with respect to the appointment and duties of County Medical Officers of Health, and to provide for the establishment of Public Health and Housing Committees of County Councils." It is divided into four Parts and six Schedules, but Parts II. and III. which relate to town planning and to County Medical Officers, etc., do not directly concern Metropolitan Borough Councils. The Act came into force on the 3rd December, 1909.

The chief provisions of the Act affecting the Metropolitan Borough Councils are summarised below.

Part III. of the principal Act to take effect without adoption.

Part III. of the principal Act, i.e., the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, as amended by the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1900, could only be put into operation in areas for which it had been formally adopted. The effect of Section 1 of the new Act is that Part III. of the principal Act extends to and takes effect in every urban or rural district or other place in England and Wales for which it has not been adopted, as if it had been so adopted.

Acquisition of land for purposes of Part III. of the principal Act.

Prior to the passing of the new Act a local Authority could only acquire land otherwise than by agreement for the purpose of Part III. of the principal Act by means of a Provisional Order, which was of no effect until confirmed by Parliament. Now, however, under the provisions of Section 2 (1) and (2) of the new Act a local authority may be authorised to purchase land compulsorily for these purposes by means of an order submitted to the Board and confirmed by them in accordance with Schedule 1 to the Act, and this procedure is substituted for the former procedure for the same purpose.

By Section 2 (3) of the new Act the Council are expressly empowered, with the consent of, and subject to any conditions imposed by, the Board, to acquire land by agreement for the purposes of Part III. of the principal Act, notwithstanding that the land is not immediately required for these purposes.

This enactment only enables the Council to acquire land by agreement, and does not extend to compulsory purchase.

Loans by Public Works Loan Commissioners to local authorities for purposes of the Housing Acts.

Under the Housing Acts, the Council are empowered to borrow, with the sanction of the London County Council, for a period not exceeding 80 years; but hitherto the maximum period for which the Public Works Loan Commissioners could lend the money has been 50 years, and the longer the duration of the loan the greater was the rate of interest chargeable.

Section 3 will enable the Council to obtain loans from the Commissioners for any purposes of the Housing Acts for the full period sanctioned by the London County Council for repayment, if the Board make a recommendation to that effect, and whatever the period for repayment, the loan is to be made at the minimum rate allowed for the time being for loans out of the Local Loans Fund. This rate at the present time is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Power of Board on complaint to enforce exercise of powers.

Section 10, so far as it concerns metropolitan boroughs, confers upon the Board power, where a complaint is made to them by four inhabitant householders of the borough that the local authority have failed to exercise their powers under Part II. or Part III. of the principal Act in cases where those powers ought to have been exercised, to cause a public local inquiry to be held. If after holding such an inquiry the Board are satisfied that there has been such a failure on the part of the local authority, they are empowered to declare the authority to be in default, and to make an Order directing that authority, within a time limited by the Order, to carry out such works and do such other things as may be mentioned in the Order for the purpose of remedying the default (Sub-section (1)).

Contracts by landlord.

Section 75 of the principal Act provided that in any contract made after the 14th August, 1885, for letting for habitation by persons of the working classes a house or part of a house, there was to be an implied condition that the house was at the commencement of the holding in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but this Section only applied where the rent did not exceed in London £20, in Liverpool £13, in Manchester or Birmingham £10, and elsewhere £8.

Section 14 of the new Act makes this condition implied in any contract made after the passing of the Act for letting a house for habitation where the rent does not exceed, in the case of a house situate in the administrative county of London, £40.

But the condition above referred to is not to be implied when a house or part of a house 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 the lease is not determinable at the option of either party before the expiration of that term.

Condition as to keeping houses in repair.

Section 15 of the Act establishes a new and important principle in regard to contracts for letting houses to which Section 14 applies. The enactment is designed to secure that the houses shall, during the holding, be kept by the landlord in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, and it provides machinery for remedying any default on the part of the landlord in this respect.

Thus it provides that Section 14 shall, as respects contracts to which that Section applies, take effect as if the condition implied by it included an undertaking that the house shall, during the holding, be kept by the landlord in all respects fit for human habitation (Sub-section (1)).

The landlord or the Council, or any person authorised by him or them in writing, may at reasonable times of the day enter any house, premises, or building to which the Section applies for the purpose of viewing its state and condition, on giving 24 hours notice to the tenant or occupier (Sub-section (2)).

Sub-section (3) makes it the duty of the Council, as the local authority within the meaning of Part II. of the principal Act, where it appears to them that the implied undertaking is not complied with in the case of any house to which it applies (if a closing order is not made with respect to the house), by written notice, to require the landlord within a reasonable time, being not less than 21 days, specified in the notice, to execute such works as the Council specify in the notice as being necessary to make the house in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

The landlord is enabled within 21 days after the receipt of such notice, by written notice to the Council, to declare his intention of closing the house for human habitation, and thereupon a closing order is to be deemed to have become operative in respect of the house (Sub-section (4)).

But if the notice given by the Council is not complied with, and if the landlord has not given notice of his intention to close the house, the Council are authorised, at the expiration of the time specified in the notice given by them to the landlord, themselves to do the work required to be done and to recover the expenses incurred by them in so doing from the landlord as a civil debt, in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts. The Council have, however, if they think fit, the alternative of declaring the expenses incurred by them to be payable by annual instalments within a period not exceeding that of the interest of the landlord in the house, nor in any case five years, with interest at a rate not exceeding £5 per cent. per annum, until the whole amount is paid and the instalments or interest or any part thereof will be recoverable summarily from the landlord as a civil debt (Sub-section (5)).

The landlord is given a right to appeal to the Board against any notice requiring him to execute works under the section, and against any demand for the recovery of expenses from him under it, or order made with respect to those expenses by the Council, by giving notice of appeal to the Board within 21 days after the notice is received or the demand or order is made. No proceedings are to be taken in respect of a notice requiring works, order, or demand whilst the appeal is pending (Sub-section (6)).

For the purposes of this Section, the expression "landlord" is defined to mean any person who lets to a tenant for habitation the house under any contract referred to in the section, and includes his successors in title; and the expression "house" is defined as including part of a house (Sub-section (7)).

Extension of power of making of by-laws with respect to lodging-houses for the working classes.

Section 94 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, empowers the Council to make by-laws for various matters with respect to houses or parts of houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

By Section 16 of the new Act the power of making and enforcing such by-laws is extended, in the case of houses intended for the working classes, to by-laws imposing any duty, which may be imposed by the by-laws and which involves the execution of work, upon the owner within the meaning of the Act of 1891. The by-laws may impose the duty upon the owner in addition to or in substitution for any other person having an interest in the premises, and may prescribe the circumstances and conditions in and subject to which it is to be discharged (Sub-section (1)).

For the purpose of discharging any duty imposed by by-laws as above-mentioned, the owner or other person is empowered at all reasonable times to enter upon any part of the premises, and Section 51 of the principal Act, which imposes a penalty for preventing the execution of the provisions of Part II. of that Act, is made applicable with the necessary modifications (Sub-section (2)).

It is further provided that where an owner or other person has failed to execute any work which he has been required to execute under the by-laws, the Sanitary Authority may, after giving to him not less than 21 days' notice in writing, themselves execute the works and recover the costs and expenses. For that purpose Sub-section (5) of Section 15 of the new Act, with respect to the execution of works and the recovery of expenses by local authorities, is made applicable as if the owner or other person were the landlord, and with such other adaptations as may be necessary (Sub-section (3)).

Duty of local authority as to closing of dwelling-house unfit for human habitation.

Section 17, which supersedes Section 32 of the principal Act, deals with closing orders.

The opening words of Sub-section (1), which impose upon the local authority the duty of causing to be made from time to time inspection of their district with a view to ascertain whether any dwelling-house in it is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, re-enact the existing law.

The further duty imposed by the Sub-section upon the local authority and every officer of the local authority to comply with such regulations and to keep such records as may be prescribed by the Local Government Board is new.

Under Section 11 of the new Act the Board are empowered to make Orders requiring local authorities to remedy default as regards the inspection of their district required by Section 17.

Under the principal Act closing orders were made by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. Under Section 17 (2) of the new Act they will be made by the local authority; Sub-section (3) gives an owner aggrieved by a closing order a right of appeal to the Local Government Board within 14 days after the order is served upon him. A definition of the term "owner," for the purposes of this and other Sections, which pursuant to Section 47 of the new Act are deemed to be part of Part II. of the principal Act, will be found in Section 49 (2).

The new Act does not in any way prescribe the procedure to be adopted by the local authority before making a closing order. This matter is left to their discretion.

A closing order will not become operative so as to be put into actual force until either the time within which an appeal can be made has elapsed without an appeal being made, or, in case an appeal is made, the appeal is determined or abandoned, and no proceedings under the order are to be taken till it becomes operative; Section 39 (2). The time within which, when a closing order has become operative, an occupying tenant with his family can be required to cease to inhabit the house in respect of which the order has been made is increased by Section 17 (4) from 7 to 14 days after service of notice, and the tenant who makes default, instead of being subjected to a fine as heretofore, will be liable to have a summary order to quit made against him. The local authority may make to any tenant a reasonable allowance on account of his expenses in removing. The amount of the allowance will be primarily determinable by the local authority with the owner's consent, though in default of such consent it will be fixed by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. But an allowance for expenses of removal is not to be given if the house has been made unfit for habitation by the wilful act or default of the tenant or of some one for whom, as between himself and the owner or landlord, he is responsible; Sub-section (5). The local authority must, under Sub-section (6), determine a closing order made by them if they are satisfied that the dwelling-house has been rendered fit for human habitation, and the owner is given a right of appeal to the Board against a refusal on the part of the authority to do so. A Court of Summary Jurisdiction will no longer have power to enlarge the time for the execution of any works under a closing order; Section 21.

Special provisions are made by Sub-section (7) of Section 17 in regard to underground rooms habitually used as sleeping places which, unless they conform to certain conditions, are to be regarded as dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation, and as such liable to have closing orders made in regard to them. These provisions do not, however, came into operation until 1st July, 1910, and a closing order made in respect of any room to which the Sub-section applies is not to be treated as a closing order in respect of a dwelling-house for the purposes of Section 18 of the Act which deals with demolition orders.

The provisions of Sub-section (7) are as follows:—

A room habitually used as a sleeping place, the surface of the floor of which is more than three feet below the surface of the part of the street adjoining or nearest to the room, is, for the purposes of Section 17, to be deemed to be a dwelling-house so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, if the room either—

- (a) is not on the average at least seven feet in height from floor to ceiling ;
or
- (b) does not comply with such regulations as the Council, with the consent of the Board, may prescribe for securing the proper ventilation and lighting of such rooms, and the protection of the rooms against dampness, effluvia, or exhalation. The Board are empowered, if the local authority, after being required to do so by the Board, fail to make such regulations as above mentioned, or such regulations as the Board approve, themselves to make regulations, and the regulations so made are to have effect as if they had been made by the local authority with the Board's consent.

It is, however, provided that a closing order made in respect of a room to which the Sub-section applies is not to prevent the room being used for

purposes other than those of a sleeping place; and that if the occupier of the room after notice of an order has been served upon him fails to comply with the order, an order to comply with it may, on summary conviction, be made against him.

Order for demolition.

Section 18, which supersedes Section 33 of the principal Act, deals with the demolition of dwelling-houses which have been closed by closing orders. Under Sub-section (1) proceedings with a view to an order for the demolition of a dwelling-house cannot be initiated until a closing order has been operative for three months, and when that period has elapsed the local authority must, before making a demolition order, give the owner an opportunity of being heard on the matter at a meeting of which he has had at least one month's notice. Sub-section (2) indicates the circumstances in which a demolition order must be made, and this must now be done if the local authority are of opinion that the dwelling-house has not been rendered fit for human habitation, and that the necessary steps are not being taken with all due diligence to render it so fit, or that the continuance of any building which is, or is part of, the house is a nuisance, or is dangerous or injurious to the health of the public or of the inhabitants of the neighbouring dwelling-houses. Where, however, the case is one in which the local authority consider that the dwelling-house can be made fit for human habitation, they can, under Sub-section (3), give the owner an opportunity to render it so fit, if he undertakes to execute the necessary work, by postponing the operation of the order for a period not exceeding six months. No enlargement of the time allowed for the execution of works or the demolition of a building can now be granted by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction (Section 21). Sub-section (4) gives to the owner of a building in regard to which a demolition order has been made a right of appeal to the Board.

Mode in which contributions by London Borough Councils to the County Council, or vice versa, may be made.

Under Section 46 of the principal Act, as amended by Section 14 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903, certain payments or contributions may be made or ordered to be made by a Metropolitan Borough Council towards the expenses of the London County Council, under Part II. of the principal Act or by the London County Council, towards the expenses of a Metropolitan Borough Council under that Part. Section 33 of the new Act makes it clear that any such payment or contribution may be made either by means of the payment of a lump sum or by means of an annual payment of such amount and for such number of years as may be agreed upon or ordered.

Prohibition of back-to-back houses.

Section 43 prohibits for the future the erection of any back-to-back houses intended to be used as working class dwellings, and declares that any such house commenced to be erected after the 3rd December, 1909, is to be deemed to be unfit for human habitation for the purposes of the Housing Acts. The Section is to take effect notwithstanding anything in any local Act or by-law in force in any borough or district, but it contains a saving in respect of:—

- (1) The erection or use of a house containing several tenements in which the tenements are placed back-to-back, if the Medical Officer of Health for the district certifies that the several tenements are constructed and arranged so as to secure effective ventilation of all habitable rooms in every tenement; and
- (2) Houses abutting on any streets the plans of which have been approved by the local authority before the 1st May, 1909, in any borough or district where on the 3rd of December, 1909, any local Act or by-laws were in force permitting the erection of back-to-back houses.

Amendment of Definitions for purposes of Part II. of the principal Act.

Under Section 49 (1) of the new Act the definition of the term "dwelling house" in Section 29 of the principal Act is amended by the omission of the words "means any inhabited building and." Consequently a house would not cease to be a dwelling house within the definition because it ceased to be inhabited.

Again, the term "owner" is enlarged by Section 49 (2) so as to include, in addition to the definition given by the Lands Clauses Acts, all lessees or mortgagees of any premises required to be dealt with under Part I. of the new Act, except persons holding or entitled to the rents and profits of the premises under a lease of which the original term is less than 21 years.

§ 2.—LOCAL ACTS.

(9 EDW. VII., CH. CXXX.)

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1909.

PART III.—ACCOMMODATION FOR STORAGE OF FOOD.

As to accommodation for storage of food in tenement houses.

16.—If at any time it appears to any Sanitary Authority that in any tenement house within their district sufficient and suitable accommodation for the storage of food is not provided for the use of each family occupying such house on the storey or one of the storeys in which are situated the rooms or lodgings in the separate occupation of such family, the sanitary authority may, if the provision of such accommodation is practicable, cause notice to be served on the owner of such house requiring him within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice to provide sufficient and suitable accommodation for the purpose aforesaid, and any owner failing to comply with such requirement within the period prescribed in the notice shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, and to a daily penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Provided that this section shall not apply to any tenement house used or occupied as such before the passing of this Act.

*Application of certain provisions of Public Health (London) Act, 1891,
and enforcement of this Part of Act.*

17.—The following Sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, shall apply and have effect in respect of this part of this Act as if such sections were expressly re-enacted in and in terms made applicable thereto:—

- Section 101 (Proceedings on complaint to Local Government Board of default of sanitary authority).
- Section 112 (Powers of Port Sanitary Authority of Port of London).
- Section 115 (General provisions as to powers of entry).
- Section 116 (Penalty for obstructing execution of Act).
- Section 117 (Summary proceedings for offences, expenses, etc.).
- Section 118 (Evidence by defendant).
- Section 121 (Recovery of expenses by sanitary authority from owner or occupier).
- Section 122 (Justice may act through member of sanitary authority or liable to contribute).
- Section 124 (Protection of sanitary authority and their officers from personal liability).
- Section 125 (Appeal to Quarter Sessions).
- Section 127 (Authentication of notices, &c.).
- Section 128 (Service of notices).
- Section 133 (Application of Act to City).
- Section 135 (Proceedings on complaint to Local Government Board of default of Commissioners of Sewers).

And for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this part of this Act the sanitary authorities shall have all the rights and powers, and be subject to all the liabilities and obligations conferred or imposed upon them by the said sections, or any of them.

Power to Sanitary Authorities, &c., to enter.

18.—Any sanitary authority or any officer or person duly authorised by them in that behalf shall have the right to enter at all reasonable times any tenement house in the district of such sanitary authority for the purpose of ascertaining the accommodation (if any) provided for the storage of food in such house, or of ascertaining whether there is any contravention of the provisions of this part of this Act or any non-compliance with the requirements of any notice given thereunder.

Power to owner to enter notwithstanding provisions of lease.

19.—For the purpose of complying with any of the provisions of this part of this Act or with the requirements of any notice given under any such provision it shall be lawful for the owner of any tenement house not being the occupier thereof, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any lease, under lease or agreement of or relating to such house or any part thereof, to enter such house or any part thereof and carry out all such works, and do all such things as may be necessary to comply with any such provision or requirement, and if the occupier of such house or part thereof suffers damage by reason of the negligent or improper execution of such works, or of anything negligently or improperly done by the owner under the powers of

this section, such occupier may apply to the petty sessional court having jurisdiction within the district in which such house is situate, and the court may, after hearing the owner, or (if after being duly summoned he shall fail to appear) in his default make such order for compensation to be paid by the owner as the court may deem just and equitable.

§ 3.—ORDERS.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1909. No. 982.

LONDON COUNTY. AUTHORITIES:—OFFICERS AND OFFICES.

The Health Visitors (London) Order, 1909. Dated September 4, 1909.

(54,044.)

To the London County Council:—

To the Mayor, and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, acting by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled:—

To the Council of each Metropolitan Borough:—

To the Overseers of the places known as the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple respectively:—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Section 6 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), it is enacted as follows:—

"(1.) Any sanitary authority may on or at any time after the first day of January one thousand nine hundred and nine appoint suitable women (to be known as health visitors) for the purpose of giving to persons advice as to the proper nurture care and management of young children and the promotion of cleanliness and discharging such other duties (if any) as may be assigned to them in accordance with the provisions of this section.

"(2.) The Local Government Board may make regulations prescribing the qualification mode of appointment duties salary and tenure of office of health visitors appointed under this section and no appointment of a health visitor shall be made otherwise than in accordance with such regulations.

"* * * * *

And whereas by virtue of Section 3 of the Act the expression "Sanitary Authority" is defined as meaning—

(A) As respects the City of London and so much of the port of London as established for the purposes of the laws relating to the customs of the United Kingdom as is within the administrative County of London the Mayor, and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, acting by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled:

(B) As respects the places known as the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple respectively the Overseers of those places respectively; and

- (c) As respects any Metropolitan Borough (except as to any portion thereof which may be within the said portion of the port of London) the Council of the Borough.

Now, therefore, with respect to the qualification, mode of appointment, duties, salary and tenure of office of every Health Visitor who may be appointed by a Sanitary Authority in pursuance of the Act, We, the Local Government Board, hereby make the following Regulations, that is to say:—

Qualification.

Article I.—(1) A woman shall be qualified to be appointed a Health Visitor if she—

- (a) is a duly qualified medical practitioner within the meaning of the Medical Acts; or
- (b) is qualified for the appointment of nurse by having undergone, for three years at least, a course of instruction in the medical and surgical wards of any hospital or infirmary, being a training school for nurses, and having a resident physician or house surgeon; or
- (c) is certified under the Midwives Act, 1902; or
- (d) has, for a period of not less than six months, undergone in a hospital or infirmary, receiving children as well as adults, and having a resident physician or house surgeon, a course of instruction including subjects relating to personal hygiene, and holds the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors and School Nurses, or the certificate or diploma of the National Health Society, or of any other body which may from time to time be approved by Us: or
- (e) has, in the service of a Sanitary Authority, or of the Council of a Borough or of another Urban District or of any other Public Body or Authority in England or Wales, discharged duties which, in Our opinion, are similar to those described in the Act or prescribed by these Regulations in relation to the office of Health Visitor, and produces such evidence as, in Our opinion, suffices to prove her competency.

(2) Where, in Our opinion, the circumstances so require, the Sanitary Authority may, with Our consent, and subject to such conditions as We impose, appoint to the office of Health Visitor a woman who, though not possessing any such qualification as is prescribed by sub-division (1) of this Article, has a competent knowledge and experience of the theory and practice of nurture, of the care and management of young children, of attendance on women in and immediately after childbirth, and of nursing attendance in cases of sickness or other mental and bodily infirmity.

Appointment.

Article II.—(1) The Sanitary Authority who propose to make an appointment to the office of Health Visitor shall, after their selection of the woman whom they propose to appoint, furnish Us in writing with a statement comprising the name of the woman selected, the particulars of her qualification,

a description of the district for which it is proposed that she shall be appointed, the amount of salary proposed to be assigned to the office, and such other details as, in relation to the proposed appointment, are from time to time required by Us, and, except where We, by reason of special circumstances in any particular case, confirm an appointment made without Our previous approval of the selection of the woman to be appointed, no appointment shall be valid until the selection of the woman to be appointed has been approved by Us.

(2) The Sanitary Authority who propose to make an appointment to the office of Health Visitor, and who have ascertained that no woman seeking, or proposed for, the appointment, possesses any such qualification as is prescribed by sub-division (1) of Article I. of these Regulations, shall, before their selection of the woman whom they propose to appoint, cause to be inserted once at least in one or more of the newspapers circulating in the metropolitan borough or other area for which the Sanitary Authority act, and so that a period of not less than seven days shall elapse after the date of the insertion, or of the first insertion, as the case may be, and before the day fixed for the selection, an advertisement specifying the metropolitan borough or other area and the district within that metropolitan borough or area for which the selection is to be made, together with the amount of salary proposed to be assigned, and the day on or before which the application in writing of any woman seeking the appointment must be sent to the Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.

Article III.—When We have approved the selection of the woman to be appointed, the Sanitary Authority shall proceed to the appointment of the woman so selected to the office of Health Visitor.

Article IV.—Every selection and appointment of a woman to the office of Health Visitor shall be made by a majority of the Members present and voting on the question at a meeting of the Sanitary Authority.

Article V.—Every appointment shall, within seven days after it is made, be reported to Us by the Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.

Tenure of Office.

Article VI.—The appointment of a Health Visitor may at any time be determined by the Sanitary Authority by giving her three months' notice in writing of their intention to do so, and no woman shall be appointed to the office of Health Visitor who does not agree to give three months' notice previous to resigning the office, or to forfeit such sum as may be agreed upon as liquidated damages :

Provided as follows :—

- (1) The appointment of a Health Visitor may be determined by the Sanitary Authority, with Our consent, for any reason which We deem sufficient, at any time before the expiration of any notice given by the Sanitary Authority as aforesaid ;
- (2) The appointment of a Health Visitor may also be determined by Us if at any time it appears to Us to be desirable that she should cease to discharge the duties of her office.

Article VII.—The Sanitary Authority may, at their discretion, suspend any Health Visitor from the discharge of her duties. The suspension may be removed by the Sanitary Authority, and in that case the Health Visitor shall forthwith resume the performance of her duties.

Duties.

Article VIII.—In addition to the duties specified in the Act as the purpose for which a Health Visitor may be appointed, the duties of every Health Visitor shall be as follows; that is to say—

- (1) The Health Visitor shall, in relation to each person visited, enter on a suitable card or in a book to be called "the Health Visitor's Report Book," all such particulars as the Sanitary Authority or the Medical Officer of Health require to be ascertained and recorded, and shall submit the cards or Health Visitor's Report Book to the Sanitary Authority or the Medical Officer of Health so often and at such times as may be required, and, subject to the directions of the Medical Officer of Health, shall keep the cards arranged so that any card may be readily available for reference at any time when the card is not in use for the purpose of a visit.
- (2) The Health Visitor shall, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, discharge such duties, not being duties of a Sanitary Inspector, as may be assigned to her by the Sanitary Authority in connection with and for the purposes of the administration by the Sanitary Authority of any public and general Act or local and personal Act under which powers are conferred or duties are imposed upon the Sanitary Authority with respect to matters relating to public health, the housing of the working classes, and the notification of births, or of any by-laws or regulations made under any such Act.
- (3) The Health Visitor shall discharge such duties in substitution for, or in addition to, any duties assigned to her under the paragraph numbered (2) in this Article in connection with any of the Acts, by-laws or regulations mentioned in that paragraph, or in connection with other Acts, by-laws or regulations as may be prescribed by Us, whether generally, by further regulations made by Us in pursuance of the Act, or, in the case of any particular Health Visitor, by an Instrument issued by Us in that belief under Our Hand and Seal.
- (4) The Health Visitor shall observe and execute, in regard to matters not specifically provided for in this Order, any such instruction issued by Us, and any such order or direction of the Sanitary Authority or the Medical Officer of Health as may be applicable to her office.

Salary.

Article IX.—The Sanitary Authority shall pay to every Health Visitor such salary as may be approved by Us:

Provided always that the Sanitary Authority may, with Our approval, make an allowance to any Health Visitor in respect of clothing where uniform or other distinctive dress is required by the Sanitary Authority, or pay her a reasonable compensation on account of extraordinary services, or other unforeseen or special circumstances connected with her duties or the necessities of the district for which she is appointed.

Article X.—The salary of every Health Visitor shall be payable up to the day on which she ceases to hold office, and no longer :

Provided that a Health Visitor who may be suspended, and who may, without the previous removal of the suspension, resign, or be removed under Article VII. of these Regulations, shall not be entitled to any salary from the date of the suspension.

Article XI.—The salary assigned to every Health Visitor shall be payable quarterly, according to the usual Feast Days in the year, namely, Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day, and Christmas Day; but the Sanitary Authority may pay to her at the expiration of every calendar month such proportion as they may think fit on account of the salary to which she would become entitled at the termination of the quarter.

Article XII.—All salaries shall be considered as accruing from day to day, and be apportionable in respect of time accordingly, in pursuance of the provisions of the Apportionment Act, 1870.

Time to be devoted to duties.

Article XIII.—Every Health Visitor shall devote her whole time to the duties of her office: Provided that, if the Sanitary Authority think fit, they may, with Our consent, appoint her to hold concurrently some other office in their appointment and under their control.

Title of Order.

Article XIV.—This Order may be cited as “The Health Visitors (London) Order, 1909.”

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, the
Fourth day of September, in the year One thousand nine hundred
and nine.

(L.S.)

JOHN BURNS,

President.

S. B. Provis,
Secretary.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES
[7708]. (DATED 26TH MAY, 1909.)

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1909.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and

of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1.—*Interpretation.*

1.—In this Order—

“The Board” means the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

“Local Authority” means a Local Authority for the purposes of the Act of 1894.

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

“Inspector” includes Veterinary Inspector.

“Bovine animal” means a bull, cow, ox, heifer, or calf.

“Milk” includes cream and separated or skimmed milk.

Other terms have, where the context so permits, the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1894.

2.—*Notice of Disease.*

2.—(1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge —

(i.) Any cow which is, or appears to be, suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, indurated udder, or other chronic disease of the udder; or

(ii.) Any bovine animal which is, or appears to be, emaciated from tuberculosis,

shall, without avoidable delay, give information of the fact to a constable of the police force for the area wherein the animal is, or to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and the constable or Inspector shall transmit the information to the Local Authority, who, if not themselves the Sanitary Authority, shall inform that Authority.

(2) The person in possession or having charge of the animal shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to secure compliance with Article 8 (*Precautions to be adopted with respect to Milk, etc.*), and Article 9 (*Detention and Isolation of Suspected Animals*).

3.—*Inspection and Examination of Animals.*

3.—(1) Where a Local Authority, by reason of information received under the preceding Article or otherwise, have reasonable ground for supposing that on any premises in their District there is a cow which is suffering from chronic disease of the udder, or giving tuberculous milk, or a bovine animal which is emaciated from tuberculosis, the Local Authority shall with all practicable speed cause such veterinary examination of the bovine animals on such premises to be made by a Veterinary Inspector as in the opinion of the Local Authority is necessary, to ascertain whether any cow thereon is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or giving tuberculous milk, or whether any bovine animal thereon is emaciated from tuberculosis. The Inspector may apply the tuberculin test to a bovine animal with the previous consent in writing of the owner thereof or of his agent, but not otherwise.

(2) For the purpose of such examination a Veterinary Inspector may at all reasonable hours enter on any part of the premises and examine any bovine animal thereon, and require any cow to be milked in his presence, and may take samples of the milk, and the milk of any particular teat shall, if he so require, be kept separate, and separate samples thereof shall be furnished.

(3) The Inspector may also take samples of the faeces or urine of any bovine animal on the premises, or of any abnormal discharge from any bovine animal thereon.

(4) The occupier of the premises and the persons in his employment shall render such reasonable assistance to the Inspector as may be required for all or any of the purposes of this Article, and any person refusing such assistance shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5) The Inspector shall, as soon as possible, send to the Local Authority a report showing the result of his inspection and examination and of the examination of any sample taken by him. The Local Authority, if not themselves the Sanitary Authority, shall send a copy of the report to that Authority.

(6) If the report of the Inspector as to any animal does not show that it is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, or giving tuberculous milk, or emaciated from tuberculosis, the Local Authority shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner or person in charge thereof that the provisions of this Order relating to precautions to be adopted with respect to milk and detention and isolation of suspected animals have ceased to apply to the animal.

4.—*Slaughter of Diseased Animals.*

4.—(1) Where a Local Authority are satisfied by the report of the Inspector that in their district there is a cow which is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, or giving tuberculous milk, or a bovine animal which is emaciated from tuberculosis, the Local Authority shall with all practicable speed give notice in writing (in the Form set forth in the Schedule hereto or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of the animal, and also to the Board, and cause the animal to be slaughtered; provided that if the owner of the animal, or any person on his behalf, gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or to their Inspector or other officer directed to carry out such slaughter, that the owner objects to the animal being slaughtered under the provisions of this Order, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause the animal to be slaughtered without the special authority of the Board first obtained; provided also that this special authority shall not be given in the case of any animal valued under this Order at more than thirty pounds, if and so long as the animal is detained and isolated, and the milk (if any) is dealt with in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

(2) If the value of an animal proposed to be slaughtered, as agreed or certified under this Order, exceeds thirty pounds, the Local Authority shall not proceed with its slaughter unless so directed by the Board.

5.—*Valuation for Compensation.*

* * • * *

6.—*Post-mortem Examination of Slaughtered Animals.*

* * * * *

7.—*Compensation.*

7.—(1.) If the Local Authority fail to carry out the examination required by the preceding Article, or if the certificate of such examination does not show that the animal was suffering from tuberculosis, the Local Authority shall, by way of compensation, pay to the owner thereof a sum equal to the value of the animal as agreed or certified in manner aforesaid and a further sum of twenty shillings.

(2.) If the certificate of the examination shows that the animal was suffering from tuberculosis (not being advanced tuberculosis), the Local Authority shall, by way of compensation, pay to the owner a sum equal to three-fourths of the value of the animal as agreed or certified in manner aforesaid, after deducting therefrom one-half of their reasonable costs of any valuation of the animal by a valuer appointed by the Board, and of any examination of its carcass by a veterinary surgeon other than the Veterinary Inspector.

(3.) If the certificate of the examination shows that the animal was suffering from advanced tuberculosis, the Local Authority shall, by way of compensation, pay to the owner a sum equal to one-fourth of the value of the animal, as agreed or certified in manner aforesaid, or the sum of two pounds, whichever sum is the greater, after deducting from this compensation one-half of their costs of valuation and examination as in the preceding case.

(4.) For the purposes of this Order an animal slaughtered under this Order shall be deemed to have been suffering from advanced tuberculosis—

- (a) when there is miliary tuberculosis of both lungs ;
- (b) when tuberculous lesions are present on the pleura and peritoneum ;
- (c) when tuberculous lesions are present in the muscular system, or in the lymphatic glands embedded in or between the muscles ; or
- (d) when the carcass is emaciated and tuberculous lesions are present.

8.—*Precautions to be adopted with respect to Milk, &c.*

8.—(1.) The milk produced by any cow which is, or appears to be, suffering from chronic disease of the udder or emaciated from tuberculosis, shall not be mixed with other milk until the cow has been examined by a Veterinary Inspector in accordance with the provisions of this Order, and until the owner or person in charge thereof has been notified that this Article has ceased to apply to the cow ; and all milk affected by this Article shall forthwith be boiled or otherwise sterilised, and any utensil in which such milk is placed before being so treated shall be thoroughly cleansed with boiling water before any other milk is placed therein.

(2.) A Local authority, or a Veterinary Inspector on their behalf, may by written notice apply the restrictions imposed by this Article to the milk produced by any cow specified in the notice which is suspected of giving tuberculous milk and is being examined under this Order, and such restrictions shall apply accordingly.

9.—*Detention and Isolation of Suspected Animals.*

* * * *

10.—*Suspected Animals in Markets, Fairs, and Sales.*

* * * *

11.—*Cleansing and Disinfection.*

* * * *

12.—*Reports to the Board.*

* * * *

13.—*Extension of Certain Sections of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.*

* * * *

14.—*Offences.*

* * * *

15.—*Extent.*

This Order extends to England and Wales and Scotland.

16.—*Local Authority to enforce Order.*

* * * *

17.—*Commencement.*

17.—This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and ten.

18.—*Short Title.*

* * *

(L.S.)

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE FORMS.

[See also Part V. of this Annual Report—Food, § 2. Unwholesome Food].

§ 4.—BY-LAWS.

No new By-laws were confirmed under the year.

§ 5.—REGULATIONS.

No new Regulations were made during the year, except the Statutory Rules already quoted under § 3. Orders.

§ 6. LEGAL DECISIONS.

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH,

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK FOR 1909.

GRIFFITHS *v.* WEATHERITT (Southwark Borough Council).

Provision of a water supply to the upper storeys of a house under Section 78 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907.

Re 18, OLNEY STREET.

A summons in this case was issued at the express instructions of the Public Health Committee after some of the members had visited the premises.

The proceedings before the magistrate on the 17th December, 1909, were taken under Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and Section 78 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, to require provision of a proper and sufficient water supply to the upper floor of 18, Olney Street.

The premises are technically a tenemented house, occupied by two separate families, the family without a supply of water being on the top floor. There are three storeys, the lowest one being a half-basement. The existing water supply is from two taps, one in the yard and the other in a washhouse in the yard.

At the hearing at the Lambeth Police Court the magistrate (Mr. Chapman) made an order on the owner, who duly appeared, to provide the supply of water as asked for.

The owner immediately appealed to the Quarter Sessions.

At the hearing at the Sessions, on January 7th, 1910, the Bench unanimously dismissed the appeal, and upheld the magistrate's order, with costs.

Evidence was given, on behalf of the Borough Council, by Dr. Hamer, one of the London County Council's medical officers, and Dr. Millson, Medical Officer of Health for Southwark, to the effect that the occupants of the top floor rooms had to come down twenty-five steps to fetch up their water, and it then had to be stored in a bucket in the room in which persons lived and slept. On examination the water was found to be polluted by bird manure, seeds and other substances. Owing to the difficulty of carrying up the water it was found that the family used only three bucketfuls a day for all purposes, when they should have used at least eighteen bucketfuls, which is the acknowledged quantity required for such a family. It was contended, therefore, that the supply of water, owing to the difficulty of carrying it upstairs, was so restricted as to be insufficient for the maintenance of the health of the family.

Mr. Campion appeared for the Appellant and Mr. Frank Dodd for the Borough Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) ORDER AND REGULATIONS, 1908.

Certain difficulties having arisen under this Order and Regulations quoted in the Annual Report for 1908, Part VI. Legislation, § 3, Orders, it is desirable that the following decisions of the Local Government Board should be known and placed on record:—

(1) *Notification without definite address.*

A certificate was received by the Medical Officer of Health from the Master of a Union Workhouse stating that a patient who was suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was taking his discharge on a particular date and proceeding to "Paddington," no definite address being given.

The Local Government Board in a letter (22673M/1909), dated 19th March, 1909, expressed the opinion "that a notification in the form of that of which a copy was enclosed does not entitle the notifyee to a fee.

(2) *Repeating notifications.*

A Poor Law Medical Officer submitted the following questions as to repeating notifications:—

(a) If a patient certified (outside an institution) as having pulmonary tuberculosis goes to the Infirmary or Workhouse for any period—no matter how short—and on leaving same goes again under the care of a Poor Law District Medical Officer, should latter re-certify the case?

(b) Where the term is fixed to Order for medical out-relief and renewed on expiration of the said term, should a Poor Law Medical Officer re-certify on renewal of Order?

The Local Government Board advised (92938M/1909) under the date 5th August, 1909—

(a) The Poor Law Medical Officer should re-certify the case, and (b) the Poor Law Medical Officer should not do so.

(3) *Compulsory detention of paupers suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

Provision is made by Section 22 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867 (30 and 31 Victoria Ch. 106), for the detention in the Workhouse of inmates suffering from bodily disease of an infectious or contagious character. In 1905, in reply to an inquiry addressed to them on the subject the Local Government Board stated that if advanced phthisis from which a workhouse inmate is suffering is pulmonary tuberculosis with expectoration they thought it might be regarded as an infectious disease within the meaning of the Section.

(See decisions of the Local Government Board, 1905, edited by W. B. Casson, published by Knight & Co., page 157.)

VII.—REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH	..	..	183

REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, IN ADDITION TO ANNUAL, QUARTERLY, AND WEEKLY REPORTS.

Date of Report.	Date of Committee and page of Minutes.	SUBJECT.
1909.	1909. Vol. 8.	
Jan. 6th	Jan. 6th, p. 560	Upon certain samples of Nursery Milk.
Feb. 10th	Feb. 17th, p. 599	Upon the Housing and Town Planning Bill.
March 9th	March 31st, p. 637	Upon the working of the Sanitary Inspector's Districts in North St. Pancras.
	Vol. 9.	
April 21st	May 12th, p. 16	Further upon the working of the Sanitary Inspector's Districts in North St. Pancras.
June 9th	June 9th, p. 25	Upon the difficulties placed in the way of School Children attending the Cleansing Station.
May 13th	June 30th, p. 45	Upon the Drainage By-law made by the London County Council.
Sept. 29th	Sept. 29th, p. 97	Upon Nursery Milks.
Nov. 17th	Nov. 17th, p. 137	Upon the Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.
"	" p. 139	Upon the London County County Council (General Powers) Act, 1909, Part 3, in regard to the accommodation for the storage of food.
Dec. 8th	Dec. 8th, p. 163	Upon hospital accommodation for Puerperal Fever.

REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1909.

Date of Report.	Date of Committee and page of Minutes.	SUBJECT.
1910.		
Jan. 26th	Feb. 16th, p. 206	Upon the inspection of Licensed Premises.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN F. J. SYKES,

Medical Officer of Health.

VIII.—APPENDIX.

(A) STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.

ST. PANCRAS SANITARY DISTRICT.

Table showing the Population, Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births, and Deaths for the year 1909 and 10 years preceding.

GROSS NUMBERS.

The Year.	Estimated Population.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Marriages.	Registered Births.	Corrected No. of Deaths.			Deaths of Parishioners in Public Institutions.
					Total All Ages.	Under One Year.	Under Five Years.	
1909	237,247	..	1993	5238	3521	570	868	1625
1908	237,158	..	1973	5546	3555	638	955	1682
1907	237,173	..	2130	5484	3552	624	1015	1541
1906	237,149	..	2103	5744	3747	753	1162	1648
1905	237,150	..	2117	5801	3728	787	1183	1575
1904	237,088	..	2093	6116	4129	927	1399	1577
1903	237,032	..	2095	6339	3829	847	1346	1460
1902	237,054	..	2197	6452	4482	950	1519	1741
1901	237,115	23,715	2133	6304	4320	975	1447	1603
1900	..	..	2188	6448	4655	1037	1579	1594
1899	..	..	2267	6620	4971	1186	1775	1679
Average of 10 years, 1899 to 1908.		..	2129	6085	4096	872	1338	1610

NOTES.

1. Population at Census 1891, 235,317.
2. Average number of persons in each house in 1901, 9.9.
3. Area of District in acres, 2694.

TABLE 2.

ST. PANCRAS SANITARY DISTRICT.

Table showing the Annual Birth and Death Rates, Death Rates of Children, and Proportion of Deaths in Public Institutions in a Thousand Deaths for the year 1909 and 10 years preceding.

In the Year.	Birth Rate per 1000 of Population.	Corrected Death Rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1000 of Registered Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths of Children under 5 years per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths of Parishioners in Public Institutions per 1000 of Total Deaths.
1909	22.1	14.8	108.8	161.9	246.7	461.7
1908	23.4	15.0	115.0	179.4	268.6	473.3
1907	23.1	15.0	113.8	175.7	285.7	431.0
1906	24.2	15.8	131.1	201.0	310.2	440.0
1905	24.5	15.7	135.7	211.1	317.4	422.5
1904	25.8	17.4	151.6	224.5	338.9	382.0
1903	26.7	16.2	133.6	221.5	351.6	381.4
1902	27.2	18.9	147.2	212.0	339.0	388.5
1901	26.5	18.1	154.7	225.7	335.0	387.3
1900	26.5	19.1	160.9	222.8	339.2	342.5
1899	27.2	20.4	179.2	238.7	357.2	337.8
Average of 10 years 1899 to 1908.	25.5	17.2	142.3	211.2	324.3	398.6

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1909—continued.

	AGES.													Total under 5 years.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	Totals	
A.—GENERAL DISEASES—Con.														
8.—Parasitic Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
9.—Dietic Diseases.														
Starvation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	6	2	2	...	...	17	...
Opium, Morphia Habit ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ptomaine Poisoning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial { by Lead ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poisoning { by Phosphorus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ by Arsenic & other Metals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.—Constitutional Diseases.														
Rheumatic Fever, Acute Rheumatism ... ..	...	...	1	2	3	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	12	...
Rheumatism of Heart ... ..	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Chronic Rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Rheumatic Arthritis, Rheumatic Gout ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	7	...
Gout ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carcinoma ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	10	33	37	44	20	2	149	...	...
Sarcoma ... ..	...	1	1	...	2	2	3	2	3	...	...	14	1	...
Malignant Disease, Cancer ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	5	13	20	20	7	1	69	...	...
Rickets	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
Purpura ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Hæmophilia, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia, Leucocythæmia ... ..	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	4	...	1	...	11	1	...
Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	...	...	1	...	3	2	2	1	3	3	1	18	...	...
11.—Developmental Diseases.														
Premature Birth	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	96	...
Congenital Defects	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	...
Injury at Birth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Atelectasis	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...
Want of Breast Milk	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...
Teething	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
B.—LOCAL DISEASES.														
1.—Diseases of the Nervous System.														
Meningitis, Inflammation of Brain	19	11	3	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	38	30
Softening of Brain... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	1	...	8	...
General Paralysis of Insane ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	6	5	...	1	...	23	...
Insanity (not Pauperal)... ..	...	...	...	1	...	5	3	7	3	1	1	...	21	...
Chorea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy ... ..	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	12	...
Convulsions	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
Laryngismus Stridulus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locomotor Ataxy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	...
Paraplegia and Disease of Cord ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	7	...
Neuritis, Periph, Poly-Neuritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Brain Tumour (not specific) ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	6	1
Nervous System, other Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	1	...	...	10	...
2.—Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.														
Otitis, Mastoid Disease	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	1
Epistaxis, Nose Disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia, Eye Disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3a.—Diseases of Heart.														
Valve Dis., Endocarditis (not Infective) ... ..	...	1	3	3	9	7	8	14	21	22	12	2	102	1
Pericarditis ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Hypertrophy of Heart ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Angina Pectoris ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	7	...
Dilatation of Heart ... ..	...	...	...	3	1	...	9	11	11	9	...	...	44	...
Fatty Degeneration of Heart ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	10	13	3	1	...	33	...
Syncope, Heart Disease (not specified)	6	...	...	2	2	8	8	16	30	30	17	3	122	6

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1909—continued.

	AGES.														
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	Total s.	Total under 5 years.	
B.—LOCAL DISEASES—Con.															
3b.—Diseases of Blood Vessels.															
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism, Thrombosis	2	...	...	...	1	2	8	15	26	37	29	9	129	2
Apoplexy, Hemiplegia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	8	16	5	1	39	...
Aneurism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	5	...	...	13	...
Senile Gangrene ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embolism, Thrombosis (not Cerebral)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Phlebitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varicose Veins ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Blood Vessels, other Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	2	8	1	1	22	...
4.—Diseases of Respiratory System.															
Laryngitis ... ..	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Mem. Laryngitis (not Diphtheritic) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup (not Spasmod. or Membr.)	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Larynx, other Diseases (not specified)...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bronchitis	30	12	...	...	4	3	10	33	66	89	60	15	322	42
Lobar, Croupous-Pneumonia	2	1	...	...	2	5	11	6	17	16	6	2	68	3
Broncho, Catarrhal, Lobular, Pneumonia	64	48	4	5	4	1	4	7	14	8	8	2	169	112	
Pneumonia	13	13	2	2	6	6	21	21	20	28	16	3	151	26	
Emphysema, Asthma	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1
Pleurisy	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	5	4	2	22	3
Fibroid Disease of Lung ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Respiratory Diseases, other	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2
5.—Diseases of Digestive System.															
Tonsillitis, Quinsy ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Mouth, Pharynx, Disease (not specific)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Gastric Ulcer ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	3	1	1	...	14	...
Gastric Catarrh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stomach, other Diseases (not Malignant)	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	2
Enteritis (not Epidemic)	27	9	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	40	36
Gastro-Enteritis	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	25	23
Appendicitis, Perityphlitis ... ..	...	2	3	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	12	2
Hernia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	2	1	...	11	...
Intestinal Obstruction	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	6	1	...	17	2
Other Diseases of Intestines ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
Peritonitis (not Puerperal)	3	...	1	...	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	12	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	4	7	...	1	34	1
Liver and Gall Bladder, other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	5	2	15	...
Digestive System, other Diseases	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	1	2	2	...	14	2
6.—Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.															
Spleen Disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lymphatic System, other Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Thyroid Body Disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Supra Renal Capsules Disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
7.—Diseases of Urinary System.															
Nephritis, Acute ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	9	7	5	6	10	3	...	41	1
Chronic Bright's Disease, Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	3	6	7	12	17	33	15	4	97	...
Calculus (not Biliary) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bladder and Prostate Disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	8	...	19	1
Urinary System, other Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
8a.—Diseases of Organs of Generation.															
Ovarian Tumour (not Malignant) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Ovary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine Tumour (not Malignant) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Uterus and Vagina ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disorders of Menstruation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
enr. and Mam. Orgs., other Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1909—*continued.*

	AGES.															
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	Totals.	Total under 5 years.		
B.—LOCAL DISEASES—Con.																
8b.—Diseases of Parturition.																
Abortion, Miscarriage	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...		
Puerperal Mania		
Puerperal Convulsions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Placenta Prævia, Flooding	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Other Accidents of Pregnancy and Childbirth	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...		
9.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.																
Caries, Necrosis	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...		
Arthritis, Periostitis	2	...	1	...	...	3	...		
Other Diseases of Locomotor System...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...		
10.—Diseases of Integumentary System.																
Ulcer, Bedsore	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	...		
Eczema		
Pemphigus	1	...	...	1	...		
Skin Diseases, other	2	2	...		
C.—VIOLENCE																
1.—Accident or Negligence.																
In Mines and Quarries		
Vehicles and Horses	1	2	2	...	...	...	3	4	3	...	...	15	1	
Ships, Boats and Docks (not Drowning)		
Railways	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...		
Building Operations		
Machinery		
Weapons and Implements		
Burns and Scalds	8	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	8	
Poisons, Poisonous Vapours	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	6	...		
Drowning	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	8	2
Suffocation	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	14
Falls	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	6	8	4	2	2	29	2
Weather Agencies...		
Otherwise or not stated	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
2.—Homicide																
3.—Suicide...	1	4	8	9	7	...	1	...	31	...		
4.—Execution																
D.—ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.																
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	83	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	85
Old Age	3	54	106	57	220	...		
Dropsy Ascites, Anasarca		
Tumour	1	1	...	2	2	...	6	...		
Abscess		
hæmorrhage	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...		
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained)		
Other ill-defined causes	1	1	3	...		
Causes not specified		

Summary of Diseases.

Summary of Ages.
AGES.

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TABLE 4.

ST. PANCRAS SANITARY DISTRICT.

Showing the number of Deaths at all ages in 1909 from certain groups of Diseases, and proportion to 1,000 of Population, and to 1,000 Deaths from all causes.

Divisions.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of Population at all ages.	Deaths per 1000 of Total Deaths at all ages.
1. Principal Zymotic Diseases. .	226	0.95	64.2
2. Respiratory Diseases . .	748	3.15	212.5
3. Tubercular Diseases . .	452	1.91	128.4

NOTES.

1. Includes Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Typhus, Enteric (or Typhoid) and Simple and Continued Fevers, and Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

2. Includes Laryngitis, Croup, Asthma, Emphysema, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and other diseases of the Respiratory System.

3. Includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Tuberculosis, Rickets, Tabes, and other Tubercular Diseases.

TABLE 5A.
ST. PANCRAS SANITARY DISTRICT

Showing the Number of Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases in the 10 years 1899 to* 1908, and in the year 1909.

Disease.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Number of Deaths, Annual Average of 10 years 1898-08.	Number of Deaths in 1909.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 total Deaths in 10 years 1899-08.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 total Deaths in 1909.
Small-pox .....	..	..	41	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.3	..	3.0	..
Measles	99	123	65	111	189	125	77	96	91	46	102.2	102	25.0	28.9
Scarlet Fever	25	10	33	48	23	27	27	32	26	20	27.1	17	6.6	4.8
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	111	71	109	106	39	40	26	22	28	23	57.5	28	14.0	7.9
Whooping Cough	141	104	84	109	86	79	80	68	76	67	89.4	27	21.8	7.6
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	43	63	31	44	13	17	8	13	4	10	24.6	6	6.0	1.7
Simple Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	247	244	196	83	80	173	141	163	55	87	146.9	46	35.9	13.0
TOTALS	666	615	559	583	430	461	359	394	280	253	460.0	225	112.3	64.2

TABLE 5B.
ST. PANCRAS SANITARY DISTRICT.

Showing the Number of Deaths from the Notifiable Infectious Diseases in the 10 years 1899 to 1908, and in the year 1909.

Disease.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Number of Deaths, Annual Average of 10 years 1899-08	Number of Deaths in 1909.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 total Deaths in 10 years 1899-08	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 total Deaths in 1909.
Small-pox ..	..	..	41	82	...	..	..	..	..	..	12.3	..	3.0	..
Scarlet Fever ..	25	10	33	48	23	27	27	32	26	20	27.1	17	6.6	4.8
Diphtheria ..	106	69	105	103	39	37	25	21	27	22	55.4	28	13.5	7.9
Membranous Croup ..	5	2	4	3	..	3	1	1	1	1	2.1	..	0.5	..
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	43	63	31	44	13	17	8	13	4	10	24.6	6	6.0	1.7
Fever, Simple & Continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	10	3	5	5	1	5	5	7	1	2	4.4	7	1.0	1.9
Cholera ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	16	8	10	8	11	17	17	21	11	7	12.6	10	3.0	2.8
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	0.04	..
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	0.3	4	0.07	1.1
TOTALS	205	155	229	295	87	106	83	95	72	63	139.0	72	33.9	20.4

TABLE 5c.

SAINT PANCRAS.

MORBIDITY—Cases per 1000 population.

FATALITY—Deaths per 1000 cases.

Year.	Population.	Small-pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.		Typhus Fever.		Enteric, and Simple or Continued Fever.		Relapsing Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Cholera.		Erysipelas.	
		Morbidity.	Fatality.	Morbidity.	Fatality.	Morbidity.	Fatality.	Morbidity.	Fatality.	Morbidity.	Fatality.	Morbidity.	Fatality.	Morbidity.	Fatality.	Morbidity.	Fatality.	Morbidity.	Fatality.
1891	234379 enumerated	—	—	2·6	51·5	1·3	268·5	—	—	0·9	126·7	—	—	0·03	875·1	0·04	555·7	1·6	32·4
1892	234473 estimated	0·1	64·5	5·5	52·4	1·8	263·9	—	—	0·5	213·1	—	—	0·1	444·4	0·02	—	1·8	21·1
1893	234567 „	0·5	80·3	10·5	41·0	3·1	271·9	—	—	0·7	142·9	—	—	0·1	500·0	0·02	400·1	2·9	53·1
1894	234661 „	0·4	84·2	5·3	35·1	2·1	247·1	—	—	0·8	210·5	—	—	0·05	636·3	—	—	2·0	31·9
1895	234755 „	0·06	71·4	4·5	48·2	2·3	243·5	—	—	0·6	190·5	—	—	0·07	706·0	—	—	1·7	26·9
1896	234849 „	0·02	—	4·5	34·7	2·0	212·0	—	—	0·8	145·7	—	—	0·08	263·1	—	—	1·6	35·5
1897	234943 „	0·01	—	4·0	26·3	2·2	218·8	—	—	0·9	172·7	—	—	0·06	428·6	0·01	666·6	1·7	33·1
1898	235037 „	0·01	—	4·1	52·6	2·1	201·6	—	—	0·9	191·8	—	—	0·07	352·9	0·02	750·0	1·4	30·9
1899	235131 „	—	—	3·6	29·1	2·4	198·6	—	—	1·0	179·2	—	—	0·05	769·2	—	—	1·3	52·5
1900	235224 „	0·03	—	2·8	15·4	2·5	121·4	—	—	1·5	176·5	—	—	0·03	333·3	—	—	1·0	35·2
1901	235317 enumerated	1·0	172·3	4·1	34·0	3·8	120·6	—	—	0·8	171·3	—	—	0·05	384·6	—	—	1·0	41·2
1902	237054 estimated	1·3	261·2	5·1	40·0	3·3	134·2	—	—	0·8	215·6	—	—	0·05	416·7	—	—	1·0	33·6
1903	237032 „	0·1	—	2·7	35·5	2·1	78·8	—	—	0·4	156·7	—	—	0·02	200·0	—	—	0·9	49·6
1904	237088 „	0·01	—	3·5	32·2	1·4	118·0	—	—	0·6	125·9	—	—	0·04	555·7	—	—	1·1	67·7
1905	237150 „	—	—	4·7	27·4	1·2	92·2	—	—	0·3	111·1	—	—	0·04	500·0	—	—	1·0	7·4
1906	237149 „	—	—	3·3	40·5	1·2	80·0	—	—	0·4	135·4	—	—	0·04	700·0	—	—	1·0	90·9
1907	237173 „	—	—	3·6	30·6	1·4	81·2	—	—	0·2	74·0	—	—	0·01	250·0	—	—	0·8	58·6
1908	237158 „	—	—	4·0	20·9	1·2	77·7	—	—	0·2	166·7	—	—	0·03	250·0	—	—	0·6	44·9
1909	237247 „	—	—	3·3	22·0	1·3	88·9	—	—	0·2	120·0	—	—	0·06	467·0	—	—	0·7	62·5

ST. PANCRAS REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT.

Table of POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, classified according to ages and localities, occurring during the Year 1909.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							WEST ST. PANCRAS.	SOUTH ST. PANCRAS.	EAST ST. PANCRAS.	NORTH ST. PANCRAS.	NO ADDRESS.	TOTALS ST. PANCRAS.
Non-Residents in Public Institutions within the District are excluded.												
Residents in Public Institutions without the District are included.												
Residents in Public Institutions, whether within or without the District, are classified in the respective Sub-Districts of their previous residence.												
POPULATION AT ALL AGES.												
Census, 1881	..	..	..	..	..	..	64534	57976	61397	52351	..	236258
"	"	under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	5 and under 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Census, 1891	..	..	..	..	..	..	59233	60666	60704	53776	..	234379
"	"	under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	5 and under 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Census, 1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	60562	55707	60320	58728	..	235317
"	"	under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	5 and under 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supplemented and Re-distributed as to Public Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	61937	56000	59711	59599	..	237247
Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 and under 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
REGISTERED BIRTHS	..	..	..	..	..	..	1352	1004	1547	1335	..	5238
Birth-rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	See Table			10B.		
DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.												
Under 1 year (infants)	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	126	144	122	8	570
1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	52	98	74	..	298
5 and under 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1	21	28	..	73
10 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	7	14	..	35
15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	23	39	30	5	123
25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	355	365	335	271	41	1367
65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	208	285	229	55	1055
TOTALS—												
Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	178	242	196	8	868
5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	8	28	42	..	108
15 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	659	596	659	530	101	2545
TOTAL DEATHS AT ALL AGES	..	..	..	..	..	..	933	782	929	768	109	3521
Death-rate per 1000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	See Table			10B.		
Infantile Mortality. Rate per 1,000 Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	See Table			10B.		

ST. PANCRAS REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE CERTIFIED NOTIFICATIONS, *classified according to diseases and ages, occurring during the Year 1909.*

[illegible]

ST. PANCRAS REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE CERTIFIED NOTIFICATIONS, *classified according to diseases, ages, and localities, occurring during the Year 1909.*

[illegible]

ST. PANCRAS REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE AMBULANCE REMOVALS, *classified according to diseases, ages, and localities, occurring during the Year 1909.*

Non-Residents in Public Institutions are excluded. Residents in Public Institutions without the District are included.		AGES.	WEST.	SOUTH.	EAST.	NORTH.	NO ADDRESS.	TOTALS.	TOTALS ALL AGES.
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.									
1. Variola or Small-pox	Under 5	} ..
	5 and under 15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and upwards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever ..	Under 5 ..	69	30	55	52	..	206	..	} 75 ¹
	5 and under 15 ..	111	53	107	175	..	446	..	
	15 and upwards ..	23	20	20	36	..	99	..	
3. Diphtheria	Under 5 ..	45	24	37	26	..	132	..	} 289
	5 and under 15 ..	39	11	30	30	..	110	..	
	15 and upwards ..	14	15	6	11	1	47	..	
4. Membranous Croup	Under 5 ..	2	2	..	} 3
	5 and under 15 ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	15 and upwards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Typhus Fever	Under 5	} ..
	5 and under 15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and upwards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Under 5	3	1	..	4	..	} 37
	5 and under 15 ..	1	3	2	1	..	7	..	
	15 and upwards ..	8	8	9	1	..	26	..	
7. Fever, Simple or Continued ..	Under 5	} ..
	5 and under 15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and upwards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Relapsing Fever	Under 5	} ..
	5 and under 15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and upwards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Puerperal Fever	Under 5	} 11
	5 and under 15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and upwards ..	4	2	4	1	..	11	..	
10. Cholera	Under 5	} ..
	5 and under 15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and upwards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Erysipelas	Under 5 ..	2	1	..	3	..	} 4 ^t
	5 and under 15 ..	1	1	1	..	..	3	..
	15 and upwards ..	8	9	6	12	..	35	..	
12. Plague	Under 5	} ..
	5 and under 15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and upwards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	Under 5 ..	1	..	4	1	..	6	..	} 6
	5 and under 15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and upwards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Notifiable Infectious Diseases	Under 5 ..	119	54	99	81	..	353	..	} 1138
	5 and under 15 ..	152	68	141	206	..	567	..	
	15 and upwards ..	57	54	45	61	1	218	..	
	All ages ..	328	176	285	318	1	1138	..	
Phthisis	Under 5	} ..
	5 and under 15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and upwards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ST. PANCRA'S REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE CERTIFIED DEATHS, *classified according to diseases, ages, and localities, occurring during the Year 1909.*

<div> <div> Non-Residents in Public Institutions are excluded. Residents in Public Institutions without the District are included. </div> <div> AGES. </div> </div>				WEST.	SOUTH.	EAST.	NORTH.	NO ADDRESS.	TOTALS.	TOTALS ALL AGES.
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.										
1. Variola or Small-pox	..	..	<div> Under 5 .. 5 and under 15 .. 15 and upwards .. </div>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	..	..	<div> Under 5 .. 5 and under 15 .. 15 and upwards .. </div>	2	..	5	1	..	8	17
3. Diphtheria	..	..	<div> Under 5 .. 5 and under 15 .. 15 and upwards .. </div>	6	4	6	3	..	19	28
4. Membranous Croup	..	..	<div> Under 5 .. 5 and under 15 .. 15 and upwards .. </div>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Typhus Fever	..	..	<div> Under 5 .. 5 and under 15 .. 15 and upwards .. </div>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Enteric or Typhoid Fever	..	..	<div> Under 5 .. 5 and under 15 .. 15 and upwards .. </div>	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
7. Fever, Simple or Continued	..	..	<div> Under 5 .. 5 and under 15 .. 15 and upwards .. </div>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Relapsing Fever	..	..	<div> Under 5 .. 5 and under 15 .. 15 and upwards .. </div>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Puerperal Fever	..	..	<div> Under 5 .. 5 and under 15 .. 15 and upwards .. </div>	2	1	3	1	..	7	7
10. Cholera	..	..	<div> Under 5 .. 5 and under 15 .. 15 and upwards .. </div>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Erysipelas	..	..	<div> Under 5 .. 5 and under 15 .. 15 and upwards .. </div>	1	1	6	1	..	9	10
12. Plague	..	..	<div> Under 5 .. 5 and under 15 .. 15 and upwards .. </div>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	..	..	<div> Under 5 .. 5 and under 15 .. 15 and upwards .. </div>	1	..	3	..	..	4	3
Total Notifiable Infectious Diseases	..	..	<div> Under 5 .. 5 and under 15 .. 15 and upwards .. All ages .. </div>	9	4	15	4	..	32	72
Phthisis	..	..	<div> Under 5 .. 5 and under 15 .. 15 and upwards .. </div>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ST. PANCRAS REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT.

TABLE OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, *classified according to diseases, ages, and localities, occurring during the Year 1909.*

Non-Residents in Public Institutions are excluded. Residents in Public Institutions without the District are included.		AGES.	WEST.	SOUTH.	EAST.	NORTH.	NO ADDRESS.	TOTALS.	TOTALS ALL AGES.
DISEASES.									
Notifiable Infectious Diseases ..	Under 5 ..	9	4	15	4	..	32	72	
	5 and under 15	6	..	3	7	..	16		
	15 and upwards	3	3	13	4	1	24		
Measles	Under 5 ..	26	9	28	30	2	95	102	
	5 and under 15	2	..	1	3	..	6		
	15 and upwards	..	..	1	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	Under 5 ..	2	6	8	10	..	26	27	
	5 and under 15	..	..	1	..	..	1
	15 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Under 5 ..	11	15	12	2	..	40	46	
	5 and under 15	1	..	1	..	..	2
	15 and upwards	..	2	1	1	..	4		
Rheumatic Fever	Under 5	12	
	5 and under 15	1	1	1	..	..	3
	15 and upwards	3	2	3	1	..	9		
Influenza	Under 5	1	..	1	61	
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and upwards	19	15	11	10	5	60		
Phthisis	Under 5 ..	2	5	6	2	..	15	374	
	5 and under 15	1	3	1	..	..	5
	15 and upwards	88	90	85	77	8	354		
Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy ..	Under 5 ..	50	38	61	37	..	186	732	
	5 and under 15	3	2	3	5	..	13		
	15 and upwards	138	140	128	111	16	533		
Heart Disease	Under 5 ..	3	3	1	7	315	
	5 and under 15	3	1	1	4	..	9		
	15 and upwards	75	63	93	58	10	299		
Injuries	Under 5 ..	9	5	10	12	..	36	131	
	5 and under 15	2	..	3	4	..	9		
	15 and upwards	24	14	29	19	..	86		
All other Diseases	Under 5 ..	132	93	101	98	6	430	1649	
	5 and under 15	11	1	13	19	..	44		
	15 and upwards	309	261	295	249	61	1175		
Total Deaths	Under 5 ..	244	178	242	196	8	868	3521	
	5 and under 15	30	8	28	42	..	108		
	15 and upwards	659	596	659	530	101	2545		
	All ages ..	933	782	929	768	109	3521		

TABLE 9A.

ST. PANCRAS SUB-DISTRICTS.

Table showing the Number of Deaths from the principal Zymotic and certain other Diseases in the Sub-Districts for the year 1909. Deaths not referable to any certain Sub-District being redistributed proportionately to the population.

Sub-Districts.	Population, 1909.	Variola, Small-pox.	Scarlatina, Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Fever, Simple and Continued.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Total Zymotic Diseases.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Total Deaths from all Causes at all Ages.
West ..	61937	..	4	10	..	1	..	30	2	12	59	4	21	94	197	84	35	474	968
South ..	56000	..	..	4	..	1	..	9	6	17	37	3	16	105	182	69	19	373	804
East ..	59711	..	5	9	..	4	..	30	9	14	71	4	12	94	196	98	42	439	956
North ..	59599	..	8	5	..	..	..	33	10	3	59	1	12	81	157	64	35	384	793
St. Pancras ..	237247	..	17	28	..	6	..	102	27	46	226	12	61	374	732	315	131	1670	3521
London ..	4833938	..	383	605	148			2324	1246	1577	..	..	..	6337	..	..	2430	..	67632

TABLE 9B.

ST. PANCRAS SUB-DISTRICTS.

Table showing the **proportion** of Deaths from the principal Zymotic and certain other Diseases to 1000 Population in the Sub-Districts for the year 1909.

Sub-Districts.	Population, 1909.	Variola, Small-pox.	Scarlatina, Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Fever, Simple and Continued.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Total Zymotic Diseases.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Total Deaths from all causes at all ages.
West ..	61937	..	0.06	0.16	..	0.01	..	0.48	0.03	0.19	0.95	0.06	0.33	1.52	3.18	1.38	0.56	7.66	15.6
South ..	56000	..	..	0.07	..	0.01	..	0.16	0.10	0.30	0.60	0.05	0.28	1.88	3.25	1.23	0.33	6.66	14.4
East ..	59711	..	0.08	0.15	..	0.06	..	0.50	0.15	0.23	1.19	0.06	0.21	1.57	3.28	1.64	0.70	7.35	16.0
North ..	59599	..	0.13	0.08	..	..	..	0.55	0.16	0.05	0.99	0.01	0.21	1.36	2.64	1.07	0.58	6.45	13.3
St. Pancras ..	237247	..	0.07	0.18	..	0.02	..	0.43	0.14	0.19	0.95	0.05	0.25	1.58	3.09	1.33	0.55	7.04	14.8
London ..	4833938	..	0.08	0.13	0.03			0.48	0.26	0.33	..	..	..	1.31	..	..	0.50	..	14.7

TABLE 10A.

ST. PANCRAS SUB-DISTRICTS.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of Deaths from the Notifiable Infectious Diseases, the number of Deaths at various Ages, and the number of Births in the Sub-Districts for the year 1909; births and Deaths not referable to any certain Sub-District being re-distributed proportionately to the population.

Sub-Districts.	Population, 1909.	Variola, Small-pox.	Scarlatina, Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus Fever	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Fever, Simple and Continued.	Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Plague.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Total Notifiable. Infectious Diseases.	Total Deaths under 1 Year of Age.	Total Deaths under 5 Years of Age.	Total Deaths under 10 Years of Age.	Deaths at 10 and under 65 Years of Age.	Deaths at 65 Years of Age and upwards.	Total Deaths at all Ages and from all causes.	Registered Births.	Per 1000 Births.	Deaths under 1 year.
West ..	61937	..	4	10	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	19	173	247	270	406	292	968	1388	124.6
South ..	56000	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	7	127	179	180	403	221	804	1003	126.7
East ..	59711	..	5	9	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	7	..	3	31	146	244	265	392	299	956	1477	98.9
North ..	59599	..	8	5	..	..	0	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	15	124	198	226	324	243	793	1370	90.5
St. Pancras	237247	..	17	28	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	10	..	4	72	570	868	941	1525	1055	3521	5238	108.8
London ..	4833938	..	383	605	..	146	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12582	..	..	..	..	67632	116559	108.0	

TABLE 10B.

ST. PANCRAS SUB-DISTRICTS.

TABLE showing the **proportion** of Deaths from the Notifiable Infectious Diseases, and the proportion of Deaths at various Ages, and the proportion of Births to 1000 POPULATION in the Sub-Districts for the year 1909.

Sub-Districts.	Population, 1909.	Varicella, Small-pox.	Scarlatina, Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Fever, Simple and Continued.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Plague.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Total Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Total Deaths under 1 year of age.	Total Deaths under 5 years of age.	Total Deaths under 10 years of age.	Deaths at 65 years of age.	Deaths at 10 and under Age and upwards.	Deaths at 65 years of Age and from all causes.	Registered Births.
West	61937	..	0.06	0.16	..	..	0.01	..	..	0.03	..	0.01	..	0.01	0.30	2.79	3.99	4.36	6.56	4.72	15.6	22.4
South	56000	..	..	0.07	..	..	0.01	..	..	0.01	..	0.01	..	..	0.12	2.27	3.20	3.22	7.20	3.95	14.4	17.9
East	59711	..	0.08	0.15	..	..	0.06	..	..	0.05	..	0.11	..	0.05	0.51	2.45	4.09	4.44	6.57	5.01	16.0	24.7
North	59599	..	0.13	0.08	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	..	0.01	..	..	0.25	2.08	3.32	3.79	5.44	4.08	13.3	23.0
St. Pancras ..	237247	..	0.07	0.18	..	..	0.02	..	..	0.02	..	0.04	..	0.01	0.30	2.40	3.66	3.97	6.43	4.45	14.8	22.1
London	4833938	..	0.8	0.13	..	..	0.03	0.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.60	..	..	..	..	14.7	24.2

TABLES OF INSPECTIONS,
RE-INSPECTIONS, ETC.

TABLE 11A.—*con.*

Inspections after Intimations

DUTIES AND PREMISES.				N. 1. Highgate.	No. 2. St. John's Park.	No. 3. Gospel Oak.	No. 4. Grafton.	No. 5. Maitland Park.	E. 1. Barnet.
Work Places [M].	(Half-yearly) Factories	[M] (413 on Register)		..	..	..	..	1	..
	" Workshops	[M] (1238 " )		..	..	..	1	..	13
	" Workplaces	[M]		..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Bakehouses	[M] (133 ")		10	15	17	18	14	7
	" Restaurant Kitchens [M] (163 " )			..	..	..	3	..	1
	(Weekly) Smoke Shafts	[M] (334 on Register)		..	..	4	17	1	9
Food Places.	(Fortnightly) Cowsheds	(7 Licensed)		..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Dairies	(413 Registered)		..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Quarterly) Milkshops .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Ice Cream Premises	(491 on List )		..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Weekly) Slaughterhouses	(17 Licensed )		..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Food Makers Premises*	(204 on List )		..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Alternate Daily) Marketing Places (39 ")			5	2	..	..	10	1
	Unfit Food—Seizure, condemnation, destruction, etc. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Places.	Adulterated Food—samples, transit, etc. .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Quarterly) Effluvia Businesses. [M] (9 on Register)			..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Fried Fish Shops	(84 ")		2	4	..	5	9	6
	" Rag and Bone Stores	(41 " )		..	..	..	4	1	1
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS :	" Offensive Trades	[M] (2 sanctioned)		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Railway Nuisances .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..
(1) Services of Notices .. ..				..	..	4	5	9	..
(2) Applications and Summonses				1	2	..	..	1	..
(3) Hearings and Adjudgments				2	3	..	..	1	1
OTHER DUTIES not included in above				2	37	16	2	8	3
* Where Tripe, Sausages, Extract of Meat, etc., are prepared.									
TOTALS				803	654	442	514	611	606

during the Year 1909—*con.*

E. 2. Camden Square College.	E. 3. College.	E. 4. Oakley Square.	E. 5. Oslington.	W. 1. Castle.	W. 2. Chalk Farm.	W. 3. Mortington.	W. 4. Regent's Park.	W. 5. Finsbury.	S. 1. Argyle.	S. 2. Mechlenburgh.	S. 3. Burton.	S. 4. Finsleigh.	S. 5. Whitfield.	Food places. E. 3 & 4. N. & E. 1, 2 & 5. W. & S.	Work- places. Women. M. E. B. B. G. & Avisitors.	TOTALS.			
..	..	1	..	6	3	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	67	..	..	91
2	..	..	..	17	15	..	1	50	2	44	..	58	559	..	..	761
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	35
6	18	22	15	26	16	14	18	21	14	16	10	21	23	..	..	321	
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	..	1	8	98	..	..	133
14	25	..	261	..	..	..	12	299	..	1	3	43	..	..	..	689
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	52	47	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	25
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	512	432	1114
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	120	139	305
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	224	249	562
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	410	436	879
..	6	..	52	5	6	14	..	7	20	60	9	72	21	835	2177	5014			
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	10	78
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	125	325	762
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6
3	5	2	11	10	3	..	4	5	2	3	12	15	8	..	..	109	
..	2	4	5	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	25	..	..	..	37
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	1	4	9	11	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	51
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	28	7	43
1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	19	15	49
1	4	..	42	3	2	..	1	1	3	43	3	74	3	148	89	1052	2539	4076	
339	751	805	2011	699	591	566	1169	1340	442	1003	1032	1171	2078	1301	1080	1361	1177	2542	30448

Re-Inspections during

[illegible]

TABLE 12A.—INTIMATIONS as to Nuisances served by the Sanitary Inspectors during the Year 1909.

A.	Schedule of Nuisances.	Districts and Inspectors.	Food places.														Work places, Women		Totals.	
			Ward 1, N. G. R.	Ward 2 (part of), W. L. B.	Ward 2 (part of), B. H. T.	Ward 3 (part of), C. H. J.	Ward 4, H. G. W.	Ward 5, N. J. I. L.	Ward 5, S. G. W. A.	Ward 6 (part of), R. E. J.	Ward 7, N. E. J. D.	Ward 7, S. J. L.	Ward 8, N. A. H. W.	Ward 8, S. E. G. H.	W. G. A. Part of Wards 3 & 6.	N. & E. H. R. C.	W. & S. J. O.	M. E. B.		B. G. & Visitors.
1	Part of the house in a dirty condition	...	144	67	9	37	35	68	31	50	20	16	18	51	12	—	—	—	—	561
2	" " " damp	...	12	5	2	13	14	3	—	6	—	4	3	12	5	—	—	1	—	80
3	Roof defective	...	26	31	21	12	22	11	22	36	10	20	38	43	5	—	—	1	—	298
4	Guttering defective	...	13	5	—	7	12	3	—	9	9	3	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	63
5	Water fittings defective	...	19	12	7	8	20	4	12	3	5	8	4	8	23	—	—	—	—	133
6	Water-closet apartment with absence of external ventilation	...	—	6	1	15	4	5	9	1	13	12	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	68
7	" " " so foul as to be a nuisance or dangerous to health	...	—	—	—	1	2	4	8	2	27	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	61
8	Water closet basin foul	...	2	6	3	6	18	8	18	11	2	47	1	23	3	—	—	—	—	148
9	" " " defective	...	6	8	1	7	10	6	6	11	5	12	4	7	2	—	—	—	—	85
10	" " " choked	...	6	12	3	6	5	—	22	9	5	12	10	12	20	—	—	—	—	122
11	Urinal in a foul condition	...	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
12	Privy in a foul condition	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Soil pipe defective	...	15	2	—	5	2	2	2	—	8	6	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	50
14	" " unventilated	...	17	13	—	16	5	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	60
15	" " improperly ventilated	...	3	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
16	Absence of waste pipe to sink, lavatory or bath	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
17	Waste pipe of sink, lavatory or bath connected with drain	...	8	—	—	3	8	2	2	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	27
18	" " " " defective	...	5	4	1	1	7	4	8	2	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	50
19	" " " " " foul	...	10	4	—	3	2	3	5	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	31
20	Inlet of drain improperly trapped	...	5	2	—	12	5	10	1	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	41
21	Drain defective	...	46	54	12	51	63	20	31	13	9	22	3	23	20	—	—	—	—	367
22	" " stopped	...	24	18	5	14	25	16	9	10	1	7	4	5	16	—	—	—	—	154
23	" " ventilating pipe defective	...	5	5	—	4	3	1	5	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	29
24	Rain-water pipe in direct communication with drain	...	14	8	—	10	12	6	2	—	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	69
25	" " defective	...	10	5	2	5	13	4	10	3	7	2	—	20	9	—	—	—	—	90
26	Unpaved condition of roadway	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Undrained	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Area or part unpaved	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
29	" " undrained	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	11
30	Yard or space unpaved	...	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
31	" " undrained	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Defective condition of wash-house paving	...	5	6	—	5	13	23	4	—	—	—	—	14	8	—	—	—	—	84
33	Dust-bin defective	...	19	17	13	3	35	10	27	25	3	14	16	11	25	—	—	—	—	218
34	" " in an improper position	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
35	Accumulation of stagnant water which is a nuisance dangerous to health	...	1	1	—	1	10	1	6	—	5	—	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	31
36	Accumulation or deposit which is a nuisance dangerous to health	...	14	8	2	5	9	18	50	5	—	36	2	16	18	—	—	—	—	153
37	Animals kept in such a manner as to be a nuisance dangerous to health	...	1	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	19
38	Part of the house so overcrowded as to be dangerous to health	...	8	12	—	9	3	2	12	4	1	2	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	62
39	Space below floor in basement or ground floor insufficiently ventilated	...	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
40	Issuing of black smoke in such a quantity as to be a nuisance	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
41	Discharging smoke in such a manner as to cause part of a building to be a nuisance dangerous to health	...	1	2	—	4	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
42	Tent, van, shed or similar structure used as a human habitation which is in such a state as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of the inmates	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	Other nuisances	...	48	4	—	18	21	7	26	21	14	—	12	9	1	—	—	1	—	182
	Totals	...	500	324	83	275	370	248	357	236	124	279	129	307	187	—	—	3	—	3422

TABLE 12B.—INTIMATIONS as to Breaches of Statutes and Statutory By-laws served by the Sanitary Inspectors during the Year 1909.

B	Breaches of Statutes and Statutory By-laws.	Districts and Inspectors.	Ward 1, N.	Ward 2 (part of).	Ward 2 (part of).	Ward 3 (part of).	Ward 4.	Ward 5, N.	Ward 5, S.	Ward 6 (part of).	Ward 7, N.	Ward 7, S.	Ward 8, N.	Ward 8, S.	Food places.			Work places, Women.		TOTALS.
			G. R.	W. L. R.	B. H. T.	C. H. J.	H. G. W.	J. I. L.	G. W. A.	R. E. J.	E. J. D.	J. L.	A. H. W.	W. G. A. Part of Wards 3 & 6	N. & E. H. R. C.	W. & S. J. O.	M. E. B.	B. G. & Visitors.		
1	An occupied house without a proper and sufficient supply of water	...	—	5	—	—	6	3	1	—	4	1	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	27
2	Water supply used for domestic purposes connected with cistern which is used for flushing the water-closet	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
3	Water closet not supplied with a sufficient quantity of water for securing its effective action	...	40	34	4	17	9	17	21	17	9	23	5	11	19	—	—	—	—	226
4	Tank, cistern or other receptacle for storing of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking purposes,—dirty condition of	...	4	7	—	2	4	6	13	4	1	6	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	51
5	Tank, cistern or other receptacle for storing water used or likely to be used by man for drinking purposes,—absence of a proper cover to	...	4	4	—	1	1	3	13	4	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	37
6	Tank, cistern, or other receptacle for storing water used or likely to be used by man for drinking purposes, placed in an improper position	...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	Animals so kept as to be likely to pollute the water supply	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
8	Offensive matters not deposited in manure receptacle	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
9	Manure not removed at proper intervals	...	—	1	—	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
10	Manure,—absence of proper receptacle for	...	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
11	Manure receptacle not properly constructed	...	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
12	Sufficient drain to stables, or cowshed—absence of a	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223
13	Receptacle for house refuse—absence of a proper	...	14	16	5	62	15	7	9	13	7	14	6	5	50	—	—	—	—	23
14	Receptacle for house refuse—absence of a proper cover for	...	3	—	4	—	8	2	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
15	Yard or open space unpaved	...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160
16	„ paving defective	...	9	12	5	6	20	3	28	32	8	1	8	22	6	—	—	—	—	6
17	Underground room illegally used for sleeping purposes	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	70
18	Insufficient water-closet accommodation to "lodging house"	...	—	21	12	4	8	7	2	3	1	4	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	1
19	A furnace improperly constructed or negligently used	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Effluvia arising from premises used for trade, business, or manufacture, which is a nuisance dangerous to the inhabitants of the district	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Offensive matters suffered to run out of trade premises into an uncovered place	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Dairies and cowsheds,—breach of By-laws as to	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
23	Slaughterhouses,—breach of By-laws as to	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Steam whistle,—use of a, without authority	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Parts of houses infested with vermin requiring stripping, purifying, and cleansing	...	6	—	—	6	34	4	36	21	4	13	26	3	19	—	—	—	—	172
26	Articles in an unwholesome condition requiring to be purified or destroyed	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
27	Other breaches...	...	2	3	—	—	4	6	14	5	17	1	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	61
Totals			86	115	31	103	118	60	141	101	55	80	54	63	105	—	—	—	—	1112

TABLE 12C.—Intimations as to Breaches of By-laws and Breaches of Statutes served by the Sanitary Inspectors during the Year 1909.

C	Registered Tenement Houses—Breaches of By-Laws.	Districts and Inspectors.	Ward 1, N. G. K.	Ward 2 (part of), W. L. B.	Ward 2 (part of), B. H. T.	Ward 3 (part of), C. H. J.	Ward 4, H. G. W.	Ward 5, N. J. L.	Ward 5, S. G. W. A.	Ward 6 (part of), R. E. J.	Ward 7, N. E. J. D.	Ward 7, S. J. L.	Ward 8, N. A. H. W.	Ward 8, S. E. G. H.	Food places, W. G. A. Part of Wards 3 & 6.	Food places, N. & E. H. R. C.	Food places, W. & S. J. O.	Work-places, Women, M. E. B.	Work-places, Women, B. G. & Visitors.	TOTALS
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Overcrowding...	...	—	—	9	—	—	—	39	4	6	1	2	21	4	—	—	—	—	86
2	Inadequate water supply	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Contaminated water supply	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
4	Foul closet, basin or trap	...	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	5	9	22	—	—	—	—	55
5	Want of means of ventilation	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6	Want of annual cleansing	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
7	Want of cleansing of the part or parts of premises used in common...	...	—	9	27	21	18	1	64	30	36	25	103	71	160	—	—	—	—	565
8	" " " in sole use	...	—	15	21	19	23	1	56	27	2	9	107	65	89	—	—	—	—	484
9	Want of cleansing of the room or part of the dwelling	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	23	20	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	53
10	Animals improperly kept	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	10
11	Other breaches	...	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	33
	Totals	...	—	26	59	44	41	3	167	66	68	130	217	201	278	—	—	—	—	1500

D.	Factories, Workshops and Workplaces—Breaches of Statutes.	Districts and Inspectors.	Ward 1, N. G. K.	Ward 2 (part of), W. L. B.	Ward 2 (part of), B. H. T.	Ward 3 (part of), C. H. J.	Ward 4, H. G. W.	Ward 5, N. J. L.	Ward 5, S. G. W. A.	Ward 6 (part of), R. E. J.	Ward 7, N. E. J. D.	Ward 7, S. J. L.	Ward 8, N. A. H. W.	Ward 8, S. E. G. H.	Food places, W. G. A. Part of Wards 3 & 6.	Food places, N. & E. H. R. C.	Food places, W. & S. J. O.	Work-places, Women, M. E. B.	Work-places, Women, B. G. & Visitors.	TOTALS
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Want of cleanliness	...	—	5	1	3	4	5	11	2	10	43	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	91
2	Want of ventilation	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	Want of air space, overcrowding	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4	Sanitary accommodation, absent or insufficient	...	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
5	" " unsuitable or defective	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
6	" " not separate for sexes	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
7	Want of drainage of floors	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
8	Other nuisances	...	—	2	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
9	Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses	...	—	—	8	6	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	31
11	Failure as regards list of outworkers	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Giving out work to be done in premises which are unwholesome	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	" " infected	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or small-pox...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Other contraventions	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Totals	...	—	8	9	10	14	9	16	4	17	47	2	6	12	—	—	6	—	160

(B) REFERENCE LISTS.

List I.

ST. PANCRAS, LONDON, 1909.

Buildings constructed in separate and more or less severed dwellings of less than five rooms, let at weekly rentals, and self-contained or associated as to appurtenances.

1 Division and Sub-Division.	2 Name and Situation, and Number of Houses.	3 Name and Address of Owner.	4 When opened.	5 Total Number of Rooms.	6 Dwellings of					7 Total Number of Dwellings.	8 Street Door or Gate, when shut, and by whom.	9 Common Stair.		10 Inter-Communication of Rooms in Dwellings. Is this Independent of the Common Stair?	11 How many Dwellings use each appurtenance.			12 Weekly Rental, Minimum and Maximum.	Remarks.
					1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms or more.			Outside or Inside.	Open or Enclosed.		W.C.	Scullery.	Wash-house.		
N. 1	SOMERSET HOUSE, 31, Dartmouth Park Hill (1 house)	Mrs. Osmond, 10, Falkland Road, Kentish Town	1876	31	..	..	1	7	..	8	Street door. Not locked	Inside	En- closed	Independent	1	1	1	7/- to 8/6	4 rooms. Scullery used for washing.
N. 1	CHURCHILL HOUSE, 11, Churchill Road (1 house)	Mr. Atchley, 5, Wyndham Crescent	1881	32	..	..	..	8	..	8	Street door. Not locked at night	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	In kitchen		8/6 to 9/-	4 rooms. Sink and copper in kitchen. W.C. opens into kitchen. No resident caretaker. No resident
E. 1	ARTIZANS' DWELLINGS, Great College Street and Rochester Place (8 houses)	The Leasehold Investment Company, 37, Norfolk Street, Strand; R. Stone, Esq., Managing Director	1885	306	..	99	36	..	..	135	Street door. Closed at night by Superintendent	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	6/8 to 11/-	Superintendent resides in one of the houses. Sculleries not included as rooms.
E. 1	CLARENCE BUILDINGS, Great College Street and Kentish Town Road (18 houses)	Mr. Tovey, at the Buildings	1886	501	..	109	81	10	..	200	Ditto	Ditto	Open at rear	Ditto	1	1	1	7/6 to 13/-	Ditto.
E. 3	KING HOUSE and QUEEN HOUSE, King Street (2 houses)	Mr. Longland, Holly Lodge, Bounds Green Road, Wood Green	1892	48	..	..	16	..	..	16	Street door. Always on the latch	Ditto	En- closed	Ditto	1	1	1	9/6 to 11/6	No resident caretaker. Sculleries not included as rooms.
E. 3	YORK HOUSE, King Street (1 house)	Ditto	1895	32	..	..	..	8	..	8	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	13/-	Ditto.
E. 3	GOLDINGTON BUILDINGS (5 blocks)	St. Pancras Boro' Council	1904	166	2	2	43	4	..	56	Gate on latch by caretaker	Ditto	Open	Ditto	1	1	1	5/- to 15/-	—

1 Divisions and Sub-Divisions.	2 Name and Situation, and Number of Houses.	3 Name and Address of Owner.	4 When Opened.	5 Total Number of Rooms.	6 Dwellings of					7 Total Number of Dwellings.	8 Street Door or Gate, when shut, and by whom.	9 Common Stair.		10 Inter-Communication of Rooms in Dwellings. Is this Independent of the Common Stair?	11 How many Dwellings use each appurtenance.			12 Weekly Rental, Minimum and Maximum.	Remarks.
					1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms or more.			Outside or Inside.	Open or Enclosed.		W.C.	Scullery.	Wash-house.		
E. 4	PANCRAE SQUARE, Pancras Road (5 staircases, Balconies)	Metropolitan Association of Industrial Dwellings; Ed. H. Merston, Esq., Sec., Pancras Square, N.W.	1847	285	..	18	83	..	..	101	Gate closed at night by Superintendent	Outside	..	Independent	1	1	All	5/6 to 9/6	Centre blocks have 1 w.c. to each tenement. At wings of block, 1 w.c. to every two tenements. Superintendent resides in one of the buildings.
F. 1	OSSULSTON HOUSES, Ossulston Street (4 houses)	Hampden House, Ltd.	1884	210	..	..	70	..	..	70	Gates to staircases closed at night by Superintendent	Inside	Open	Ditto	1	1	1	8/6 to 9/-	Sculleries not included as rooms. Caretaker of Hampden House performs duties as to lighting, &c.
E. 5	STANLEY BUILDINGS, Pancras Road (5 staircases)	Improved Industrial Dwellings Co., 37, Finsbury Square, E.C.; Jas. Moore, Esq., Sec.	1865	244	..	50	48	..	..	98	Gates to stairs. Always open	Outside	..	Ditto	1	1	1	6/- to 8/-	Superintendent resides in one of the buildings. Sculleries not included as rooms.
E. 5	POLYGON BUILDINGS, Clarendon Square (12 houses)	Midland Railway Co.	1894	576	96	96	96	..	..	288	Gates to courtyards always open. Doors to buildings closed at night by caretakers	Inside	Enclosed.	Ditto	2	1 on each floor six dwellings	All (on roof)	2/6 to 7/6	Two caretakers reside in one or other of buildings, one for each pair of blocks. Company's servants given preference.
E.	166, OSSULSTON STREET (1 staircase and balconies)	Mrs. Wark, The Old Hall, Highgate	1880	24	..	12	..	..	..	12	No street door or gate	Outside	..	Not severed. Every two dwellings within one outer door and closed lobby	4	Tap and sink in kitchen	All (on roof)	6/6 to 7/-	Dwellings of two rooms, with one entrance from closed lobby common to 2 dwellings with 1 outer door opening on to outside stone staircase. No resident caretaker.

1 Division and Sub-Division.	2 Name and Situation, and Number of Houses.	3 Name and Address of Owner.	4 When Opened.	5 Total Number of Rooms.	6 Dwellings of					7 Total Number of Dwellings.	8 Street Door or Gate, when shut, and by whom.	9 Common Stair.		10 Inter-Communication of Rooms in Dwellings. Is this Independent of the Common Stair?	11 How many Dwellings use each appurtenance.			12 Weekly Rental, Minimum and Maximum.	Remarks.
					1. Room.	2. Rooms.	3. Rooms.	4. Rooms.	5. Rooms or more.			Outside or Inside.	Open or Enclosed.		W.C.	Scullery.	Wash-house.		
E. 5	PHOENIX BUILDINGS, Phoenix Street	Hampden House, Ltd.	1901	28	..	5	6	..	..	11	Street door closed at night by tenants	Inside	Enclosed	Independent	2	1	All	7/6 to 10/6	Caretaker from Hampden House performs duties as to lighting, &c. No dust shoots. Galvanized tins in yard.
E. 5	WELLESLEY BUILDINGS, Seymour Street	London County Council (Housing Department)	1901	180	..	60	20	..	..	80	Gates open all night. Outer door closed at 11 p.m. by caretaker	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	7/- to 10/6	Resident Caretaker at No. 23. No dust shoots. Galvanized tins in courtyard
E. 5	SEYMOUR BUILDINGS	Ditto	1902	128	2	48	10	..	..	60	No door, railings outside	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	4/6 to 9/-	Caretaker resides at 23, Wellesley Buildings. No dust shoots. Galvanized tins in courtyard.
E. 5	SOMERSET BUILDINGS	Ditto	1902	109	..	16	19	5	..	40	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	7/6 to 11/-	Ditto.
E. 5	CULROSS BUILDINGS, Battle Bridge Road (5 houses)	Great Northern Railway Co.	1892	128	..	16	..	24	..	40	No street door	Outside	..	Ditto	1	1	1	4/6 to 8/6	All Railway Company's men. Superintendent resides in one of the buildings.
W. 1	58, CROSSLAND ROAD	Mr. Stone, 39 Princess Road	About 1878	8	..	4	..	..	..	4	Street door	Inside	Open at rear	Ditto	1	1	1	5/- to 6/-	Two dwellings have each a scullery and wash-house, and two have tap and sink in kitchen, and these two have w.c. opening into unventilated lobby of bedroom and kitchen. No caretaker.

1 Division and Sub-Division.	2 Name and Situation, and Number of Houses.	3 Name and Address of Owner.	4 When Opened.	5 Total Number of Rooms.	6 Dwellings of					7 Total Number of Dwellings.	8 Street Door or Gate, when shut, and by whom.	9 Common Stair.		10 Inter-Communication of Rooms in Dwellings. Is this Independent of the Common Stair?	11 How many Dwellings use each appurtenance.			12 Weekly Rental, Minimum and Maximum.	Remarks.
					1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms or more.			Outside or Inside.	Open or Enclosed.		W.C.	Scullery.	Wash-house.		
W.3.	MORNINGTON BUILDINGS, Mornington Road	London and North-Western Railway Co.	1901	232	...	...	8	52	...	60	Street door. Closed by tenants	Inside	Enclosed	Independent	1	1	1	9/9 to 11/9	—
W.3.	STALBRIDGE HOUSE, 231 and 233, Hampstead Road	Ditto	1908	50	...	10	10	...	...	20	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	9/6 to 13/-	—
W.5	HAMPSTEAD HOUSE, William Street (1 house)	Mr. H. Hooke, 93, Hampstead Road	1897	35	...	...	5	5	...	10	Street door. Shut at night by caretaker	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	12/- to 16/-	Caretaker on premises.
S.1	DERBY BUILDINGS, Britannia Street and Wicklow Street (4 staircases)	Improved Industrial Dwellings Co., 33, Finsbury Square	1867	494	...	...	70	71	...	141	No street doors	Outside	...	Independent	1	1	1	5/9 to 9/-	Notice up as to trespassers. Superintendent lives at No. 28.
S.1	STANLEY HOUSE, St. Chad's Place, (1 house)	Mr. L. H. Ball, 221, Goswell Road	1889	32	...	13	2	...	...	15	Street door. Lock constantly broken by tenants	Inside	Enclosed	Ditto	3	Tap and sink in kitchen	All (one on each floor)	5/- to 7/-	Scullery consists of a tap and sink in kitchen and living room. Caretaker resides in No. 2.
S.1	GARFIELD HOUSE, 5, Leake Street (1 house)	Messrs. Foster, 79, to 82, Fore Street	1887	16	...	2	...	3	...	5	Street door. Closed by tenants	Inside	Enclosed	Not severed. Every room opens on to landings of staircase	All	All	All	3/6 to 6/6	A combined scullery and washhouse with a sink and copper on first floor. Three w.c.'s for general use on the second floor. No resident caretaker.
S.1	WHIDBORNE BUILDINGS, Whidborne Street (4 staircases)	East End Dwellings Co., 21, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn; Superintendent, Midhope Buildings, Midhope Street, St. Pancras	1892-3	254	55	5	2	...	...	140	Street gate of courtyard always open	Outside	...	Independent	2 to 4	4 to 8	All	2/9 to 9/-	Sculleries consist of sinks and taps on balconies. Washhouses in a separate building.

LIST I.—*con.*

Buildings constructed in separate and severed dwellings—*continued.*

1 Division and Sub-Division.	2 Name and Situation, and Number of Houses.	3 Name and Address of Owner.	4 When Opened.	5 Total Number of Rooms.	6 Dwellings of					7 Total Number of Dwellings.	8 Street Door or Gate, when shut, and by whom.	9 Common Stair.		10 Inter-Communication of Rooms in Dwellings. Is this Independent of the Common Stair?	11 How many Dwellings use each appurtenance.			12 Weekly Rental, Minimum and Maximum.	Remarks.
					1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms, or more.			Outside or Inside.	Open or Enclos'd		W.C.	Scullery.	Wash-house.		
S. 1	FERRIS HOUSE, Whidborne Street (1 house)	East End Dwellings Co.; T. Wilkinson, Sec., 24, Old Sq., Lincoln's Inn	1892	8	...	1	2	...	...	3	Street door closed at night by tenants	Inside	Enclosed	Not severed. Every room opens on to landings of staircase	1	1	1	2/6 to 8/3	W.C. scullery, and washhouse, and each of 3 habitable rooms open separately on to landing of each floor.
S. 1	MIDHOPE BUILDINGS, Midhope Street (4 staircases)	Ditto	1892	235	25	105	...	...	...	130	Street gate of courtyard always open	Outside	...	Independent	2 to 4	4 to 8	All	2- to 6/- 6/- and 12/-	Sculleries consist of taps and sinks on balconies, Washhouse in a separate building. Superintendent of estate resides in these buildings
S. 1	CHARLWOOD HOUSE, Midhope Street (1 staircase)	Ditto	1893	82	...	8	6	12	...	26	Street gate of staircase lock'd at night by Assist. Superintendent	Ditto	Enclosed	Ditto	1	1	1	7/6 to 8/6	Notice up as to trespassers. Sculleries not included as rooms.
S. 1	KELLETT HOUSE, Tankerton Street (1 staircase)	Ditto	1893	68	...	...	12	8	...	20	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	10/6 to 12/-	Notice up as to trespassers. Sculleries not included as rooms
S. 1	TANKERTON HOUSE, Tankerton Street (1 staircase)	Ditto	1891	60	...	...	20	...	...	20	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	7/- to 8/-	Notice up as to trespassers
S. 1	LOXHAM HOUSE, Loxham Street (1 staircase)	Ditto	1891	30	...	...	10	...	...	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	9/6 to 10/6	Notice up as to trespassers

LIST I.—*con.*Buildings constructed in separate and severed dwellings—*continued.*

1 Division and Sub-Division.	2 Name and Situation, and Number of Houses.	3 Name and Address of Owner.	4 When Opened.	5 Total Number of Rooms.	6 Dwellings of					7 Total Number of Dwellings.	8 Street Door or Gate, when shut, and by whom.	9 Common Stair.		10 Inter-Communication of Rooms in Dwellings. Is this Independent of the Common Stair?	11 How many Dwellings use each appurtenance.			12 Weekly Rental, Mini- mum and Maximum.	Remarks.
					1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 or more.			Outside or Inside.	Open or Enclosed.		W.C.	Scullery.	Wash- house.		
S. 1	LUCAS HOUSE, Lucas Place (1 staircase)	East End Dwellings Co., T. Wilkinson, Sec., 24, Old Sq., Lincoln's Inn	1892	24	..	12	..	..	..	12	Street gate closed by tenants	Outside	En- closed	Independent Each dwell- ing has an open fore lobby	1	4	1	8/- to 8/6	Each dwelling has an open space enclosed by a fence and gate in front of the outer door.
S. 1	CROMER HOUSE, Cromer Street (1 staircase)	Ditto	1892	64	..	8	6	..	5 sets of 6 rooms	19	Street gate closed by Assistant Superin- tendent	Ditto	En- closed	Independent	1	1	1	7/6 to 11/6	Dwellings constructed back to back.
S. 1	5, 7, 9, and 11, WICK- LOW STREET (4 houses)	Miss Gee, 6, Long- ridge Road, Earl's Court, S.W.	1893	60	3	25	1	1	..	30	Street doors always open or ajar	Inside	En- closed door at rear opening on to balcony	Ditto	2	1 Tap and hop- per head on each bal- cony	2 in base men	4/- to 8/-	Tower at rear, one half w.c. and one half bal- cony, with tap and gully. Back yard of each house used as a drying ground. Care- taker resides at No. 7.
S. 2	BARHAM HOUSE, Han- del Street	Dairy Supply Co., 28 & 32, Museum Street, W.C.	1902	30	..	6	6	..	..	12	Street door closed at night	Inside	En- closed	Ditto	1	1	..	7/- to 12/-	Common washhouse on roof
S. 3	32, 34, and 36, BID- BOROUGH STREET (Tonbridge House)	Mr. Conway, 26, Blandford Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick	1900	23	..	..	7	3	..	10	Street door closed by tenants	Ditto	En- closed	Ditto	1	2	All	11/6 to 17/6	Caretaker resides on premises.

1 Division and Sub-Division.	2 Name and Situation, and Number of Houses.	3 Name and Address of Owner.	4 When Opened.	5 Total Number of Rooms.	6 Dwellings of					7 Total Number of Dwellings.	8 Street Door or Gate, when shut, and by whom.	9 Common Stair.		10 Inter-Communication of Rooms in Dwellings. Is this Independent of the Common Stair?	11 How many Dwellings use each appurtenance.			12 Weekly Rental, Mini- mum and Maximum.	Remarks.
					1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms. or more.			Outside or Inside.	Open or Enclos'd.		W.C.	Scullery.	Wash- house.		
S. 3	MARCHMONT HOUSE, Marchmont Street	Mr. T. Willis, 31, Leinster Terrace, W.	1894	12	..	..	..	3	..	3	Street door Key for each tenant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	21/-	—
S. 3	KENILWORTH HOUSE, Kenton Street	Mr. A. Croker, 1, Kenilworth House	1903	35	..	..	5	5	..	10	Street door. Key for each tenant	Inside	En- closed	Independent	1	1	..	10/- to 15/6	Washhouse and bath- rooms in common.
S. 3	IVANHOE HOUSE, Kenton Street	Ditto	1903	35	..	..	5	5	..	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	Do.	Ditto.
S. 3	WAVERLEY HOUSE, Nos. 1 to 10	Ditto	1906	40	..	..	..	10	..	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	17/6 to 23/-	Scullery and washhouse combined. Rent from £46 to £60, paid some cases monthly and quarterly and weekly
S. 3	WAVERLEY HOUSE, Nos. 11 to 20	Ditto	1906	40	..	..	..	10	..	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	Do.	
S. 3	ROSBART HOUSE, Nos. 1 to 10	Ditto	1907	40	..	..	..	10	..	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	Do.	
S. 3	ROSBART HOUSE, Nos. 11 to 20	Ditto	1907	40	..	..	..	10	..	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	Do.	
S. 3	ABERDEEN HOUSE, Nos. 1 to 10	Ditto	1909	40	..	..	..	10	..	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	..
S. 3	ABERDEEN HOUSE, Nos. 11 to 20	Ditto	1909	40	..	..	..	10	..	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	..	There is one washhouse on each landing.
S. 3	TONBRIDGE HOUSE, Tonbridge Street	East End Dwellings Co., Ltd., T. Wil- kinson, Sec., 24, Old Square, Lin- coln's Inn	1904	245	..	..	73	5	1	73	No gate ..	Ditto	Open	Ditto	1	1	..	11/- to 13/6	

1 Division and Sub-Division.	2 Name and Situation, and Number of Houses.	3 Name and Address of Owner.	4 When Opened.	5 Total Number of Rooms.	6 Dwellings of					7 Total Number of Dwellings.	8 Street Door or Gate, when shut, and by whom.	9 Common Stair.		10 Inter-Communication of Rooms in Dwellings. Is this Independent of the Common Stair?	11 How many Dwellings use each appurtenance.			12 Weekly Rental, Minimum and Maximum.	Remarks
					1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms, or more.			Outside or Inside.	Open or Enclos'd		W.C.	Scullery.	Wash-house.		
S. 5	SOMERSET TERRACE, Duke's Road (1 staircase)	Francis House, Esq., 3, Abchurch Yard, E.C.	1889	67	..	12	9	4	..	25	Street doors closed at night	Outside	..	Independent	1	1	All (on roof)	10/- to 21/-	Washhouse locked; every tenant has key on application to Caretaker. Staircases, glazed tiles. No dust shoots; dust pails kept under sinks and general portable bins in yard. Common courtyard. Caretaker resident in one of the buildings.
S. 3	ENDSLEIGH TERRACE, Duke's Road (2 staircases)	Ditto	1889	60	..	..	20	..	..	20	Ditto	Inside	Enclosed	Ditto	1	1	Do.	10/- to 13/-	
S. 5	FLAXMAN TERRACE, Cartwright Gardens	St. Pancras Boro Council	1908	216	..	36	48	..	..	84	Street door closed by tenants	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	6/- to 12/6	
S. 5	KING'S CROSS MAN- SIONS, Hastings Street	East End Dwellings Co., 24, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn	1909	172	2	36	26	5	..	69	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	5/- to 11/9	..
S. 5	PERCY BUILDINGS, Whitfield Street (1 house)	R. Perkins Esq., 2, Cambridge Place, Regent's Park.	1883	22	1	11	..	..	..	12	Street door generally closed at night by one of the tenants	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	4	..	All (on roof)	7/- to 9/-	W.C.; a tap and sink in room. No resident caretaker.
S. 5	10, TOTTENHAM STREET	Mr. Nodes, 12, Tottenham Street	1892	23	..	1	7	..	..	8	Street door closed by caretaker	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	..	All	6/- to 12/6	Caretaker resident in one of the dwellings. Tap and sink on each landing.
S. 5	12, TOTTENHAM STREET	Ditto.	1892	24	2	2	6	..	..	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	3	All	5/- to 14/-	Ditto.

List II.

ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Situation.	Authorised Number of Lodgers.	Accommodation.			Notes.
		Males.	Females.	Married couples (persons).	
NORTH DIVISION.					
(4, Grafton)					
15, Litcham Street	36	36	..	..
16, " " 	23	23	..	..
EAST DIVISION.					
(2, Camden Square)	38	..	38	..	
60, King's Road					
WEST DIVISION.					
(1, Castle)					
104, Harmood Street ..	35	35	..	..
SOUTH DIVISION.					
(1, Argyle)					
30, Argyle Square (entrance } North Place)	..	80	..	..	{ Salvation Army Home.
322, Gray's Inn Road ..	66	66	..	..
(4, Endsleigh)					
1 to 8, Whitfield Place ..	280	280	..	..
(5, Whitfield)					
Bennett Chambers, } 9, Charlotte Place	77	..	77	..	Unlicensed.
27, 28-29, Percy Street ..	210	210	..	..

730
77
38
845

LIST III. ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

LICENSED COW-HOUSES.

Registered No.	Situation of Licensed Premises.	Name of Licensee.	Registered amount of breathing space in cubic feet.	No. of Cows Licensed for.
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NORTH DIVISION.

2993	12, South Grove	Charles Edward Davies and Alfred Joseph Marriot	16,065	25
7204	8, Bassett Street	Jane Watkin	14,469	24
3024	Fitzroy Farm	Thomas Ward	8,795	14

EAST DIVISION.

1582	51, Bayham Street.. ..	John Morgan and John Evans	20,160	28
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WEST DIVISION.

2671	96, Little Albany Street ..	John Josh. Newman Nichols	24,491	38
549	50, William Street	David James	12,267	19

SOUTH DIVISION.

13129	28, Hastings Street ..	John Edwards	8,839	13
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LIST IV.

ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

LICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Registered No.	Situation.	Name of Licensee.	Remarks.
NORTH DIVISION.			
223	61, High Street, Highgate	George Attkins ..	Pigs only.
231	317, Kentish Town Road	George Fredk. Kimber	
224	89, Leighton Road ..	Lidstone, Ltd.	
EAST DIVISION.			
252	12, Crowndale Road ..	George Samuel Barrett	Small Cattle only
304B	114, Great College Street	Sylvanus Webber	
304A	206 & 208, Kentish Town Road	Charles Matthew Knight	
249	166, Great College Street	Sylvanus Webber	
WEST DIVISION.			
242	10, Chalk Farm Road ..	Walter Whitlam	Small Cattle only
267	11, Hampstead Road, ..	Tompkins Bros., Ltd.	
266	157, High Street (adjoining)	Lidstone, Ltd.	
240	67, Kentish Town Road..	Henry Hooke & Sons..	
273	65, Osnaburgh Street ..	Percy William Bragg	
262	75, Park Street	Lidstone, Ltd.	
239	3, Prince of Wales Crescent	Henry Eaton Goldfinch	
240	10, William Street ..	Fredk. James Hooke	
260	10, Delancey Street (yard in)	Robert Joyce	
SOUTH DIVISION.			
296	10, Charlotte Mews ..	Walker Bros.	Small Cattle only
303	147, King's Cross Road..	Thomas Griffiths ..	

THE PRINCIPAL MARKET STREETS.

EAST DIVISION.

{ Chapel Street
 { Chalton Street
 { Churchway
 Midland Railway, Ossulston Street
 Kentish Town Road (part of)
 High Street (part of)
 Seymour Street
 Murray Street
 York Road
 Brecknock Road
 Camden Road
 Great College Street
 King Street
 Pratt Street

WEST DIVISION.

{ Eden Street
 { Seaton Street
 { Hampstead Road
 { Drummond Street
 High Street (part of)
 { William Street
 { Osnaburgh Street
 Wellington Street

NORTH DIVISION.

Malden Road
 Queen's Crescent
 Kentish Town Road (part of)
 Fortress Road
 Highgate Road

SOUTH DIVISION.

{ Little Goodge Street
 { Charlotte Street
 { Tottenham Court Road
 King's Cross Road
 Gray's Inn Road
 Cromer Street
 { Judd Street
 { Leigh Street
 { Compton Street
 { Marchmont Street
 { Cleveland Street

BAKEHOUSES, end of 1909.

No. in Diagram	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.	Underground Baking Rooms—U.	Baked B—Bread. C—Confectionery b—Biscuits.	As to Certificate and date when granted or refused, and other notes.
NORTH DIVISION.								
1.—Highgate.								
14	1	134, Fortess Road ..	Karl Bass ..	Level ..	8 ft. 2in. above	..	B. C.	Certificate granted 21st Sept., 1904. Do. 5th April, 1905. Do. 23rd Nov., 1904.
9	2	49, Leverton Street ..	E. G. Moir & Son ..	Level ..	8ft. 6in. "	..	B. C.	
16	3	60, Chetwynd Road ..	J. A. Wilson ..	Level ..	8ft. "	..	B. C.	
92	4	121, Dartmouth Park Hill	John Leister ..	7ft. 6in. below	Level ..	U.	B.	
58	5	151, " " "	E. W. Russell ..	6ft. 6 in. "	Level ..	U.	B.	
83	6	9, Retcar Street ..	H. Tricker ..	7ft. 3 in. "	6in. below ..	U.	B.	
13	7	4, South Grave ..	Horseley & Son ..	One level ..	8ft. 3in. above	..	B. C.	
164	7A	" " " "	" " " "	One 8ft. 6 in. below	10 in. below	U.	B. C.	Do. 1st June, 1904.
88	8	37, York Rise ..	John A. Skinner ..	7ft. 6in. below	1ft. 1in. above	U.	B.	Do. 23rd Nov., 1904.
2.—St. John's Park.								
126	9	99, Brecknock Road ..	A. Sconce ..	8 ft. below ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. do.
145	10	68, Falkland Road ..	L. J. L. Sparke ..	8ft. " "	6in. below ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 27th July, 1904.
125	11	47, Fortess Road ..	Carl Werner ..	8ft. 6in. below	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 5th April, 1905.
36	12	7, Willow Walk ..	F. Lister ..	One 6ft. "	2ft. 3in. above	U.	B. C.	Certificate refused 13th July, 1904.
50	12A	11, Fortess Road ..	" " "	One 2ft. "	5ft. 3in. "	..	..
3.—Gospel Oak.								
94	13	101, Allcroft Road ..	Anton Bleser ..	7ft. 6in. below	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Certificate granted 13th July, 1904.
22	14	108, Carlton Street ..	Peter Schneider ..	Level ..	7ft. 6in. above	..	B.	
21	15	55, Haverstock Road ..	Leopold Orth ..	Level ..	7ft. 6in. "	..	B.	
23	16	63, Highgate Road ..	J. Davidson ..	Level ..	7ft. 6in. "	..	B. C.	Do. 23rd Nov., 1904. Not in use.
51	17	141, " " "	Francis Paterson ..	6ft. below ..	1ft. 6in. "	U.	B. C.	
27	18	2, Lamble Street ..	A. Weissner ..	Level ..	7ft. 2in. "	..	B.	
6	19	10, Lismore Circus ..	Marks & Cole ..	Level ..	9ft. 6in. "	..	B. C.	Certificate granted 2nd Nov., 1904. Do. do. Do. 23rd Nov., 1904.
8	20	66, Mansfield Road ..	Peter Joachim ..	Level ..	9ft. " "	..	B. C.	
162	21	163, Queen's Crescent ..	Richard Filby & Son	8ft. 6in. below	6in. below ..	U.	B. C.	
55	22	167, " " "	A. Dahms ..	6ft. 6in. "	1ft. 6in. above	U.	B. C.	
110	23	37, Wellesley Road ..	A. Crowe ..	7ft. 6in. "	6in. below ..	U.	B.	

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.	Underground Baking Rooms—U.	Baked B—Bread. C—Confectionery b—Biscuits.	As to Certificate and date when granted or refused, and other notes.
NORTH DIVISION.— <i>con.</i>								
4.— <i>Grafton.</i>								
17	24	160, Weedington Road ..	F. Hook ..	Level ..	8ft. above	B. C.	Certificate granted 13th July, 1904.
20	25	10, Dalby Street ..	H. Brooker ..	Level ..	7ft. 6in. above ..	..	B. C.
35	26	46, Grafton Road ..	A. Portwood ..	2ft. below ..	5ft. 6in. "	..	B.	
93	27	265, Kentish Town Road	Rose König ..	7ft. 6in. below	Level ..	U.	B. C.	
10	28	321, " "	James B. Storey ..	Level ..	8ft. 6in. above ..	..	B. C.
15	29	385, " "	A. Zwanziger ..	Level ..	8ft. 2in. "	..	B. C.	
49	30	13, Warden Road ..	Ernest Boger ..	5ft. 6in. below	1ft. 4in. "	U.	B.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
48	31	70, Weedington Road ..	Harriet Crawley ..	6ft. 6in. "	2ft. 2in. "	U.	B.	Do. 27th July, 1904.
5.— <i>Maitland Park.</i>								
39	32	29, Malden Road ..	Christopher Vogel ..	2ft. 9in. below	4ft. 9in. above	..	B.	Certificate granted 27th July, 1904.
175	33	53, " "	Lutz Bros. ..	8ft. 6in. "	1ft. 3in. below	U.	B. C.	
112	34	110, " "	N. Liell ..	7ft. 6in. "	9in. "	U.	B. C.	
155	35	143, " "	F. Franz ..	8ft. 6in. "	Level ..	U.	B.	
38	36	160, Prince of Wales Road	Ahrendt Bros. ..	2ft. 6in. "	5ft. above ..	..	B. C.
146	37	72, Queen's Crescent ..	K. Menten ..	8ft. "	6in. below ..	U.	B. C.	
66	38	69, Weedington Road ..	John Sondenheimer ..	7ft. "	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 12th Oct., 1904.
WEST DIVISION.								
1.— <i>Castle.</i>								
53	39	54, Castle Road ..	M. Aurbon ..	6ft. 5in. below	Level ..	U.	B.	Certificate granted 5th April, 1905.
172	40	19, Chalk Farm Road ..	G. Martin ..	9ft. "	Level ..	U.	B. C.	
118	41	48, " "	J. K. Jung ..	7ft. 9in. "	3in. below ..	U.	B. C.	
25	42	76, " "	Robert Green ..	Level ..	7ft. 6in. above	B. C.	Now a printers.
19	43	87, " "	.. ..	Level ..	7ft. 10in. "	..	B.
26	44	36, Harwood Street ..	A. H. Burr ..	Level ..	7ft. 6in. "	..	B. C.	
73	45	108, " "	Louisa Streeton ..	7ft. below ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Certificate refused 1st Feb., 1905. Bakehouse now closed.
152	46	51, Hawley Road ..	C. Veit ..	8ft. 3in. below	3in. below ..	U.	B.	
105	47	81, Kentish Town Road ..	C. Thorp ..	7ft. 6in. "	Level ..	U.	B. C.	
11	48	143, " "	Demolished.
133	49	151, " "	H. Reiff ..	8ft. below ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	
106	50	22, Leybourne Road ..	P. Schmidt ..	7ft. 6in. below	Level ..	U.	B.	
86	51	63, Prince of Wales Crescent	W. Bishop ..	7ft. 5in. "	Level ..	U.	B.	Certificate granted 15th Mar., 1905.
..	..	7, " "	Lelitia Streeton ..	Level ..	9ft. 9in. above	..	..
..	Do. 11th Jan., 1905.
..	Do. 27th July, 1904.

LIST VI.—*con.*BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.	Underground Baking Rooms—U.	Baked B—Bread. C—Confectionery b—Biscuits.	As to Certificate and date when granted or refused, and other notes.
WEST DIVISION.— <i>con.</i>								
2.— <i>Chalk Farm.</i>								
62	52	211, High Street .. ..	.. .. .	7ft. below ..	3ft. 6in. above	U.	B.	Certificate granted 27th July, 1904. (Now demolished).
54	53	237, "	E. Petzold	6ft. 6in. below	2ft. " "	U.	B. C.	Do. 5th April, 1905.
53	54	253, "	A. Doig	4ft. below ..	3ft. 9in. " "	U.	B. C.	Do. 27th July, 1904.
29	55	20, Park Street	G. H. Rees	Level ..	7ft. " "	..	B. C.	..
182	56	31, Princess Road ..	G. H. Itter	10ft. below ..	1ft 3in. below	U.	B. C.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
72	57	109, Regent's Park Road	H. A. Paine	7ft. " ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 13th July, 1904.
132	58	154, "	Edwin George Moore	8ft. " ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	(Not used for baking.)
148	59	40, St. George's Road ..	Philip Beischer ..	8ft. " ..	1ft. below ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 21st Sept., 1904.
181	60	79, Gloucester Road ..	Carl Schlager ..	9ft. 8in. below	8in. " ..	U.	B.	(Not used for baking.)
3.— <i>Mornington.</i>								
46	61	28, Arlington Road ..	M. Natus	4ft. 9in. below	4ft. 3in. above	U.	B.	Certificate granted 21st Sept., 1904.
59	62	171, "	P. Lunken	6ft. 6in. " "	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 11th Jan., 1905.
3	63	128-142, Albert Street ..	W. & G. Buszard ..	Level ..	10ft. above ..	..	C.	..
32	64	24, Cumberland Market ..	.. .. .	1ft. below ..	6ft. 9in. above	..	..	Not in use, now a general shop.
121	65	40, Delancey Street ..	J. Lines	7ft. 10in. below	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Certificate granted 21st Sept., 1904.
163	66	43, High Street	Mrs. A. Coral	8ft. 7in. " "	6in. below ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 14th Dec., 1904.
7	67	125, "	J. J. Smith	Level (both)	7ft. 10in. above	..	B. C.	..
18	67A	"	"	"	9ft. " "	..	B. C.	..
44	68	183, "	"	4ft. 6in. below	4ft. 6in. " "	U.	B. C.	Not in use, now a tailor's shop.
77	69	182, Stanhope Street ..	J. Foltyniewicz ..	7ft. 3in. " "	1ft. " "	U.	B.	Certificate granted 11th Jan., 1905.
4.— <i>Regent's Park.</i>								
173	70	80, Albany Street .. ..	.. .. .	9ft. below ..	Level ..	..	..	Not in use, now a bookseller's.
174	71	115, "	James Crabb	9ft. " ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Certificate granted 12th Oct., 1904.
56	72	186, "	J. Drury & Co. ..	6ft. 9in. below	9in. above ..	U.	B.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
74	73	4, Cumberland Street ..	F. Finnimore	7ft. below ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 22nd June, 1904.
151	74	9, Munster Square	John Werner	8ft. 3in. below	6in. above ..	U.	B.	Do. 12th Oct., 1904.
134	75	45, Osnaburgh Street ..	W. Gas	8ft. " "	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
169	76	84, "	J. Mulford	8ft. 9in. " "	1ft. above ..	U.	B.	Do. do.
136	77	52, Robert Street	Philip Herrman ..	8ft. " "	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 12th Oct., 1904.
154	78	77, "	Robert Todd	8ft. 6in. " "	6in. above ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 23rd Nov., 1904.

LIST VI.—*con.*BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.	Underground Baking Rooms—U.	Baked B—Bread. C—Confectionery b—Biscuits.	As to Certificate and date when granted or refused, and other notes.
WEST DIVISION— <i>con.</i>								
5.— <i>Euston.</i>								
80	79	191, Drummond Street ..	John Herrning ..	7ft. 3in. below	6in. above ..	U.	B.	Certificate granted 2nd Nov., 1904.
57	80	33, Edward Street ..	F. G. Warren ..	8ft. 6in. "	" ..	U.	B.	Do. 21st Sept., 1904.
107	81	79, Euston Street ..	J. Young ..	7ft. 6in. "	" ..	U.	B.	Do. 27th July, 1904.
108	82	30, Exmouth Street ..	F. A. Thielemann ..	7ft. 6in. "	" ..	U.	B.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
38	83	37, Hampstead Road ..	S. E. Pierce ..	8ft. "	" ..	U.	B. C. b.	Do. 5th April, 1905.
122	84	87, " ..	W. Steel ..	7ft. 10in. "	" ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 14th Dec., 1904.
47	85	133, " ..	Adam Hahn ..	5ft. 5in. "	1ft. 8in. above ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 27th July, 1904.
135	86	10, Melton Street ..	H. Lagna ..	8ft. "	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 13th July, 1904.
179	87	39, Robert Street..	—	9ft. "	3ft. below ..	..	..	Not in use, now a private house.
52	88	6, Seaton Street ..	John Maycock ..	6ft. "	1ft. above ..	U.	B.	Certificate granted 21st Sept., 1904.
147	89	219, Seymour Street ..	E. H. Junker ..	8ft. "	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
166	90	72, Stanhope Street ..	H. Stuhlmann ..	8ft. 6in. "	2ft. below ..	U.	B.	Do. 15th Mar., 1905.
EAST DIVISION.								
1.— <i>Bartholomew.</i>								
89	91	277, Great College Street ..	C. Henkes ..	7ft. 6in. "	6in. above ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
37	92	82, Osney Crescent ..	H. Govey ..	2ft. 6in. "	5ft. 6in. " ..	..	B.	Certificate refused 1st Feb., 1905. Not in use, bread and confectionery only sold.
67	93	81, Peckwater Street ..	A. Portwood (and 46, Grafton Road)	7ft. "	Level ..	U.	..	
95	94	88, Torriano Avenue ..	A. Snelling ..	7ft. 6in. "	Level ..	U.	B.	Certificate granted 22nd June, 1904.
63	95	102, " ..	A. Norton ..	7ft. "	1ft. 3in. above	U.	B. C.	Do. 24th May, 1905.
2.— <i>Camden Square.</i>								
161	96	106, Camden Road ..	H. A. Paine ..	8ft. 6in. "	3in. below ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 23rd Nov., 1904.
128	97	1, Camden Park Road ..	W. C. Schneider ..	8ft. "	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
97	98	20, Canteloves Road ..	Charles Cardnell ..	7ft. 6in. "	" ..	U.	B.	Do. Do.
68	99	164, Great College Street	Mrs. Giesel ..	7ft. "	" ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 12th Oct., 1904.
57	100	121, King's Road..	E. C. Chapman ..	6ft. 6in. "	6in. above ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 14th Dec., 1904.
127	101	1, Murray Street..	—	8ft. "	Level ..	..	..	Not in use, now a laundry.
153	102	179, York Road ..	Mrs. A. E. Carpenter	8ft. 6in. "	1ft. above ..	U.	B. C.	Certificate granted 1st June, 1904.

LIST VI.—*con.*BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.	Underground Baking Rooms—U.	Baked B—Bread. C—Confectionery b—Biscuits.	As to Certificate and date when granted or refused, and other notes.
EAST DIVISION— <i>con.</i>								
3.— <i>College.</i>								
28	103	10, Crowndale Road ..	M. Backhaus.. ..	Level ..	7ft. above ..	..	B.	Certificate granted 1st June, 1904. Do. 14th Dec., 1904. Do. do. Do. 2nd Nov., 1904. Certificate refused 1st Feb., 1904. New level baking room constructed. Certificate granted 13th July, 1904.
30	104	84, Great College Street..	E. J. Thorne ..	Level ..	9ft. " ..	..	B. C.	
96	105	155, " " ..	H. Weigand ..	7ft. 6in. below	Level ..	U.	B. C.	
41	106	12, Hamilton Street ..	F. Klage ..	4ft. " ..	6ft. above ..	U.	B.	
65	107	4, King Street ..	P. Werner ..	7ft. " ..	3in. " ..	U.	B. C.	
124	108	31, " ..	J. Weber ..	7ft. 10in. " ..	6in. below ..	U.	B.	
111	109	42, " ..	J. W. Roake ..	7ft. 6in. " ..	6in. " ..	U.	B.	
—	109A	42, " ..	J. W. Roake ..	Level ..	9ft. 4in. above	..	..
40	110	16, Pratt Street ..	J. Roos ..	4ft. 6in. below	3ft. 6in. " ..	U.	B.	
24	111	34, " ..	A. Ragg ..	Level ..	7ft. 6in. " ..	..	B.	
4.— <i>Oakley Square.</i>								
93	112	66, Clarendon Street ..	F. C. Hall	7ft. 6in. below	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
129	113	17, Crowndale Road ..	— ..	8ft. " ..	Level ..	U.	..	Bakehouse closed.
99	114	38, Eversholt Street ..	Edwin George Moore	7ft. 6in. " ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Certificate granted 21st Sept., 1904.
100	115	20, Stibbington Street ..	J. Honing ..	7ft. 6in. " ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 23rd Nov., 1904.
82	116	45, " ..	J. Lohr ..	7ft. 3in. " ..	3in. below ..	U.	B.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
101	117	116, " ..	Camillo Ferraro ..	7ft. 6in. " ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 12th Oct., 1904.
5.— <i>Ossulston.</i>								
130	118	10, Chalton Street ..	Mrs. M. Zeigler ..	8ft. " ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 14th Dec., 1904.
102	119	27, " ..	R. & C. Green ..	7ft. 6in. " ..	Level ..	U.	C.	Do. 1st June, 1905.
71	120	38, " ..	J. K. Jung ..	7ft. " ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 22nd June, 1904.
103	121	88, " ..	C. Feucht ..	7ft. 6in. " ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 14th Dec., 1904.
104	122	3, Chapel Street ..	James Davies ..	7ft. 6in. " ..	Level ..	U.	Eels & Meat-pies	An Eating House.
64	123	13, " ..	— ..	7ft. " ..	6in. above ..	U.	..	Now a Florist's.
69	124	2, Charrington Street ..	— ..	7ft. " ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Bakehouse disused, now a Builder's.
70	125	57½, " ..	M. Jones ..	7ft. " ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Certificate granted 21st Sept., 1904. (Now a Chandler's Shop).
4	126	1, Chenies Place ..	H. Jacobs ..	Level ..	11 ft. above..	..	B. C.	Dining Rooms. Certificate granted 12th Oct., 1904. Certificate refused 15th Mar., 1905. Now a private house. Certificate granted 23rd Nov., 1904.
5	127	35, Churchway ..	— ..	Level ..	10ft. 3in. " ..	..	Dinners	
79	128	8, Drummond Street ..	Jacob H. Lievertz ..	7ft. 3in. below	Level ..	U.	B.	
156	129	37, Ossulston Street ..	— ..	8ft. 6in. " ..	Level ..	U.	B.	
131	130	164, " ..	T. Higgins ..	8ft. below ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 22nd Feb., 1905.
34	131	18, Phoenix Street ..	Charles Holland ..	2ft. " ..	5ft. 6in. above	..	B.	
171	132	38, Seymour Street ..	A. Bartelmeh ..	9ft. " ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.	Underground Baking Rooms—U.	Baked B—Bread. C—Confectionery b—Biscuits.	As to Certificate and date when granted or refused, and other notes.
SOUTH DIVISION.								
1.— <i>Argyle.</i>								
2	133	36, Acton Street ..	—	10ft. above..	19ft. above..	..	..	Not in use. Now a private house. Certificate granted 24th May, 1905. Certificate refused 1st Feb., 1905. Baking room not in use, shop still open.
178	134	84, Cromer Street ..	Archroth & Co. ..	8ft. below	Level ..	U.	B.	
119	135	296, Gray's Inn Road ..	L. J. Sage ..	7ft. 9in. "	3in. below ..	U.	..	
33	136	312, " " ..	J. Measures ..	2ft. "	7ft. above ..	..	B. C.	Certificate granted 1st Feb., 1905.
176	137	125, King's Cross Road ..	Lot Vickers ..	9ft. "	4in. " ..	U.	B.	
31	138	151, " " ..	T. W. Davey..	1ft. "	7ft. " ..	..	B.	
75	139	163, " " ..	W. H. Maundrell ..	7ft. "	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 1st June, 1904.
140	140	39, Manchester Street ..	L. J. Sage ..	8ft. "	" ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 27th July, 1904.
2.— <i>Mecklenburgh.</i>								
142	141	38, Coram Street ..	John Dunsbier ..	8ft. "	" ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 23rd Nov., 1904.
143	142	4, Gough Street ..	A. Pitt ..	8ft. "	3in. below ..	U.	B.	Do. 2nd "
147	143	83, Gray's Inn Road ..	Mrs. E. Davidson ..	8ft. "	6in. " ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 15th March, 1906.
113	144	238, " " ..	Herbert Tilbury, jr..	7ft. 6in. "	1ft. " ..	..	B. C.	Disused. Level bakehouse constructed.
109	145	274, " " ..	George Covell ..	7ft 6in. "	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Certificate granted 13th July, 1904.
42	146	63, Kenton Street ..	" ..	4ft. "	4ft. 4in. above	U.	B.	Certificate refused 5th April, 1905. (Demolished, now flats).
167	147	27, King's Cross Road ..	Henry Snowley ..	8ft. 8in. "	4in. below ..	U.	B.	Certificate granted 23rd Nov., 1904.
76	148	14, Mount Pleasant ..	Miss H. Engelmann ..	7ft. "	4in. " ..	U.	B.	Do. 15th March, 1905.
87	149	35, Sidmouth Street ..	W. Inglis ..	7ft. 6in. "	1ft. 6in. above	U.	B.	Do. 5th April, 1905.
3.— <i>Burton.</i>								
91	150	42, Compton Street ..	W. Wagner & Sons..	7ft. 6in. "	2in. "	U.	B.	Certificate refused 5th April, 1905.
158	151	54, " ..	H. Loes ..	8ft. 6in. "	Level ..	U.	B.	Reconstructed 1906. Now above ground.
180	152	1, Cromer Street ..	John Measures ..	9ft. 4in. "	1ft. 2in. below	U.	B. C.	Certificate granted 1st Feb., 1905.
144	153	4, Hastings Street ..	George Fable..	8ft. "	4in. "	U.	B.	Certificate refused 5th April, 1905.
61	154	76, Judd Street ..	C. Werner ..	6ft. 10in. "	10in. above..	U.	B. C.	Do. do.
168	155	135, " ..	—	8ft. 9in. "	6in. below	U.	..	Do. do.
170	155A	135, " ..	—	8ft. 9in. "	1ft. 9in. "	U.	..	Now a Fruiterer's. Certificate refused 5th April, 1905. No baking done, closed. Certificate refused 5th April, 1905. Now a Chandler's shop.
120	156	29, Leigh Street ..	—	7ft. 9in. "	11in. "	U.	..	
177	157	92, Marchmont Street ..	J. Haas ..	9ft. "	6in. "	U.	B. C.	
139	158	8, Woburn Buildings ..	—	8ft. "	Level ..	U.	B. C.	

LIST VI.—*con.*BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.	Underground Baking Rooms—U.	Baked B—Bread. C—Confectionery b—Biscuits.	As to Certificate and date when granted or refused, and other notes.
SOUTH DIVISION— <i>con.</i>								
4.— <i>Endsleigh.</i>								
141	159	134, Cleveland Street ..	George Zoller ..	8ft. below	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Certificate granted 23rd Nov., 1904.
175	160	26, Fitzroy Street ..	J. Zeller ..	9ft. ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 11th Jan., 1905.
149	161	47, " ..	J. Drury ..	8ft. 2in. ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 22nd Feb., 1905.
159	162	24, Gower Place ..	—	8ft. 6in. ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 14th Dec., 1904. Baking room and oven in Gower Street disused.
71	163	49, " ..	—	7ft. 3in. ..	9in. above ..	..	..	Not in use. Now a tea-house.
1	164	Grafton Street ..	James Shoolbred & Co.	Top Floor ..	..	..	B. C.	Certificate granted 2nd Nov., 1904.
114	165	66, " ..	H. Scheel ..	7ft. 8in. below	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Certificate refused 5th April, 1905.
150	166	94, Huntley Street ..	—	8ft. 2in. ..	1ft. below ..	U.	..	(demolished)
160	167	117, Tottenham Court Rd.	F. Legg ..	8ft. 6in. ..	2 in. ..	U.	C.	Do. 15th March, 1905.
85	168	15c, Warren Street ..	W. Wermann ..	7ft. 4in. ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Certificate granted 23rd Nov., 1904.
5.— <i>Whitfield.</i>								
117	169	33, Charlotte Street ..	A. Vandenhaute ..	7ft. 9in. ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 13th July, 1904.
81	170	16, Goodge Street ..	N. Graff ..	7ft. 3in. ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 22nd June, 1904.
123	171	46, " ..	Albert Pettit ..	7ft. 10in. ..	4in. below ..	U.	B.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
12	172	10 & 11, Little Howland St.	Fietta Bros. ..	Level ..	8ft. 6in. above	..	C.	..
84	173	17, Tottenham Court Rd.	Veglio & Co. ..	7ft. 3in. below	9in. ..	U.	C.	Do. 11th Jan., 1905.
115	174	33, " ..	Charles Schneider ..	7ft. 8in. ..	10in. ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 23rd Nov., 1904.
45	175	75, " ..	A. K. Williams ..	4ft. 6in. ..	4ft. 3in. ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 27th July, 1904.
90	176	50, Tottenham Street ..	—	7ft. 6in. ..	6in. ..	U.	..	Not in use. Now a general shop.
116	177	89, Whitfield Street ..	J. Bauer ..	7ft. 9in. ..	3in. ..	U.	B.	Certificate granted 21st Sept., 1904.
60	178	21, Windmill Street ..	Charles Schneider ..	6ft. 8in. ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 11th Jan., 1905.

Bakehouses which are also Non-Textile Factories using machinery.

—	128-142, Albert Street ..	W. & G. Buszard ..	Level ..	10ft. above ..	..	..	..
179	21, Camden Road ..	The Aerated Bread Company, Limited	Level ..	Various heights above	..	..	..
180	72, Crowndale Road ..	G. H. Kemp ..	2ft. below ..	10ft. above ..	..	..	Not in use.
181	142, Kentish Town Road ..	A. A. Hodges ..	Level ..	10ft. ..	..	..	..
—	61, Weedington Road ..	W. Pearson ..	Level ..	12ft. ..	..	..	..

Bakehouses at Hotels.

182	Euston Hotel (L.&N.W.R.)	L. & N. W. Railway ..	12ft. below ..	3ft. below ..	..	..	Certificate granted 5th April, 1905.
183	Midland Grand (M.R.) ..	Midland Railway ..	10ft. ..	12ft. above	..	..	Do. 11th Jan., 1905.
184	Great Northern (G.N.R.)	Gt. Northern Railway	7ft. 9in. ..	2ft. 6in. ..	..	..	Certificate refused 1st Feb., 1905. Bakehouse not now used.

LIST VII.

ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

NOXIOUS TRADES.

Registered No.	Situation of Premises.	Name of Occupier.	Trade.
11	160, Kentish Town Road	Hales, Thomas Charles	Tripe Boiler.
6A	Tudor Place	Brand, Lewis	Tallow Melters.

LIST VIII.

ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

NORTH.

1.—HIGHGATE.

149, Dartmouth Park Hill. 33, Raydon Street.

2.—ST. JOHN'S PARK.

3, Dartmouth Park Hill. 13, Fortress Road.
3, Fortress Road. 126, Fortress Road.

3.—GOSPEL OAK.

36, Hanover Street. 16, Rochford Street.
119, Highgate Road. 155, Queen's Crescent.
13, Lismore Circus. 37, Lismore Road.
54, Wellesley Road.

4.—GRAFTON.

2, Dalby Street. 86, Grafton Road.
57, Grafton Road. 164, Weedington Road.
1, Raglan Place.

5.—MAITLAND PARK.

119, Malden Road. 63, Weedington Road.
47, Rhyl Street. 33, Malden Road.
116, Malden Road. 51, Weedington Road.
6, Malden Road.

EAST.

1.—BARTHOLOMEW.

31, Brecknock Road. 69, Torriano Avenue.
188, Kentish Town Road. 59, Torriano Avenue.
144, Kentish Town Road. 214, Kentish Town Road.

2.—CAMDEN SQUARE.

195, Great College Street. 23, York Road.
23, Little Randolph Street. 5, Murray Street.

3.—COLLEGE.

86, Great College Street. 29, King Street.
28, High Street. 85, King Street.

4.—OAKLEY SQUARE.

32, Johnson Street. 34, Stibbington Street.
31, Sidney Street.

5.—OSSULSTON.

98, Chalton Street. 22, Phœnix Street.
36, Drummond Street. 62, Churchway.
112, Seymour Street. 73, Chalton Street.
19, Lancing Street. 84, Chalton Street.

LIST VIII.—*con.*FRIED FISH SHOPS—*con.*

WEST.

1.—CASTLE.

1, Castle Road.	43, Ferdinand Street.
81, Chalk Farm Road.	10, Grange Road.
13, Ferdinand Street.	133, Kentish Town Road.
11, Kentish Town Road.	18, Grange Road.

2.—CHALK FARM.

46, St. George's Road.	106, Harwood Street.
4, Wellington Street.	210, High Street.
199, Arlington Road.	59, Regent's Park Road.

3.—MORNINGTON.

159, High Street.

4.—REGENT'S PARK.

2, Cumberland Street.	94, Osnaburgh Street.
62, Osnaburgh Street.	

5.—EUSTON.

107, Drummond Street.	99, Euston Road.
144, Drummond Street.	14, Stanhope Street.
13, Seymour Street.	

SOUTH.

1.—ARGYLE.

6, Cromer Street.	195, King's Cross Road.
135, King's Cross Road.	97, King's Cross Road..
318, Gray's Inn Road.	

2.—MECKLENBURGH.

208, Gray's Inn Road.

3.—BURTON.

97, Cromer Street.	219, Gray's Inn Road.
31, Leigh Street.	

4.—ENDSLEIGH.

138, Cleveland Street.	131, Whitfield Street.
94A, Cleveland Street.	333, Euston Road.
319, Euston Road.	

5.—WHITFIELD.

18, Tottenham Street.	27, Little Goodge Street.
8, Tottenham Court Road.	28, Tottenham Court Road.

FISH-SMOKING PLACES.
NORTH DIVISION.

2.—ST. JOHN'S PARK.

3, Dartmouth Park Hill. | 126, Fortress Road.

4.—GRAFTON.

164, Weedington Road.

5.—MAITLAND PARK.

66, Queens Crescent.

EAST DIVISION.

1.—BARTHOLOMEW.

31, Brecknock Road.

4.—OAKLEY SQUARE.

10, Sidney Street,

5.—OSSULSTON.

70, Churchway.

WEST DIVISION,

2.—CHALK FARM.

27, Chalk Farm Road. | 2, and 4, Kelly Street.

3.—MORNINGTON.

141, High Street. | 103, High Street. | 53, High Street.

5.—EUSTON.

111, Hampstead Road.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3.—BURTON.

84, Marchmont Street.

LIST X.

ST. PANCRAS, LONDON

RAG AND BONE STORES.

SITUATION.	NAME OF OCCUPIER.
NORTH DIVISION.	
109, Dartmouth Park Hill	Arthur Patey
14, Lambie Street	Harriet Hayward
56, Litcham Street	Annie Marshall
7, Litcham Street	William Miller
13, Rochford Street	John Baker
74, Weedington Road	Oliver Churley
85, Marsden Street	Edward James Knightley
15, Hanover Street	Robert King
56, Wellesley Road	Jane C. Baker
WEST DIVISION.	
176, Arlington Road	William Kelly
9, Cobourg Street	James Tombling
11, Grange Road	John Senior
1, Kingstown Street	Edwin Messeder
41, Little Albany Street	Philip Wolstenholme
3, Powlett Place	Alfred Smith
37, Redhill Street	George Sack
19, Seaton Street	Benjamin Harris
8, Underhill Street	James Webster
29, Ferdinand Street	Ralph Robins
98, Euston Street	Joseph Atkinson
72, William Street	Albert Philip Scagell
8, Castle Road	Thomas Anwell
2, Wellington Street	George Cox
35, Hartland Road	Frederick W. Richardson
EAST DIVISION.	
1, Drummond Crescent	James Cann
17, Drummond Street	William Andrews
54, Little Clarendon Street	Benjamin Thorogood
31, Stibbington Street	Benjamin Thorogood
2, Little Randolph Street	Arthur Churley
81, Peckwater Street	T. J. Gregory
25, King Street	Joseph Jacobs
SOUTH DIVISION.	
30, Leigh Street	Joseph Atkinson
19, Warren Street	Elizabeth Cox
24, Warren Street	Joseph Atkinson
48, Cromer Street	Joseph Atkinson