

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Lewisham].

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BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

VITAL STATISTICS & SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

AND

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST

For the Year 1906,

BY

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Formerly

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and Medical Superintendent of the Southampton Small-Pox and
Fever Hospitals, &c.*

BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM.

EPITOME OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1906.

Area in acres, exclusive of area covered by water	...	6,991
Enumerated population (Census, 1901)	... ..	127,495
Estimated population to the middle of 1906	... ..	148,463
Average number of persons per house (Census, 1901)...		5·6
Total number of Births registered in the Borough	...	3,446
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	... ..	23·2
Total number of Deaths registered in the Borough	...	1,888
Total number of Deaths of residents of the Borough, after correction for non-residents dying in Public Institutions, and residents dying outside the District		1,777
Deaths of persons under 1 year of age	... ..	391
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births registered	...	113
Total number of Deaths in Public Institutions in the Borough	... ..	616
Deaths of non-residents in the Borough	... ..	228
Deaths of residents outside the Borough	... ..	117
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated popula- tion	... ..	12·0

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Bacterioscopic Examinations ...	64	Infant, feeding of	30
Birth Rates	17	„ mortality	28
Births, illegitimate	18	„ „ combative	
Butter	108	„ „ measures ...	33
Cholera contacts	64	„ „ educational	
Chicken Pox	62	„ „ measures ...	34
Cocoa	108	„ „ street incidence	38
Combined drainage	86	Infectious diseases, age periods	55
Coroner's Court and Mortuary	87	„ „ attack rates...	56
Death Rates	20	„ „ notifications	55
„ „ zymotic	23	„ „ school closure	62
Deaths, ages at	21	Legal proceedings	87
„ effects of season	22	Marriage rate	20
„ in disease groups	25	Measles	62
Diphtheria, notifications ...	59	Milk, dirty	107
„ deaths from	25	„ on delivery	107
Disinfection	87	„ preservatives in	105
Enteric fever, deaths from ...	25	„ samples	105
„ notifications	60	„ supply suspected...	76
Factory and Workshop Act,		Phthisis, deaths from	26
homework	91	„ notification of	65
Factory and Workshop Act,		Plague contacts	64
inspection	88	Premature Births	30
Food analysis, samples sub-		Puerperal fever	60
mitted	103	Scarlet fever, deaths from ...	25
„ inspection	73	„ „ notifications	59
„ surrendered	76	Small-Pox contacts	64
„ analysis, test samples ...	103	Smoke nuisances	86
„ tinned	74	Whooping cough	62
House-to-house inspections ...	85	Women sanitary inspectors ...	93
Houses unfit for human habita-		Workshops	88
tion	81	Vital statistics, epitome of ...	3

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Metropolitan
Borough of Lewisham.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Vital Statistics and Sanitary Condition of the Borough for the year ended December 31st, 1906, in compliance with the order of the Local Government Board.

The mortality figures contained herein show that Lewisham continues to hold a most favourable position, compared with the other Metropolitan Boroughs.

The corrected Death-rate for the year amounted to 12·0 for every 1,000 persons living at all ages, compared with 11·7 for 1905. This Death-rate was the lowest in London with the exception of Hampstead and Stoke Newington.

In addition to the general Death-rate, it is interesting to examine the statistics relating to Infant Mortality, Zymotic Diseases, and Phthisis.

Infant Mortality.—With regard to infant mortality there was, during the year under review, a marked increase throughout the country, due in a great measure to the high summer temperature.

In Lewisham 113 infant deaths occurred in proportion to every 1,000 births recorded, compared with 93 in 1905. Several conditions influence this mortality, and there can be no doubt that many sanitary reforms are urgently needed to assist Sanitary Authorities in their efforts to check the wastage of infant life. Some important measures are receiving the attention of Parliament, and we may, before long, have enactments which will be of considerable value. I refer particularly to the

Bill relating to the Registration of Births, wherein it is provided that notification of births shall be sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the district within 48 hours, and to the Infant Life Protection Bill providing for the registration of homes where *one* or more nursed children are received for gain. In this latter Bill it is to be regretted that no provision is made to make the registration authorities in London the Borough Councils.

Zymotic Diseases.—The zymotic death rate of 1·31 per 1,000 inhabitants shows a marked increase over that of 0·83 for 1905. This was largely due to the increased mortality from infantile diarrhoea.

Notifications.—There was also an increase in the number of notifications of infectious diseases.

This was particularly noticeable in regard to Diphtheria. Not only were a larger number of cases notified, but the disease assumed a more severe and fatal type.

With regard to Scarlet Fever, although the actual notifications were practically the same, the case mortality was much greater.

On the other hand Measles, so prevalent in 1905, was much less in evidence.

Phthisis.—The death rate from Phthisis amounted to 0·80 per 1,000 persons, the lowest but one in the County of London.

A system of voluntary notification of Pulmonary Phthisis (consumption) was initiated in June. Only 76 notifications were received. When we consider the cases of consumption existing in the Borough amounted to several hundreds, the small proportion of cases notified is a disappointment and shows voluntary notification practically a failure. The advisability of making

this disease compulsorily notifiable has been generally discussed, and many are in favour of adding this disease to the list of dangerous infectious diseases set out in the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. This would render it imperative on the part of each medical attendant to notify each case and further to extend the provisions of the Act contained in Sections 60 to 65 (inclusive) to this disease. I am of opinion that compulsory notification is the only satisfactory form that will be efficient in assisting us in our attempts to adopt combative measures, but this disease differs so considerably from those already made notifiable, that a special enactment would be required for its compulsory notification and other preventive measures, in order to prevent difficulties and hardships which would accrue if the sections of the Public Health (London) Act were extended to this disease without any consideration of its special character. Apart from notification of the cases, the inspection and disinfection of the houses, and the education of the sufferers, there is the important question of the protection of our food supplies. The recent issue of the Second Interim Report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis contains evidence of paramount importance proving conclusively that human tuberculosis is, in a certain number of cases, caused by the introduction into the system of bovine tuberculosis. In the majority of these cases the bacillus is introduced through cow's milk. It is clearly out duty, while adopting all preventive measures against the spread of infection from human sources, to press home at every opportunity the urgent need which exists for securing the better control of our milk supply at its source.

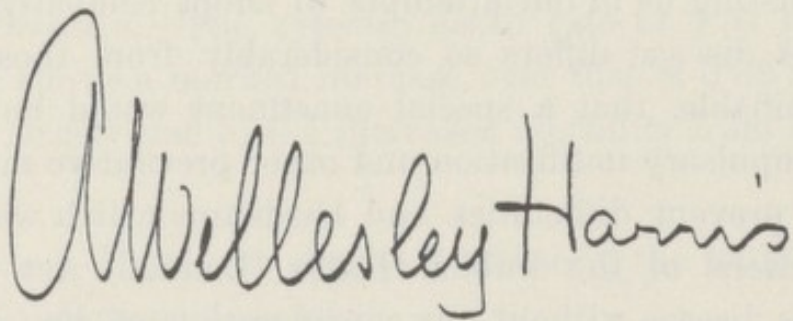
Staff.—During the year there has been a change in the staff. Miss Irene Whitworth, B.Sc., one of our women inspectors, obtained an appointment in the Home Office. Her services in this district were much appreciated, and while regretting her removal one is glad she has obtained the pro-

motion she so well deserved. The vacancy was filled towards the end of the year by the appointment of Miss Moynihan.

The whole Staff have done excellent work, and I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the valuable help I have received from them.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "A. Wellesley Harris". The signature is written in a cursive style, with the first letter 'A' being large and ornate, and the last name 'Harris' being more straightforward.

Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst.

March, 1907.

SYNOPSIS OF TABLES AND CHARTS.

PART I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

- Table 1.—Population of the Borough in Wards obtained at the Census, April, 1901. Also the population estimated at the middle of the years 1901-6.
- Table 2.—Population of the Borough in Divisions obtained at the Census, April, 1901. Also the population estimated at the middle of the years 1901-6.
- Table 3.—Births and Birth Rates for each Division of the Borough for the years 1901-6.
- Table 4.—Number of Deaths at various Age Periods and their Percentage to corrected Total Deaths during the years 1902-6.
- Table. 5.—Percentage of Deaths Under One Year of Age to Total Deaths in Wards and Divisions for the years 1902—6.
- Table 6.—Corrected Death Totals and Death Rates for the years 1901-6.
- Table 7.—Analysis of Deaths Under One Year of Age during the years 1903-6.
- Table 8.—Distribution in Wards of Deaths under One Year, in different disease groups during 1906.
- Table 9.—Corrected Total Deaths, male and female, from All Causes in Wards occurring during the four quarters of the year 1906.
- Table 10.—Corrected Death Rates from all Causes in Wards, Divisions and the Whole Borough for the four quarters of the year 1906.
- Table 11.—Deaths in Disease Groups in the three Divisions and the Whole Borough for the year 1906.

Table 12.—Death Rates in Disease Groups in the Wards and Divisions of the Borough for the year 1906.

Table 13.—Birth and Death Rates of London and Metropolitan Boroughs during the year 1906, after distribution of deaths in Public Institutions.

Table 14.—Death Rates in London and the several Metropolitan Boroughs from All Causes and from Certain Diseases during the year 1906, before distribution and after distribution of deaths in Public Institutions.

Table 15.—Causes of, and Ages at, Deaths in the Borough for the year 1906.

Table 16.—Residents and Non-Residents dying in Public Institutions situated in the Borough.

Table 17.—Deaths from Principal Zymotic Diseases in Wards during the year 1906.

Table 18.—Death Rates from Principal Zymotic Diseases and Phthisis, and Infantile Mortality, in the Borough and its Divisions, in the County of London, and in the 76 Great Towns, for the year 1906.

Table 19.—Deaths from Principal Zymotic Diseases arranged in Age Groups for the year 1906.

Table 20.—Meteorological Table for London for the year 1906.

PART II.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table 21.—Showing Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria at various Age Periods notified during the year 1906.

Table 22.—Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases notified in the ten Wards during the year 1906.

Table 23.—Attack Rates from the Principal Infectious Diseases per 1,000 of the population for the Ten Wards and the Whole Borough for the years 1903-6.

Table 24.—Attack Rates at All Ages from Small-Pox, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria in the Metropolitan Boroughs and the County of London for the years 1903-6.

PART III.—GENERAL.

Table 25.—Houses Examined and Certified under the Customs and Inland Revenue Act.

Table 26.—Water Certificates Granted.

Tables 27.—Details of Inspection of Factories and Workshops and Defects Found.

Table 28.—Details of Home Work in the Borough.

Table 29.—Details of Workshops in the Borough.

Tables 30 and 31.—Register of Sanitary Work for 1906.

PART IV.—REPORT OF PUBLIC ANALYST.

Table A.—Showing Number of Samples submitted for Analysis, with Results, for the year ended December 31st, 1906.

Table B.—Summary of Samples Analysed in the Borough in each year, 1898 to 1906 (inclusive).

Table C.—Showing Results of Total Samples submitted during the years 1902-6.

Table D.—Showing Results of Total Samples of Milk submitted during the years 1902-6.

Table E.—Average Composition of Milk Samples submitted in 1906.

Table F.—Average Composition of Milk Samples submitted during the years 1902-6.

Table G.—Details of Adulterated Samples of Milk for the year ended December 31st, 1906.

Table H.—Showing the Number of Samples of Butter submitted in the four quarters of the years 1902-6.

Table I.—Details of Adulterated Samples of Butter submitted in 1906.

Table J.—Details of Other Adulterated Samples and other Prosecutions during the year 1906.

APPENDICES.

I.—Local Government Board Tables.

Table A.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during the years 1901-6.

Table B.—Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in the years 1901-6.

Table C.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1906.

Table D.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1906.

Table E.—Detailed analysis of Deaths under one year of age during the year 1906.

II.—Hints to Consumptive Patients—Copy of Card issued to Phthisis Homes.

CHARTS.

Chart A.—Showing Weekly Total Deaths from All Causes, from Respiratory Diseases, and from Infantile Diarrhœa, for the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1906.

Chart B.—Showing Percentage of Deaths in Eleven Groups to Total Deaths during 1906.

Chart C.—Showing Weekly Notifications of All Infectious Diseases, also Weekly Notifications of Scarlet Fever, and Diphtheria, during the year 1906.

REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

PART 1.

VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health**FOR THE YEAR 1906.**

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Vital Statistics set out in the Report are based upon the population of the entire Borough estimated to the middle of the year 1906, which amounted to 148,463, compared with 144,420 for 1905, an increase in one year of 4,043 persons. The increase in the population by natural increment, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, amounted to 1,558. It may be assumed, therefore, that the difference of 2,485 between the estimated population and that shown by the natural increment is due to immigration into the district.

In order to make the statistical returns in this report comparable with other districts and with the Returns of the Registrar General, a period of 52 weeks ending December 29th, 1906, is taken. All mortality statistics contained in the report are based upon the figures recorded during this period.

The various rates are per 1,000 persons estimated to be living in either the Ward, Division, or whole Borough, except where otherwise stated.

Table 1.

Population of the Borough in Wards obtained at the Census, April, 1901. Also the population estimated at the middle of the years 1901-1906.

Ward.	Pop'l'tion at Census, Ap, 1901	Population estimated to the middle of					
		1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Church ...	6412	6434	6522	6611	6700	6790	6880
Manor ...	6734	6761	6872	6983	7095	7207	7320
South ...	5503	5508	5531	5553	5575	5597	5620
Lee Division ...	18649	18703	18925	19147	19370	19594	19820
Blackheath ...	6729	6735	6759	6784	6807	6830	6855
Lewisham Vil.	13842	13887	14070	14253	14437	14622	14808
Lewisham Pk.	11145	11394	12391	13393	14402	15417	16437
Brockley ...	10952	10984	11114	11245	11377	11510	11643
Catford ...	23203	23631	25338	27056	28785	30524	32273
Lewisham Div.	65871	66631	69672	72731	75808	78903	82016
Forest Hill ...	18051	18063	18115	18166	18218	18270	18322
Sydenham ...	24924	25083	25720	26361	27005	27653	28305
Syd. & Forest Hill Division	42975	43146	43835	44527	45223	45923	46627

Table 2.

Population of the Borough in Divisions, obtained at the Census April, 1901, also population estimated at the middle of the years 1901-1906.

Divisions.	Popula- tion at Census, Apr. '01	Population estimated to the middle of					
		1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Lee	18649	18703	18925	19147	19370	19594	19820
Lewisham ...	65871	66631	69672	72731	75808	78903	82016
Sydenham and Forest Hill	42975	43146	43835	44527	45223	45923	46627
Whole Borough	127495	128480	132432	136405	140401	144420	148463

THE BIRTH RATE.

The total number of Births registered in the Borough of Lewisham during the year 1906 was **3,446**. Of this total 1,739 were males and 1,707 females.

The birth rate for Lewisham is therefore **23·2 per 1,000** inhabitants, compared with 25·2 in the previous year.

The birth rate for London was 26·5 per thousand, or 3·3 per thousand in excess of this Borough.

Of the total births, 445 were registered in the Lee division, 1,871 in Lewisham, and 1,130 in Sydenham and Forest Hill division.

The birth rate in Lee was 22·5, in Lewisham 22·8, and in Sydenham and Forest Hill 24·2 per 1,000 of the inhabitants of each division.

Declining Birth Rate.—The Annual Summary of the Registrar-General shows that the birth rate continues to decline throughout England and Wales. The birth rate for the whole country during the year under review amounted to 27·0 per 1,000 of the population, which was 0·2 per 1,000 below the rate in 1905, and again lower than any rate on record.

The 76 Great Towns for which returns are available showed a birth rate of 27·8 per 1,000 of the population, the rates for the three preceding years having been 29·7, 29·1 and 28·2. It is interesting to note the wide range in the birth rates of various districts: *e.g.*, Hastings 16·3, Bournemouth 17·7, Hornsey 18·4, Halifax 18·9, Bradford 20·6; Rhondda 37·3, Merthyr Tydfil 36·4, Middlesbrough 35·6, Sunderland 34·9, St. Helens and Hanley 34·0.

In London the birth rate amounted to 26·5, or 1·5 per 1000 below the average for the past 5 years and also the lowest on record. Here again wide variations occur according to the districts: *e.g.*, Hampstead 16·5, City of London 16·7, City of Westminster 17·2, Kensington 19·2, Stoke Newington 20·8; on the other hand, Stepney 34·2, Bethnal Green 34·5, Shoreditch 34·2, Bermondsey 31·8, Poplar 31·6, Finsbury 30·2, Fulham 30·0.

Illegitimacy.—During the year 1906, 4,838 infants were registered in London as having been born out of wedlock. This figure gives a proportion of 39 per 1,000 births, which is 2 per 1,000 above the average proportion in the preceding 10 years.

In Lewisham of the 3,446 registered births, 82 or 23·8 per 1,000 were registered as being illegitimate, compared with 33·3 per 1,000 in the previous year.

On reviewing the returns of illegitimate births it is found that 50 per cent. of these children were born to domestic

servants, 11 per cent. to laundresses and 6 per cent. to dress-makers' assistants.

Of the 82 illegitimate births, 14 under 1 year or 17 per cent. proved fatal, giving an infant mortality of 171 per 1,000 births.

Table 3.

Births and Birth Rates for each Division of the Borough for the years 1901-1906.

Division.	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Total Number of Births.	Birth Rate per 1000 persons.	Total Number of Births.	Birth Rate per 1000 persons.	Total Number of Births.	Birth Rate per 1000 persons.	Total Number of Births.	Birth Rate per 1000 persons.	Total Number of Births.	Birth Rate per 1000 persons.
Lee	481	25·4	486	25·4	469	24·2	454	23·2	445	22·5
Lewisham ...	1857	26·6	1979	27·2	1967	25·9	2027	25·7	1871	22·8
Syd. & Forest Hill	1153	26·3	1098	24·7	1153	25·5	1152	25·1	1130	24·2
Whole Borough	3491	26·3	3563	26·1	3589	25·6	3633	25·2	3446	23·2
County of London	130478	28·5	130906	28·4	129335	27·9	126620	27·1	124880	26·5

MARRIAGE RATE.

The number of Marriages registered in the Borough during the year amounted to **951**, compared with 906 in 1905.

The Marriage Rate was **12·8**, an increase of 0·3 per 1,000 on 1905, while the Marriage Rate for the whole of London was equal to 17·1, and for England and Wales 15·6 per 1,000.

MORTALITY.

The total number of Deaths registered in the Borough amounted to **1,888**, compared with 1,804 for the year 1905.

After deducting the deaths of non-residents (228) dying within the Borough, and adding those of residents (117) who died outside the district, a corrected total of **1,777** is obtained, compared with 1,691 in 1905.

The corrected total deaths in Lewisham, 1,777, is equivalent to a Death Rate of **12·0** per 1,000 living at all ages, and compares most favourably with the death rate for England and Wales of 15·4 per 1,000 of the population. The death rate for the County of London was 15·1, which is the same rate as in 1905, and is the lowest on record. The rate for the 76 Great Towns equalled 15·9 per 1,000.

Compared with other Metropolitan Boroughs, Lewisham has the third lowest death rate in London. Hampstead is the lowest with 9·4, followed by Stoke Newington 11·5, Lewisham **12·0**, Paddington 12·5, Wandsworth 12·8 and Westminster 12·9 per 1,000 of the population living at all ages.

The districts having the highest death rates in London were Finsbury, 20·7, Bermondsey, 19·7, Shoreditch, 19·6,

Bethnal Green, 18·9, Southwark, 18·1, and Holborn, 18·0. (*See Table 13*).

The death rate for Lewisham, 12·0 per 1,000 for the year 1906, shows a very slight increase over the previous year.

On sub-dividing the corrected deaths into the three divisions of the Borough, it will be noted that the mortality rate (*i.e.*, the number of deaths per 1,000 persons estimated to be living in each Division referred to), was lowest in the Lee Division, 10·6, and highest in the Lewisham Division, 12·2, the Sydenham and Forest Hill Division being 12·1. (*See Table 5*).

Carrying the sub-division a step further, the death rates from all causes in the individual Wards show Lewisham Park to have suffered the highest mortality (14·2); on the other hand South claims the lowest mortality for the year with 9·3 per 1,000. (*See Table 10*).

Age in relation to Deaths.—A division of the registered deaths at various age periods is arranged in Table 4. This Table shows an increase of deaths among children under one, chiefly due to Diarrhœal diseases. (*See Table 7*). The percentage deaths at this age period, compared with total deaths, amounted to 22·00, compared with 19·99 in 1905. There was also an increased mortality between the ages of 25 and 65. The number of deaths recorded at this age period equalled 33·54 per cent. of the total, compared with 32·35 in the previous year.

The relation of age periods to mortality from zymotic diseases are set out in Table 19. Of the 194 deaths from these diseases, 91·8 per cent. occurred among children under five years of age. The distribution of zymotic deaths in ward localities appears in Table 17.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS.

Table 4.

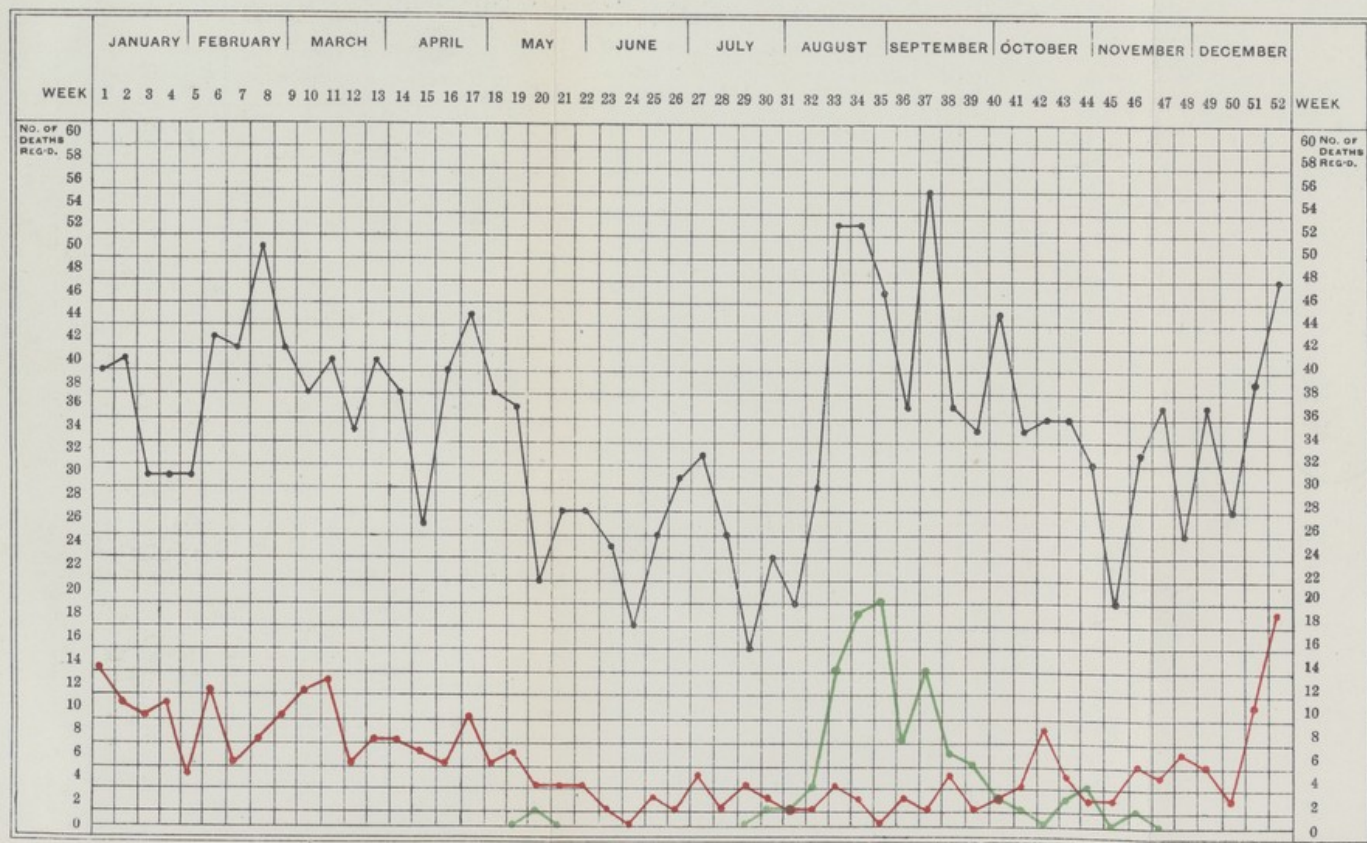
Number of Deaths at Various Age Periods and their Percentage to Corrected Total Deaths during the years 1902-1906.

AGE PERIOD.	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905		1906.	
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage to Total Deaths.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage to Total Deaths.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage to Total Deaths.	Number of Deaths	Percentage to Total Deaths.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage to Total Deaths.
Deaths under 1 yr.	428	23.54	328	21.68	440	26.21	338	19.99	391	22.00
Over 1 & under 5 yrs.	200	11.00	142	9.39	140	8.34	130	7.69	160	9.00
„ 5 „ 15 „	86	4.73	61	4.03	39	2.32	59	3.49	57	3.21
„ 15 „ 25 „	86	4.73	76	5.02	85	5.06	63	3.72	68	3.83
„ 25 „ 65 „	547	30.09	478	31.59	470	27.99	547	32.35	596	33.54
Over 65 years	471	25.91	428	28.29	505	30.08	554	32.76	505	28.42
Total	1818	100.0	1513	100.0	1679	100.0	1691	100.0	1777	100.0

Seasonal Mortality.—The highest mortality occurred during the first and third quarters of the year, the death-rates

Chart A.

Showing Weekly Total Deaths from All Causes, from Respiratory Diseases, and from
Infantile Diarrhoea, for the 52 weeks ended December 29th, 1906.



REFERENCES.

Deaths from All Causes shown in Black
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases in Red
Deaths from Infantile Diarrhoea (Epidemic) in Green

from all causes being 13·3 and 12·2 per 1,000 respectively. The lowest death-rate was 10·5 for the second quarter.

Chart A shows deaths from all causes recorded weekly and the seasonal effect with regard to Infantile Diarrhœa and diseases of the Respiratory Group.

Table 11 shows the total deaths in 12 classes registered in each quarter, from which it will be seen that deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, were the highest during the first and fourth quarters of the year and infective diseases during the third quarter.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

The Zymotic death rate is calculated upon the total deaths occurring at all ages from the principal infectious diseases, viz.:—Small-Pox, Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhœa and Epidemic Enteritis.

For the year under review, the zymotic death rate for Lewisham amounted to **1·31** per 1,000 persons, showing an increase of 0·48 over that of the previous year. The rate, however, compares favourably with the rates 1·92 for the County of London, 2·24 for the 76 Great Towns, and 1·73 for England and Wales during the same period. These rates also show increases of 0·22, 0·36, and 0·21 per 1,000 respectively over the rates for 1905. Summer Diarrhœa was chiefly responsible for the heavier zymotic death rates throughout England and Wales as well as in Lewisham.

Lewisham possesses the lowest zymotic rate of the 10 South Metropolitan Boroughs.

Of the total **194** deaths in Lewisham from the principal infectious diseases, Measles accounted for 21, Scarlet Fever 14,

Whooping Cough 26, Diphtheria 21, Enteric Fever 1, and Epidemic Diarrhoea and Enteritis 111. (See Table 17).

The death rates from the above diseases for the whole Borough, the County of London, and the 76 Great Towns, have been calculated and are set out in Table 18.

Table 5.

Corrected Death Totals and Death Rates for the years 1902-1906.

Locality.	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Total Number of Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 of the population.	Total Number of Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 of the population.	Total Number of Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 of the population.	Total Number of Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 of the population.	Total Number of Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 of the population.
Lee Division ...	220	11·6	213	11·1	193	10·0	186	9·5	211	10·6
Lewisham Division	991	14·2	816	11·2	941	12·4	966	12·2	1000	12·2
Sydenham & Forest Hill Division ...	607	13·8	484	10·9	545	12·1	539	11·7	566	12·1
Whole Borough ...	1818	13·7	1513	11·1	1679	12·0	1691	11·7	1777	11·97
County of London	80105	17·2	69737	15·2	74556	16·1	70442	15·1	71155	11·5

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS AT ALL AGES IN RELATION TO DISEASE GROUPS.

CLASS I.—Infective Diseases (240).

Small-Pox.—No deaths occurred from this disease.

Measles.—Measles was recorded as the cause of 21 deaths, equal to a death rate of 0·14 per 1,000 of the population. There is reason to believe that this disease was far less prevalent, compared with 1905, when the death-rate amounted to 0·28 per 1,000. It is not a notifiable disease, consequently the case mortality cannot be obtained.

Scarlet Fever.—Fourteen deaths were notified in the Borough, equal to a mortality rate of 0·09 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0·03 in 1905. The actual number of cases notified amounted to 543, compared with 548 in 1905. From this it will be seen that during the year under review, fewer cases of scarlet fever existed. Notwithstanding this fact the death-rate was higher. On considering the **case mortality** it is found that of the 543 recorded cases 2·57 per cent. proved fatal, compared with 0·9 per cent. in 1905.

Diphtheria.—There were 21 deaths from diphtheria, giving a mortality rate for the Borough of 0·14 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0·06 in 1905. In regard to this disease, not only was there a considerable increase in the number of notifications but the disease assumed a more fatal form, the **case mortality** being 8·6 per cent. of the actual cases, compared with 5·6 in 1905.

Whooping Cough.—Twenty-six deaths occurred from Whooping Cough, equivalent to a death rate of 0·18 per 1,000, the figure for 1905 being 0·17.

Enteric Fever.—There was only one fatal case, equal to a death rate of 0·01 per 1,000. **The case mortality** was equal

to 5·0 per cent. of the persons affected, compared with 18·2 per cent. for the preceding year.

Epidemic Diarrhœa and Epidemic Enteritis.—The total deaths recorded in the year from these two diseases amounted to 111, compared with 32 in 1905 and 112 in 1904. Thus summer diarrhœa was the most fatal zymotic disease during the year, producing a death-rate of 0·75 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0·22 in 1905 and 0·80 in 1904. (*See Tables 13 and 17*).

Deaths from **other** Infective Diseases were:—Influenza, 20; Puerperal Fever, 2; Erysipelas, 3; Venereal Disease, 5; Septicæmia not Puerperal, 7; Pyæmia, 3; and other Septic Diseases, 6.

CLASS II.—Tuberculous Diseases (175).—Phthisis.—This disease was responsible for 119 deaths, or 6·7 per cent. of the total 1,777 deaths from all causes. This mortality is equal to a death rate of 0·80 per 1,000 (compared with 0·87 in 1905) for the whole Borough, the lowest rate of the ten Southern Metropolitan Boroughs. Of the remaining London sanitary districts, only Hampstead, with 0·67, is lower. The district having the highest mortality from this cause was Holborn, with 2·37 per 1,000. The death rate for the County of London was 1·44. The position of Lewisham, therefore, in comparison with other Boroughs, is most satisfactory.

In addition to Phthisis, 56 deaths were registered as due to various forms of tubercular disease. (*See Table 15*).

CLASS III.—Malignant Diseases (136).—Cancer was the stated cause of 105 deaths, compared with 104 in 1905, equal to a mortality rate of 0·71 per 1,000. On sub-dividing these deaths, 16 were registered in Lee, 61 in Lewisham, and 28 in Sydenham and Forest Hill. For other diseases of this Class *see Table 15*.

CLASS IV.—Nervous Diseases (118). — This class was responsible for 118 deaths, equal to 6·6 per cent. of the total deaths. Of this number 32 were cases of insanity, 28 meningitis, 18 convulsions; of the latter 11 were children under 1 year.

CLASS V.—Diseases of Heart and Circulation (277). Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels accounted for 277 deaths, equal to 15·6 per cent. of the total deaths. Eighty-three deaths were due to valvular heart disease and endocarditis, and 60 to cerebral hæmorrhage.

CLASS VI.—Respiratory Diseases (260). — This class was the cause of 260 deaths, equal to 14·6 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes. The highest number of deaths were registered during the 52nd week. (*See Chart A*). Bronchitis and pneumonia were the most fatal, particularly to children under 5 years of age. (*See Table 15*).

CLASS VII.—Digestive Diseases (182). — To this class 182 deaths, or 10·2 per cent. of the total deaths, were assigned; children under 1 year were the sufferers in 93 cases. Cirrhosis of the Liver (frequently associated with alcoholism) was the certified cause of 14 deaths, compared with 25 in 1905.

CLASS VIII.—Diseases of Urinary Organs (57). — Fifty-seven, or 3·2 per cent. of the total deaths were recorded in this class.

CLASS IX.—Diseases of Generative Organs (4). — Only 4 deaths were registered in this group.

CLASS X.—General or Constitutional Diseases (272). — Of the 272, or 15·3 per cent. of the total deaths due to disease in this class, old age claimed 130 of the total, premature birth was the certified cause of 65, and alcoholism 9.

CLASS XI.—Accidents (42).—Forty-two fatal accidents occurred, 4 of which were due to overlaying.

CLASS XII.—Violence, Suicides, &c. (14).—Fourteen suicides occurred in the Borough.

NOTE:—Chart B contains a diagrammatic comparison of deaths occurring in various groups.

Inquests:—One hundred and twenty-one inquests were held and 76 *post mortem* examinations made during the year.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality of a district is measured by the proportion of deaths of infants under one year to every thousand births registered.

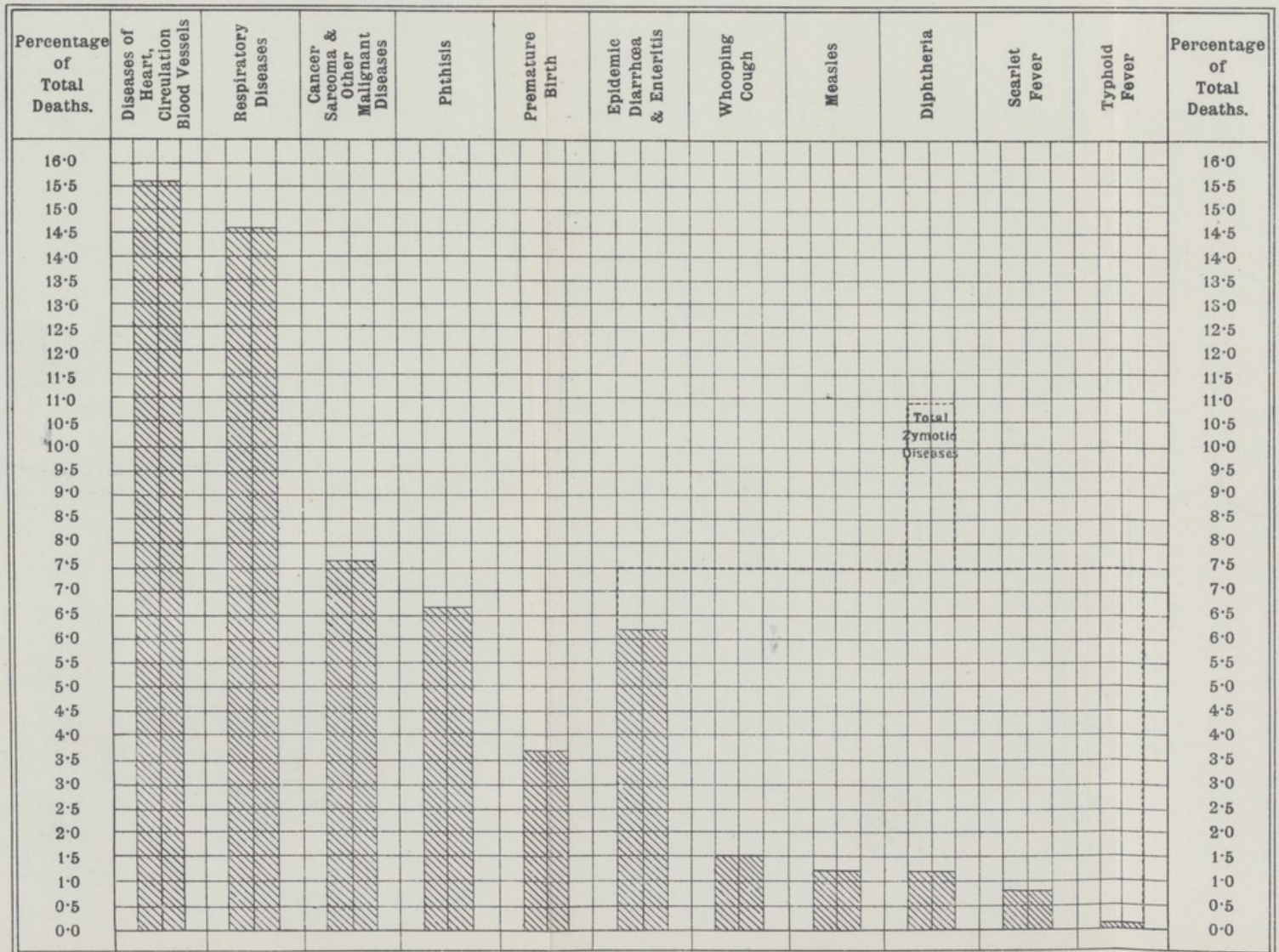
England and Wales.—Throughout England and Wales the infant mortality rate exceeded that of the preceding year, 1905. The mortality figure recorded in 1906 was 133 per 1,000 births, compared with 128 in 1905.

The returns for the **76 Great Towns** show also a slight increase, the rates being 145 in 1906 and 140 in 1905. The lowest infant mortality figures were registered in Hornsey 85, King's Norton 103, Brighton 111, Devonport 111, and Southampton 113. The towns having the highest rates were Burnley 212, Preston 199, Stockport 186, Grimsby 180, and Merthyr Tydfil 179.

In **London** the infant mortality amounted to 131 per 1,000 births, compared with 129 in 1905. The lowest rates were recorded in Hampstead 77, City of London 101, Stoke Newington 102, Paddington 105, Woolwich 109, Westminster 110 and Lewisham 113; the highest, Shoreditch 163, Finsbury 160, Bethnal Green 155, Bermondsey 153 and Poplar 152.

Chart B.

Showing Percentage of Deaths in Eleven Groups to Total Registered Deaths in 1906.



In **Lewisham** there was a marked increase over the rate for the previous year, owing to an outbreak of Epidemic Diarrhœa during the summer months, favoured by the excessive summer heat. The infant mortality rate for the borough amounted to **113** per 1,000 births, compared with 93 in the preceding year, and 113 the mean for the five years 1901-1905.

On reference to Table A in the Appendix it will be seen that with the exception of the years 1903 and 1905 the rate recorded this year is the lowest. Chart A shows distinctly the effect of the continued high temperature in relation to infantile diarrhœa deaths when examined in conjunction with the maximum and mean summer temperatures recorded in Table 20.

During the year **391** deaths occurred among children under one year, compared with 338 in 1905.

Of the total infant deaths the greater proportion, 147 or 37·6 per cent. were attributed to Wasting Diseases under which heading the following are included :—Premature Birth, Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth, Want of Breast Milk, Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus, Asthenia, Inanition, Malnutrition.

Diarrhœal diseases, which include all forms of diarrhœa, enteritis not tuberculous, gastritis, gastro-intestinal catarrh, gastro-enteritis, muco-enteritis, were responsible for 123 or 31·5 per cent. of the total.

Diseases in both these classes are to a very great extent preventable diseases.

Three deaths were certified as Measles and 12 Whooping Cough, compared with 8 and 13 respectively in 1905. Fourteen deaths were due to some form of tubercular disease (consumption), 46 to respiratory diseases, either bronchitis, laryngitis, or

pneumonia, and 44 to diseases unclassified or ill-defined, such as convulsions, suffocation, over-laying, &c.

Premature Birth—or Immaturity, was the cause attributed to 65 or 16·6 per cent. of the recorded infant deaths, compared with 57 in 1905. This classification does not refer to still-born infants, but to those living at birth and surviving various periods from a few hours to several days. It will be easily understood that owing to the infants' immaturity and consequent lack of vitality, the mortality amongst such children must be exceedingly high.

How to check the serious wastage of infant life remains a difficult problem. In Lewisham over 11 per cent. of the children born in 1906 succumbed, in many instances before attaining the age of four weeks. In some less fortunate and poorer districts of London 16 per cent. died. In some of the manufacturing towns a much greater loss occurred.

Environment.—Circumstances affecting the infant mortality rate are numerous, among them being the conditions under which mothers exist during the anti-natal period. Young mothers have yet to learn the importance of living under strict hygienic rules during this period, including the avoidance of alcoholic excess, the necessity of good and suitable food, the enjoyment of fresh air and moderate exercise.

Natural or Artificial Feeding.—As might be expected, the mortality is highest among infants artificially fed. It is satisfactory to note, however, that there appears to be a greater willingness and desire amongst mothers to feed their children with breast milk. Our investigations at the homes clearly establish this fact, and there is reason to believe that some good has followed the circulation of educational pamphlets to homes where births occur. That there still exists lamentable ignorance among many mothers is evident from the fact that a

very large proportion of infant deaths were due to diseases resulting from errors in feeding. I am of opinion much more might be done to reduce infant mortality if our actions were not restricted by technical obstructions by other authorities. The women sanitary inspectors might visit the homes in poorer districts and advise young and often ignorant mothers in relation to simple rules for the successful feeding and rearing of their young. Unfortunately, some time ago when such a scheme was proposed, the London County Council pointed out that such work did not come within the scope of the women sanitary inspectors, and if they were so employed the moiety of their salary would be disallowed. The duties of the women sanitary inspectors, as sanctioned by the Local Government Board, are as follows :—

- (1) The routine inspection of work-shops, work-places and laundries where females are employed.
- (2) The inspection of homes of female outworkers.
- (3) The examination of sanitary conveniences used by females at railway stations, restaurants, underground, &c.
- (4) Special investigations in poor districts as to cause of infant mortality.
- (5) Investigations in regard to homes where female cases of phthisis are known to exist, giving information as to precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of such disease to others.
- (6) Visiting homes where deaths from phthisis have occurred, and at which cases of infectious disease have been notified.
- (7) Visiting schools from which notifications have been received from teachers of the absence of scholars in consequence of the existence of notifiable and non-notifiable

infectious diseases, when so directed by the Medical Officer of Health.

In consequence of these restrictions we are only enabled to inquire into conditions existing in homes where infant deaths occur, to find out the cause of death.

The results of these investigations are generally interesting. They frequently reveal almost pathetic ignorance on the part of the mother in the elementary principles necessary for the successful management of their children. But as a means of preventing the existing mischief these visits are useless.

As a result of inquiry in 235 homes **after death**, amongst other particulars the following facts were elicited :—

That 92 per cent. of the fatal cases of diarrhœal diseases occurred to artificially-fed children.

Of the total 235 infant deaths from all causes investigated, 47, or 20 per cent., were *first* children—22, or 9 per cent., illegitimate—61, or 26 per cent., children of working mothers—37, or 16 per cent., children put out to nurse.

In regard to the method of feeding adopted 41, or 17 per cent., were breast-fed, and the remainder, 83 per cent. artificially fed.

Miss Jones reports, as a result of her investigations at the homes where infant deaths occurred, that fatal cases of infantile diarrhœa were not limited to the homes of the very poor classes. The mothers appeared totally ignorant of the danger of allowing diarrhœa to continue unchecked, and in many instances did not seek medical aid until too late. Many mothers had an idea, amounting almost to a superstition, that diarrhœa during the teething period was natural, and if checked would lead to convulsions or serious illness. In several instances the disease commenced at the time of weaning. Mothers are still ignorant

of the grave risks attending weaning in the hottest summer months.

Combative Measures.—In 1905 we were permitted to obtain from the registrars a list of births registered in the district. From these lists a selection of homes is made, to which is sent a pamphlet dealing with infant management and rearing. Unfortunately, the existing law permits the registration to be made at any time within 42 days, so that a pernicious system of feeding may have been adopted and continued for weeks before we are actually aware of the birth. Your Council made a special representation to the Local Government Board in regard to this subject, pointing out the benefits that would accrue if the period of registration were considerably curtailed. A Government Bill has since been framed to provide for the early notification of births. The Bill suggests that the notification of a birth shall be sent by the father if he is actually residing in the house where the birth takes place, or in his absence, by any person attending upon the mother at the time, to the Medical Officer of Health of the district, within 48 hours of such birth. This information shall apply to stillborn children as well as to children born alive.

If such a measure is adopted by Parliament it will greatly assist sanitary authorities in their endeavour to reduce infant mortality. It would be necessary to have the assistance of Health Visitors to follow up these notifications and to instruct parents residing in the poorer districts as to the general principles of feeding and rearing infants.

I suggest that as our women inspectors are prohibited from carrying out such work, your Council should consider the advisability of at once securing the services of Voluntary Health Visitors. The information already set out in regard to infant mortality fully justifies your consideration of this suggestion.

In previous reports I have drawn attention to the absurdities of the existing Infant Life Protection Act, which provides for the control of homes where two or more infants under five years of age are received for the purpose of nursing or maintaining of such infants apart from their parents for a period of more than forty-eight hours. Notice has to be given to the Local Authority; in London, to the London County Council. In effect this Act is useless in protecting children who are taken by persons cute enough to avoid registration and inspection by only accepting **one child at a time**, and there are many children so placed. It was also pointed out to you that the administration of the Act in London was with the London County Council, who for some unknown reason had relegated the administration of the Act to the Public Control Department. Your Council made representation to the Local Government Board of the necessity of an amending Act to bring within its scope persons receiving only one child, and further the importance of the administration of the Act being transferred to the Local Borough Councils.

A Bill has been introduced by Mr. Staveley Hill, which provides all that was asked for, except the transference of its administration to Borough Councils.

Educational Measures.—When motherhood is established and women have obtained set ideas gained from their parents who, too often are not fitted to instruct their daughters of the duties of motherhood, it is late to improve conditions. Our attempts to educate parents are frequently disappointing. It is only after disappointment and failure in the management such mothers are prepared to listen, and I am of opinion education in matters of personal hygiene, the value of food, the nutrition of the body, and the normal growth and healthy living of the individual should form an important part of the general education in our schools.

Table 6.

**Percentage of Deaths under one year of age to Total Deaths in
Wards and Divisions for the years 1902-1906.**

District.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Church Ward ...	11·8	11·3	19·7	12·7	18·4
Manor Ward ...	16·4	26·4	26·0	9·4	20·5
South Ward ...	20·3	14·8	13·3	11·8	17·3
Lee Division ...	15·9	17·4	20·7	11·3	19·0
Blackheath Ward ...	14·5	13·8	13·9	17·0	17·3
Lewisham Village Ward	18·5	22·2	27·6	20·7	19·3
Lewisham Park Ward...	25·1	20·8	31·5	20·5	21·9
Brockley Ward ...	26·2	20·0	27·2	15·7	22·7
Catford Ward ...	34·6	32·7	31·3	26·0	24·9
Lewisham Division	26·9	24·9	28·2	21·5	22·0
Forest Hill Ward ...	21·7	13·4	18·6	17·5	20·0
Sydenham Ward ...	20·6	21·4	29·1	22·4	25·1
Sydenham & Forest Hill Division	21·0	18·2	24·8	20·2	23·1
Whole Borough ...	21·68	23·54	26·21	19·99	22·0

Table 7.

Analysis of Deaths under one year of age, during the years
1903-1906.

DISEASE.	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Number of Deaths under 1 year.	Percentage Deaths to total Deaths under 1 year.	Number of Deaths under 1 year.	Percentage Deaths to total Deaths under 1 year.	Number of Deaths under 1 year.	Percentage Deaths to total Deaths under 1 year.	Number of Deaths under 1 year.	Percentage Deaths to total Deaths under 1 year.
Common Infectious Diseases...	10	3.0	29	6.6	23	6.8	17	4.3
Diarrhœal Diseases	60	18.3	122	27.7	59	17.5	123	31.5
Wasting Diseases	124	37.8	151	34.3	139	41.1	147	37.6
Tuberculous Diseases	14	4.3	14	3.2	10	3.0	14	3.6
Respiratory Diseases	53	16.2	64	14.5	43	12.7	46	11.8
Diseases classified under other headings ...	67	20.4	60	13.6	64	18.9	44	11.3
Total ...	328	100.0	440	100.0	338	100.0	391	100.0

Note.—For detailed list of these diseases see Table E of the Local Government Board Tables (page 123).

Distribution in Wards.—The following table shows the distribution of infant deaths in the various wards of the Borough. The highest mortality was in the Lewisham Park and Sydenham Wards:—

Table 8.

Ward.	Common Infectious Diseases.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Wasting Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Diseases.	Total Infant Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.
Church ...	—	4	3	1	4	2	14	2·0
Manor ...	—	4	8	1	2	2	17	2·3
South ...	—	3	2	—	3	1	9	1·6
Blackheath ...	1	5	3	—	2	3	14	2·0
Lewisham Village	1	8	12	—	4	8	33	2·2
Lewisham Park ...	2	12	28	2	1	6	51	3·1
Brockley ...	1	12	12	1	2	1	29	2·5
Catford ...	7	39	28	1	11	7	93	2·9
Forest Hill ...	—	11	18	2	8	4	43	2·3
Sydenham ...	5	25	33	6	9	10	88	3·1
Total ...	17	123	147	14	46	44	391	2·6

LIST OF STREETS in which more than one infant died under the age of 12 months, showing that the majority of infantile deaths occurred among the poorer classes.

LEE.

Abernethy Road ... 2	Church Street ... 3	Taunton Road ... 2
Brightfield Road ... 3	Dacre Street ... 2	Turner Road ... 2
	Ronver Road ... 3	

LEWISHAM

Ardmere Road ... 2	Farley Road ... 2	Marsala Road ... 3
Beacon Road ... 5	Felday Road ... 3	Maybank Cottages 2
Benin Street ... 2	Fernbrook Road ... 2	Nelgarde Road ... 2
Blashford Street ... 2	Gillian Street ... 2	Pascoe Road ... 2
Bradgate Road ... 5	Glenview Road ... 4	Pattenden Road ... 2
Brightside Road ... 3	Hazelbank Road ... 2	Porson Street ... 2
Brockley Cottages 2	Hither Green Lane 2	Rhyme Road ... 3
Brookdale Road ... 7	Honley Road ... 3	Sandhurst Road ... 5
Conington Road ... 3	Howson Road ... 4	Sangley Road ... 8
Courthill Road ... 3	Killearn Road ... 2	Silvermere Road ... 5
Darfield Road ... 2	Kneller Road ... 2	Sparta Street ... 2
Davenport Road ... 3	Ladywell Park ... 2	Sportsbank Street 2
Doggett Road ... 3	Laleham Road ... 4	Thurston Road ... 2
Dowanhill Road ... 2	Lewisham Road ... 3	Torridon Road ... 3
Elswick Road ... 3	Loampit Vale ... 2	Whitbread Road ... 2
Engleheart Road ... 4	Longhurst Road ... 2	Wildfell Road ... 2
Ennersdale Road ... 3	Malyons Road ... 2	Woodlands Street 2
	Manor Lane ... 3	

SYDENHAM AND FOREST HILL.

Acacia Road ... 5	Dillwyn Road ... 6	Larkbere Road ... 3
Beadnell Road ... 2	Elsinore Road ... 4	London Road ... 2
Bovill Road ... 4	Ewart Road ... 3	Malham Road ... 6
Bradford Road ... 3	East Terrace,	Miall Road ... 6
Burford Road ... 3	Fairlawn Park 2	Porthcawe Road ... 11
Champion Park ... 2	Holmshaw Road ... 2	Watlington Grove 4
Dalmain Road ... 3	Kent House Road 2	West Terrace,
Davids Road ... 3	Kimberley Terrace 2	Fairlawn Park ... 2

Table 9.

Corrected total Deaths from All Causes in Wards occurring during the four quarters of the year 1906.

Localities.	First Quarter.			Second Quarter.			Third Quarter.			Fourth Quarter.			Whole Year.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Church Ward	12	14	26	7	7	14	7	12	19	6	11	17	32	44	76
Manor Ward	10	14	24	7	5	12	10	10	20	10	17	27	37	46	83
South Ward	7	8	15	3	5	8	5	4	9	9	11	20	24	28	52
Blackheath Ward	8	11	19	12	11	23	8	11	19	8	12	20	36	45	81
Lewisham Village Ward	20	22	42	21	22	43	31	19	50	26	23	49	98	86	184
Lewisham Park Ward	22	34	56	30	25	55	35	23	58	30	34	64	117	116	233
Brockley Ward	11	24	35	19	13	32	21	17	38	13	10	23	64	64	128
Catford Ward	57	56	113	38	46	84	52	44	96	36	45	81	183	191	374
Forest Hill Ward	27	36	63	21	27	48	21	27	48	29	27	56	98	117	215
Sydenham Ward	57	44	101	30	41	71	50	47	97	32	50	82	169	182	351
The Whole Borough	231	263	494	188	202	390	240	214	454	199	240	439	858	919	1777

Table 10.

Corrected Death Rates from All Causes in Wards, Divisions, and the Whole Borough, for the four quarters of the Year 1906.

Localities.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	1906.
Church Ward ...	15·1	8·1	11·0	9·9	11·0
Manor Ward ...	13·1	6·6	10·9	13·9	11·3
South Ward ...	10·7	5·7	6·4	14·2	9·3
Lee Division ...	13·1	6·9	9·7	12·9	10·6
Blackheath Ward	11·1	13·4	11·1	11·7	11·8
Lew. Village Ward	11·3	11·6	13·5	13·2	12·4
Lew. Park Ward...	13·6	13·4	14·1	15·6	14·2
Brockley Ward ...	12·0	11·0	13·1	7·9	11·0
Catford Ward ...	14·0	10·4	11·9	10·0	11·6
Lewisham Division	12·9	11·6	12·7	12·7	12·2
Forest Hill Ward	13·8	10·5	10·5	12·2	11·7
Sydenham Ward	14·3	10·0	13·7	11·6	12·4
Sydenham & Forest Hill Division	14·1	10·2	12·4	11·8	12·1
Whole Borough ...	13·3	10·5	12·2	11·8	12·0
County of London	16·0	14·2	14·8	15·4	15·1
76 Great Towns ...	16·6	14·9	16·2	16·2	15·9
England and Wales	16·5	14·6	14·9	15·6	15·4

* **Table 11.**

Deaths in Disease Groups in the Three Divisions and the whole Borough for the year 1906.

Disease Classes.	Lee Division.					Lewisham Division.					Sydenham and Forest Hill Division					Whole Borough				
	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Whole Year.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Whole Year.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Whole Year.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Whole Year.
I. Infective	6	3	9	7	25	22	26	75	24	147	13	10	33	12	68	41	39	117	43	240
II. Tuberculous	4	2	2	6	14	29	22	23	27	101	15	9	17	19	60	48	33	42	52	175
III. Malignant	9	2	7	5	23	22	11	22	21	76	7	8	14	8	37	38	21	43	34	136
IV. Nervous	4	1	4	3	12	13	23	21	20	77	11	4	9	5	29	28	28	34	28	118
V. Heart & Blood Vessels	5	9	11	14	39	31	44	23	41	139	20	31	20	28	99	56	84	54	83	277
VI. Respiratory	17	3	—	11	31	51	37	18	41	147	45	11	7	19	82	113	51	25	71	260
VII. Digestive	7	4	5	9	25	25	22	30	17	95	22	10	21	9	62	54	36	56	35	182
VIII. Urinary	3	2	2	3	10	11	6	7	8	32	7	2	4	2	15	21	10	13	13	57
IX. Generative Organs ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	2	4
X. General	9	7	7	6	29	50	38	29	30	146	19	29	16	33	97	78	74	52	69	272
XI. Accidents	1	—	1	—	2	10	5	9	5	29	4	3	2	2	11	15	8	12	7	42
XII. Violence	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	2	10	1	1	2	—	4	2	4	6	2	14
Totals	65	34	48	64	211	265	237	261	237	1000	164	119	145	138	566	494	390	454	439	1777

* For Diseases in each Class see Table 14.

Table 12.
Death Rates per 1,000 of the population, in Disease Groups, in the Wards
and Divisions of the Borough for the year 1906.

Disease Class	Wards and Divisions.													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Church	Manor	South	Lee	Blackheath	Lewisham Village	Lewisham Park	Brockley	Catford	Lewisham	Forest Hill	Sydenham	Sydenham and Forest Hill	Whole Borough
I. Infective	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.6
II. Tuberculous ...	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2
III. Malignant ...	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9
IV. Nervous	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.8
V. Heart and Blood Vessels	1.7	2.9	1.1	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9
VI. Respiratory ...	1.9	1.0	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.8
VII. Digestive ...	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2
VIII. Urinary	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
IX. Generative Organs	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.1	0.0	0.0
X. General Diseases	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.8
XI. Accidents ...	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
XII. Violence	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Deaths...	11.0	11.3	9.3	10.6	11.8	12.4	14.2	11.0	11.6	12.2	11.7	12.4	12.1	12.0

Table 13.

Birth and Death Rates of London and Metropolitan Boroughs during the year 1906, after distribution of Deaths in Public Institutions.

BOROUGHs	PER 1000 PERSONS LIVING.													Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births registered
	Births.	Deaths from												
		ALL CAUSES	Principal Epidemic Diseases	Small-Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping-Cough	Typhus	Enteric Fever	Pyrexia* (Origin uncertain)	Diarrhoea	Phthisis	
CNTY OF L'ND'N	26.5	15.1	1.92	—	0.40	0.11	0.15	0.26	—	0.06	0.00	0.94	1.44	131
West.														
Paddington ...	22.7	12.5	1.30	—	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.08	—	0.05	—	0.84	1.12	105
Kensington ...	19.2	13.8	1.56	—	0.45	0.06	0.11	0.11	—	0.03	—	0.80	1.27	132
Hammersmith	25.9	14.8	2.13	—	0.47	0.12	0.22	0.16	—	0.07	—	1.09	1.25	138
Fulham ...	30.0	13.7	2.40	—	0.33	0.11	0.20	0.19	—	0.08	—	1.49	1.13	134
Chelsea ...	21.4	15.7	2.03	—	0.78	0.12	0.20	0.23	—	—	—	0.70	1.57	133
City of Wstmstr	17.2	12.9	0.84	—	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.13	—	0.03	0.01	0.40	1.39	110
North.														
St. Marylebone	21.2	14.9	1.28	—	0.37	0.11	0.09	0.09	—	0.02	—	0.60	1.56	117
Hampstead ...	16.5	9.4	0.57	—	0.11	0.06	0.09	0.02	—	0.03	—	0.26	0.67	77
St. Pancras ...	26.0	15.9	1.65	—	0.41	0.14	0.10	0.30	—	0.06	0.00	0.64	1.81	123
Islington ...	25.5	14.7	1.62	—	0.56	0.11	0.09	0.22	—	0.06	—	0.58	1.23	124
Stoke Nwington	20.8	11.5	1.10	—	0.21	0.02	0.08	0.32	—	—	—	0.47	1.04	102
Hackney ...	24.7	13.3	1.58	—	0.28	0.10	0.09	0.17	—	0.06	—	0.88	1.30	119
Central.														
Holborn ...	22.3	18.0	1.44	—	0.45	0.05	0.11	0.18	—	0.02	—	0.63	2.37	120
Finsbury ...	30.2	20.7	3.59	—	1.27	0.15	0.24	0.56	—	0.14	—	1.23	2.18	160
City of London	16.7	17.3	1.08	—	0.14	0.33	0.09	0.19	—	0.05	—	0.28	1.74	101
East.														
Shoreditch ..	34.2	19.6	3.13	—	0.65	0.16	0.13	0.53	—	0.04	—	1.62	2.01	163
Bethnal Green	34.5	18.9	2.55	—	0.46	0.17	0.15	0.48	—	0.11	—	1.18	2.25	155
Stepney ...	35.3	17.7	2.74	—	0.57	0.12	0.20	0.34	—	0.08	—	1.43	1.72	134
Poplar ...	31.6	17.6	2.95	—	0.63	0.08	0.16	0.31	—	0.06	—	1.71	1.55	152
South.														
Southwark ...	29.8	18.1	2.23	—	0.46	0.22	0.15	0.26	—	0.06	—	1.08	2.06	144
Bermondsey ...	31.8	19.7	2.94	—	0.73	0.23	0.26	0.40	—	0.03	—	1.29	2.01	153
Lambeth ...	26.3	15.0	1.69	—	0.24	0.09	0.16	0.23	—	0.07	0.00	0.90	1.37	131
Battersea ...	26.2	13.4	1.82	—	0.23	0.13	0.10	0.44	—	0.04	—	0.88	1.28	126
Wandsworth ...	26.4	12.8	1.60	—	0.24	0.07	0.18	0.22	—	0.06	—	0.83	1.01	121
Camberwell ...	25.7	14.6	1.88	—	0.41	0.09	0.15	0.28	—	0.05	—	0.90	1.26	130
Deptford ...	28.6	16.1	2.69	—	0.60	0.13	0.17	0.54	—	0.05	—	1.20	1.28	143
Greenwich ...	25.4	13.5	1.87	—	0.29	0.16	0.28	0.40	—	0.05	—	0.69	1.19	119
Lewisham ...	23.2	12.0	1.31	—	0.14	0.09	0.14	0.18	—	0.01	—	0.75	0.80	113
Woolwich ...	27.9	13.1	1.52	—	0.24	0.04	0.17	0.17	—	0.07	—	0.83	1.33	109

In this Table 0.00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0.005; where no death occurred, — is inserted. *Originally described Simple Continued Fever.

* **Table 14.**

Death-rates during 1906 in London and the several Metropolitan Boroughs, from All Causes, and from Certain Diseases (1) before Distribution, (2) after Distribution of Deaths in Public Institutions, etc.

BOROUGH.	DEATH-RATES PER 1000 LIVING.									
	All Causes.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria		Enteric Fever		Phthisis	
	Before Distribution	After Distribution	Before Distribution	After Distribution	Before Distribution	After Distribution	Before Distribution	After Distribution	Before Distribution	After Distribution
COUNTY OF LONDON	15·3	15·1	0·10	0·11	0·14	0·15	0·05	0·06	1·42	1·44
West.										
Paddington ...	13·7	12·5	0·01	0·12	0·05	0·10	0·05	0·05	1·13	1·12
Kensington ...	15·6	13·8	0·01	0·06	0·04	0·11	0·01	0·03	1·93	1·27
Hammersmith ...	13·2	14·8	—	0·12	0·04	0·22	0·02	0·07	0·90	1·25
Fulham ...	13·6	13·7	0·41	0·11	0·55	0·20	0·15	0·08	1·15	1·13
Chelsea ...	22·9	15·7	0·01	0·12	0·08	0·20	—	—	3·10	1·57
City of Westm'r...	14·3	12·9	0·01	0·08	0·06	0·09	0·02	0·03	0·84	1·39
North.										
St. Marylebone ...	13·6	14·9	—	0·11	0·07	0·09	—	0·02	0·86	1·56
Hampstead ...	12·3	9·4	0·82	0·06	0·40	0·09	0·08	0·03	1·72	0·67
St. Pancras ...	16·1	15·9	0·01	0·14	0·06	0·10	0·03	0·06	1·81	1·81
Islington ...	14·5	14·7	0·03	0·11	0·05	0·09	0·04	0·06	1·40	1·23
Stoke Newington ...	9·3	11·5	—	0·02	0·02	0·08	—	—	0·83	1·04
Hackney ...	14·4	13·3	0·22	0·10	0·23	0·09	0·12	0·06	1·45	1·30
Central.										
Holborn ...	21·8	18·0	—	0·05	0·16	0·11	—	0·02	1·53	2·37
Finsbury ...	10·5	20·7	0·01	0·15	—	0·24	—	0·14	0·80	2·18
City of London ...	44·5	17·3	0·05	0·33	0·80	0·09	0·56	0·05	2·16	1·74
East.										
Shoreditch ...	18·5	19·6	—	0·16	0·03	0·13	0·01	0·04	1·96	2·01
Bethnal Green ...	18·4	18·9	0·03	0·17	0·06	0·15	0·05	0·11	2·40	2·25
Stepney ...	19·1	17·7	0·01	0·12	0·12	0·20	0·10	0·08	1·46	1·72
Poplar ...	18·0	17·6	0·01	0·08	0·05	0·16	0·06	0·06	1·81	1·55
South.										
Southwark ...	15·6	18·1	—	0·22	0·11	0·15	0·02	0·06	1·15	2·06
Bermondsey ...	15·4	19·7	—	0·23	0·04	0·26	0·01	0·03	1·73	2·01
Lambeth ...	16·0	15·0	0·17	0·09	0·22	0·16	0·10	0·07	1·32	1·37
Battersea ...	13·5	13·4	—	0·13	0·02	0·10	0·01	0·04	1·32	1·28
Wandsworth ...	12·3	12·8	0·22	0·07	0·26	0·18	0·07	0·06	1·05	1·01
Camberwell ...	15·8	14·6	0·00	0·09	0·06	0·15	0·02	0·05	1·81	1·26
Deptford ...	12·1	16·1	0·20	0·13	0·30	0·17	0·06	0·05	0·80	1·28
Greenwich ...	17·5	13·5	0·47	0·16	0·57	0·28	0·17	0·05	1·71	1·19
Lewisham ...	12·8	12·0	0·44	0·09	0·37	0·14	0·01	0·01	0·80	0·80
Woolwich ...	12·1	13·1	0·02	0·04	0·05	0·17	0·03	0·07	1·28	1·33

* Taken from Registrar-General's Summary.

Table 15.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death in the Borough of Lewisham for the year 1906.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		DEATHS WHOLE BOROUGH							BOROUGH DIVISIONS			Deaths in Public Institutions in the Borough.	Deaths of Residents outside the Borough	Deaths of Non-residents in the Borough
		Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 65 years	65 years and over	Total all Ages	Lee	Lewisham	Sydenham and Forest Hill			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Class I.—Infective Diseases	1 Small-Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2 Measles ...	3	17	1	—	—	—	21	3	12	6	3	—	1
	3 Scarlet Fever ...	—	10	4	—	—	—	14	3	10	1	64	5	56
	4 Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5 Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6 Influenza ...	1	1	—	1	9	8	20	4	7	9	2	—	2
	7 Whooping Cough ...	12	14	—	—	—	—	26	—	20	6	1	—	—
	8 Diphtheria ...	2	9	10	—	—	—	21	1	10	10	50	3	37
	9 Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
	10 Epidemic Diarrhœa ...	57	11	—	—	—	—	68	7	43	18	—	2	—
	11 Epidemic Enteritis ...	39	4	—	—	—	—	43	4	26	13	16	2	1
	12 Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13 Venereal Diseases ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	4	—	—	1	—
	14 Puerperal Septicæmia Fev	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
	15 Infective Endocarditis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	16 Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	2	1	3	—	—
	17 Septicæmia not Puerperal	2	1	—	1	2	1	7	1	4	2	2	1	—
	18 Pyæmia ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	2	1	1
	Class II.—Tuberculous Diseases	19 Other Septic Diseases ...	2	—	—	1	2	1	6	—	5	1	3	—
20 Phthisis ...		—	1	1	25	89	3	119	6	76	37	42	11	8
21 Meningitis ...		8	7	3	—	—	—	18	5	4	9	6	—	2
22 Peritonitis ...		1	2	1	2	—	—	6	1	4	1	1	—	1
23 Scrofula ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 Other Tuberculous Dis...		5	9	8	2	7	1	32	2	17	13	15	2	2
25 Cancer, Carcinoma ...		—	—	—	—	65	40	105	16	61	28	30	9	4
26 Sarcoma ...		—	1	1	—	2	4	8	—	5	3	1	—	—
27 Other Malignant Diseases		—	—	—	—	15	8	23	7	10	6	4	2	1
28 Meningitis (not Tuber.)...		4	10	6	2	5	1	28	2	22	4	3	4	2
Class III.—Malignant Diseases	29 Insanity (G. P. Insane)...	—	—	—	—	19	13	32	1	21	10	7	18	—
	30 Epilepsy ...	2	—	—	—	5	3	10	2	6	2	3	2	1
	31 Convulsions ...	11	7	—	—	—	—	18	3	10	5	2	—	1
	32 Locomotor Ataxy ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	33 Paraplegia, Dis. of Cord	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	2	2	1	4	1	2
Class IV.—Nervous Diseases	34 Other Nervous Diseases	1	1	—	1	19	2	24	2	15	7	9	3	3
	35 Valvular Disease, Endocarditis ...	—	—	1	7	51	24	83	11	44	28	21	4	1
	36 Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	—	—	—	—	25	35	60	9	26	25	32	6	14
	37 Thrombosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
	38 Apoplexy, Hemiplegia ...	—	—	—	—	11	16	27	4	13	10	1	—	—
	39 Aneurysm ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	1	3	1	1	1
	40 Embolism ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
	41 Thrombosis, not Cerebral	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
	42 Other Dis. Heart and Blood Vessels ...	9	—	4	1	41	42	97	15	51	31	21	11	12

Table 15—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH		DEATHS WHOLE BOROUGH							BOROUGH DIVISIONS			Deaths in Public Institutions in Borough	Deaths of Residents outside Borough	Deaths of Non-residents in Borough
		Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 65 years	65 years and over	Total all Ages	Lee	Lewisham	Sydenham and Forest Hill			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Class VI.— Respiratory Diseases	43 Croup (not Spasm. or Membranous) ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	44 Bronchitis ...	18	6	—	1	20	69	114	13	64	37	45	—	18
	45 Pneumonia ...	24	24	4	1	47	19	119	14	75	30	35	6	11
	46 Asthma Emphysema ...	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	1	2	2	—	—	—
	47 Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	2	2	1	—	—	—
Class VII.— Digestive Diseases	48 Other Respiratory Dis.	4	2	—	—	6	4	16	1	4	11	3	—	2
	49 Enteritis (not Epidemic)	4	2	—	—	1	1	8	—	5	3	3	—	2
	50 Gastro Enteritis ...	17	4	1	—	1	2	25	2	15	8	7	1	—
	51 Peritonitis (not Puerperal) ...	—	—	1	2	7	3	13	3	6	4	6	1	—
	52 Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	—	—	—	11	3	14	2	6	6	1	—	1
Class VIII.— Urinary Diseases	53 Gastric Ulcer (Perforation of) ...	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	3	2	2	2	1	—
	54 Other Digestive Diseases	72	7	2	2	14	18	115	15	61	39	46	1	6
	55 Nephritis. Acute ...	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	1	1	1	2	—	1
	56 Bright's Disease ...	—	—	—	2	23	13	38	7	22	9	9	1	2
	57 Other Urinary Diseases	—	—	—	—	6	10	16	2	9	5	7	2	—
Class IX.— General Diseases	58 Generative Organs, Diseases of ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	1	1	2	1	—	—
	59 Old Age ...	—	—	—	—	1	129	130	17	65	48	54	—	17
	60 Premature Birth ...	65	—	—	—	—	—	65	4	40	21	—	1	—
	61 Chronic Rheumatism ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	2
	62 Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	2	3	1	6	1	4	1	2	—	2
Class X.— Accidents	63 Parturition, Diseases and Accidents of ...	—	—	—	1	4	—	5	—	4	1	1	—	—
	64 Alcoholism ...	—	—	—	—	8	1	9	1	5	3	4	1	—
	65 Gout ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	2	2	2	—	1
	66 Diabetes Melletus ...	—	—	—	3	6	6	15	2	5	8	2	—	—
	67 All Other Diseases	13	5	2	1	13	3	37	4	20	13	10	2	1
Class XI.— Violence	68 Burning ...	1	1	1	—	—	1	4	—	4	—	3	1	—
	69 Overlaying ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
	70 Poison ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
	71 Drowning ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	72 Other Accidents	2	3	3	5	8	10	31	2	20	9	16	7	6
Class XII.— Violence	73 Homicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	74 Suicide ...	—	—	—	2	11	1	14	—	10	4	3	1	1
Grand Totals ...		391	160	57	68	596	505	1777	211	1000	566	616	117	228

NOTE—Columns 1 to 10 include deaths of Residents in the Borough, in outside Districts and in Public Institutions.

Table 16.

Residents and Non-Residents dying in Public Institutions situated in the Borough.

Institution.	Deaths of Residents.	Deaths of Non-Residents.	Total.
The Park Hospital ...	20	97	117
Lewisham Infirmary ...	349	28	377
Lewisham Workhouse ...	13	—	13
Bermondsey (St. Olave's) Workhouse	1	71	72
St. John's Hospital ...	6	10	16
Home for Sick Children, Lower Sydenham ...	4	9	13
Greenwich Union Work- house, Grove Park ...	1	6	7
Flower House, Southend Catford	1	—	1
Totals	395	221	616

In addition to the above, deaths of non-residents occurred as follows:—Two on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, three on the South Eastern and Chatham Railway, one in Stanstead Road and 1 in Beckenham Place Park.

Deaths of Residents

Belonging to the Borough occurring in Public Institutions, etc., in districts outside during the year 1906.

Fever Hospitals:—

Brook Hospital ...	8
South-Eastern Hospital ...	1

General Hospitals:—

Guy's Hospital ...	12
Charing Cross Hospital ...	5
St. Thomas' Hospital ...	4
St. Bartholomew's Hospital ...	3
Middlesex Hospital ...	2
Miller Hospital, Greenwich ...	2
Westminster Hospital ...	2
London Temperance Hospital ...	2
Children's Hospital, Great Ormonde Street ...	1
London Hospital ...	1
University College Hospital ...	1
St. George's Hospital ...	1

Asylums:—

Dartford Heath Asylum ...	20
Cane Hill Asylum ...	6
Caterham Asylum ...	4
Banstead Asylum ...	2
Claybury Asylum ...	2
Peckham House Asylum ...	2
Horton Asylum ...	1
Camberwell House Asylum ...	1
City of London Asylum, Stone ...	1
Manor Asylum, Epsom ...	1

Other Institutions:—

Blackheath and Charlton Cottage Hospital ...	1
Brompton Hospital ...	1
Bolingbroke Hospital ...	1
Cancer Hospital, Chelsea ...	1
Clapham Maternity Hospital ...	1

Other Institutions:—

Continued.

Cotswold Sanatorium, Cranham ..	1
East London Industrial Hospital, Shadwell ...	1
Friedenheim Hospital, Hampstead ...	2
Greenwich Workhouse ...	1
Hackney Infirmary ...	1
Hostel of God ...	1
Home for Friendless Girls, Carshalton ...	1
Kidbrook House Nursing Home ...	1
London Homœopathic Hospital ...	1
Salvation Army Maternity Hospital ...	1
St. Luke's House, Kensington ...	1
Throat Hospital, Golden Square ...	1

Various:—

Upper Wimpole Street, W.	1
Central Park, Ilford ..	1
Creek Street, Deptford ...	1
Abchurch Lane ...	1
In a Restaurant, Cheapside	1
Clacton-on-Sea ...	1
Maida Vale ...	1
On the way to St. George's Hospital ...	1
Pelham Place, Brompton ...	1
L. B. & S. C. Railway, Leigham Vale ...	1
S.E. & C. Railway, St. Paul's	1
S.E. & C. Railway, Waterloo	1
River Thames ...	1
Sewer Works, Shooter's Hill Road ...	1

Table 17.

Deaths from Principal Zymotic Diseases in Wards, during the year 1906.

Localities	Small-Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Typhus Fever	Enteric Fever	Pyrexia * (origin uncertain)	Epidemic Diarrhoea & Epidemic Enteritis	Totals	Death Rates from Principal Zymotic Diseases.
Church Ward ...	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	9	1·31
Manor Ward ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	0·68
South Ward ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	0·55
Lee Division ...	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	11	18	0·91
Blackheath Wd.	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	4	9	1·31
Lew. Vill. Wd.	—	2	6	2	2	—	—	—	7	19	1·28
Lew. Pk. Wd....	—	5	1	1	4	—	—	—	14	25	1·52
Brockley Ward	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	10	15	1·29
Catford Ward ...	—	3	1	5	10	—	1	—	34	54	1·67
Lewisham Div.	—	12	10	10	20	—	1	—	69	122	1·49
Forest Hill Wd.	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	12	0·65
Sydenham Ward	—	5	—	9	6	—	—	—	22	42	1·48
Sydenham and Forest Hill Div.	—	6	1	10	6	—	—	—	31	54	1·16
Whole Borough	—	21	14	21	26	—	1	—	111	194	1·31
County of London	—	1909	533	691	1226	—	260	4	4424	9047	1·92
76 Great Towns	18	6258	1948	2982	4405	—	1448		18371	35430	2·24

* Originally termed Simple Continued Fever.

Table 18.

Death Rates from principal Zymotic Diseases and Phthisis, and Infantile Mortality in the Borough and its Divisions, in the County of London, and in the 76 Great Towns, for the Year 1906.

Disease.	Lee Division.	Lewisham Division.	Sydenham and Forest Hill Div.	Whole Borough	County of London.	76 Great Towns.
Small-Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	0·00
Measles ...	0·15	0·15	0·13	0·14	0·40	0·40
Scarlet Fever ...	0·15	0·12	0·02	0·09	0·11	0·12
Diphtheria ...	0·05	0·12	0·21	0·14	0·15	0·19
Whooping Cough	—	0·24	0·13	0·18	0·26	0·28
Enteric Fever ...	—	0·01	—	0·01	0·06	0·09
Epidemic Diarrhœa and Enteritis...	0·55	0·84	0·66	0·75	0·94	1·16
Total Zymotic Death Rates...	0·91	1·49	1·16	1·31	1·92	2·24
Infantile Mortality Rate	90	118	116	113	131	146
Phthisis Death Rate...	0·30	0·93	0·79	0·80	1·44	—

Comparative Rates for other Boroughs will be found in Table 13.

Table 19.

*Deaths from Principal Zymotic Diseases arranged in Age Groups,
for the year 1906.*

Ages.	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Epidemic Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Dysentery.	Totals in Age Groups.
Under 1 year	—	3	—	2	12	—	96	—	113
1 and under 5 years ...	—	17	10	9	14	—	15	—	65
5 and under 15 years ...	—	1	4	10	—	—	—	—	15
15 and under 25 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
25 years and upwards...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all ages ...	—	21	14	21	26	1	111	—	194

Note.—*Typhus Fever should be included in the list of Principal Zymotic Diseases. It is omitted in the above table, as no cases occurred during the year.*

Table 20.

Meteriological Table for London for the Year 1906.

(Deduced from Observations at Greenwich, under the Superintendence of the Astronomer Royal.)

1906. MONTH.	Barometer.	AIR TEMPERATURE.						Bright Sunshine.		Rain and other forms of Precipitation.			
	Mean pressure at 32° F. at Station Level (Bar. 159 ft. above M.S.L.)	Mean of		Absolute Minimum & Maximum.				Total possible	Total observed	Number of Days.	Total Fall.	Most in a day.	
		A Minimum	B Maximum	Mini- mum.	Day of Month	Maxi- mum.	Day of Month.					Amount	Day of Month
	Ins. o	o	o		o			Hours	Hours		Ins. Ins.		
January ...	29.793	37.4	46.9	25.8	23	53.2	13	259	54.9	18	3.71	0.61	16
February ...	29.601	33.5	44.3	26.1	22	50.7	16	277	62.8	18	1.80	0.60	17
March ...	29.833	35.6	48.8	27.4	3	65.0	7	365	101.4	18	1.09	0.23	10
April ...	29.904	35.2	57.3	28.1	20	73.2	12	413	218.5	9	0.67	0.26	28
May ...	29.696	44.4	62.4	31.6	18	76.2	8	481	153.0	12	1.57	0.79	20
June ...	29.951	47.9	69.8	37.6	5	82.0	20	495	241.2	7	2.80	1.90	29
July ...	29.865	53.3	75.4	45.1	1	86.2	18	498	262.6	7	0.41	0.17	19
August ...	29.831	54.4	77.0	44.1	29	94.3	31	451	248.7	8	1.39	0.79	2
September ...	30.026	49.3	69.8	37.1	27	93.5	2	379	185.7	11	1.97	0.57	5
October ...	29.684	46.9	61.8	32.1	26	71.8	1	331	128.0	17	3.04	0.92	30
November ...	29.711	40.4	51.5	28.5	19	60.3	22	266	45.1	17	4.11	1.28	8
December ...	29.787	32.0	42.3	19.8	30	54.3	3	244	32.6	19	2.16	0.47	16
YEAR ...	29.807	42.5	58.9	—	—	—	—	4459	1734.5	161	24.72	—	—

Abstracted from the report of the Registrar-General

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The infectious diseases notifiable under Section 55 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are :—Small-Pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the diseases known as Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, and the Fevers known by any of the following names :—Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued or Puerperal.

The total number of cases notified during the year amounted to 945, of which number 731, or 77 per cent., were removed for isolation to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals or other Institutions. In 35 instances, or 4·78 per cent. of the cases removed, the Hospital authorities returned the patient as *not suffering* from any infectious disease. Deducting these from the gross total, we have a corrected total of **910** cases of infectious disease notified as occurring in the Borough during the year, an increase of 60 over the number notified in the preceding year, which was 850. In 1904, 552 cases were notified, and in 1903, 832.

Age Periods.—47·8 per cent. of the Scarlet Fever cases, compared with 50 per cent. in 1905, and 54·9 per cent. of the Diphtheria cases, compared with 50 per cent. in 1905, occurred among children aged six years and under.

The following figures show the percentage of cases occurring among children of the age of six years and under to the total notifications of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria :—

Age.	Scarlet Fever.				Diphtheria.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.		1904.	1905.	1906.
6 years and under	54%	50%	47·8%	...	44%	50%	54·9%
5 " "	44%	36%	39%	...	40%	42%	44·6%
4 " "	29%	25%	28%	...	34%	34%	32%

Table 21.

Age Periods of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, notified during the year 1906.

AGE PERIODS.	SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.	
	Number of Cases.	Percentage to Total Cases	Number of Cases.	Percentage to Total Cases.
Under 1 year	2	0·37	2	0·82
1 to 2 years	18	3·31	14	5·74
2 „ 3 „	31	5·70	12	4·91
3 „ 4 „	50	9·20	24	9·83
4 „ 5 „	51	9·39	27	11·06
5 „ 10 „	235	43·27	93	38·11
10 „ 15 „	89	16·39	36	14·75
15 „ 25 „	45	8·28	11	4·50
25 years and over	22	4·05	25	10·24
At all ages	543	100·00	244	100·00

Attack Rates represent the number of cases occurring to every 1,000 persons living at all ages. These rates are useful for comparison with other Boroughs in regard to the incidence of infectious diseases. (*See Table 24*).

The attack rate from all notifiable diseases (excluding Puerperal Fever) during the year amounted to 6·08 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 5·88 in 1905, and 3·93 in 1904. This slight increase is due to increased attack rate from Diphtheria as will be seen in Table 23. The attack rate for the County of London was 7·42, compared with 7·01 in 1905.

The attack rates for the Wards will be found in Table 23. It will be seen that Blackheath Ward had the greatest

number of cases in comparison with its population, having an attack rate of 9·19 per 1,000. The lowest attack rate was in Church Ward, Lee, 3·77 per 1,000.

Table 22.

Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases notified in the Ten Wards and the Whole Borough during the Year 1906.

Wards.				Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Total.
1	Church	...	...	13	8	—	—	5	26
2	Manor...	...	...	28	7	1	—	2	38
3	South ...	...	...	21	9	—	1	1	32
	Lee Division...	...	...	62	24	1	1	8	96
4	Blackheath	...	...	43	14	2	—	4	63
5	Lewisham Village	...	...	67	18	—	—	6	91
6	Lewisham Park	...	...	78	28	2	1	17	126
7	Brockley	...	...	41	17	—	—	15	73
8	Catford	...	...	117	69	4	1	21	212
	Blackheath & Lewisham Div.			346	146	8	2	63	565
9	Forest Hill	...	...	64	29	4	2	7	106
10	Sydenham	...	...	71	45	7	1	19	143
	Sydenham and Forest Hill Division	...	...	135	74	11	3	26	249
	Whole Borough	...	...	543	244	20	6	97	910

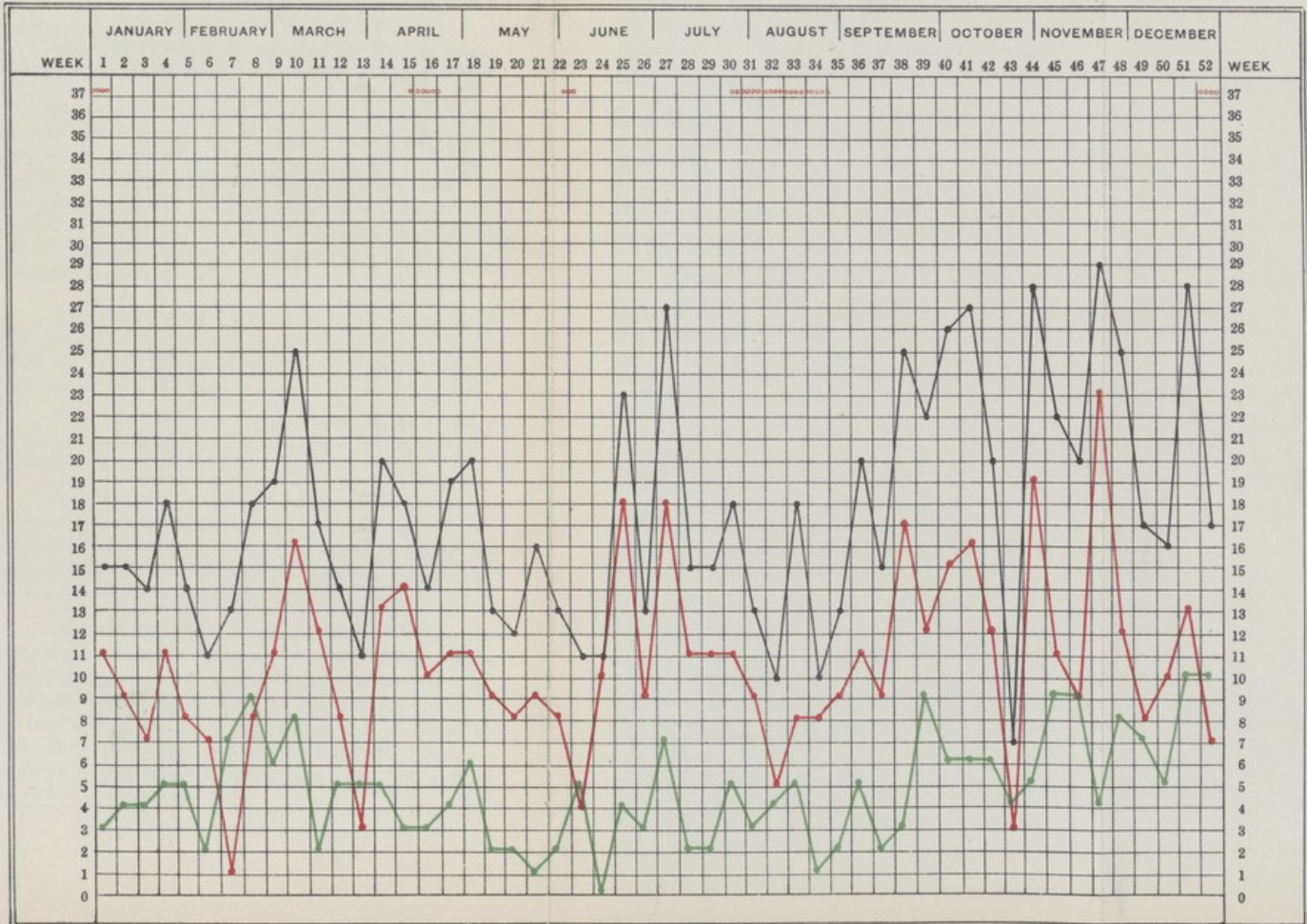
Table 23.

Attack rates from the Principal Infectious Diseases per 1,000 of the population for the ten Wards, and the whole Borough in the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906.

WARDS.	DISEASES															
	Scarlet Fever				Diphtheria				Enteric Fever				Erysipelas			
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1903	1904	1905	1906	1903	1904	1905	1906	1903	1904	1905	1906
Church	1·66	0·74	2·06	1·88	3·02	0·74	1·18	1·16	0·15	—	0·29	—	0·60	0·45	0·73	0·72
Manor	4·44	2·25	8·74	3·82	4·44	0·28	1·88	0·95	0·43	—	—	0·13	0·56	—	1·11	0·27
South	2·70	2·87	5·89	3·73	1·08	1·07	0·71	1·60	—	0·36	0·35	—	0·18	—	0·17	0·17
Blackheath	2·80	2·20	3·36	6·27	3·39	1·17	1·75	2·04	0·29	—	—	0·29	0·44	1·17	0·58	0·58
Lewisham Village	1·96	3·39	4·85	4·52	3·64	0·62	0·75	1·21	0·35	0·27	0·34	—	0·77	0·76	0·82	0·40
Lewisham Park	4·25	2·29	3·76	4·74	1·12	0·90	0·84	1·70	0·37	0·07	0·13	0·12	0·44	0·55	0·64	1·03
Brockley	2·40	3·87	4·77	3·51	1·42	0·97	0·34	1·46	0·17	0·17	0·26	—	0·44	0·43	1·21	1·28
Catford	5·43	1·90	3·66	3·62	1·25	0·83	0·81	2·14	0·29	0·10	0·29	0·12	0·51	0·52	0·78	0·65
Forest Hill	2·47	1·97	3·93	3·49	0·99	0·71	1·69	1·58	0·16	0·22	0·27	0·21	1·04	0·88	0·82	0·38
Sydenham	2·57	1·96	1·69	2·50	1·32	0·96	0·90	1·59	0·53	0·26	0·18	0·24	0·56	0·59	0·57	0·67
Whole Borough	3·28	2·29	3·79	3·65	1·83	0·83	0·98	1·64	0·31	0·16	0·22	0·13	0·60	0·58	0·75	0·65

Chart C.

Showing Weekly Notifications of all Infectious Diseases; also Weekly Notifications of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, during the year 1906.



REFERENCES.

Total Notifications shown in Black

Scarlet Fever " " Red

Diphtheria " " Green

School Holidays shown thus

SCARLET FEVER.—The total number of cases notified during the year amounted to 558, compared with 576 in 1905.

Of this number, 469, or 85 per cent., were removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals. Subsequently 15 cases stated to be not suffering from any infectious disease were returned to their homes. Deducting this number, a corrected total of **543** is obtained, compared with 548 in 1905, equal to an attack rate of 3·65 per 1,000 persons, compared with 3·79 in 1905, a slight decrease. The attack rate for the County of London was 4·30.

An examination of the attack rates for the various Wards shows that the highest occurred in Blackheath Ward (6·37 per 1,000) and that the Ward least affected was Church Ward, Lee, with 1·88.

Forty-three per cent. of the cases occurred among children between the ages of 5 and 10 years, and 28 per cent. to children under the age of five.

Case Mortality.—Of the 543 cases, 2·57 per cent. proved fatal, compared with 0·91 per cent. in the preceding year, from which it will be seen that although the number of cases notified was less than in 1905, the disease assumed a more severe type, causing a much higher mortality.

DIPHTHERIA.—Two hundred and sixty cases of Diphtheria were notified, compared with 157 in 1905, of which number 210, or 81 per cent., were removed to hospital. Sixteen cases were returned home as not suffering, giving a corrected total of **244**, an increase of 102 over the figure for 1905 (142). The attack rate per 1,000 of the population amounted to 1·64, compared with 0·98 in 1905. The rate for the County of London was 1·70.

Catford Ward suffered most from this disease, having an attack rate of 2·14. Manor Ward, Lee, was least affected, having an attack rate of 0·95 per 1,000.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified in London generally during the year showed a marked increase in the prevalence of the disease compared with 1905.

Case Mortality.—Of the 244 cases, 8·6 per cent. proved fatal, compared with 5·6 per cent. in 1905.

ENTERIC or TYPHOID FEVER.—Twenty-four cases were notified, 15 of which were removed to Hospital. Four were returned home as not suffering, giving a corrected total of 20, a decrease of 13 from the preceding year.

The attack rate for the whole Borough was 0·13 per 1,000, compared with 0·22 in 1905. The highest attack rate was in Blackheath Ward 0·29.

The case mortality equalled 5 per cent., against 18·18 per cent. in 1905.

ERYSIPELAS.—Ninety-seven cases of Erysipelas were notified, compared with 109 in the preceding year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Six cases of Puerperal fever were notified during the year, 1 of which was removed to the Infirmary. Three of the cases proved fatal.

Case 1 The Woodlands, Hither Green.

Case 2 Whatman Road, Forest Hill.

Case 3 Ronver Road, Lee.

Case 4 Sangley Road, Catford.

Case 5 Porthcawe Road, Lower Sydenham.

Case 6 Malham Road, Forest Hill.

Table 24.

Attack Rates per 1,000 persons living at all ages from **Small-Pox,**
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria in the Metropolitan Boroughs
and the County of London for the Years 1903, 1904,
1905 and 1906.

Borough.	Small-Pox.				Scarlet Fever.				Diphtheria.				*All Notifiable Infectious Diseases.			
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Battersea ...	0·21	0·04	—	—	2·73	2·19	4·77	5·83	1·81	1·29	1·08	1·53	6·18	4·84	7·13	8·51
Bermondsey ...	0·05	0·14	—	0·00	3·08	3·50	5·82	7·69	1·34	1·49	1·29	2·61	6·66	7·19	8·73	12·16
Bethnal Green...	0·02	0·96	0·03	0·04	3·01	5·07	6·09	4·97	1·86	3·26	2·33	1·92	7·07	11·59	10·53	9·24
Camberwell ...	0·07	0·07	0·04	0·02	2·50	3·52	4·46	4·23	1·37	1·00	0·91	1·29	5·25	6·20	7·04	6·87
Chelsea ...	0·09	—	—	—	2·81	1·45	3·03	3·62	1·32	0·82	0·72	2·16	5·23	3·14	5·15	6·82
Deptford ...	0·01	0·09	0·01	0·00	4·46	3·56	5·30	5·56	4·05	1·72	1·29	2·64	10·08	7·06	8·30	9·93
Finsbury ...	0·02	0·15	0·01	—	2·93	3·34	4·88	4·60	1·29	1·47	1·42	2·31	5·92	6·56	8·01	8·52
Fulham...	0·07	—	—	—	2·74	1·93	4·96	4·16	1·98	1·96	1·81	2·49	6·27	5·06	8·21	7·79
Greenwich ...	0·04	0·01	0·03	—	1·64	2·09	2·77	5·38	2·08	1·49	1·40	3·88	5·01	4·94	5·42	10·62
Hackney ...	0·01	0·05	0·01	0·03	2·97	3·79	4·66	4·54	2·43	2·33	1·68	1·68	8·01	8·48	8·40	7·99
Hammersmith...	0·06	—	—	—	2·72	2·42	3·02	3·62	1·43	1·74	2·03	2·33	5·73	5·64	6·53	7·24
Hampstead ...	0·01	0·01	—	—	2·04	1·83	2·04	4·31	1·00	0·66	0·74	1·10	3·90	3·66	3·52	6·23
Holborn ...	0·03	0·10	0·01	—	2·48	1·71	2·76	2·47	0·89	0·80	0·81	1·18	6·02	4·79	4·65	4·94
Islington ...	0·03	0·05	0·00	0·00	2·55	3·37	3·49	4·03	2·21	1·01	1·02	1·27	5·06	5·71	5·62	6·54
Kensington ...	0·02	0·02	—	—	1·87	1·48	1·87	2·65	1·00	1·04	0·72	0·98	4·31	3·67	3·79	4·62
Lambeth ...	0·23	0·08	—	—	2·42	2·12	3·27	4·00	1·12	1·05	1·46	1·33	5·06	4·44	5·96	6·49
Lewisham ...	0·00	—	0·05	—	3·28	2·29	3·79	3·65	1·83	0·83	0·98	1·64	6·09	3·93	5·88	6·08
London, City of	—	0·08	—	—	2·97	1·36	3·38	5·28	1·10	1·70	0·71	0·84	5·09	4·64	5·35	7·44
Paddington ...	0·03	0·03	0·01	0·00	2·85	2·47	1·88	4·81	1·02	0·96	0·65	1·22	5·09	4·66	3·82	7·28
Poplar ...	0·16	0·24	—	0·01	2·65	3·22	5·81	3·34	2·50	3·94	2·88	1·45	6·77	9·25	10·38	6·52
St. Marylebone	0·03	0·06	—	—	3·15	2·25	2·14	3·07	1·73	0·90	1·01	1·09	6·87	4·98	4·80	5·70
St. Pancras ...	0·13	0·03	0·01	—	2·79	3·59	4·17	3·37	2·21	1·48	1·21	1·18	6·48	6·81	6·71	5·95
Shoreditch ...	—	0·12	0·01	—	2·20	2·93	6·80	5·40	1·31	1·66	1·56	1·24	5·68	6·64	9·11	8·25
Southwark ...	0·19	0·13	—	—	2·46	1·99	3·72	7·02	1·70	1·34	1·45	1·91	6·17	5·41	7·00	11·06
Stepney ...	0·08	0·29	0·03	0·01	2·90	4·15	6·03	3·93	1·79	2·70	2·09	1·96	6·73	9·38	10·29	7·70
Stoke Newington	0·03	0·15	0·02	—	1·67	2·93	3·36	2·53	0·76	1·16	1·49	0·88	3·78	5·58	5·62	4·49
Wandsworth ...	0·11	0·02	0·00	—	3·28	2·95	5·61	3·91	2·13	1·56	1·31	2·03	6·94	5·94	8·33	7·27
Wtmstr., City of	0·26	0·03	0·01	—	1·96	1·76	2·09	3·08	1·03	0·81	0·68	1·20	4·31	3·66	3·79	5·30
Woolwich ...	0·04	0·06	0·05	—	3·21	3·80	4·09	4·12	1·51	1·32	2·18	3·03	5·64	6·04	7·31	8·15
London, Cnty. of	0·09	0·10	0·01	0·00	2·71	2·89	4·15	4·30	1·67	1·55	1·38	1·70	6·00	6·08	7·01	7·42

*NOTE.—Chicken Pox, which was notifiable during parts of 1903 and 1904, has been omitted from this Table

MEASLES, WHOOPING-COUGH, AND CHICKEN-POX.

These diseases, not being compulsorily notifiable, are brought to our notice chiefly by notifications from the Head Teachers of the various Schools in the Borough, in compliance with the regulations contained in the School Management Code.

Measles.—The number of cases of measles brought to our notice in this manner showed a considerable decrease over the preceding year, only 349 cases being notified, as against 1205 in 1905. Where cases occurred in the poorer districts the homes were visited by the Women Sanitary Inspectors with the object of impressing the parents with the very infectious nature of the disease, and the need of precautions to prevent its spread. One hundred and twenty-three visits were made for this purpose.

Chicken-Pox.—One hundred and sixty-eight children were notified to be suffering from this disease, compared with 342 in 1905. The Women Sanitary Inspectors made 230 visits to the various homes on this account.

The following is a summary of the cases notified from the various Schools:—

			Number of children suffering.	Children excluded on account of infection in their homes.
Measles	...	...	349	329
Chicken Pox	...	...	168	146
Whooping Cough	...	...	417	168
Mumps	...	...	200	91
Ringworm	...	...	193	6

The following is a list of schools closed with a view of preventing the spread of infectious diseases:—

On account of Measles.

BARING ROAD L.C.C. SCHOOL.—Class-room D of Infants' Department closed by the London County Council on February 26th for one week.

BROCKLEY ROAD L.C.C. SCHOOL.—Infants' Department closed by the Council on March 30th for three weeks.

CHURCH STREET NATIONAL SCHOOL.—Infants' Department closed by Council on April 7th for 14 days.

HAZELBANK ROAD L.C.C. SCHOOL.—Class-rooms A and B of Infants' Department closed by Council on February 27th for 14 days.

NORTHBROOK L.C.C. SCHOOLS, LEE.— Infants' Department closed by Council on February 23rd for three weeks, and again on May 9th for 14 days.

ST. MARY'S NATIONAL SCHOOL.—Infants' Department closed by Council on March 28th for three weeks.

On account of Measles and Scarlet Fever.

MANOR LANE L.C.C. SCHOOL.—Whole of School closed for one week by Council on July 19th.

On account of Scarlet Fever.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, LOWER SYDENHAM.—Infants' Department closed by Council on November 2nd for 14 days.

LEWISHAM BRIDGE L.C.C. SCHOOL.—Class-room H of Boys' Department closed on June 20th by Council for three weeks.

On account of Diphtheria.

PLASSY ROAD L.C.C. SCHOOL.—Infants' Department (class-rooms B1 and B2) closed by London County Council from November 13th to November 19th.

During the re-laying of the Drainage Systems.

ST. STEPHEN'S SCHOOL.—Boys' and Girls' Departments closed by Council from October 30th to November 12th.

ST. MARY'S NATIONAL SCHOOL.—Whole of Schools closed by Council on September 7th until September 24th.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE AND SMALL-POX.

During the year information was received from various Port Medical Officers of the arrival in this district of persons who, during the voyage, had come in contact with small-pox or plague patients. The contacts were immediately visited, and kept under observation during the full period of incubation. In no case was there any development of the disease. The number of contacts visited in the Borough was Plague 7 and Small-Pox 4.

BACTERIOSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS.

Facilities were continued for the examination of doubtful cases of Diphtheria, Phthisis and Typhoid Fever. Such examinations are of extreme value to medical practitioners and to the public health department. In many instances the examination prevents the extension of infection by securing an earlier diagnosis than would be possible without it, and so prevents the necessity of keeping an infective person in contact with others in the home until the symptoms become so distinct as to remove all doubt. Many more examinations were made than in the previous year, as the following return will show:—

		1905.	1906.
<i>re</i> Diphtheria	negative	72	148
	positive	34	68
	doubtful	1	1
<i>re</i> Phthisis	negative	22	41
	positive	7	20
<i>re</i> Typhoid Fever	negative	4	6
	positive	2	3
Food Samples		2	9
	Total	<u>144</u>	<u>296</u>

NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS.

In January a communication was received from the London County Council asking for the opinion of your Council as to the desirability of compulsory or voluntary notification of phthisis cases being adopted in London. In reference to this matter the following report was submitted :—

“ So far this disease has been notified voluntarily in 18
“ of the 29 Metropolitan Boroughs.

“ Pulmonary Phthisis (consumption of the lungs) is the
“ form of Tubercular disease to which we must direct our
“ special attention. It is due to a living organism which enters
“ the lungs, where it rapidly multiplies, and finally destroys
“ these organs, so essential to life.

“ The disease differs in severity. Acute pulmonary
“ phthisis may prove fatal in a few weeks, while chronic forms
“ of the disease may be so insidious as to escape recognition
“ for months, and affected persons may live for years suffering
“ from its effects.

“ Pulmonary Phthisis is infectious, and is properly
“ termed an infectious disease. The character of the disease
“ and the method of its spread differs entirely from any of the
“ diseases which are already notifiable under the Public Health
“ Act. At a certain stage of the disease the act of coughing
“ expels from the lungs large quantities of phlegm, which is
“ crowded with the infective bacilli or germs. If this is
“ allowed to fall upon the floor or upon articles of clothing or
“ furniture it quickly dries and scatters in the form of dust.
“ If this infected dust be inhaled by other persons it frequently
“ results in their contracting the disease, while those who are
“ predisposed by hereditary tendencies and weakness fall
“ victims to the infection more easily.

“ **Prevalence.**—Deaths from the disease unfortunately
“ formed a marked proportion of the total deaths recorded in
“ England and Wales. In London alone in 1901, 7,514 deaths
“ were due to consumption of the lungs. This number equals
“ a rate of 1.66 per 1,000 of the population. Some of the
“ poorer districts showed a heavier mortality, while the lowest
“ rates of mortality were in Lewisham (0.93 per 1,000) and
“ Hampstead (0.91 per 1,000).

Death Rates from Phthisis, 1901-1905.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
County of London ...	1.66	1.60	1.55	1.62	1.41
Highest rates :—					
Holborn ...	2.81	3.01	3.14	2.86	2.83
Finsbury ...	—	—	—	2.39	—
Southwark ...	2.51	2.62	2.40	2.36	2.12
Lowest rates :—					
Hampstead ...	0.91	0.85	0.74	0.83	0.83
Lewisham ...	0.93	1.06	0.78	0.84	0.87
Wandsworth ...	—	0.90	—	—	—
Paddington ...	—	1.05	—	—	—

“ The loss sustained by a community in consequence of
 “ this disease is more readily appreciated when we consider
 “ that for every death recorded there are many more persons
 “ living affected with the disease. As the disease usually exists
 “ in a chronic form, the expenses of a long illness must press
 “ severely upon the resources of the family of the patient, thus
 “ depriving many a family of its means of support and
 “ eventually bringing the sufferer and those dependent upon
 “ him to seek financial help and the necessities of life from the
 “ more fortunate members of the community through the
 “ medium of the Poor Law Guardians.

“ **Compulsory** notification as a means of prevention
 “ requires serious consideration. It is suggested by many that
 “ this disease should be added to the list of notifiable diseases,
 “ and that the sections of the Public Health (London) Act
 “ relating to infectious diseases should then apply to
 “ consumptives.

“ Owing to the totally different character of this disease
 “ compared with those already notifiable, compulsory notification
 “ would be irksome and prove a great hardship to many
 “ sufferers, and would also present many difficulties in adminis-
 “ tration. If compulsory notification were adopted power
 “ should be obtained by a statutory measure, which would
 “ provide for the special circumstances of the disease in
 “ question.

“ **Voluntary Notification.**—It has been found that only
 “ a very small proportion of the actual cases have been notified
 “ to the Medical Officer of Health under this system. Private
 “ medical practitioners raise the difficulty that unless legally

“compelled to comply, any other form of notification might be
 “considered a breach of trust on their part. This difficulty
 “removed, voluntary notification would be encouraged and
 “rendered more useful.

“As the cases we most desire information of are among the
 “poorer classes, I think the Poor Law District Medical Officers
 “and Medical Superintendents of Poor Law Infirmaries, Work-
 “houses and Charitable Institutions should notify cases direct
 “to the Medical Officer of Health of the District, while the
 “London County Council might usefully obtain information
 “from the special hospitals in London, afterwards forwarding
 “the names to the various districts.

“I think private medical practitioners might with advant-
 “age be invited to notify the Public Health Authority of any
 “cases of consumption, when the patient consents, and where
 “they are desirous of the patient having the benefit of advice
 “from a specially-trained officer as to the precautions to be
 “taken for their own comfort and benefit, and the protection of
 “others.

“Expectoration being the chief means of disseminating the
 “disease, all medical practitioners should be reminded of the
 “facilities which are offered by your Council for the free
 “bacteriological examination of suspicious material (phlegm).

“An enactment to provide for disinfection of infected
 “houses and their contents after a death from Phthisis or on
 “the removal of the patient to Hospital or to another house, is
 “needed.

“Every effort should be made to educate the public in
 “regard to the special risks attending the disease, and of its
 “infectivity.

“In conclusion I suggest that your Council agree to
 “Voluntary Notification of Phthisis cases in which expectoration
 “is present, although I fear that it will not be so generally acted
 “upon as many suppose. I also wish to emphasise the
 “necessity of returns from the Medical Officers of Poor Law
 “Institutions and districts previously referred to.”

Your Council having fully considered the matter decided
 to adopt the voluntary system of notification of phthisis and the
 following circular letter was addressed to all medical practitioners
 in the district:—

31st May, 1906.

“ DEAR SIR,

re VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS.

“ I am directed by the Public Health Committee to invite
“ you to notify to this Department any cases of Pulmonary
“ Phthisis (Consumption) which may occur in your practice.

“ The Public Health Committee have had under their con-
“ sideration the importance of taking such measures as will tend
“ to reduce the mortality from this disease, render its spread
“ from person to person less likely, and lead to an improvement
“ in the conditions under which Phthisical patients may be
“ living.

“ On receipt of notifications a competent inspector will
“ call at the house, make a few necessary inquiries, and
“ examine the sanitary condition of the house*. A card con-
“ taining precautionary instructions will be left with the patient
“ or relatives. Where possible, disinfection will be carried out
“ on the death or removal of a patient.

“ In no case will there be any official interference with the
“ patient, either at home or at work, beyond the visit of the
“ Inspector and the distribution of circulars containing an
“ epitome of precautionary measures to be adopted in the
“ house. In cases where the medical attendant thinks such
“ visits, &c., unnecessary or undesirable, the certificate of
“ notification should be endorsed “Not to be Visited,” which
“ request will be complied with.

“ Notifications of cases may be made on special forms (a
“ book of which will be forwarded on application), or by letter,
“ but it is hoped that the official forms may be adhered to as
“ far as possible.

“ A fee of 2s. 6d. will be paid to the medical attendant for
“ each case notified occurring in his private practice, and 1s. if
“ the case is in his public practice or if it has been previously
“ notified.

“ It will be understood that in both their private and
“ public practice, medical practitioners will only notify cases
“ whose usual place of residence is in the Borough of Lewisham.

“ I would like to remind you that the Council have
“ already made arrangements whereby specimens of suspected
“ sputum may be examined free of charge if they are sent to

* NOTE.—Copy of the card is included in the Appendix.

“ the Medical Officer of Health, and outfits and suitable boxes
“ for same may be obtained on application.

“ Yours faithfully,

“ A. WELLESLEY HARRIS,

“ *Medical Officer of Health.*”

This system has been in force for seven months and the total number of cases notified during this period amounted to 76. In a few instances only were the certificates endorsed “not to be visited.”

The number of deaths from phthisis during the year was 119. The total number of persons living afflicted with the disease would be considerably greater, probably between 1,000 and 2,000, so that the 76 notifications is exceedingly small and cannot be considered to be of very great utility in our endeavours to check the disease. I think, therefore, the advisability of compulsory notification should be considered, provided special powers can be obtained which would take into account the totally distinct and different character of this disease compared with other notifiable diseases.

PART 3.

GENERAL.

FOOD INSPECTION

Tinned and Preserved Foods.—The examination of tinned foods is surrounded with many difficulties. If a tin presents a blown appearance, *i.e.*, if fermentation takes place, gases are found in the tin as a result of putrefaction which cause the ends of the tin to bulge to varying extents, such tins are easily recognised by the inspector, or salesman, and no doubt exists as to the unwholesome condition of its contents.

The difficult cases are those in which the food was diseased or decomposed prior to canning. The boiling of the tins and addition of preservatives before the tins are sealed prevent further putrefaction, and the tins from outward appearance give no indications of the unwholesome condition of the contents. Again because one or two tins may be blown it does not follow that the remainder of the parcel are in the same condition, consequently if a seizure is contemplated, each tin must be opened and examined. In some cases putrefactive bacteria have formed sufficiently to liquefy the gelatine present in the tin, which fact would be ascertained on shaking the tin, when the liquid nature of the contents would be noted—the only sign causing suspicion.

During the year under review 4,300 tins of canned meats, vegetables and fruits were examined. Of this number 50 were surrendered on their suspicious condition being pointed out. These were as follows:—

11 tins boiled rabbit	12 tins sardines
2 „ ox tongues	1 tin herrings in
1 tin pork and beans	tomato sauce
2 tins condensed milk	5 tins peaches
10 „ salmon	4 „ tomatoes
1 tin apricots	1 tin pineapple

Upon opening the suspicious tins, in many instances, it was found that the contents were, owing to advanced decomposition, obviously unfit for human food.

In the case of four tins of boiled rabbit and one tin of ox-tongue, the jelly was liquified. Apart from this fact there was no evidence of the contents being unfit for human food.

Three tins of salmon suspected, showed no distinct signs of unfitness upon being opened. These, with other suspicious tins of various foods which had been surrendered, were submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following results :—

One tin boiled rabbit (A— brand) :—

The tin of boiled rabbit marked A— brand has been found to contain living motile bacilli, which by their action have completely liquified the jelly in which the meat was embedded.

One tin of boiled rabbit (B— brand) :—

The contents of this tin were found to be free from living organisms.

One tin boiled rabbit (C— brand) :—

The contents are free from organisms.

One tin boiled rabbit (A— brand) :—

The contents of this tin are seen to be free from living organisms.

One tin of ox tongue (D— brand) :—

After a few hours' incubation at 37 degrees C. the tin became distended with gas. Numerous micro-organisms were seen in a hanging drop preparation made from the contents.

One tin of salmon (E— brand) :—

The contents of this tin are seen to be free from living organisms.

One tin of salmon (E— brand) :—

This tin appeared to be slightly distended with gas, but no living organisms were found in its contents.

One tin of salmon (F— brand) :—

The contents of this tin are free from living organisms of any kind. There are seen to be considerable numbers of dead organisms, however, which suggest that the fish had undergone slight decomposition before being tinned and sterilised.

One tin of sardines (G— brand) :—

This tin appeared to be slightly distended with gas, but no living organisms were detached in its contents.

Other samples of food were purchased as test samples, comprising ham and tongue, bloater paste, beef loaf, ham and chicken, chicken, ham and tongue, and salmon and shrimp paste. Six of these contained preservatives in the form of boracic acid. The contents were otherwise satisfactory.

So far this report deals with preserved foods, and the details stated above show the necessity for systematic inspection.

Other Foods.—With regard to meat, fruit and vegetables sold in their natural condition, occasional inspection only has been made. From personal observations one is led to believe that particularly in the poorer districts a more systematic inspection of the food offered for sale is needed. How this is to be carried into effect is a question which requires much careful consideration. I may say at once that the inspection of meat and other foods is surrounded with many difficulties and

requires almost expert knowledge. The whole of your staff of sanitary inspectors have been endeavouring to obtain special knowledge in this direction, and it may be possible in the near future to arrange for a more perfect system of inspection.

Condensed Milk.—On the 31st August, one of the inspectors brought to me for an opinion some tins of condensed milk. On examination I found a clamping method had been adopted for fixing the top of the tins. Such method was unsatisfactory. The tins I examined showed signs of leakage and it was fair to assume that under such conditions air could gain access to the tins. On opening the tins the contents were found to be decomposed. As a result of the examination the whole stock consisting of 53 tins were surrendered by the local vendor and destroyed.

Surrenders.—Other items of unsound food examined at the request of their respective owners, and surrendered as unfit for human food, were :—

2 cases of Australian rabbits	12 rabbits
4 boxes of skate	1 trunk of skate
3 ,, hake	1 box of kippers
2 ,, mackerel	53 ling

SUSPECTED MILK.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 20th November, I received telephone message from the Medical Officer of Camberwell, stating that he had received a letter from the Sanitary Inspector of the East Grinstead Urban District Council conveying the information that a case of Anthrax had occurred on the farm of F. M., in the neighbourhood of East Grinstead. The farmer was believed to be supplying milk to a dairyman in the Borough of Lewisham. The animal affected was a milch cow from which milk had been obtained the previous day, and

sent to a dealer in this Borough. This information was sent to Camberwell, in the belief that the address to which the milk was consigned was in that Borough.

Immediately on receipt of this information the dairyman was interviewed, and we were told that he had been receiving milk from the farm, and as a matter of fact was expecting a further consignment to arrive at Forest Hill Railway Station about 12.15. Steps were at once taken to obtain possession of the churn upon its arrival at the station, and the milk was destroyed, after a sample had been taken for bacteriological examination.

From the facts that came to my knowledge I considered it necessary to immediately proceed to East Grinstead, and so obtain the fullest information possible, with a view if necessary of visiting the farm and setting in motion steps to prevent milk being sent to this Borough.

I was fortunate enough to see Dr. Wallis, the medical officer of health, and Mr. Woollam, the sanitary inspector, from whom I ascertained that the affected cow was found dead at F—— Farm on Saturday, the 17th inst. This information was conveyed to them by a police-constable. The Veterinary Surgeon who had seen the animal had submitted material for bacteriological examination, and Dr. Wallis had examined and found it to contain anthrax bacilli. I was also informed that the milk obtained from the animal previous to its death had been sent to Forest Hill.

Dr. Wallis agreed with me as to the necessity of at once taking steps to prevent milk from this farm being sold, as the supply must for a time remain under suspicion. He also undertook to obtain a magistrate's order to visit the farm and subsequently to obtain an order of the Sanitary Authority to prohibit the sale of milk.

For your information I may say that when a case of Anthrax occurs the farm comes under the control of the Board of Agriculture. I was informed by Dr. Wallis that the farmer was not registered as a dairyman, and that the farm generally was in a bad condition.

Isolated cases of Anthrax have been known to exist on a farm, and, when the body has not been opened, the spread of the disease to other animals has rarely occurred.

It is satisfactory to note that the dairyman in Lewisham to whom the milk was consigned took immediate steps to stop all supplies from the farm in question. Fortunately no ill effect resulted in our district.

The following is the report of the bacteriologist upon the sample of milk taken from the churn at Forest Hill:—

“Neither pus nor tubercle bacilli could be detected
 “in the centrifugalised deposit and cream of this milk. A
 “fair number of streptococci were present, but in the
 “absence of pus they are probably adventitious and not
 “of pathologic significance. There is, of course, the
 “possibility that the milk from one cow with a bovine
 “mastitis may be mixed and so diluted by normal milk
 “that its detection in a mixed sample is almost impossible.

“The milk has been specially examined for anthrax
 “bacilli, but with negative results.”

The recital of the above facts is a good example of a danger which may occur at any time owing, in some instances, to the indifferent and not infrequently entire absence of control and safe sanitary supervision which exists in regard to dairy farms in many country districts. A grave danger probably exists from the frequency with which milk from tuberculous cows may be sent to London.

The existing laws and regulations in regard to the occurrence of Anthrax and the prevention of the spread of this disease are complicated. They may be summarised as follows :—

Administration.—The Order of the Board of Agriculture, 17th January, 1899, made in pursuance of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 & 1896, provides that every person having in his possession an animal affected with, or suspected to be affected with anthrax shall, with all practical speed give notice of the fact to a constable of the police force within the area wherein the animal is or was. The constable shall forthwith give the information received by him to *the inspector*. This inspector is not the ordinary sanitary inspector, but one appointed by the Board of Agriculture or the Local Authority for the performance of special duties under the Diseases of Animals Acts. The inspector shall in his turn give information to the Medical Officer of Health of the sanitary district, and he shall also proceed to the place to see executed the necessary requirements of the Order.

The Local Authority shall instruct a veterinary inspector to institute an inquiry and report thereon.

The Order provides that the milk of a diseased cow shall not be removed. It also provides restrictions on the removal of animals out of or into the infected place, and for the disposal of the infected carcase and disinfection. There is no legal provision by which the sale of milk from the other cows at the farm or from any suspected animal could be prohibited.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order prohibits the sale of, or mixing with other milk, that obtained from a diseased animal.

Section 71 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—and in districts outside London, Section 4 of the Infectious Diseases

Prevention Act, 1890—provide power for prohibiting the supply of milk, but only where the Medical Officer of Health is in possession of evidence that any person in the district *is suffering* from infectious disease attributable to milk supplied within (or from without) the district, or that the consumption of milk from such dairy *is likely* to cause infectious disease to any person residing in the district. Unfortunately, these powers only refer to infectious diseases specified in the Acts referred to, and are Small-Pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina, and the Fevers known as Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued or Puerperal, and in these specific cases the procedure is surrounded by delays and difficulties.

In consequence of a previous report, your Council in 1905 addressed a communication to the Local Government Board upon this subject, a copy of which is appended.

From these observations it is evident that there is urgent need of further powers for the better protection of our milk supplies.

TOWN HALL,

CATFORD, S.E.

11th July, 1905.

“ SIR,

“ I beg to inform you that this Council have had under
 “ consideration the question of the steps to be taken to stop
 “ the supply of milk from a farm at which a case of infectious
 “ disease has occurred. It has been pointed out to the Council
 “ that, should it at any time be deemed necessary to stop the
 “ supply of milk from any particular dairy where there was
 “ evidence that the consumption of milk from such dairy was
 “ likely to cause any infectious disease to any person residing
 “ in the district, considerable difficulty would be met with and
 “ delay occasioned, as under the existing provisions of the

“ Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Medical Officer of
 “ Health would first have to obtain an order of a Justice having
 “ jurisdiction in the place where the dairy was situated to
 “ inspect the dairy, and if then of opinion that any infectious
 “ disease was caused from consumption of the milk supplied
 “ would report the same to the Sanitary Authority, who would
 “ have to serve on the dairyman not less than 24 hours’ notice
 “ to appear before them to show cause why an order should
 “ not be made requiring him not to supply any milk therefrom
 “ within the district until the order had been withdrawn.

“ This Council are of opinion that in view of the danger
 “ of the spread of infection whilst these proceedings were being
 “ taken it is very desirable in the interests of the public health
 “ that greater facilities should be given to sanitary authorities
 “ in order that the supply of milk from any dairy within or
 “ without their district may be stopped where there was reason
 “ to believe that the consumption of such milk would be likely
 “ to cause any infectious disease, and they suggest that the
 “ powers given to sanitary authorities under Section 71 of the
 “ Public Health (London) Act, 1891, would be of greater value
 “ if application for an order to inspect the dairy, and where
 “ necessary for the cessation of the supply of milk, were made
 “ by a Magistrate presiding in the district in which the milk
 “ was distributed.

“ This Council have accordingly directed me to
 “ communicate with the Local Government Board urging that
 “ they will be good enough to consider the matter with a view
 “ to steps being taken to promote legislation with a view to
 “ giving effect to the above suggestion.

“ I am Sir,

“ Your obedient Servant,

“ (Signed) EDWD. WRIGHT,

“ *Town Clerk.*”

HOUSES UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

Brockley Cottages.—The Public Health Committee considered the question of calling upon the owners of Nos. 1 to 4 and 11 to 26 (inclusive), Brockley Cottages (in respect of which a closing order was made in 1897), to demolish the buildings which were in a dangerous condition. The necessary notices

were served upon the owner to attend before the Committee to show why a demolition order should not be made.

After hearing the owner's objections, the consideration was adjourned for six months, the owner undertaking to carry out the necessary repairs.

Subsequently the owner, having carried out the repairs, applied for the closing order to be revoked in respect of Nos. 19, 20, 23, 24, 25 and 26. A formal summons having been served upon the Council, the Town Clerk attended Court on their behalf. The Magistrate, after hearing the application, granted the rescinding order asked for by the owner.

Southbrook Mews.—Five of the cottages known as Southbrook Mews (Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6) were reported in April to be in a bad state of repair, and notices served on the owner. A representation was made to Council by the Medical Officer of Health, but the owner put the matter in the hands of his builders immediately and the necessary repairs were carried out.

Table 25.

Houses Examined *and* Certified *under the* Customs and Inland
Revenue Acts *during* 1906.

Name of Street.	Number of Houses.	Number of Dwellings.	Certificates		
			Granted.	Refused.	
Champion Park ...	2	4	4	—	October
Clarens Street ...	7	14	14	—	December
Coombe Road ...	4	8	8	—	November
Dartmouth Place ...	4	8	8	—	October
Davenport Road ...	6	12	12	—	October
Dauids Road ...	6	18	18	—	October
Devonshire Road ...	3	6	6	—	August
Empire Parade ...	3	4	4	—	August
George Lane ...	20	52	52	—	April & Sept.
Helvetia Street ...	5	10	10	—	December
Holbeach Road ...	5	11	—	11	December
Holmshaw Road ...	12	24	24	—	Sept. & Oct.
Jutland Road ...	11	21	20	1	November
Knighton Park Road...	7	14	14	—	August
Larkbere Terrace ...	2	4	4	—	October
London Road ...	9	36	36	—	July & October
Marvels Terrace ...	6	24	24	—	September
Neuchatel Road ...	6	12	12	—	December
Pascoe Road ...	4	8	8	—	October
Peak Hill ...	16	32	32	—	July
Pearcefield Avenue ...	14	28	28	—	October
Queens Road ...	1	8	8	—	July
Rubens Street ...	5	10	10	—	October
Silvermere Road ...	3	6	6	—	November
Springrice Road ...	2	4	4	—	October
Totals ...	169	378	366	12	

Table 26.

Water Certificates Granted *after inspection in accordance with
Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, during
the years 1903-6*

Ward	Number of Water Certificates Granted.			
	1903	1904	1905	1906
Church	—	12	40	23
Manor	17	41	9	7
South	30	25	33	47
Lee Division ...	47	78	82	77
Blackheath	5	—	5	1
Lewisham Village... ..	72	56	10	5
Lewisham Park	159	71	67	114
Brockley	112	109	154	120
Catford	495	270	297	258
Lewisham Division ...	843	506	533	498
Forest Hill	199	139	95	63
Sydenham	210	176	208	156
Syd. & For. Hill Division	409	315	303	219
Whole Borough ...	1299	899	918	794

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

During the year house-to-house inspection was made of 405 dwellings, distributed in the following roads and streets :—
Acacia Road, Coombe Road, Elderton Road, Holmshaw Road, Hope Cottages, Prospect Road, Southbrook Mews and Tenements and Summerfield Street.

The following is a summary of the principal nuisances found and shows the need for systematic inspection :—

Defective drains	...	...	...	116
Vent shafts and soil pipes defective	...			34
Water closets and apparatus defective	...			40
Insufficient water supply to water closets	...			65
Defective yard traps, sink wastes, gullies, &c.				105
Dirty premises	...	...	...	212
Overcrowding	...	...	...	4
Drinking water cisterns defective	...			142
Defective roofs	...	...	...	78
Damp premises	...	...	...	90
Insufficient floor ventilation	...			76
Defective yard pavings	...	...	...	135
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	5
Animals so kept as to cause a nuisance	...			1
Other minor nuisances (ashbins, &c.)	...			312
Total				<u>1,315</u>

The whole of the above-mentioned defects were remedied on the service of notices, and no summary proceedings were necessary.

Only four cases of overcrowding were discovered.

COMBINED DRAINAGE.

It was found necessary to serve notices under the Metropolis Management Act upon the respective owners in order to obtain the necessary alteration and amendment of the following combined drains :—

Blythe Hill, 1 to 21.	Holmshaw Road, 26 to 36.
Colfe Road, 48 to 52.	Kilmorie Road, 17 to 23.
Coombe Road, 5 to 15.	" 25 and 27.
Dartmouth Road, 95 to 105.	Miall Road, 11 to 21.
Ellerdale Street, 1 to 17.	Mount Ash Road, 7 to 14.
Elsinore Road, 9 to 17.	Ravensbourne Road, 5 and 7.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

The Inspector entrusted with this duty made 538 observations, varying from one to three hours at a time, compared with 254 observations during 1905. The observations were made in respect of laundries 56, temporary vertical boilers providing power for working cranes used in the construction of the new London County Council sewer in the district 223, bakehouses 5, breweries 42, silk mills 6, jam works 21, saw mills 18, flour mills 5, railway engines 150, miscellaneous 12.

Fifteen intimation and 5 statutory notices were served. In the case of nuisances from railway engines a warning notice was sent to the company concerned. It was found necessary to take out a summons against the contractors before we could obtain the abatement of the nuisance in Courthill Road (*see* Legal Proceedings).

Generally better stoking has been brought about, and in two cases the chimneys have been heightened. Coke has been substituted at laundries in several instances.

CORONER'S COURT AND MORTUARY.

One hundred and twenty-nine bodies were removed to the Mortuary. Thirteen of these were from outside districts and twenty-nine from the Lewisham Union Infirmary. Inquests were held in 123 cases.

The bodies of three persons dying from an infectious disease were removed from their homes to the portion of the Mortuary specially allocated for such cases.

DISINFECTION.

During the year 1,315 rooms were disinfected by formalin spray, and 28,322 articles of bedding, clothing, &c., removed from infected homes to the Council's Disinfecting Station for treatment in the steam disinfector. The figures for the previous year were 1,873 rooms and 28,135 articles.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following is a Summary of the Legal Proceedings instituted by order of your Council:—

Proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs and Margarine Acts:—

(a) Adulterations :

Summonses issued	...	...	...	12
Convictions obtained	...	...	...	8
Fines imposed	...	...	£78	
Costs imposed	...	...	£5 8s. 6d.	

Details of the above are set out in Tables F, G, and I of the Report of the Public Analyst, in Part IV. of this Report.

(b) Offences Other than Adulterations :

For selling two samples of margarine in unlabelled wrappers, as required by the Margarine Act, W. N., of South Norwood, was fined £15 and 12s. 6d, costs in each case.

Proceedings taken for offences under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, or Bye-laws made thereunder:—

For failing to comply with notices requiring the abatement of overcrowding of workrooms, W. C., of Sydenham, was fined £2 and £1 1s. costs.

Proceedings were taken against S. P. and S. L. for permitting a chimney of a vertical boiler employed in connection with the sewer construction works in Courthill Road. The defendants were ordered to pay £2 12s. 6d. costs.

Three occupiers of dwellings (one in Kent House Road, one in Addington Grove and one in Venner Road) were summoned for failing to comply with notices requiring the abatement of a nuisance caused by the absence of proper and sufficient supplies of water. Orders were made by the Magistrate for the abatement of the nuisances and the owners ordered to pay costs of 6s., 3s. and 6s. respectively.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Workshops :—There are in the borough 597 workshops, containing 879 workrooms to which provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act apply. The number of workers found on inspection amounted to 2173, of which 539 were men, 1239 women, and 395 young persons. The largest proportion of these workers were engaged in the dressmaking, laundry, and millinery trades, there being 1,196 women, 300 young persons and 19 men so employed. These premises are inspected by the women

sanitary inspectors (see work of women sanitary inspectors, page 93), together with the workshops employing women in other trades. Only 43 women and 95 young persons were employed in all other trades. In workshops employing male labour, 520 men were engaged.

Domestic Workshops :—*i.e.*, private houses, places, or rooms, where no power is used, and in which the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there, are like domestic factories, subject to special regulations with regard to hours of labour, and not subject to the provisions of the Act which relate to meal times, affixing notices, holidays, notices of accidents, keeping a general register, the means of ventilation, thermometers, and the drainage of floors.

There are 387 domestic workshops in the district. Although registration is not required a list of these premises is kept and the premises visited with a view to remedying any insanitary conditions. A detailed analysis of workshops is set out in Table 29.

Table 27.
Inspection of Factories, Workshops, &c. (1)

Premises.	Inspections	Notices served.	Proceedings
Factories (including factory laundries)	150	22	—
Workshops (including workshop laundries)	1297	135	1
Workplaces	465	55	—
Homeworkers' premises ..	261	22	—
Restaurants	58	20	—
Total	2231	254	1

Statement of Defects Found. (2)

	Defects.		Referred to H.M. Inspector.	No. of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.		
Dealt with under Public Health (London) Act--				
Want of cleanliness	192	189	—	—
Want of ventilation	5	5	—	—
Overcrowding ...	9	9	—	1
Want of drainage of floors	12	12	—	—
Other nuisances ...	54	54	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient ...	5	5	—	—
Defective or unsuitable ...	63	63	—	—
Not separable for sexes	1	1	—	—
Under the Factory and Workshop Act—				
Illegal occupation of under-ground bakehouse ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
Total	341	338	—	1

Table 28. HOME WORK. (3).

Outworkers' Lists, Section 107															
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers				No. of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils	No. of Addresses of Outw'kers forwarded to other Councils	Prosecutions		No. of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises	Outwork in Unwholesome Prem. Section 108			Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110		
	Twice in year		Once in year				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists	Failing to send lists		Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions	Instances	Orders made, Sect. 109	Prosecutions, Sect. 109, 110
	*Lists	*Outw'kers	Lists	Outworkers											
	1	2	3	4												5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) making, &c. ...	122	236	54	88	126	96	—	—	252	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags and Boxes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed Toys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro Plate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cables and Chains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anchors and Grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart Gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, Latches and Keys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	122	236	58	92	126	96	—	—	261	—	—	—	—	—	—

*The figures given here are the total number of lists received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists.

Table 29.***Workshops (4) and Workrooms on the Register at the end of 1906.**

Class of Work	No.	Number of Rooms.	Number of Workers Allowed.			Number of Workers Found.			Part Time and Domestic.	
			Day.	Artificial Light	Overtime.	Men.	Women.	Young Persons	Number.	No. of Rooms.
Dress ...	198	233	1618	1437	992	—	726	258	86	86
Millinery ...	44	49	282	273	167	—	70	38	8	8
Laundry ...	83	259	1170	1101	708	19	400	4	133	248
Tailor ...	45	49	208	193	134	84	13	9	13	13
Boot ...	73	74	264	245	165	113	—	17	81	81
Joiner ...	19	31	492	456	352	55	—	10	4	4
Smith ...	26	29	334	307	235	65	—	7	6	6
Furrier ...	2	2	10	10	6	1	2	—	—	—
Cycles ...	19	24	188	170	128	39	—	8	9	9
Coachbuilder	7	16	186	177	135	21	—	6	—	—
Cabinet and Upholsterer	19	26	336	321	237	46	6	9	5	5
Blindmaker	3	5	28	26	17	5	—	1	—	—
Photographer and Picture-framer	13	22	105	100	68	15	16	6	9	9
Jeweller ...	13	14	66	58	39	19	—	6	23	23
Piano ...	2	2	9	9	6	2	—	1	2	2
Saddler ...	10	11	54	47	35	17	—	2	4	4
Mason ...	3	4	42	41	28	5	—	1	4	4
Lathrender	2	4	16	13	10	7	—	—	—	—
Various ...	16	25	154	136	93	26	6	12	—	—
Total ...	597	879	5562	5120	3555	539	1239	395	387	502

* NOTE :—Not including Bakehouses (99) and Restaurants (53).

Other Matters (5).

Failure to affix Abstract required by Section 133 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories	21
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remedi- able under the Public Health (London) Act, but not under the Factory Act (Sec. 5).	Notified by H.M. In- spectors 5
	Reports of action taken, sent to H.M. Inspector 5

Underground Bakehouses (Section 101) :—

In use during 1903	23
Certificates granted in 1903	23
„ „ 1904 and 1905... ..	—
In use at end of 1906	23

Workshops on the Register at the end of 1905 :—

Workshops (details in Table 29)	597
„ part time and domestic (details Table 29)	387
Bakehouses	76
„ underground	23
Restaurants	53
Total	<u>1136</u>

WORK OF WOMEN SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The staff consists of two women sanitary inspectors, namely, Miss N. Jones and Miss I. Whitworth (B.Sc.) Both inspectors rendered most valuable assistance to the department.

Jointly they made 4,645 visits to various premises in the Borough. They reported the existence of 438 nuisances. In

172 instances remedy was obtained by verbal notice ; 266 required intimation notices, and 64 statutory notices.

Legal proceedings were taken in a case of overcrowding of workrooms belonging to a large draper's, and a conviction obtained. The owner of the premises had been previously cautioned.

These inspectors paid 964 visits to factories, workshops, workplaces, and laundries where women were employed. In 21 cases the official Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act was not fixed upon the premises, as required by the Act. Overcrowding was found and remedied in respect of nine premises. Other nuisances, due mainly to the dirty condition of workrooms or workplaces, were reported as existing in 157 premises.

One hundred and sixty-three visits were made to the homes of outworkers. Generally the conditions of the outworkers' homes from a sanitary point of view were satisfactory. A small percentage of the homes were dirty, which conditions were remedied prior to a second visit from the inspectors.

It is interesting to note that many residents appreciate the visits of the women inspectors, and frequently write requesting a visit.

Information is received from school-teachers of varying conditions of certain school children, which suggest the advisability of home inspection. In this manner several dirty premises have been cleansed, and in not a few cases the children have also benefited by the inspector's visit.

One hundred and sixty-three visits were made to homes where deaths from phthisis had occurred. It was reported that in 36 such homes previous deaths from this disease had occurred to members of the same family. In four cases it was suggested

by relatives that alcoholism was a predisposing cause. In 66 cases thorough disinfection of the infected premises was carried out by the public health department, with the consent of the occupiers. Miss Jones reports that she often experiences difficulty in obtaining consent from the poorer and more ignorant residents of the Borough for disinfection of the premises after phthisis deaths. This is due to the disbelief in the infectivity of this disease. It is very desirable that disinfection of infected premises, bedding, clothing, &c., should be made obligatory. Another danger arises from the frequency with which phthisical patients change their abode, leaving their former residence a fertile source of infection to those who may follow them as tenants.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF WOMEN SANITARY INSPECTORS.

During the year under review the Women Sanitary Inspectors have made 4,645 visits throughout the Borough. The following is a summary of the work done:—

Factory and Workshop Act.—

			Miss Whitworth (and her successors)		Miss Jones.		TOTAL.
Factories	...	...	33	...	11	.....	44
Workshops	...	...	254	...	207	.....	461
Workplaces	...	...	44	...	181	.....	225
Laundries	...	...	103	...	131	.....	234
Outworkers' homes	...	...	47	...	116	.....	163

Infectious Diseases.—

Phthisis	...	...	59	...	104	.....	163
Chicken-pox	...	...	65	...	165	.....	230
Measles	...	...	28	...	95	.....	123
Puerperal fever	...	...	5	...	15	.....	20

Other Visits.—

	Miss Whitworth (and her successors)	Miss Jones.	TOTAL.
On complaint from residents	— ...	32	32
On complaint from school teachers	— ...	49	49
Selected homes from which births were registered ...	508 ...	250	758
Investigations <i>re</i> Infant mortality	133 ...	335	468
Schools	62 ...	52	114
<i>Re</i> repairs, cleansing, &c. ...	567 ...	757	1324
Miscellaneous inquiries ...	145 ...	92	237
Total ...	2053 ...	2592	4645

Nuisances, Defects, &c.—

Abstract not affixed in work- shops	18 ...	3	21
Overcrowding found	7 ...	2	9
Other nuisances in workshops	80 ...	77	157
Total number of nuisances found	179 ...	259	438

Notices, &c.—

Intimation notices served ...	100 ...	166	266
Statutory notices served ...	28 ...	36	64
Verbal notices complied with	108 ...	64	172

Table 30.

ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.

Premises.	Number of Places				No. of Inspections 1906.	No. of Notices 1906.	No. of Prosecutions 1906
	On Register at end of 1905.	Added in 1906.	Removed in 1906.	On Register at end of 1906			
Milk premises... ..	163	54	57	160	299	23	—
Cow sheds	15	—	—	15	133	7	—
Slaughter houses ...	16	—	—	16	152	2	—
Other offensive Trade premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice cream premises ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Registered houses Let in Lodgings ...	15	—	—	—	180	<i>a</i> 9 <i>b</i> 20	—

a Overcrowding. *b* For other conditions.

Total number of intimation notices served for all purposes, 1920.

Overcrowding :—Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded 20, remedied 20, proceedings, *nil*.

Underground rooms :—Illegal occupation dealt with and number of rooms closed, *nil*.

Insanitary Houses :—Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act and Housing of the Working Classes Act, *nil*.

Premises cleansed under Section 20 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, *nil*.

Number of persons accommodated during the year in shelter provided under Section 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, *nil*.

Revenue Acts:—Houses for which application were received 169, number of tenements comprised therein 378, certificates granted 366, refused 12, deferred *nil*.

Prosecutions under By-laws under the Public Health
(London) Act:—

(a) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, &c.	—
(b) For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory, &c. ...	—
(c) For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health ...	—
(d) As to paving of yards, &c., of dwelling houses ...	—
(e) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, &c.	—
(f) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, &c.	—
(g) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, &c.	—
(h) With respect to water-closets, earth-closets, &c.	
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water-closets	—
(j) With respect to drainage, &c. (Metropolis Management Act, Section 202)	—
(k) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, &c. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899)	—

Mortuaries:—

Total number of bodies removed	129
Total number of infectious bodies removed ...	3

NOTE.—This table was formulated to meet the requirements of the London County Council.

Table 31.
REGISTER OF SANITARY WORK. (Male Inspectors.)
For the year ended 31st December, 1906.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK	Lewisham Division.			Sydenham and Forest Hill Division.		Lee Division	Work-shops	House to House	Total for Whole Boro.
	Mr. J. A. K. Cooper	Mr. H. King	Mr. H. L. Hyde	Mr. E. T. Pidwell	Mr. E. A. Knappett	Mr. R. White	Mr. J. Daltry	Mr. A. H. Gray	
Complaints by Residents	74	99	72	86	164	236	4	10	745
Premises inspected	442	575	669	768	693	404	1597	491	5639
Re-inspections of Works in progress	1516	1758	2109	1091	1747	1800	748	4338	15107
Intimation Notices served	160	274	257	107	207	177	150	322	1654
Statutory Notices ordered	134	176	134	68	97	118	34	44	805
Statutory Notices served	25	75	43	41	56	15	6	3	264
Premises repaired, cleansed, &c.	74	99	122	63	79	100	181	145	863
Defective Roofs, Stackpipes, &c., remedied	31	8	62	35	42	46	33	145	402
Drains re-constructed	100	57	58	59	63	58	—	115	510
Drains repaired	39	56	49	47	78	81	26	23	399
Drains ventilated	21	10	36	27	16	66	1	32	209
Stackpipes, Sinks, Bath Wastes, &c., disconnected from drains ...	68	38	67	34	60	103	—	44	414
Gulley Traps provided	153	55	77	111	263	141	—	213	1013
Water Closets reconstructed	119	33	42	84	97	94	3	65	537
Water Closets repaired	16	24	79	24	42	75	73	10	343
Water Closets supplied with water	35	34	61	2	3	39	9	67	250
Soil Pipes reconstructed	48	32	34	25	35	37	—	12	223
Soil Pipes repaired and ventilated	7	18	33	13	19	15	33	10	148
Dustbins provided	30	38	43	31	18	46	5	84	295
Water Supply to Houses reinstated	5	21	16	11	24	4	1	1	83
Cisterns repaired, cleansed or covered	11	17	22	72	16	15	84	141	378
Water Certificates issued	107	—	104	93	—	66	315	109	794
Premises over-crowded	—	6	9	—	3	—	—	2	20
Yards paved	49	28	69	8	70	58	45	171	498
Removal of offensive accumulations	16	29	21	19	42	21	7	—	155
Dung Vaults erected or repaired ...	5	5	8	—	2	14	1	—	35
Animals improperly kept	1	7	2	2	9	—	2	—	23
Houses let in lodgings visited ...	6	53	121	—	—	—	—	—	180
Bake-houses visited	—	—	—	2	4	20	248	—	274
Milk-shops visited	—	7	—	2	11	35	244	—	299
Cow-sheds visited	11	46	4	24	13	35	—	—	133
Workshops visited	—	—	—	—	—	—	568	—	568
Slaughter-houses visited	38	22	5	48	15	24	—	—	152
House-to-house inspections	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	320	406
Legal proceedings	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	—	12

PART 4.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ANALYST.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED.—During the period under review 524 samples were submitted for analysis. Of this number, 495 were purchased by your inspectors in conformity with the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. The remaining 29 samples were purchased as test samples, and without declaration to vendors.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.—Of the 495 official samples submitted, 46, or 9·29 per cent. were adulterated, compared with 7·98 per cent. in the previous year (1905) and 9·38 per cent. in 1904.

TEST SAMPLES.—Of the 29 test samples submitted, 11, or 37·93 per cent., were adulterated. Samples were subsequently purchased in official form.

Test samples were taken in several cases as a result of complaint from householders that the goods they were receiving were of a suspicious quality. The intention was to obtain a sample without the formalities of purchase and in a manner similar to that adopted by the ordinary householder.

House-to-House Sale of Sophisticated Butter.—Towards the end of the year 1905, information was received that a firm situated outside the Borough was manufacturing margarine into pats to represent butter, and effecting a large sale in a portion of our district, through the agency of a man who conducted a

house-to-house call. The inspector obtained two samples, but being a stranger to the agent he was supplied with butter.

A subsequent purchase was made (February 6th) by a householder who consented to act as a deputy to the inspector. In this manner sample No. 37 was purchased, which proved to be a mixture containing 97 per cent. of foreign fat. On completion of the purchase the inspector demanded further samples from the other parcels in the cart. The vendor supplied these (Nos. 38 and 39), but declared them to be margarine. The samples were sold contrary to the Margarine Act. Prosecution followed and the vendor was fined £15 and 12s. 6d. costs in each case.

A few days later (February 9th) we had reason to believe that the same vendor was again in the district. A test sample was obtained indirectly (No. 81) which proved to be margarine; the vendor disappeared and no further opportunity occurred for the purchase of an official sample. There is little doubt that as a result of these salutary fines the practice has ceased so far as our district is concerned.

Sale at the Counter.—In consequence of information received test sample No. 136 was purchased. The analysis showed the sample to be margarine, and an official sample was obtained on the following day. This contained 83 per cent of foreign fat, and the vendor was fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs.

The vendor of sample No. 350 (90 per cent. foreign fat) who was fined £10 and £1 1s. costs, was again sampled within a short time, there being reason to suspect that he was continuing the practice of substituting margarine for butter. A number of test samples were first purchased, followed by an official sample No. 485 (80 per cent. foreign fat). Proceedings were instituted resulting in a second fine of £40 and 12s. 6d. costs.

Coffee.—A test sample of coffee, No. 52, contained 40 per cent. of chicory, but official samples subsequently purchased proved to be genuine.

The remainder of the test samples were found on analysis to be genuine.

PURCHASE OF SAMPLES BY DEPUTY.—The system of purchasing by deputy has been continued, and of the total 524 samples, 269 or 51·34 per cent., were so purchased.

MILK.—Of the 265 samples submitted, 27, or 10·19 per cent., were adulterated or below the standard fixed by the Board of Agriculture. This shows an increased percentage of adulteration compared with 7·19 in the previous year.

The milk supply of the district is every year becoming controlled to a greater extent by well-known large milk dealers, who themselves adopt measures to prevent adulteration by their servants, and refrain from adding preservatives. The bulk of the adulterations found occurred in smaller milk shops of the poorer districts. Many of these small vendors are unprotected by warranty, and in several cases warranty is refused them.

Preservatives in Milk.—In nine of the milks preservatives were discovered, formalin being used in one, and boracic acid in eight cases. Also three of the skimmed milks contained boracic acid. The amounts were exceedingly small and your Committee decided not to prosecute.

A circular letter from the Local Government Board dated 11th July, relating to preservatives in milk was considered by your Committee, and acting upon the advice contained therein, your Council notified all milk traders by circular to the effect

that in future action would be taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in all instances where preservatives were reported in milk. A copy of the circular addressed to the milk dealers is appended.

Prosecutions in these cases would be greatly facilitated if the addition of preservatives to milk could be prohibited by statute. The fact that the Departmental Committee's recommendation against the use of preservatives in milk have not resulted in any measure which would legally prohibit their use is frequently made a strong point for comment by the defence when prosecutions in such cases are taken, and there still remains the difficulty of the difference of expert opinion in regard to the seriousness of such additions, together with the costs which such prosecutions entail upon local authorities.

13th September, 1906.

" DEAR SIR,

" I am directed to inform you that the Public Health Committee of this Council have had under consideration the question of the addition of preservatives to milk, and their attention has been called by the Local Government Board to the report of the Departmental Committee on Preservatives and Colouring matters in food, in which it is stated that the Committee, after hearing evidence from milk traders, concluded that the addition of a preservative to milk was not necessary for the purpose of the milk trade, even in hot weather, or where the supply of so large a place as London was concerned, and they recommended that no preservatives should be added to milk.

" The Public Health Committee, after considering the matter, have directed me to inform milk traders in the Borough that summary proceedings will be taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in instances where preservatives are found upon analysis to have been added to milk.

" Yours faithfully,

" EDW. WRIGHT,

" *Town Clerk.*"

Dirty Milks.—Seven samples of milk contained evidence of contamination arising possibly from carelessness which permitted the entrance of dust and filth, the latter probably derived from the uncleanly condition in which cows were allowed to exist.

There is urgent need for legislation which would lead to the more frequent inspection of all dairy farms in order to ensure cleanliness, and for the protection of the public against milk infected by infectious disease organisms, more particularly tuberculosis.

Dyed Milk.—No diminution has taken place in the practice of artificially colouring milk, or is this likely to occur whilst the public prefer such supplies; 77·4 per cent. of the samples were coloured.

Average Composition.—The average composition of all samples of milk submitted during 1906 was 3·56 per cent. milk fat and 8·74 per cent. solids not fat. This is well above the standard fixed by the Board of Agriculture, which is 3·0 per cent. milk fat and 8·5 per cent. solids not fat.

Sunday Samples.—Thirteen samples were purchased on Sundays, of which one was adulterated (*See No. 25, Table G*). The vendor was fined £4 and 12s. 6d. costs.

Samples on Delivery.—Thirty-three samples were taken in course of delivery, as follows:—

FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :—Lewisham Union Infirmary 10 (1 adulterated—*See Table G*, No. 296); Lewisham Union Workhouse 8, and Grove Park Workhouse 2.

FROM OTHER PLACES :—At Railway Stations 7—(*See Nos. 1 and 2 Table G*); at Retail Shops 5; at a private dwelling 1.

BUTTER.—One hundred and twenty-four samples of butter were submitted, 25 of which were test samples.

Of the 99 samples submitted officially, 12, or 12·12 per cent., were adulterated, compared with 7·69 per cent. in 1905.

With the exception of one, all the samples of butter were taken with the aid of an assistant.

COCOA.—In September your Committee ordered proceedings against the vendor of adulterated Sample of Cocoa No. 342. The analysis of this sample was as follows:—

Cocoa 62 per cent., sugar 28 per cent., and starch 10 per cent., showing that this was a mixture of cocoa, sugar and starch, the two latter materials being of considerably less value than the pure cocoa.

The case was heard at the Greenwich Police Court on the 26th October, 1906. The defence submitted that it was impossible to use cocoa in its natural state, and, in order that it could be used for food, cocoa must be mixed with starch and sugar. It is true that cocoa in its natural state is unpleasant, but the only alteration permitted is the removal of the natural fat. The ingredients added to this sample were obviously for the purpose of adulteration, but the magistrate dismissed the case by reason of there being no evidence before him of the standard or legal composition of the substance known as cocoa.

This is an excellent illustration of the difficulties which surround the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, and it seems absurd that where an article is found to be largely adulterated, and the certificate of the analyst admitted to be correct by the defence, that the action of those responsible for the administration of the Acts should be rendered useless by an unsupported statement, such as was made by the defendant's solicitor in this case.

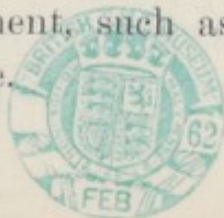


Table A.

*Showing number of Samples submitted for Analysis, with Results
for the year ended December 31st, 1906.*

(a) Samples taken officially and in accordance with the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.				
Article.	Total.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
Milk	265	238	27	10·19
Skimmed Milk	10	8	2	20·00
Cream	5	5	—	—
Butter	99	87	12	12·12
Margarine	2	2	—	—
Lard	2	2	—	—
Coffee	37	35	2	5·41
Cocoa	9	8	1	11·11
Demerara Sugar	23	22	1	4·35
Cheese	5	5	—	—
Flour	3	3	—	—
Arrowroot	3	3	—	—
Mustard	5	5	—	—
Pepper	2	2	—	—
Vinegar	3	2	1	33·33
Olive Oil	2	2	—	—
Whiskey	4	4	—	—
Rum	3	3	—	—
Gin	3	3	—	—
Brandy	1	1	—	—
Quinine Wine	1	1	—	—
Tincture of Bark	2	2	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	1	1	—	—
Camphorated Oil	3	3	—	—
Lime Water	2	2	—	—
Total official samples ...	495	449	46	9·29
(b) Samples purchased without the formalities of the Act.				
Butter	25	15	10	40·00
Coffee	2	1	1	50·00
Milk	1	1	—	—
Liquid Extract of Sarsa- parilla	1	1	—	—
Total "test" samples ...	29	18	11	37·93
Total all samples ...	524	467	57	10·88

Table B.
*Summary of Samples Analysed in the Borough in each Year,
 1898-1906.*

Year.	No. of Samples (not including Test Samples).			Genuine.	Adulter- ated.	Per- centage Adulter- ated.	No. of Prosecu- tions.	Fines and Costs imposed.
1898	Total Samples	36	31		13.88	2	Fines £3, costs 15s. 6d.
1899	Total Samples	41	37	4	9.75	1	Fines £5, costs 14s. 6d.
1900	Total Samples	68	61	7	10.29	7	Fines £14 15s., costs £2 13s. 6d.
1901	Total Samples	3	—	3	100.00	2	Fines £5, costs £1 1s.
1902	Milk ...	228	458	389	69	15.07	34	Fines £123, costs £24 18s. 6d.
	Butter ...	149						
	Various ...	81						
1903	Milk ...	270	451	390	61	13.53	19	Fines £50 15s., costs £11 7s.
	Butter ...	76						
	Various ...	105						
1904	Milk ...	257	416	376	39	9.38	26	Fines £88 10s., costs £18.
	Butter ...	101						
	Coffee ...	17						
	Wines & Spirits ...	11						
	Drugs ...	7						
	Sundries ...	23						
1905	Milk ...	282	476	438	38	7.98	19	Fines £56 4s., costs £10 4s.
	Butter ...	91						
	Coffee ...	23						
	Wines and Spirits ...	12						
	Drugs ...	17						
1906	Sundries ...	51	495	449	46	9.29	14	Fines £108, costs £6 13s. 6d.
	Milk ...	275						
	Butter ...	99						
	Coffee ...	37						
	Wines and Spirits ...	12						
	Drugs ...	8						
	Sundries ...	64						

Table C.

*Showing Total Samples submitted with results during the years
1902-1906. (Test samples not included).*

Quarter.	No. of Samples.					Adulterated.					Percentage Adulterated.				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
First ...	115	111	114	123	146	27	12	16	13	12	23.48	10.81	14.04	10.57	8.22
Second ...	167	72	67	103	88	22	4	12	9	6	13.17	5.55	18.90	8.74	6.82
Third ...	108	152	123	129	102	14	30	7	6	15	12.96	19.74	5.69	4.65	14.71
Fourth ...	68	116	112	121	159	6	15	4	10	13	8.82	12.93	3.57	8.26	8.18
Total for Year	458	451	416	476	495	69	61	39	38	46	15.07	13.53	9.38	7.98	9.29

Table D.

*Showing results of Total Samples of Milk submitted during the years
1902-1906.*

Quarter.	No. of Samples.					No. Adulterated.					Percentage Adulterated.				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
First ...	60	70	58	88	63	15	11	9	8	6	25.00	15.71	15.52	9.09	9.52
Second ...	70	31	48	53	41	15	1	10	5	4	21.43	3.23	20.83	9.43	9.76
Third ...	54	124	91	68	77	12	30	6	3	12	22.22	24.19	6.59	4.41	15.58
Fourth ...	44	45	53	69	84	5	5	2	4	5	11.36	11.11	3.77	5.80	5.95
Total for Year	228	270	250	278	265	47	47	27	20	27	20.61	17.41	10.80	7.19	10.19

Table E.

Average Composition of Milk Samples submitted in 1906.

Period.	Average Composition of all samples submitted genuine and adulterated.		Average Composition of genuine samples.		Board of Agriculture Standard.	
	Percentage of Milk fat.	Percentage of Solids not fat.	Percentage of Milk fat.	Percentage of Solids not fat.	Percentage of Milk fat.	Percentage of Solids not fat.
First Quarter	3.56	8.80	3.64	8.84	3.0	8.5
Second „ ...	3.35	8.78	3.40	8.81		
Third „ ...	3.57	8.66	3.66	8.70		
Fourth „ ...	3.65	8.75	3.67	8.77		
Total for Year	3.56	8.74	3.62	8.77		

Table F.

Average Composition of Milk Samples submitted during the Years 1902-1906.

Period.	Average Composition of all samples submitted genuine and adulterated.		Average Composition of genuine samples.		Board of Agriculture standard.	
	Percentage of Milk Fat.	Percentage of Solids not Fat.	Percentage of Milk Fat.	Percentage of Solids not Fat.	Percentage of Milk Fat.	Percentage of Solids not Fat.
Year 1902 ...	3.55	8.62	3.66	8.71	3.0	8.5
„ 1903 ...	3.67	8.63	3.81	8.72		
„ 1904 ...	3.63	8.69	3.69	8.74		
„ 1905 ...	3.58	8.75	3.62	8.78		
„ 1906 ...	3.56	8.74	3.62	8.77		

Table G.

*Details of Adulterated Samples of Milk during the Year ended
December 31st, 1906.*

No.	Adulteration.	Remarks.
1	4 per cent. added water	Taken on delivery at railway station ; vendor cautioned.
2	2 per cent. added water	
25	40 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor fined £4 and 12s. 6d. costs.
77	3 per cent. added water	Vendor cautioned.
92	4·5 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned.
120	11 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
157	4·5 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned.
169	2 per cent. added water	No action.
179	4 per cent. deficient in milk fat	No action.
197	8 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Summons withdrawn ; bottle burst.
251	6 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned.
271	13 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Proceedings taken ; vendor proved warranty ; summons dismissed.
278	5 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned.
289	12 per cent. added water	Vendor fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs.
296	3 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned.
302	3 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned.
303	3 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned.
306	3 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned.
313	2 per cent. added water	Vendor cautioned.
320	4 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned.
321	4 per cent. added water	Vendor cautioned.
326	2·3 per cent. added water	Vendor cautioned.
386	2 per cent. added water	No action.
389	4·7 per cent. added water	Vendor cautioned.
410	4·5 per cent. added water	Vendor cautioned.
420	4·7 per cent. added water	Vendor cautioned.
442	5 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned.
Skimmed Milk.		
288	4 per cent. added water	Vendor cautioned.
500	2 per cent. added water.	No action.

Table H.

Showing the number of samples of Butter submitted in the Four Quarters of the years 1902-1906.

Quarter.	No. of Samples.					Adulterated.					Percentage Adulterated.				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
First ...	44	22	35	22	33	9	—	5	3	4	20.45	—	14.29	13.62	12.12
Second ...	63	13	9	17	23	4	—	1	—	1	6.35	—	11.11	—	4.35
Third ...	26	15	22	21	9	1	—	1	—	1	3.85	—	4.55	—	11.11
Fourth ...	16	26	35	31	34	1	2	—	4	6	6.25	7.69	—	12.90	17.65
Total for year	149	76	101	91	99	15	2	7	7	12	10.07	2.63	6.93	7.69	12.12

Table I.

Details of Adulterated Samples of Butter for the Year ended December 31st, 1906.

No.	Adulteration.	Results.
27	90 per cent. foreign fat	"Test" sample; official samples Nos. 37, 38, 39 and 81
37	97 per cent. foreign fat	Vendor fined £15 and 12s. 6d. costs; see also Nos. 38 and 39
45	Slight excess of water	Vendor cautioned
55	Slight excess of water	No action
81	Margarine	"Test" sample
136	83 per cent. foreign fat	"Test sample"; see No. 137
137	83 per cent. foreign fat	Vendor fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs
173	25 per cent. foreign fat	Vendor fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
350	90 per cent. foreign fat	Vendor fined £10 and £1 1s. costs; see subsequent test samples and No. 485
379	95 per cent. foreign fat	"Test" samples; see No. 350 and 485
428	95 per cent. foreign fat	
430	92 per cent. foreign fat	
453	92 per cent. foreign fat	
454	95 per cent. foreign fat	
455	95 per cent. foreign fat	
481	80 per cent. foreign fat	
485	80 per cent. foreign fat	Vendor's second offence; fined £40 and 12s. 6d. costs
363	2.5 per cent. excess of water	No action
375	3 per cent. excess of water, milk blended	No action
382	2 per cent. excess of water	No action
407	2 per cent. excess of water	No action
408	2 per cent. excess of water	No action

Table J.

*Details of Other Samples Adulterated during the year ended
December 31st, 1906.*

No.	Article.	Adulteration.	Remarks.
16	Coffee	6 per cent. added chicory	Proceedings instituted ; case dismissed
52	Coffee	40 per cent. added chicory	"Test" sample—official sample genuine
117	Coffee	8 per cent. added chicory	Vendor cautioned
342	Cocoa	28 per cent. added sugar and 10 per cent. added starch	Proceedings instituted ; case dismissed without costs. See report
113	Demerara Sugar	Best crystals dyed with auramine	Evidence considered in- sufficient for action
215	Vinegar	Wood Vinegar	No action

Other Prosecutions *taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts
or Margarine Act.*

No.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result.
38	Margarine	Sold in unlabelled wrapper contrary to Margarine Act	Vendor fined £15 and 12s. 6d. costs
39	Margarine	Sold in unlabelled wrapper contrary to Margarine Act	Vendor fined £15 and 12s. 6d. costs

(See report on house-to-house sale of sophisticated Butter.)



APPENDICES.

I.—Local Government Board Tables.

Table A.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during the Years 1901-1906.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1901	128480	3320	25·9	426	128	1875	14·5	613	289	82	1668	13·0
1902	132432	3491	26·3	438	125	1942	13·9	568	241	117	1818	13·7
1903	136405	3563	26·1	330	93	1566	11·5	480	152	99	1513	11·1
1904	140401	3589	25·6	448	125	1799	12·8	542	210	90	1679	12·0
1905	144420	3633	25·2	338	93	1804	12·5	569	232	119	1691	11·7
1906	148463	3446	23·2	391	113	1888	12·7	616	228	117	1777	12·0

NOTE.—Figures for years prior to 1901 are unobtainable.

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

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered
by water) ... — 6,991

At Census of 1901—Total population at all ages — 127,495

„ „ Number of inhabited houses — 22,750

„ „ Average number of persons per house 5·6

INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE DISTRICT receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District:—Lewisham Union Infirmary; Lewisham Union Workhouse; Greenwich Union Workhouse, Grove Park; Park Fever Hospital;

Bermondsey (St. Olave's) Union Workhouse ; St. John's Hospital, Morden Hill ; Home for Sick Children, Lower Sydenham ; Flower House Asylum, Southend.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS in which deaths of residents of this District have occurred were :—Brook Fever Hospital, South Eastern Fever Hospital, Guy's Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, St. Thomas' Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, Miller Hospital, Greenwich, Westminster Hospital, London Temperance Hospital, Great Ormonde Street Children's Hospital, London Hospital, University College Hospital, St. George's Hospital, Dartford Heath Asylum, Cane Hill Asylum, Caterham Asylum, Banstead Asylum, Claybury Asylum, Peckham House Asylum, Horton Asylum, Camberwell House Asylum, City of London (Stone) Asylum, Manor Asylum (Epsom), Blackheath and Charlton Cottage Hospital, Brompton Hospital, Bolingbroke Hospital, Chelsea Cancer Hospital, Clapham Maternity Hospital, Cotswold (Cranham) Sanatorium, East London (Shadwell) Industrial Hospital, Friedenheim (Hampstead) Hospital, Greenwich Workhouse, Hackney Infirmary, Hostel of God, Carshalton Home for Friendless Girls, Kidbrook House Nursing Home, London Homœopathic Hospital, Salvation Army Maternity Hospital, St. Luke's House, Kensington, and Golden Square Throat Hospital.

Corrections were also made for deaths occurring as follows :—Upper Wimpole Street, Central Park, Ilford, Creek Street, Deptford, Abchurch Lane, Cheapside, Clacton-on-Sea, Maida Vale, On the way to St. George's Hospital, Pelham Place, Brompton, L. B. & S. C. and S. E. & C. Railways, River Thames and Shooters Hill Road Sewer Works.

Table B.*Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in the Years 1901-1906.*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	LEE.				LEWISHAM.				SYDENHAM & FOREST HILL.				WHOLE BOROUGH.			
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 Year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1901	18703	398	255	—	66631	1882	856	—	43146	1040	557	—	128480	3320	1668	—
1902	18925	481	220	37	69672	1857	991	261	43835	1153	607	130	132432	3491	1818	428
1903	19147	486	213	37	72731	1979	816	203	44527	1098	484	88	136405	3563	1513	328
1904	19370	469	193	40	75808	1967	941	265	45223	1153	545	135	140401	3589	1679	440
1905	19594	454	186	21	78903	2027	966	209	45923	1152	539	108	144420	3633	1691	338
1906	19820	445	211	40	82016	1871	1000	220	46627	1130	566	131	148463	3446	1777	391

NOTE:—Figures for years prior to 1901 are unobtainable.

Table C.*Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1906.*

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY AT ALL AGES.			NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.		
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.						Lee.	Lewisham.	Sydenham and Forest Hill.	Lee.	Lewisham.	Sydenham and Forest Hill.
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards						
Small-Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	244	2	77	129	11	25	—	24	146	74	21	110	63
Membranous croup)													
Erysipelas ...	97	—	2	7	14	64	10	8	63	26	2	15	4
Scarlet fever ...	543	2	150	324	45	22	—	62	346	135	49	309	111
Typhus fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever ...	20	—	—	6	6	8	—	1	8	11	—	2	9
Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever	6	—	—	—	2	4	—	1	2	3	—	—	1
Plague...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	910	4	229	466	78	123	10	96	565	249	72	436	188

Table D.*Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1906.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).			TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Lee Division.	Lewisham Division.	Sydenham & Forest Hill Division.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Small-Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	21	3	17	1	—	—	—	3	12	6	3
Scarlet fever ...	14	—	10	4	—	—	—	3	10	1	64
Whooping-cough ...	26	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	20	6	1
Diphtheria and membranous croup ...	21	2	9	10	—	—	—	1	10	10	50
Croup ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fever { Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Enteric ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
{ Other continued ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic influenza ...	20	1	1	—	1	9	8	4	7	9	2
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa (all forms) ...	138	123	15	—	—	—	—	12	84	42	23
Enteritis (Gastro-Enteritis, &c.) ...	12	—	6	1	—	2	3	1	7	4	5
Puerperal fever ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas ...	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	3
Other septic diseases ...	16	6	1	1	2	4	2	1	11	4	7
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	119	—	1	1	25	89	3	6	76	37	42
Other tubercular diseases ...	56	14	18	12	4	7	1	8	25	23	22
Cancer, malignant disease. ...	136	—	1	1	—	82	52	23	76	37	35
Bronchitis ...	114	18	6	—	1	20	69	13	64	37	15
Pneumonia ...	119	24	24	4	1	47	19	14	75	30	35
Pleurisy ...	5	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	2	1	—
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	21	4	2	—	—	10	5	2	3	13	3
Alcoholism)											
Cirrhosis of liver) ...	23	—	—	—	—	19	4	3	11	9	5
Venereal diseases ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
Premature birth ...	65	65	—	—	—	—	—	4	40	21	—
Diseases and accidents of parturition. ...	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	4	1	1
Heart diseases ...	277	9	—	6	8	134	120	39	139	99	76
Accidents ...	42	7	4	4	6	10	11	2	29	11	19
Suicides ...	14	—	—	—	2	11	1	—	10	4	3
All other causes ...	501	98	30	12	16	140	205	68	274	159	171
All causes ...	1777	391	160	57	68	596	505	211	1000	566	616

Table E.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	
All Causes.	Certified	...	...	72	13	20	9	114	48	35	38	36	19	19	17	19	23	6	16	390
	Uncertified	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Common Diseases	Diarrhoeal Diseases	Small-pox	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Chicken-pox	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Measles	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3
		Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Diphtheria: Croup	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
		Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	1	2	3	—	12
		Diarrhoea, all forms	—	—	—	2	2	9	11	14	13	4	10	10	10	6	2	9	100
		Enteritis Muco-enteritis	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	4	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	17
		Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Wasting Diseases	Premature Birth	...	...	42	6	7	3	58	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	65
	Congenital Defects	...	...	7	1	1	—	9	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
	Injury at Birth	...	...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Want of Breast-milk	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	8	2	7	3	20	13	11	9	7	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	65
Tuberculous Diseases	Other Causes	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	8
		Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
		Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
		Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Syphilis	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
		Rickets	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4
		Convulsions	...	...	2	1	—	—	3	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	11
		Bronchitis	...	...	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	—	1	4	—	18
		Laryngitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	1	—	1	1	3	1	3	3	2	1	3	—	—	5	2	1	24	
Suffocation, overlaying	...	...	2	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Other Causes	...	...	7	1	1	1	10	3	1	1	3	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	23	
				72	13	20	10	115	48	35	38	36	19	19	17	19	23	6	16	391	

* Including Asthenia, Matnutrition and Inanition.

Population (estimated to middle of 1906), 148,463.

Births in the year—legitimate, 3,364; illegitimate, 82

Deaths from all causes at all ages, 1,777.

Deaths under one year—legitimate 377, illegitimate 14.

II.—CARD ON PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM. PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

The phlegm or expectoration which is coughed up from the lungs of consumptive persons is exceedingly dangerous to others, as it often contains the infection of the disease.

If deposited on the floor of a room this phlegm becomes dry, and may then be distributed in the form of dust and inhaled by healthy persons. In this way the disease is frequently spread.

Consumptive persons should not, therefore, spit on the floors of dwelling rooms or public places. A spit-cup or a pocket spittoon, containing a disinfecting fluid such as carbolic acid or cyllin, should be used. Pocket spittoons may be obtained at most chemists. After the spittoon is emptied it should be placed in boiling water for ten minutes.

Consumptive persons should not use ordinary handkerchiefs, but pieces of linen rag or Japanese fibre handkerchiefs, which can be burned when soiled. The Japanese handkerchiefs, can be obtained in boxes of 120 for about 1/-. If the ordinary handkerchief is used, it should be placed in boiling water before being washed or sent to the laundry.

Consumptive persons should always cover the mouth when coughing. Small particles of phlegm thrown off in the act of coughing are liable to convey infection to others.

The room occupied by a consumptive person should be kept very clean, well-aired, and ventilated. It should be the lightest room in the house, and the windows should be kept open day and night, a screen being provided to prevent draught. The room should contain no more furniture than is absolutely necessary. Wet cloths should be used for dusting the room, to prevent the distribution of dust which may contain infection.

When possible, a consumptive person should have a room to himself, or if this is impossible, at least a separate bed. Any room that has recently been occupied by a consumptive person should not be occupied by anyone else until the room has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

If by any chance the pillows or bed-clothing should become soiled by expectoration, they should at once be placed in boiling water, and then washed.

Dust should not be allowed to accumulate anywhere. The germs of consumption have been discovered in dust which remained in a room many months after it had ceased to be occupied by a consumptive person.

Bright sunlight is extremely fatal to the germs of consumption. These germs or microbes thrive in dark and dirty places, under insanitary conditions, and in unventilated, stuffy, or overcrowded rooms.

The germs or microbes of the disease readily take root and grow in persons debilitated by illness or alcoholic excess.

On the removal of a consumptive patient, either to hospital or to another residence, immediate notice should be given to the Health Department in order that the room vacated may be disinfected. Disinfection of infected rooms and articles will be carried out free of charge by the Health Department. The methods used in disinfection cause little or no inconvenience to the occupants of the house.

Disinfectants can be obtained gratis on application at the various Depôts of the Borough Council.

1906.

