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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 1907,

BY

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of Lewisham ;*

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Fever Hospitals, &c.*



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND INVESTIGATION

FOR THE YEAR 1900

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE



PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

OTTAWA, 1901

BY ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

J. H. MUNRO, Secretary

OTTAWA, 1901

Price 10 cents

BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM.

EPITOME OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1907.

Area in acres, exclusive of area covered by water	...	6,991
Enumerated population (Census, 1901)	... ..	127,495
Estimated population to the middle of 1907	... ..	152,532
Average number of persons per house (Census, 1901)...		5·6
Total number of Births registered in the Borough	...	3,622
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	... ..	23·7
Total number of Deaths registered in the Borough	...	1,881
Total number of Deaths of residents of the Borough, after correction for non-residents dying in Public Institutions, and residents dying outside the District		1,749
Deaths of persons under 1 year of age	... ..	325
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births registered	...	90
Total number of Deaths in Public Institutions in the Borough	... ..	660
Deaths of non-residents in the Borough	... ..	275
Deaths of residents outside the Borough	143
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated popula- tion	11·5

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*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, 1907, as required by an Order of the Local Government Board.

The corrected Death-rate for the Borough equalled 11·5 per 1,000 of the population living at all ages, the lowest Death-rate recorded in London with the exception of Hampstead. We are in an equally fortunate position with regard to the mortality due to the principal epidemic diseases (0·71 per 1,000) tying with Stoke Newington for second place.

With regard to infant mortality, it is satisfactory to record the lowest rate in the history of Lewisham during any period for which statistics are available. The deaths occurring to infants before attaining the age of one year amounted to 90 per 1,000 births, the lowest rate in London except Hampstead, and the fourth lowest among the 76 Great Towns of England and Wales.

The certified number of deaths from Phthisis amounted to 138, equal to a death rate of 0·90 per 1,000 of the population, also the lowest rate in London with the exception of Hampstead.

A consideration of these figures, which form a good index of the healthiness of a district, shows that with the exception of Hampstead, Lewisham in comparison with other Metropolitan Boroughs holds the most favourable position.

The following epitome shows interesting comparisons with previous years and the average for five years:—

Borough of Lewisham.	Year.					Average for five years, 1902-6.	Year. 1907
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906		
Birth Rate	26·3	26·1	25·6	25·2	23·2	25·3	23·7
Total Death Rate	13·7	11·1	12·0	11·7	12·0	12·1	11·5
Infant Mortality Rate ...	122	92	122	93	113	108	90
Zymotic Death Rate ...	1·70	0·82	1·40	0·83	1·31	1·21	0·71
Phthisis Death Rate ...	1·06	0·78	0·84	0·87	0·80	0·87	0·90
Notifiable Infectious Di- seases : Attack Rate ...	9·68	6·09	3·93	5·88	6·08	6·33	6·50

The Public Health Committee recommended the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, a measure of extreme value in our attempts to lessen infant mortality. Your Council, however, adjourned the consideration of its adoption. The objections raised in many districts have been overcome, and where the Act is in force notification of birth is given without any friction. Seventeen Metropolitan Borough Councils have now adopted the Act, and I trust your Council will reconsider the question at an early opportunity.

I desire to draw special attention to the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, which provides for the medical inspection of school children, and the memorandum issued by the Board of Education in respect of the same, in which is set out most clearly the scope of the Act. The memorandum points out the new Act is not intended to supersede the

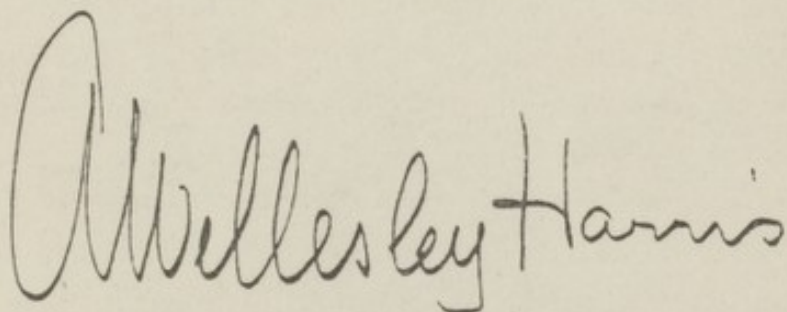
powers which have long been exercised by Sanitary Authorities in relation to schools. The Board of Education recommend the use, to the utmost extent, of existing machinery of Medical and Sanitary Administration. It is distinctly stated that the Board view the subject of School Hygiene as an integral factor in the health of the nation and not as a speciality, and that there is objection to a dual jurisdiction in the sanitary control of school premises and the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases, and further that school hygiene cannot be separated from the hygiene of the home.

The medical inspection to be of value must in many cases be followed by home visits. The information obtained by school inspections would be invaluable to the Medical Officer of Health in studying the health of the inhabitants of his district. It is a matter of regret that this valuable work is not (in London) to be administered by the Sanitary Authorities, but by the London County Council as the Central Education Authority.

In conclusion I desire to record my appreciation of the excellent work of the staff and the willing assistance they have always given to me.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading 'Alfred Wellerley Harris'. The signature is written in a cursive style with large, flowing letters.

Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst.

April, 1908.

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REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

PART 1.

VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population—The estimated population for the year 1907 amounted to 152,532, calculated upon the assumption that the increase in the population maintained the same rate of progression each year as it did during the intercensal period 1891 to 1901.

It must be understood therefore that the population is purely an estimate, and in districts in which the conditions of the population vary little, such estimates prove remarkably accurate. In other districts, however, great changes may occur in any period, the most important of which are the alterations of population by reason of emigration and immigration.

The Borough of Lewisham is rapidly extending its population, and I believe in far greater proportion and with greater rapidity each year than in the intercensal period 1891-1901. This is due principally to the fact that a considerable portion of the Borough was unbuilt upon. In recent years buildings have been erected in various parts of the district at a rapid rate, particularly in the Catford, Lewisham Park, Sydenham, Forest Hill and Brockley Wards. This fact is well illustrated by Table 1, where it will be seen that the estimated

increase of population in the $6\frac{1}{2}$ years which have elapsed since the census was taken amounted to 12,512 in Catford, 6,009 in Lewisham Park, 3,817 in Sydenham, 2,230 in Forest Hill and 2,223 in Brockley.

By the courtesy and assistance of Mr. E. H. Oxenham, we have been able to obtain from the Rating Department an accurate return as to the actual number of houses in each Ward known to be occupied in September, 1907. These figures multiplied by the average number of persons per house obtained at the census 1901, give a far more accurate estimate than that based upon the assumption that the population of the district increases each year in the same ratio as it did in the last intercensal period. Taking the number of ascertained occupied houses, and using the factors referred to, we obtained an estimated population in September, 1907, of 156,932.

For statistical purposes, however, it is necessary to have the estimated population to the middle of the year, which is calculated as 155,800. When we consider, however, that in comparing the vital statistics of one district with another, the calculations must all be made upon a common basis we are bound to take the Registrar-General's estimate of 152,532, in order to compare fairly the vital statistics of Lewisham with the other Metropolitan Boroughs, the County of London, and other cities and towns.

All vital statistics for the Borough as a whole in this report, therefore, are calculated upon the Registrar-General's figure. In some tables, however, we have been able to show comparative figures calculated upon the new estimated population. It is more particularly in relation to the Wards of the Borough that the new figures have been most useful, as it has been possible to obtain a far more accurate comparison in regard to their populations.

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.

Showing the Population and number of persons per house in the Borough, in Wards, obtained at the Census, April, 1901; also the number of occupied houses at Michaelmas and the Estimated Population at June 30th, 1907.

Ward.	Enumerated Population Census, April 1st, 1901	Number of Persons per house at Census, 1901	Occupied Houses on Rate Books, Michael- mas, 1907	Estimated Population at Michaelmas, 1907	Estimated Increase or Decrease in		Estimated Population at June 30th, 1907
					6½ years	3 mths	
Church ...	6412	5.59	1178	6585	+173	6	6579
Manor ...	6734	5.65	1342	7582	+848	32	7550
South ...	5503	6.16	1017	6264	+761	29	6235
Lee Division ...	18649	—	3537	20431	+1782	67	20364
Blackheath ...	6729	5.87	1106	6492	—237	9	6501
Lewisham Village	13842	5.43	2752	14943	+1101	42	14901
Lewisham Park	11145	6.27	2736	17154	+6009	234	16920
Brockley ..	10952	5.55	2374	13175	+2223	85	13090
Catford ...	23203	5.26	6790	35715	+12512	481	35234
Lewisham Div.	65871	—	15758	87479	+21608	833	86646
Forest Hill ...	18051	5.42	3742	20281	+2230	85	20196
Sydenham ...	24924	5.73	5016	28741	+3817	147	28594
Syd. & Forest Hill Division	42975	—	8758	49022	+6047	232	48790
Whole Borough	127495	—	28053	156932	+29437	1132	155800

THE BIRTH RATE.

The total number of Births registered in the Borough of Lewisham during the year 1907 was **3,622**. Of this total 1,854 were males and 1,768 females.

The birth rate for Lewisham is therefore **23·7 per 1,000** inhabitants, compared with 23·2 in the previous year, and 25·3 the average for the past five years.

The birth rate for London was 25·6 per thousand, or 1·9 per thousand in excess of this Borough.

Of the total births, 446 were registered in the Lee division, 2,063 in Lewisham, and 1,113 in Sydenham and Forest Hill division.

The birth rate in Lee was 22·2, in Lewisham 24·2, and in Sydenham and Forest Hill 23·5 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 26·3 per 1,000 of the population, which was 0·7 per 1,000 below the rate in 1906, and again lower than any rate on record.

The 76 Great Towns for which returns are available showed a birth rate of 27·0 per 1,000 of the population, the rates for the three preceding years having been 29·1, 28·2 and 27·8. It is interesting to note the wide range in the birth rates of various districts: *e.g.*, Hastings 16·6, Hornsey 17·0, Bournemouth 17·3, Halifax 17·4, Bradford 20·0, Northampton 20·6, Coventry 33·0, Warrington 33·6, St. Helen's 34·2, Middlesbrough 34·2, Sunderland 34·3, Merthyr Tydfil 35·9, Rhondda 37·1.

In London the birth rate amounted to 25·6, or 2·1 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.*, City of London 13·7, Hampstead 15·1, City of Westminster 17·2, Kensington 19·0, Holborn 19·4, Stoke Newington 20·0; on the other hand Stepney 33·6, Shoreditch 33·0, Bethnal Green 31·8, Bermondsey 31·7, Poplar 31·0, Finsbury 29·8, Southwark 29·8.

Illegitimacy.—During the year 1907, 4,582 infants were registered in London as having been born out of wedlock. This figure gives a proportion of 37 per 1,000 births, which is equal to the average proportion in the preceding ten years.

In Lewisham of the 3,622 registered births, 92 or 25·4 per 1,000 were registered as being illegitimate, compared with 23·8 and 33·3 per 1,000 in the two previous ten years.

On reviewing the returns of illegitimate births it is found that 52 per cent. of these children were born to domestic servants.

Of the 92 illegitimate births, 9 under 1 year or 9·8 per cent. proved fatal, giving an infant mortality of 97·8 per 1,000 births.

Table 2.

Births and Birth Rates for each Division of the Borough for the years 1902-1907.

Division.	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	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.	Total Number of Births.	Birth Rate per 1000 persons.
												(a) (b)
Lee ...	481	25·4	486	25·4	469	24·2	454	23·2	445	22·5	446	22·2 21·9
Lewisham ...	1857	26·6	1979	27·2	1967	25·9	2027	25·7	1871	22·8	2063	24·2 23·8
Syd. & Forest Hill	1153	26·3	1098	24·7	1153	25·5	1152	25·1	1130	24·2	1113	23·5 22·8
Whole Borough	3491	26·3	3563	26·1	3589	25·6	3633	25·2	3446	23·2	3622	23·7 23·2
County of London	130478	28·5	130906	28·4	129335	27·9	126620	27·1	124880	26·5	121408	25·6 —

NOTE.—(a) Rates in this column are calculated upon the Registrar-General's Estimated Population.

(b) These figures are calculated upon the more accurate population estimated from the actual number of occupied houses in 1907.

MARRIAGE RATE.

The number of Marriages registered in the Borough during the year amounted to **1,032**, compared with 951 in 1906.

The Marriage Rate was **13·5**, an increase of 0·7 per 1,000 on 1906, while the Marriage Rate for the whole of London was equal to 17·0, and for England and Wales 15·8 per 1,000.

MORTALITY.

The total number of Deaths registered in the Borough amounted to **1,881**, compared with 1,888 for the year 1906.

After deducting the deaths of non-residents (275) dying within the Borough, and adding those of residents (143) who died outside the district, a corrected total of **1,749** is obtained, compared with 1,777 in 1906.

The corrected total deaths in Lewisham, 1,749, is equivalent to a Death Rate of **11·5** per 1,000 living at all ages, and compares most favourably with the death rate for England and Wales of 15·0 per 1,000 of the population. The death rate for the County of London was 14·6, which is the lowest on record. The rate for the 76 Great Towns equalled 15·4 per 1,000.

Compared with other Metropolitan Boroughs, Lewisham has the second lowest death rate in London. Hampstead is the lowest with 9·0, followed by Lewisham **11·5**, Stoke Newington 11·5, Wandsworth 12·3, Woolwich 12·5, Greenwich 12·7 per 1,000 of the population living at all ages.

The districts having the highest death rates in London were Shoreditch 20·5, Finsbury 18·7, Bermondsey 18·3, Southwark 18·0, Bethnal Green 17·5 and Holborn 17·4. (*See Table 12*).

The death rate for Lewisham, **11·5** per 1,000 for the year 1907, shows a decrease of 0·5 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, 10·5, and highest in the Lewisham Division, 11·5, the Sydenham and Forest Hill Division being 11·1. (*See Table 9*).

Carrying the sub-division a step further, the death rates from all causes in the individual Wards show Blackheath to have suffered the highest mortality (15·5); on the other hand South claims the lowest mortality for the year with 8·7 per 1,000. (*See Table 9*).

Age in relation to Deaths.—A division of the registered deaths at various age periods is arranged in Table 3. This Table shows a decrease of deaths among children under one, due chiefly to the considerable diminution in infantile diarrhœa. (*See Table 6*). The percentage deaths at this age period, compared with total deaths amounted to 18·58, compared with 22·00 in 1906.

The relation of age periods to mortality from zymotic diseases are set out in Table 18. Of the 108 deaths from these diseases, 80·6 per cent. occurred among children under five years of age. The distribution of zymotic deaths in ward localities appears in Table 16.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS.

Table 3.

Number of Deaths at Various Age Periods and their Percentage to Corrected Total Deaths during the years 1902-1907.

AGE PERIOD.	1902.		1903		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	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.	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	325	18·58
Over 1 & under 5 yrs.	200	11·00	142	9·39	140	8·34	130	7·69	160	9·00	146	8·35
„ 5 „ 15 „	86	4·73	61	4·03	39	2·32	59	3·49	57	3·21	60	3·43
„ 15 „ 25 „	86	4·73	76	5·02	85	5·06	63	3·72	68	3·83	65	3·72
„ 25 „ 65 „	547	30·09	478	31·59	470	27·99	547	32·35	596	33·54	577	32·99
Over 65 years	471	25·91	428	28·29	505	30·08	554	32·76	505	28·42	576	32·93
Total	1818	100·0	1513	100·0	1679	100·0	1691	100·0	1777	100·0	1749	100·0

Seasonal Mortality.—The highest mortality occurred during the first and last quarters of the year, the death-rates from all causes being 15·4 and 11·7 per 1,000 respectively. The lowest death-rate was 8·4 for the third quarter.

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

Table 10 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 second quarters of the year and infective diseases during the first quarter.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

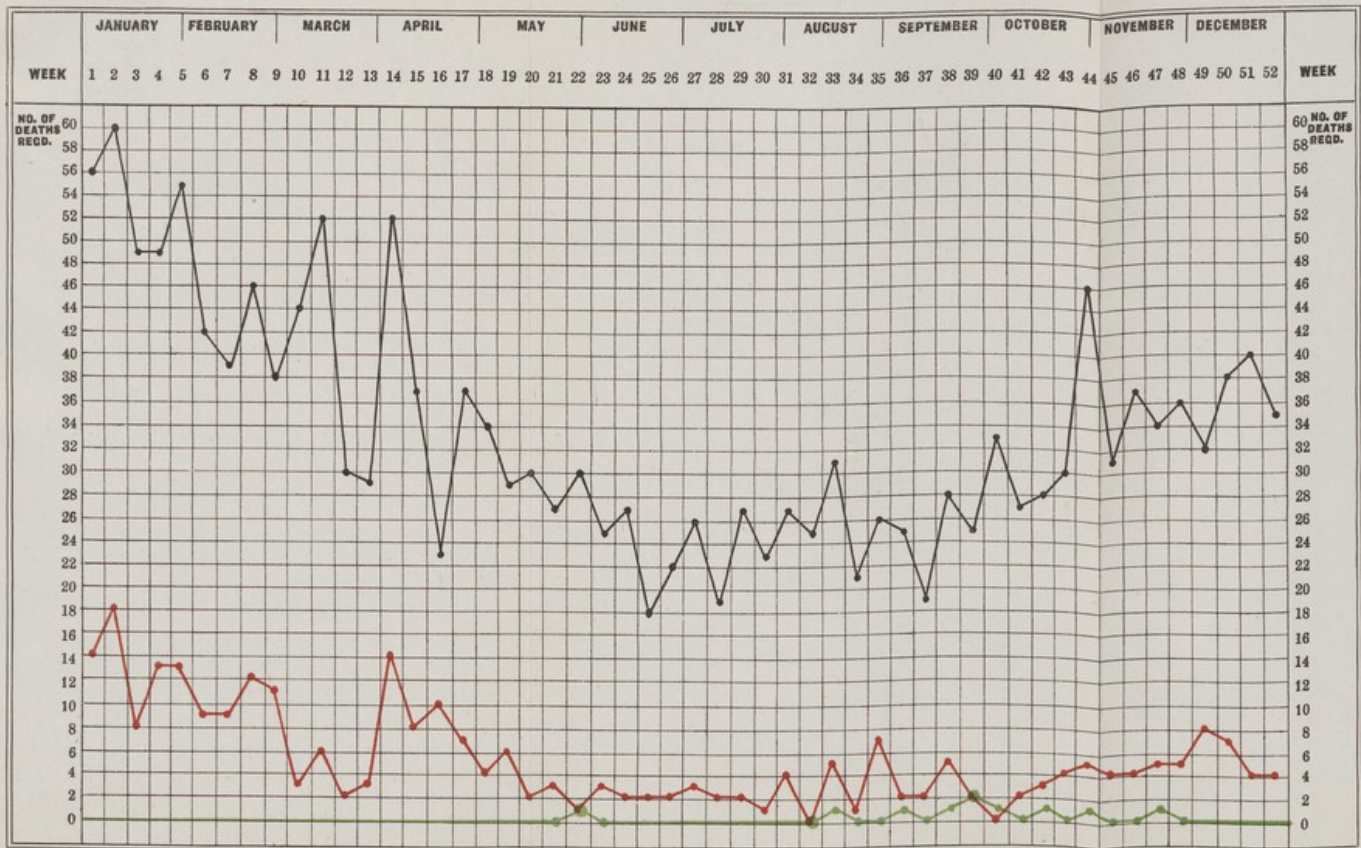
The Zymotic death rate is calculated upon the total deaths occurring at all ages from the principal infectious diseases, viz.:—Small-Pox, Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Whooping Cough, Dysentery, Epidemic Diarrhoea and Epidemic Enteritis.

For the year under review, the zymotic death rate for Lewisham amounted to 0·71 per 1,000 persons, showing a decrease of 0·80 over that of the previous year. The rate compares favourably with the rates 1·42 for the County of London, 1·60 for the 76 Great Towns, and 1·26 for England and Wales during the same period. These rates also show decreases of 0·50, 0·64, and 0·47 per 1,000 respectively over the rates for 1906.

Lewisham possesses the lowest zymotic rate of the 10 South Metropolitan Boroughs. Only Hampstead has a lower rate in the whole of London.

Chart A.

Showing Weekly Total Deaths from All Causes, from Respiratory Diseases, and from Infantile Diarrhoea, for the 52 Weeks ended December 28th, 1907.



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



Of the total **108** deaths in Lewisham from the principal infectious diseases, Measles accounted for 17, Scarlet Fever 12, Whooping Cough 50, Diphtheria 17, Enteric Fever 1, Dysentery 1, Epidemic Diarrhœa 5, and Epidemic Enteritis 5. (*See Table 16*).

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 17.

Table 4.

Corrected Death Totals and Death Rates for the years 1902-1907.

Locality.	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		
	Total Number of Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 of the popu- lation.	Total Number of Deaths.	Death- rate per 1,000 of the popu- lation.	Total Number of Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 of the popu- lation.	Total Number of Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 of the popu- lation.	Total Number of Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 of the popu- lation.	Total Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of the population.	
												(a)	(b)
Lee Division ...	220	11·6	213	11·1	193	10·0	186	9·5	211	10·6	214	10·7	10·5
Lewisham Division	991	14·2	816	11·2	941	12·4	966	12·2	1000	12·2	995	11·7	11·5
Sydenham & Forest Hill Division ...	607	13·8	484	10·9	545	12·1	539	11·7	566	12·1	540	11·4	11·1
Whole Borough ...	1818	13·7	1513	11·1	1679	12·0	1691	11·7	1777	11·97	1749	11·5	11·2
County of London	80105	17·2	69737	15·2	74556	16·1	70442	15·1	71155	11·5	69268	14·6	—

NOTE.—(a) Rates in this column are calculated upon the Registrar-General's estimated population.

(b) These figures are calculated upon the more accurate population estimated from the actual number of occupied houses in 1907.

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

CLASS I.—Infective Diseases (148)

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

Measles.—Measles was recorded as the cause of 17 deaths, equal to a death rate of 0·11 per 1,000 of the population. This disease was less fatal compared with 1905 and 1906, when the death-rates amounted to 0·28 and 0·14 per 1,000 respectively. It is not a notifiable disease, consequently the case mortality cannot be obtained, but school notifications show that the disease was more prevalent last year than in 1906 (see page 72).

Scarlet Fever.—Twelve deaths were notified in the Borough, equal to a mortality rate of 0·08 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0·09 in 1906. The actual number of cases notified amounted to 584, compared with 543 in 1906. From this it will be seen that during the year under review, more cases of scarlet fever existed. On considering the **case mortality** it is found that of the 584 recorded cases 2·05 per cent. proved fatal, compared with 2·57 per cent. in 1906.

Diphtheria.—There were 17 deaths from diphtheria, giving a mortality rate for the Borough of 0·11 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0·14 in 1906. The number of notifications amounted to 287, compared with 260 during 1906. Notwithstanding this fact the **case mortality** was only 5·98 per cent. of the actual cases, compared with 8·6 per cent. in 1906.

Whooping Cough.—Fifty deaths were attributed to Whooping Cough, the most fatal zymotic disease during last year. The death-rate equalled 0·33 per 1,000, compared with 0·18 in 1906. Forty-eight of these deaths occurred among children under five years of age.

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 3·7 per cent. of the persons affected, compared with 5·0 per cent. for the preceding year.

Epidemic Diarrhœa and Epidemic Enteritis.—The total deaths recorded in the year from these two diseases amounted to 10 (compared with 111 in 1906 and 32 in 1905), equivalent to a death-rate of 0·07 per 1000, compared with 0·75 and 0·22 in 1906 and 1905 respectively, (*See Tables 14 and 16*).

Deaths from **other** Infective Diseases were:—Dysentery, 1; Influenza, 16; Puerperal Fever, 4; Erysipelas, 7; Venereal Disease, 2; Septicœmia not Puerperal, 5; Pyaemia, 4; and Infective Endocarditis 2.

CLASS II.—Tuberculous Diseases (194).—**Phthisis.**—This disease was responsible for 138 deaths, or 7·9 per cent. of the total 1,749 deaths from all causes. This mortality is equal to a death rate of 0·90 per 1,000 (compared with 0·80 in 1906) for the whole Borough, the lowest rate of the ten Southern Metropolitan Boroughs. Of the remaining London sanitary districts, only Hampstead, with 0·73, is lower. The district having the highest mortality from this cause was Holborn, with 2·58 per 1,000. The death rate for the County of London was 1·40. 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 14*).

CLASS III.—Malignant Diseases (138).—Cancer was the stated cause of 102 deaths (compared with 105 in 1906) equal to a mortality rate of 0·67 per 1,000. On sub-dividing these deaths, 10 were registered in Lee, 57 in Lewisham, and 35 in Sydenham and Forest Hill. For other diseases of this Class *see Table 14*.

CLASS IV.—Nervous Diseases (114). — This class was responsible for 114 deaths, equal to 6·5 per cent. of the total deaths. Of this number 31 were cases of insanity, 15 meningitis, 19 convulsions; of the latter 14 were children under 1 year.

CLASS V.—Diseases of Heart and Circulation (268). Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels accounted for 268 deaths, equal to 15·3 per cent. of the total deaths. Sixty-eight deaths were due to valvular heart disease and endocarditis, and 66 to cerebral hæmorrhage.

CLASS VI.—Respiratory Diseases (276).—This class was the cause of 276 deaths, equal to 15·8 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes. The highest number of deaths were registered during the second week. (*See Chart A*). Bronchitis and pneumonia were the most fatal, particularly to children under 5 years of age. (*See Table 14*).

CLASS VII.—Digestive Diseases (203).—To this class 203 deaths, or 11·6 per cent. of the total deaths, were assigned; children under 1 year were the sufferers in 106 cases. Cirrhosis of the Liver (frequently associated with alcoholism) was the certified cause of 18 deaths, compared with 14 in 1906.

CLASS VIII.—Diseases of Urinary Organs (65).—Sixty-five, or 3·7 per cent. of the total deaths were recorded in this class.

CLASS IX.—Diseases of Generative Organs (3).—Only 3 deaths were registered in this group.

CLASS X.—General or Constitutional Diseases (278).—Of the 278, or 15·9 per cent. of the total deaths due to disease in this class, old age claimed 134 of the total, premature birth was the certified cause of 68, and alcoholism 3.

CLASS XI.—Accidents (48).—Forty-eight fatal accidents occurred, 9 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:—During the period under review 129 inquests were held in the Borough, in relation to which 75 *post mortem* examinations were made. Eighteen of these inquests were in respect to non-residents who had died in the Borough, representing 12 *post mortems*. On the other hand 18 inquests, with 7 *post mortems*, were held in other districts on residents of this Borough.

INFANT MORTALITY.

This mortality is measured by the proportion of deaths of children under one year to every thousand births registered.

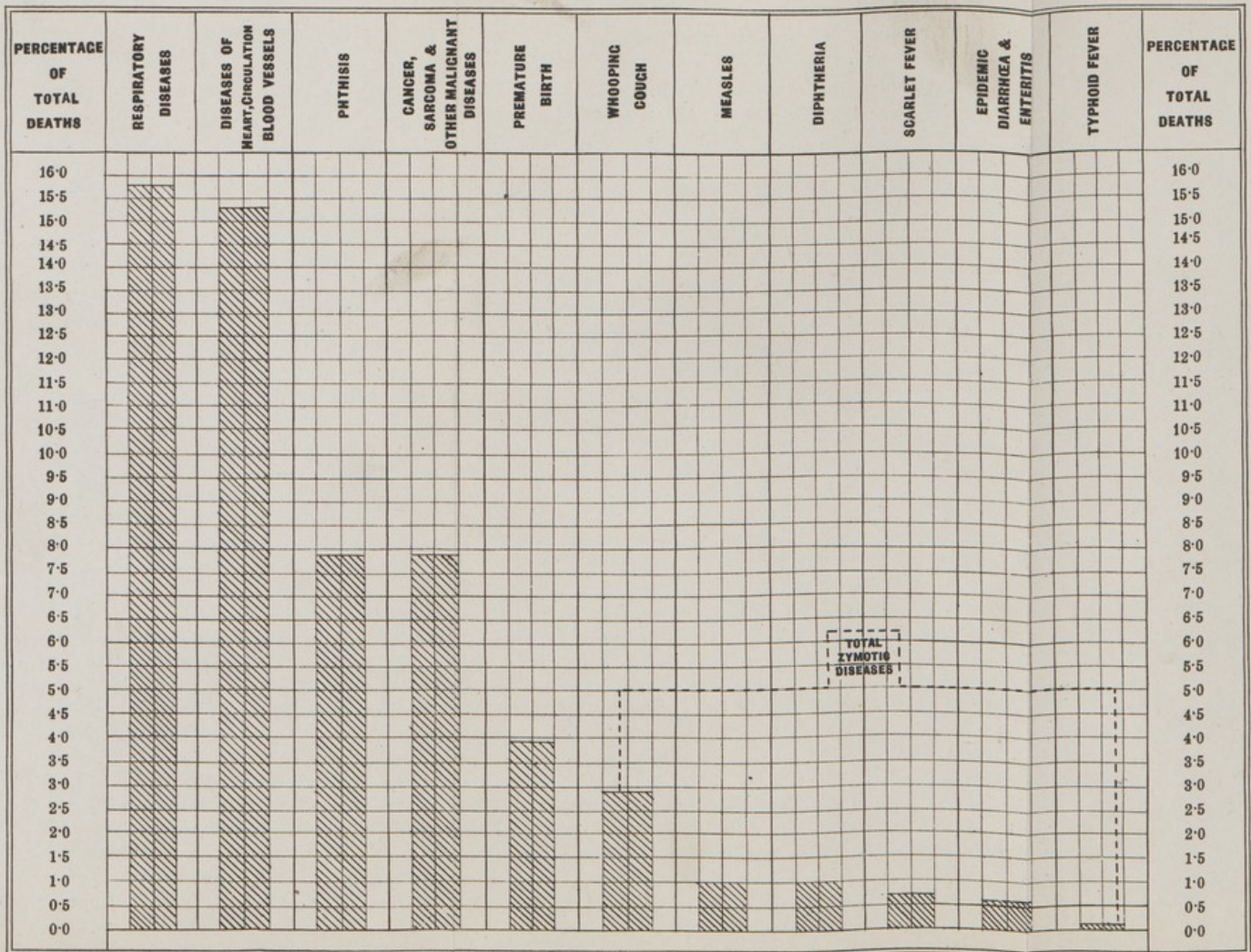
England and Wales.—During the year under review a diminution in this mortality rate has taken place throughout England and Wales, the mortality figures being 118 per 1,000 births, compared with 133 in 1906.

The returns for the **76 Great Towns** show also a decrease, the rates being 127 in 1907 against 145 in 1906. The lowest infant mortality figures were registered in Hornsey 77, Hastings 79, Bournemouth 83, Reading 90, and Leyton 92. The towns having the highest rates were Stockport 159, Hanley 160, Rhondda 162, Wigan 163, and Nottingham 165.

In **London** the infant mortality amounted to 116 per 1,000 births, compared with 131 in 1906. The lowest rates were recorded in Hampstead 69, **Lewisham 90**, City of London

Chart B.

Showing Percentage of Deaths in Eleven Groups to Total Registered Deaths in 1907.





94, Wandsworth 99, Greenwich 100, Stoke Newington 100; the highest in Shoreditch 150, Southwark 138, Bethnal Green 138, Holborn 131, and Finsbury 130.

The general decrease throughout England and Wales was due in some measure to the prevalence during the summer months of climatic conditions, unfavourable to epidemic diarrhoea, one of the chief causes of infant mortality.

In the **Borough of Lewisham** the infant mortality rate amounted to **90** per 1,000 births, compared with 113 in the preceding year, and 108, the mean rate for the five years 1902-6.

It is a matter for congratulation that we can record such a low infant mortality rate, which is the second lowest in London, and ties for the fourth place amongst the 76 Great Towns of England and Wales. It is the lowest rate recorded in the history of Lewisham during any period for which statistics are available.

Although we may congratulate ourselves upon this reduced rate, there still remains much to be done to minimise the terrible wastage of life among infants under three months. This is a most fatal period, and although the deaths under one year have been considerably reduced, there is practically no reduction under three months as the following figures will show:—

Percentage deaths under three months to total deaths under one year.

Year ...	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Rate ...	56%	50%	57%	51%	58%

These figures emphasise the fact of the necessity of beginning at the earliest possible moment to place those in need of advice upon the right track.

Causes of Death.—During the year 325 deaths occurred among children under one year, compared with 391 in 1906.

Of these 325 deaths, 92 were recorded as due to conditions which must be considered unavoidable, namely, Premature Birth (68) Congenital Defects and Injury at Birth.

Again, 70 were registered under the headings of Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, diseases mainly due to errors of feeding. Bronchitis and Pneumonia were responsible for 47, Suffocation and Overlaying for nine deaths, diseases which in all probability could have been prevented.

Diarrhœal diseases, which include all forms of diarrhœa, enteritis not tuberculous, gastritis, gasto-intestinal catarrh, gastro-enteritis, muco-enteritis, to a very great extent preventable diseases, were responsible for 41.

Two deaths were certified as Measles and 18 Whooping Cough, compared with 3 and 12 respectively in 1906. Nine deaths were due to some form of tubercular disease (consumption), and 37 to diseases unclassified or ill-defined, such as convulsions.

Illegitimacy.—The deaths among illegitimate children showed a marked improvement in 1907. There were registered during the year 92 illegitimate births. The infant mortality of such children under one year amounted to nine. In 1906 there were 82 illegitimate births with a mortality of 14.

Combative Measures.—Although the seasonal influences were favourable to a low rate, I am inclined to think other factors were also at work. For some years past an endeavour has been made to educate the poorer mothers of the district in the successful management of their children, and although much ignorance still prevails among not only the working classes but amongst all classes, a marked improvement has occurred. This

has been particularly noticed by your women sanitary inspectors during their visits to selected homes.

Furthermore, during the year we have had the advantage of receiving notifications of births from the local registrars, and we shall probably in the future follow the example of other boroughs in adopting the "Notification of Births Act," which will be of the greatest possible value in obtaining early information, and enable visits to be made to selected homes within a reasonable time of birth, before irreparable damage has been done through ignorance.

The Act referred to is an adoptive one, which your Public Health Committee recommended should be applied to this Borough. Your Council, however, decided to postpone the consideration of the same.

I am in a position to state that the objections which were raised in many districts have been surmounted, and where the Act is now in force, notifications are given by parents without any friction.

I, therefore, seriously recommend that the question should be re-considered at an early opportunity. From a return obtained, 17 of the Metropolitan Boroughs have already adopted the Act. Some of these have, I believe, appointed qualified Health Visitors, who are doing valuable work.

In addition to the wide distribution of pamphlets on the management of children to homes at which births were registered, visits were made to 452 selected cases. Your inspectors report there has been an increase in breast feeding; 355 were so nourished, whilst 30 were fed with breast and bottle, and 67 artificially fed. Of these 452 mothers 135 followed some employment away from home.

Homes were also selected where infants' deaths occurred. Inquiries were made in 165 of such cases, and of these babies 74 were found to be breast fed, 21 with breast and bottle, and 70 artificially. Employment away from home was followed by 48 of these mothers.

While upon this subject I take this opportunity of referring to the valuable work which is being conducted in a portion of the district by Miss Pierse Duncombe (one of the Grey Ladies), who has established at St. Mary's Mission House, 45, Ladywell Park, practically a school for mothers, the object being to teach expectant mothers during the ante-natal period, their duties and responsibilities towards their offspring. No important subject is omitted, and practical help is given by almost free meals to those who cannot afford to obtain the nourishment which is particularly needed at this period.

After birth mothers are invited to bring their babies to the Mission House where Miss Duncombe, assisted by a lady doctor, gives advice on their feeding, clothing and general management. The babies are weighed every week, a record card supplied, and the importance of the increase in weight explained to the parent. Dinners are also provided for nursing mothers and every means taken to encourage breast feeding. Suitable work is found for many people and thrift is encouraged by a provident club. Where breast feeding is impossible and parents unable, through poverty, to obtain milk, an order is given for a free supply. I have had the pleasure of visiting this institution and was particularly struck with the interest which has been aroused among the poorer women of the district. It will have, I am sure, a great educational effect and be productive of excellent results. Not a little of the success will be due to the great tact, courtesy and personal interest displayed by the promoter towards all mothers who visit her. At the

same time she is quick to detect impositions and not afraid to adopt prompt remedies. This, I was informed, was seldom necessary. Unfortunately the work is limited to a small area of the Borough.

I feel certain that such institutions as this would do much good, and are to be preferred to the establishment of milk depôts with the free distribution of artificial food, which is open to much abuse, and certainly does not encourage breast feeding, which is of paramount importance.

The pioneer of this good work in Lewisham, is only too anxious to be imitated, and is always willing to give information to those interested in the work. As a result of her example, the Lewisham Women's Health Society have established a similar organisation in Lower Sydenham. They could not have chosen a better locality, and I trust it will meet with a similar success. It is to be regretted that Local Authorities have no power to assist such organisations with contributions.

Crèches.—We are frequently made aware of the difficulty experienced by working women in placing their young children under suitable protection whilst away at work. Children are handed over to neighbours, who having many children of their own, can only offer indifferent attention to their temporary visitor. To some extent provision is made by philanthropic people in the establishment of crèches. The returns of the Catford Crèche, situated in Nelgarde Road, show that the home has been of considerable value, 1,803 children having been admitted in 1907. During my visits I have found the children exceedingly well cared for and the institution admirably administered.

Another important institution, doing useful work upon the same lines, exists under the title of the Forest Hill Day

Nursery, in Beadnell Road. The value of this home may be gauged by perusing the last annual report which shows the number of attendances for the year 1907 amounted to 6,832. The nursery opens daily from 7.45 a.m. to 8 p.m., and children between the ages of one month and three years are received at a charge of 4d. per day for each child, and 6d. per day for two children from one family. The Committee in their report state that at times during the year, children who were doing well have been unavoidably kept from the nursery owing to the inability of the parents, through lack of work, to find the necessary fees. On the return of some of these children they were found to be pale and thin for want of the good food so necessary for their well-being and which they had previously enjoyed.

A similar institution is situated at 23, Taunton Road, Lee, where the total attendances for the year equalled 2,600.

I feel confident that the good work carried out by the above-mentioned institutions has been of considerable help, not only to young infants, but in educating mothers who have come under their influence. The work has been carried out quietly. In fact few know of their existence except those immediately benefited, and it is with the hope that the organisers and workers may receive public support, and that others may be encouraged to establish similar institutions, that I have ventured to bring this matter before you. We should be grateful for their help.

Infant Life Protection.—As I have pointed out in previous reports there is need for the amendment of the existing law governing persons who receive infants for the purpose of nursing or maintaining them apart from their parents.

The Infant Life Protection Act of 1897 only applies to persons receiving for hire or reward more than one infant under

the age of five years. Representations have already been made by your Council to the Local Government Board of the necessity of bringing under the provisions of the Act persons who at present contract out of the Act by receiving only one child. The subject has been brought before Parliament by a Bill entitled Infant Life Protection, presented by Mr. Staveley Hill. In this Bill it is proposed to raise the age of children, who are to be protected, from five to seven years, and to make the Provisions of the Act of 1897 applicable to persons receiving only one child.

A Committee of the House of Commons have had before them special evidence upon this subject. The evidence given by Mr. D. Thomas, Clerk to the Guardians of Bethnal Green, has been most instructive and showed beyond doubt the provisions of the 1897 Act should be extended to control one-child houses.

Mr. Robert J. Parr, Director of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, stated that the society had cause to intervene in a number of one-child cases, and that from January 1st, 1903, to June 30th, 1907, a total number of cases reported to the society in London amounted to 97, and in the provinces 2,004. Some of the children had been permanently injured, whilst others had died of the treatment they had received. In many of the serious cases the **own** children of the family were well cared for.

It was stated that a large trade was carried on in the adoption of one-child cases. From February 3rd to February 17th, 1908, 386 newspaper advertisements, excluding duplicates, were discovered, offering to adopt children, and in only 11 of these advertisements was any reference made to taking more than one child. The majority of these children boarded out were illegitimate.

Mr. Parr, in his evidence further stated, whilst he was in favour of having inspection of all cases, he was of opinion that where childless people adopted children in good faith and where no payment was made, local authorities might grant a certificate of exemption on being satisfied of the *bona fides* of the persons concerned.

Mr. Joseph Brown, President of the Poor Law Unions' Associations of England and Wales, stated that out of 201 unions connected with the Association, 171 were of opinion that protection should be extended to one-child homes.

In our own district I am not suggesting that in the one-child houses cruelty towards the nurse child is at all prevalent, but we do find foster mothers are, in many cases, crassly ignorant of the management of children and totally unfitted to do justice to their charges. In several instances the homes cannot be considered satisfactory.

If it is necessary to have examination of homes where two or more children are received, it seems unjust that the single child should be deprived of the same protection.

Lady St. Helier, in giving evidence before the Committee, practically objected to the registration of one-child homes. She admitted that her experience on the subject was not recent, as the maternity home which she conducted was closed in 1899. The witness stated that she had looked carefully through her books and had been unable to find a single case of cruelty or ill-treatment recorded in regard to any one of the children who had passed through her hands. She admitted, however, there were cases in which the child had to be removed from the foster parents on account of bad feeding and sometimes overfeeding, and put where the care of the child was better understood. Surely this admission is in favour of registration. The objection

was raised by Lady St. Helier that if the one-child homes were registered, the difficulty of finding good homes for the children would be enormously increased. Of those who gave evidence before the Committee, some have rather laboured the point of the absence of evidence of cruelty, this being their reason for opposing the measure. The insanitary condition of the home and the general unfitness and ignorance of parents who undertake the charge of nursing the children are, in my opinion, just as important.

From the Bill to which I have referred, one important point which I raised in my last annual report has been omitted, that is the subject of transferring the powers of the Infant Life Protection Act in London to the Borough Councils.

With the increased facilities of the notification of births, and the probable adoption in this district of the Notification of Births Act, we shall have at first hand important information for carrying out the work.

I sincerely hope the Bill will become operative, and the administration transferred to the Borough Councils, in which case we shall have additional powers to assist us in our efforts in the reduction of infant mortality.

Returning to the subject of the Notification of Births Act, I append herewith a copy of the report submitted to your Council in 1907:—

“ The Notification of Births Act, 1907.—During the
 “ past three years attempts have been made by Sanitary
 “ Authorities throughout the country to reduce the great
 “ sacrifice of infant life, due in a great measure to the ignorance
 “ of parents in nursing and feeding their offspring.

“ It was not long before it was found that efforts to
 “ remedy many existing evils in the environment and feeding

“ of children were seriously handicapped by the lack of information as to births.

“ The existing law requires the registration of births within 42 days, and arrangements were made after considerable trouble to obtain from local Registrars a list of the births so registered.

“ Owing to the long period in which births might be registered, it was found, on visiting the homes of the poor with the view of instructing the parents in simple rules of nursing, that irremedial damage had already been done, through ignorance, the infants having reached the age of six or seven weeks before the local authority knew of their existence.

“ This Council, in 1906, made a representation to the Local Government Board of the desirability of the period of registration being considerably reduced.

“ In June, 1906, a Conference on Infant Mortality was held in London. Representatives from all parts of the country were present, and an opening address was given by the Right Hon. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board.

“ Statistics show that Infant Mortality rates have declined very considerably within the last 30 years, between the ages of three and twelve months, but in the mortality of infants between birth and the age of three months there has been no diminution.

“ It is obvious, therefore, that if any attempt is to be made to reduce infant mortality, to be successful we must direct our attention to the very youngest babies, directing a proper course of feeding as soon after birth as possible.

“ The information necessary for any such step can only be obtained by the prompt and early notification of births as provided by the Act under consideration. There is little doubt that the Act will be generally adopted, and in places where it is not adopted the Local Government Board have the power to declare it in force.

“ In addition to ordinary births, the Act also provides for the notification of stillborn and prematurely-born infants.

“ The notification will in no way interfere with the registration with the local Registrars, which will still remain in force.

“ Although there are some slight grounds for objection
 “ in the Act, generally, its adoption will be of considerable
 “ value in reducing infant mortality and the consequent wastage
 “ of infant life.

“ On receipt of the notifications, visits will be made only
 “ to homes selected in the poorer districts.

“ TOWN HALL, CATFORD,

“ 11th November, 1907.”

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON TUBERCULOSIS.

The second interim report (Jan. 1907) of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis contains statements which have an important bearing upon the subject of the conveyance of Tuberculosis to infants by milk. The commission reported thereon in the following terms:—

“ There can be no doubt that in a certain number of
 “ cases the tuberculosis occurring in the human subject,
 “ especially in children, is the direct result of the introduction
 “ into the human body of the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis,
 “ and there can also be no doubt that in the majority, at least,
 “ of these cases the bacillus is introduced through cow's milk.
 “ Cow's milk containing bovine tubercle is clearly a cause of
 “ tuberculosis, and of fatal tuberculosis in man.”

“ A very considerable amount of disease and loss of life,
 “ especially among the young, must be attributed to the use of
 “ cow's milk containing tubercle bacilli. The presence of
 “ tubercle bacilli in cow's milk can be detected, though with
 “ some difficulty, if the proper means be adopted, and such
 “ milk ought never to be used for food. There is far less
 “ difficulty in recognising clinically that a cow is distinctly
 “ suffering from tuberculosis, in which case she may be yielding
 “ tuberculous milk. The milk coming from such a cow ought
 “ not to form part of human food, and, indeed, ought not to be
 “ used as food at all.

“ Our results clearly point to the necessity of measures
 “ more stringent than those at present enforced being taken to
 “ prevent the sale or the consumption of such milk.”

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

The Home Office have had under consideration the need of further legislation upon this subject as suggested by the Report of the Physical Deterioration Committee, 1904, and the resolutions adopted at the National Conference on Infantile Mortality.

The present law prohibits the employment of a woman within four weeks after she has given birth to a child.

The conference on infantile mortality passed the following resolutions :—

“ (a) That the period of one month’s abstention from
“ factory work away from home now imposed on mothers
“ be extended to at least three months and that, on their
“ return to work, evidence must be produced satisfactory to
“ the local authority that proper provision has been made
“ for the care of the child.

“ (b) That no employer of labour shall permit a woman
“ advanced in pregnancy to engage in factory labour unless
“ her ability therefor has been certified to the satisfaction
“ of the local authority.”

The question of imposing further restrictions presents great difficulties both from a social and administrative point of view. The Home Office considered the subject, but before arriving at any decision, were desirous of obtaining from the various Medical Officers of Health statistics relating to the number of married and unmarried women industrially employed in factories, workshops, and as outworkers in industrial work at home, in their respective districts, together with returns showing certain particulars as to live births (legitimate and illegitimate), still births, and miscarriages among women so employed, and the number of legitimate and illegitimate deaths of infants under one year.

These particulars were exceedingly difficult to obtain, but in districts where the Notification of Births Act has been adopted the chief difficulties have been removed.

Many suggestions were made to the Home Office and as a result the medical officers were invited to attend a conference held on November 6th at the Home Office. The conference was largely attended and it was generally agreed that the proposed inquiry should be made on the following lines:—

(1) Information should be obtained by medical officers in relation to the industrial employment of women (and childbirth) employed in factories and workshops; those employed in industrial work at home; other workers, *e.g.*, charwomen and hawkers; and those employed in domestic duties only.

(2) Illegitimate births.—Notwithstanding certain difficulties in the way, the distinction between cases of legitimacy and illegitimacy should, if possible, be made.

(3) Miscarriages.—Each medical officer to decide what information (if any) to be collected in his district.

(4) Feeding of the child.—Information should be obtained as to the method of feeding during the first six months of life, distinction being drawn between entire and partial breast feeding.

(5) Age of infant at death.—The exact age at death to be obtained.

(6) Cause of death.—The inclusion of this information to be optional.

(7) Nationality and race of mother to be left to the discretion of the Medical Officer of Health.

(8) Method of collecting information.—It was agreed that the employment of trained women visitors would be necessary.

The Medical Officers of Health were reminded by the Secretary of State that the two main objects of the inquiry are :—

(a) To determine the effect of employment of women before and after childbirth on the health of the mother and child.

(b) To gauge the social and economic effects which further restrictions on the employment of women in factories and workshops before and after childbirth would entail : in particular whether such restrictions would or would not have indirect effects prejudicial to infant life either by adding to the economic burden of child-bearing and thus leading to a further fall in the birth-rate, or by increasing the poverty of the household and so—through worse feeding, &c.—lead to an increase in the infant death-rate.

Although one is desirous of assisting in so useful an inquiry we are handicapped in Lewisham by reason of not having in force within the district the Notification of Births Act, 1907, or the staff of health visitors who could collect the information.

Table 5.

Percentage of Deaths under one year of age to Total Deaths in
Wards and Divisions for the years 1902-1907.

District.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Church Ward ...	11·8	11·3	19·7	12·7	18·4	14·3
Manor Ward ...	16·4	26·4	26·0	9·4	20·5	20·0
South Ward ...	20·3	14·8	13·3	11·8	17·3	5·6
Lee Division ...	15·9	17·4	20·7	11·3	19·0	14·5
Blackheath Ward	14·5	13·8	13·9	17·0	17·3	8·8
Lew. Village Wd.	18·5	22·2	27·6	20·7	19·3	18·0
Lew. Park Ward	25·1	20·8	31·5	20·5	21·9	20·0
Brockley Ward...	26·2	20·0	27·2	15·7	22·7	20·8
Catford Ward ...	34·6	32·7	31·3	26·	24·9	19·8
Lew. Division ...	26·9	24·9	28·2	21·5	22·0	18·7
Forest Hill Ward	21·7	13·4	18·6	17·5	20·0	19·1
Sydenham Ward	20·6	21·4	29·1	22·4	25·1	20·7
Sydenhm.& Forest Hill Division ...	21·0	18·2	24·8	20·2	23·1	20·0
Whole Borough	21·68	23·54	26·21	19·99	22·0	18·6

Table 6.

Analysis of Deaths under one year of age, during the years
1903-1907.

DISEASE.	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	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.	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	20	6.2
Diarrhœal Diseases	60	18.3	122	27.7	59	17.5	123	31.5	41	12.6
Wasting Diseases	124	37.8	151	34.3	139	41.1	147	37.6	162	49.8
Tuberculous Diseases	14	4.3	14	3.2	10	3.0	14	3.6	9	2.8
Respiratory Diseases	53	16.2	64	14.5	43	12.7	46	11.8	50	15.4
Diseases classified under other headings ...	67	20.4	60	13.6	64	18.9	44	11.3	43	13.2
Total ...	328	100.0	440	100.0	338	100.0	391	100.0	325	100.0

Note.—For detailed list of these diseases see Table V. of the Local Government Board Tables (page 146).

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, Manor and Forest Hill Wards:—

Table 7.

Ward.	Common Infectious Diseases.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Wasting Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Diseases.	Total Infant Deaths.	Death-rate per* 1000 of the Population.	
								<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
Church ...	—	—	7	1	2	—	10	1·4	1·5
Manor ...	2	—	11	—	4	1	18	2·4	2·4
South ...	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	0·5	0·5
Blackheath ...	1	1	3	—	2	1	8	1·2	1·2
Lew. Village	1	4	10	—	4	11	30	2·0	2·0
Lew. Park ...	4	4	26	2	2	4	42	2·4	2·5
Brockley ...	2	4	12	1	7	4	30	2·5	2·3
Catford ...	2	17	36	2	8	11	76	2·2	2·2
Forest Hill...	3	5	26	1	9	4	48	2·6	2·4
Sydenham ...	5	6	30	2	11	6	60	2·1	2·1
Total ...	20	41	163	9	50	43	325	2·1	2·08

* NOTE : (a) Rates in this column are calculated upon the Registrar-General's estimated Population.

(b) These figures are calculated upon the more accurate estimated Population obtained from the actual number of occupied houses ascertained in 1907.

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.

Aislibie Road ... 2	Effingham Road ... 2	Lampmead Road ... 2
Belmont Hill ... 2	Hedgley Street ... 2	Murillo Road ... 2
Boone Street ... 3	High Road ... 2	Taunton Road ... 2

LEWISHAM.

Ardmere Road ... 3	Fernbrook Road ... 3	Malyons Road ... 3
Arngask Road ... 2	High Street ... 3	Montpelier Vale ... 2
Barmeston Road ... 2	Hither Green Lane 2	Mill Road ... 2
Broadfield Road ... 2	Honley Road ... 3	Rennell Street ... 3
Brockley Rise ... 2	Howson Road ... 3	Sandhurst Road ... 3
Brookbank Road ... 3	Killearn Road ... 5	Sangley Road ... 6
Brookdale Road ... 6	Kneller Road ... 2	Salehurst Road ... 4
Courthill Road ... 2	Knowles Hill	Shell Road ... 2
Davenport Road ... 2	Crescent 2	Sparta Street ... 2
Ellerdale Street ... 4	Ladywell Park ... 4	Sportsbank Street 2
Elswick Road ... 5	Laleham Road ... 3	Springbank Road... 3
Engleheart Road ... 4	Lanier Road ... 2	Theodore Road ... 2
Ennersdale Road ... 2	Leahurst Road ... 3	Torridon Road ... 3
Farley Road ... 3	Longhurst Road ... 2	Wildfell Road ... 2

SYDENHAM AND FOREST HILL.

Beadnell Road ... 2	Ewart Road ... 2	Miall Road ... 2
Bovill Road ... 3	Herschell Road ... 3	Perry Hill ... 2
Burford Road ... 3	Highclere Street ... 3	Porthcawe Road ... 4
Colfe Road... ... 2	Holmshaw Road ... 4	Stanstead Road ... 3
Dalmain Road ... 8	Hurstbourne Road 2	Stanton Square ... 2
Devonshire Road ... 2	Kent House Road 2	Trilby Road ... 3
Dillwyn Road ... 2	Larkbere Road ... 3	Wells Road ... 2
Elsinore Road ... 2	Malham Road ... 3	Winchfield Road ... 2

Table 8.

Corrected total Deaths from All Causes in Wards occurring during the four quarters of the year 1907.

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 ... ..	...	..		10	14	24	7	10	17	5	2	7	6	16	22	28	42	70
Manor Ward ... ..	...	...		17	16	33	10	9	19	9	10	19	6	13	19	42	48	90
South Ward ... ..	...	...		9	9	18	10	7	17	5	5	10	4	5	9	28	26	54
Blackheath Ward ... ..	...	...		14	20	34	11	11	22	4	13	17	10	8	18	39	52	91
Lewisham Village Ward	...	..		24	24	48	16	29	45	15	13	28	20	26	46	75	92	167
Lewisham Park Ward ...	...	..		24	40	64	22	20	42	30	25	55	25	24	49	101	109	210
Brockley Ward ... ..	...	...		18	21	39	16	20	36	11	10	21	26	22	48	71	73	144
Catford Ward ... ..	...	...		68	68	136	41	35	76	42	31	73	32	66	98	183	200	383
Forest Hill Ward ... ..	...	...		37	41	78	28	28	56	21	29	50	33	34	67	119	132	251
Sydenham Ward ... ..	...	...		61	54	115	24	37	61	20	22	42	32	39	71	137	152	289
The Whole Borough ...	...	...		282	307	589	185	206	391	162	160	322	194	253	447	823	926	1749

Table 9.

Corrected Death Rates from All Causes in Wards, Divisions, and the Whole Borough, for the four quarters of the Year 1907.

Localities.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	1907.
Church Ward ...	14·6	10·3	4·3	13·4	10·6
Manor Ward ...	17·5	10·1	10·1	10·1	11·8
South Ward ...	11·5	10·9	6·4	5·8	8·7
Lee Division ...	14·7	10·4	7·1	9·8	10·5
Blackheath Ward	20·9	13·5	10·5	11·1	15·5
Lew. Village Ward	12·9	12·1	7·5	12·3	11·2
Lew. Park Ward...	15·1	9·9	13·0	11·6	12·4
Brockley Ward ...	11·9	11·0	6·4	14·7	11·0
Catford Ward ...	15·4	8·6	8·3	11·1	10·9
Lewisham Division	14·8	10·2	9·0	12·0	11·5
Forest Hill Ward	15·4	11·1	9·9	13·3	12·4
Sydenham Ward	16·1	8·5	5·9	9·9	10·1
Sydenham & Forest Hill Division	15·8	9·6	7·5	11·3	11·1
* Whole Borough (a)	15·1	10·0	8·3	11·5	11·2
	(b) 15·4	10·3	8·4	11·7	11·5
County of London	18·5	14·0	11·5	14·3	14·6
76 Great Towns ...	19·0	14·9	12·2	15·4	15·4
England and Wales	18·7	14·6	12·1	14·7	15·0

*NOTE.—Rates in line (a) are calculated upon the more accurate population obtained from the actual number of occupied houses ascertained in 1907.

The rates (b) are calculated upon the Registrar-General's estimated Population.

Table 10.

Deaths in Disease Groups in the Three Divisions and the whole Borough for the year 1907.

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	2	1	2	11	31	24	22	16	93	29	5	4	6	44	66	31	27	24	148
II. Tuberculous	...	...	6	6	4	6	22	36	23	26	30	115	20	12	13	12	57	62	41	43	48	194
III. Malignant	...	...	2	6	2	5	15	22	14	20	18	74	15	11	10	13	49	39	31	32	36	138
IV. Nervous	...	...	2	6	2	1	11	25	14	15	18	72	11	7	6	7	31	38	27	23	26	114
V. Heart & Blood Vessels	...	...	9	11	6	17	43	46	26	23	50	145	19	18	17	26	80	74	55	46	93	268
VI. Respiratory	...	...	21	6	5	5	37	57	38	24	28	147	43	20	7	22	92	121	64	36	55	276
VII. Digestive	...	...	9	4	4	5	22	31	25	22	36	114	19	17	11	20	67	59	46	37	61	203
VIII. Urinary	...	...	3	2	3	3	11	16	6	8	13	43	2	5	2	2	11	21	13	13	18	65
IX. Generative Organs	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
X. General	...	...	16	10	6	6	38	39	38	30	38	145	33	17	21	24	95	88	65	57	68	278
XI. Accidents	...	...	1	—	1	—	2	14	10	3	9	36	1	3	1	5	10	16	13	5	14	48
XII. Violence	...	...	—	—	2	—	2	3	2	1	2	8	1	2	—	1	4	4	4	3	3	14
Totals	...	...	75	53	36	50	214	321	221	194	259	995	193	117	92	138	540	589	391	322	447	1749

Table 11.
Death Rates per 1,000 of the population, in Disease Groups, in the Wards
and Divisions of the Borough for the year 1907.

Disease Class	Wards and Divisions.													
	Church	2 Manor	3 South	4 Lee	5 Blackheath	6 Lewisham Village	7 Lewisham Park	8 Brockley	9 Catford	10 Lewisham	11 Forest Hill	12 Sydenham	13 Sydenham and Forest Hill	Whole Borough
I. Infective	0·7	0·8	0·2	0·5	0·8	0·7	1·0	1·0	1·3	1·1	0·7	1·0	0·9	0·9
II. Tuberculous ...	0·7	1·5	1·1	1·1	1·1	0·6	1·7	1·0	1·6	1·3	1·4	1·0	1·2	1·2
III. Malignant ...	1·1	0·4	0·8	0·7	0·6	0·9	1·1	0·7	0·8	0·9	1·4	0·7	1·0	0·9
IV. Nervous	0·3	0·5	0·8	0·5	·1	0·9	1·3	0·8	0·5	0·8	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·7
V. Heart and Blood Vessels	2·1	2·1	2·1	2·1	2·8	2·0	1·1	2·1	1·4	1·7	2·0	1·4	1·6	1·7
VI. Respiratory ...	1·8	2·6	0·8	1·8	2·9	1·7	1·5	1·9	1·5	1·7	2·0	1·8	1·9	1·8
VII. Digestive ...	1·4	1·2	0·6	1·1	1·4	1·5	1·4	1·4	1·2	1·3	1·7	1·2	1·4	1·3
VIII. Urinary	0·7	0·3	0·8	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·4
IX. Generative Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·1	0·1	—	0·0	—	—	—	0·0
X. General Diseases	2·1	2·3	1·1	1·9	2·3	1·3	2·4	1·2	1·5	1·7	1·8	2·0	1·9	1·8
XI. Accidents ...	—	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·1	0·2	0·3
XII. Violence	—	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1
Total Deaths...	10·6	11·8	8·7	10·5	15·5	11·2	12·4	11·0	10·9	11·5	12·4	10·1	11·1	11·2

Table 12.

Birth and Death Rates of London and Metropolitan Boroughs during the year 1907, after distribution of Deaths in Public Institutions.

BOROUGH	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	25.6	14.6	1.42	—	0.38	0.14	0.16	0.38	—	0.04	0.00	0.32	1.40	116
West.														
Paddington ...	21.8	13.5	1.13	—	0.25	0.09	0.13	0.35	—	0.03	—	0.28	1.09	109
Kensington ...	19.0	13.7	1.04	—	0.17	0.05	0.13	0.45	—	0.03	—	0.21	1.03	128
Hammersmith	25.3	14.3	1.16	—	0.44	0.08	0.15	0.27	—	0.05	—	0.17	1.20	117
Fulham ...	27.8	13.2	1.73	—	0.42	0.08	0.23	0.45	—	0.05	—	0.50	1.19	122
Chelsea ...	20.3	15.0	1.44	—	0.56	0.03	0.09	0.33	—	0.04	—	0.39	1.50	122
City of Wstmstr	17.2	13.0	0.72	—	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.15	—	0.05	—	0.24	1.37	102
North.														
St. Marylebone	20.9	15.0	0.97	—	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.35	—	0.02	—	0.19	1.48	101
Hampstead ...	15.1	9.0	0.51	—	0.13	0.06	0.08	0.13	—	0.02	—	0.09	0.70	69
St. Pancras ...	24.7	15.0	1.17	—	0.37	0.11	0.13	0.33	—	0.02	—	0.21	1.66	108
Islington ...	25.0	14.7	1.25	—	0.38	0.06	0.12	0.36	—	0.04	0.00	0.29	1.32	116
Stoke Nwngtn	20.0	11.5	1.02	—	0.13	0.19	0.13	0.36	—	0.06	—	0.15	0.94	100
Hackney ...	24.3	13.6	1.37	—	0.26	0.19	0.20	0.29	—	0.09	—	0.34	1.17	112
Central.														
Holborn ...	19.4	17.4	1.28	—	0.22	0.04	0.18	0.51	—	0.04	—	0.29	2.58	131
Finsbury ...	29.8	18.7	1.83	—	0.51	0.18	0.17	0.54	—	0.02	—	0.41	2.33	130
City of London	13.7	16.8	0.85	—	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.35	—	0.10	—	0.05	2.02	94
East.														
Shoreditch ..	33.0	20.5	3.01	—	1.03	0.24	0.17	0.88	—	0.05	—	0.64	2.10	150
Bethnal Green	31.8	17.5	1.96	—	0.54	0.33	0.14	0.46	—	0.05	—	0.44	1.90	138
Stepney ...	33.6	15.9	1.97	—	0.50	0.27	0.30	0.33	—	0.07	0.00	0.50	1.56	117
Poplar ...	31.0	16.9	2.11	—	0.56	0.26	0.29	0.48	—	0.06	—	0.46	1.33	124
South.														
Southwark ..	29.8	18.0	1.90	—	0.54	0.17	0.17	0.49	—	0.05	—	0.48	2.03	138
Bermondsey ...	31.7	18.3	1.71	—	0.41	0.28	0.16	0.43	—	0.05	—	0.38	1.88	123
Lambeth ...	24.6	14.6	1.28	—	0.34	0.13	0.15	0.35	—	0.02	—	0.29	1.53	120
Battersea ...	25.5	13.3	1.34	—	0.38	0.10	0.21	0.38	—	0.02	—	0.25	1.25	114
Wandsworth ...	25.6	12.3	1.16	—	0.23	0.09	0.14	0.40	—	0.04	—	0.26	0.95	99
Camberwell ...	24.4	13.9	1.43	—	0.44	0.13	0.14	0.43	—	0.03	—	0.26	1.31	115
Deptford ...	28.3	14.1	1.47	—	0.46	0.12	0.22	0.32	—	0.05	0.01	0.29	1.34	108
Greenwich ..	24.3	12.7	1.44	—	0.54	0.09	0.17	0.24	—	0.05	—	0.35	1.08	100
Lewisham ...	23.7	11.5	0.71	—	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.33	—	0.01	—	0.07	0.90	90
Woolwich ...	25.8	12.5	1.38	—	0.56	0.11	0.12	0.29	—	0.03	0.01	0.26	1.25	112

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. *Called Simple Continued Fever previous to 1901.

* **Table 13.**

Death-rates during 1907 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.

BOROUGHs.	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	14.8	14.6	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.04	0.04	1.38	1.40
West.										
Paddington ...	14.4	13.5	0.01	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.05	0.03	1.01	1.09
Kensington ...	15.6	13.7	—	0.05	0.03	0.13	0.03	0.03	1.79	1.03
Hammersmith ...	14.6	14.3	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.15	0.06	0.05	1.11	1.20
Fulham ...	11.8	13.2	0.20	0.08	0.58	0.23	0.08	0.05	1.09	1.19
Chelsea ...	22.6	15.0	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.04	2.89	1.50
City of Westm'r...	14.0	13.0	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.87	1.37
North.										
St. Marylebone ...	14.0	15.0	0.02	0.15	0.05	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.84	1.48
Hampstead ...	11.6	9.0	0.70	0.06	0.46	0.08	0.04	0.02	1.54	0.70
St. Pancras ...	15.4	15.0	0.00	0.11	0.06	0.13	0.02	0.02	1.72	1.66
Islington ...	14.4	14.7	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.02	0.04	1.57	1.32
Stoke Newington	9.4	11.5	0.06	0.19	0.06	0.13	0.04	0.06	0.79	0.94
Hackney ...	14.4	13.6	0.28	0.19	0.34	0.20	0.12	0.09	1.29	1.17
Central.										
Holborn ...	20.6	17.4	—	0.04	0.22	0.18	0.05	0.04	1.71	2.58
Finsbury ...	9.6	18.7	—	0.18	0.01	0.17	—	0.02	0.85	2.33
City of London ...	43.9	16.8	0.05	0.05	0.69	0.25	0.20	0.10	1.98	2.02
East.										
Shoreditch ...	19.0	20.5	—	0.24	0.02	0.17	—	0.05	2.19	2.10
Bethnal Green ...	16.9	17.5	0.03	0.33	0.03	0.14	0.06	0.05	2.00	1.90
Stepney ...	17.0	15.9	0.01	0.27	0.14	0.30	0.05	0.07	1.39	1.56
Poplar ...	17.0	16.9	0.03	0.26	0.08	0.29	0.05	0.06	1.47	1.33
South.										
Southwark ...	14.7	18.0	—	0.17	0.10	0.17	0.02	0.05	0.94	2.03
Bermondsey ...	14.5	18.3	0.02	0.28	0.02	0.16	0.02	0.05	1.72	1.88
Lambeth ...	15.5	14.6	0.15	0.13	0.22	0.15	0.03	0.02	1.50	1.53
Battersea ...	13.4	13.3	0.01	0.10	0.03	0.21	0.01	0.02	1.22	1.25
Wandsworth ...	11.9	12.3	0.26	0.09	0.29	0.14	0.03	0.04	0.89	0.95
Camberwell ...	15.4	13.9	0.01	0.13	0.05	0.14	0.03	0.03	1.87	1.31
Deptford ...	11.5	14.1	0.60	0.12	0.85	0.22	0.15	0.05	0.96	1.34
Greenwich ...	17.0	12.7	0.75	0.09	0.46	0.17	0.10	0.05	1.62	1.08
Lewisham ...	12.4	11.5	0.51	0.08	0.29	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.87	0.90
Woolwich ...	11.5	12.5	—	0.11	0.01	0.12	0.02	0.03	1.15	1.25

* The deaths "before Distribution" are those actually registered in the several Boroughs without any correction whatever.

Table 14.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death in the Borough of Lewisham for the year 1907.

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 ...	...	2	11	4	—	—	—	17	—	15	2	4	—	3
	3 Scarlet Fever ...	...	—	6	5	1	—	—	12	2	8	2	72	—	64
	4 Typhus Fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5 Plague ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6 Influenza ...	...	—	—	—	—	10	6	16	3	9	4	2	—	—
	7 Whooping Cough ...	...	18	30	2	—	—	—	50	4	23	23	7	—	—
	8 Diphtheria ...	...	—	10	7	—	—	—	17	—	13	4	42	—	29
	9 Enteric Fever ...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	3
	10 Epidemic Diarrhœa ...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	1	—	—	—
	11 Epidemic Enteritis ...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	2	1	—	—
	12 Dysentery ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
	13 Venereal Diseases ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	3	—	1
	14 Puerperal Septicæmia Fev	...	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	3	1	1	—	—
	15 Infective Endocarditis ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	—
	16 Erysipelas ...	...	—	1	—	—	5	1	7	—	4	3	4	—	—
	17 Septicæmia not Puerperal	...	2	—	2	—	1	—	5	—	3	2	3	—	2
	18 Pyæmia ...	...	—	1	—	1	2	—	4	2	2	—	1	3	1
19 Other Septic Diseases ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class II.—Malignant Tuberculous Diseases	20 Phthisis ...	...	2	2	4	20	104	6	138	15	79	44	38	14	8
	21 Meningitis ...	...	2	10	7	—	—	—	19	3	14	2	7	2	3
	22 Peritonitis ...	...	2	2	1	—	1	—	6	1	3	2	1	—	—
	23 Scrofula ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	24 Other Tuberculous Dis....	...	3	13	4	2	7	2	31	3	19	9	12	5	2
	25 Cancer, Carcinoma ...	...	—	—	—	—	58	44	102	10	57	35	23	16	3
	26 Sarcoma ...	...	—	1	1	—	6	1	9	—	5	4	1	2	—
Class III.—Malignant Diseases	27 Other Malignant Diseases	...	—	—	—	—	11	16	27	5	12	10	4	1	—
	28 Meningitis (not Tuber.)...	...	6	4	3	—	1	1	15	—	11	4	2	2	—
	29 Insanity (G. P. Insane) .	...	—	—	1	1	14	15	31	1	22	8	4	15	—
	30 Epilepsy ...	...	—	—	—	1	10	5	16	3	8	5	6	3	—
	31 Convulsions ...	...	14	5	—	—	—	—	19	2	13	4	1	—	—
	32 Locomotor Ataxy ...	...	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	1	2	2	1	—	—
	33 Paraplegia, Dis. of Cord	...	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	—	2	3	2	—	2
Class IV.—Nervous Diseases	34 Other Nervous Diseases	...	—	—	2	2	12	7	23	4	14	5	11	6	6
	35 Valvular Disease, Endo-carditis ...	...	—	1	3	4	41	19	68	7	39	22	19	5	2
	36 Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	...	—	—	—	—	27	39	66	13	30	23	38	1	17
	37 Thrombosis ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	2	1	1	—	1
	38 Apoplexy, Hemiplegia ...	...	—	—	—	1	6	15	22	4	10	8	2	2	1
	39 Aneurysm ...	...	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	1	3	3	—	—	—
	40 Embolism ...	...	—	—	—	1	1	3	5	3	2	—	1	—	—
	41 Thrombosis, not Cerebral	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	42 Other Dis. Heart and Blood Vessels ...	...	11	—	—	4	34	47	96	14	59	23	25	7	19

Table 14—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 ...	17	8	—	1	23	91	140	20	68	52	67	3	34
	45 Pneumonia ...	30	21	2	1	31	28	113	13	65	35	27	10	11
	46 Asthma Emphysema ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
	47 Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	1	4	3	8	—	7	1	—	—	—
Class VII.— Digestive Diseases	48 Other Respiratory Dis. ...	2	3	1	1	2	2	11	2	6	3	1	2	—
	49 Enteritis (not Epidemic) ...	9	1	—	—	2	1	13	—	8	5	4	1	2
	50 Gastro Enteritis ...	5	1	—	—	3	4	13	—	12	1	—	—	—
	51 Peritonitis (not Puerperal) ...	1	—	—	—	9	1	11	1	7	3	7	—	2
	52 Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	—	—	—	13	5	18	1	8	9	6	—	2
Class VIII.— Urinary Diseases	53 Gastric Ulcer (Perforation of) ...	—	—	1	2	12	1	16	2	10	4	5	2	—
	54 Other Digestive Diseases	91	6	2	5	11	17	132	18	69	45	55	6	8
	55 Nephritis, Acute ...	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	2	1	2	1	1
	56 Bright's Disease ...	—	—	—	1	26	14	41	6	30	5	12	4	2
	57 Other Urinary Diseases	—	—	1	2	5	13	21	5	11	5	5	8	—
Class IX.— Diseases of	58 Generative Organs, Diseases of ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	3	—	—	1	—
	59 Old Age ...	—	—	—	—	2	132	134	16	72	46	82	1	31
	60 Premature Birth ...	68	—	—	—	—	—	68	7	40	21	7	2	—
	61 Chronic Rheumatism ...	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	3	—	2	2	—	2
	62 Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	2	2	2	—	6	1	3	2	2	—	1
Class X.— General Diseases	63 Parturition, Diseases and Accidents of ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	1	3	1	1	2	—
	64 Alcoholism ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	2	—	1	—	—
	65 Gout ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
	66 Diabetes Melletus ...	—	—	—	1	8	4	13	3	5	5	1	3	—
	67 All Other Diseases	18	3	2	3	8	7	41	6	20	15	11	1	1
Class XI.— Accidents	68 Burning ...	—	3	—	2	1	1	7	1	6	—	5	1	1
	69 Overlaying ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	7	2	—	—	—
	70 Poison ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	71 Drowning ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—
	72 Other Accidents	2	3	2	1	12	10	30	1	21	8	15	6	9
Class XII.— Violence	73 Homicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	74 Suicide ...	—	—	—	2	12	—	14	2	8	4	—	2	1
Grand Totals ...		325	146	60	65	577	576	1749	214	995	540	660	143	275

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

Table 15.

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

Institution.	Deaths of Residents.	Deaths of Non- Residents.	Total.
The Park Hospital ...	22	98	120
Lewisham Infirmary ...	327	29	356
Lewisham Workhouse ...	37	1	38
Bermondsey (St. Olave's) Workhouse	—	110	110
St. John's Hospital ...	7	15	22
Home for Sick Children, Lower Sydenham ...	2	3	5
Greenwich Union Work- house, Grove Park ...	—	6	6
Flower House, Southend Catford ...	2	1	3
Totals ...	397	263	660

In addition to the above, deaths of non-residents occurred as follows :—Three on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, four in public highways, one at the Lower Sydenham Gas Works, and four at various addresses in the Borough.

Deaths of Residents

Belonging to the Borough occurring in Public Institutions, etc., in districts outside, during the year 1907.

General Hospitals:—

St. Thomas' Hospital	... 10
Guy's Hospital	... 9
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	5
Miller Hospital, Greenwich	5
Charing Cross Hospital	... 4
London Hospital	... 3
King's College Hospital	... 2
Middlesex Hospital	... 2
Children's Hospital, Great Ormonde Street	... 2
Seamen's Hosp'l, Greenwich	1
French Hospital	... 1
German Hospital	... 1
Poplar Hospital	... 1
Royal Free Hospital	... 1
Hospital of St. John's and Elizabeth	... 1
Westminster Hospital	... 1

Asylums:—

Dartford Heath Asylum	... 25
Cane Hill Asylum	... 7
Banstead Asylum	... 4
Claybury Asylum	... 2
Darenth Asylum	... 2
Peckham House Asylum	... 2
Caterham Asylum	... 1
Camberwell House Asylum	1
City of London Asylum, Stone	1
Hanwell Asylum	... 1
Leavesden Asylum	... 1
Manor Asylum	... 1

Other Institutions:—

Victoria Hospital	... 3
National Hosp'l, Queen's Sq.	2
Blackheath and Charlton Cottage Hospital	... 2
Hospital for Women, Soho Square	... 2
Friedenheim Hospital	... 2

Other Institutions:—

Continued.

Kidbrook Hse Nursing Home	2
Salvation Army Maternity Hospital	... 2
St. Pancras Infirmary	... 2
Brompton Hospital	... 1
Royal Chest Hosp'l, City Road	1
Royal Free Hospital, Waterloo Road	... 1
Cancer Hospital, Chelsea	... 1
Evelina Hospital (Children)	1
Heart Hospital, Soho Square	1
St. Mark's Hospital	... 1
Bethlem Hospital	... 1
St. Luke's Hse, Kensington	1
Throat Hospital, Golden Sq.	1
Southwark Infirmary	... 1
Greenwich Infirmary	... 1
Holborn Workhouse	... 1
Lambeth Workhouse	... 1

Various:—

On the way to Charing Cross Hospital	... 1
River Thames	... 1
Home for Invalids, Highbury Terrace	... 1
Ilbert Street, W....	... 1
Dunston Road, Dulwich	... 1
Armitage Road, Greenwich	1
Royal Hill, Greenwich	... 1
North Side, Clapham Common	... 1
Caurobert St., Bethnal Green	1
Beaumont St., Marylebone	1
The Grove, Blackheath	... 1
Grove Hill Road, Camberwell	1
Park Hill Road, Hampstead	1
Welbeck Street	... 1
St. George's Road, Lambeth	1

Table 16.

Deaths from Principal Zymotic Diseases in Wards, during the year 1907.

Localities	Small-Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Typhus Fever	Enteric Fever	Pyrexia * (origin uncertain)	Epidemic Diarrhoea & Epidemic Enteritis	Dysentery	Totals	† Death Rates from Principal Zymotic Diseases.	
												(a)	(b)
Church Ward ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·14	0·15
Manor Ward ...	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	0·67	0·66
South Ward ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lee Division ...	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	0·30	0·29
Blackheath Wd	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	0·44	0·46
Lew. Vill. Wd.	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	0·60	0·60
Lew. Pk. Wd....	—	4	2	—	5	—	1	—	1	1	14	0·80	0·83
Brockley Ward	—	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	0·51	0·46
Catford Ward ...	—	9	3	8	10	—	—	—	6	—	36	1·06	1·02
Lewisham Div.	—	15	8	13	23	—	1	—	7	1	68	0·80	0·78
Forest Hill Wd.	—	—	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	9	0·49	0·45
Sydenham Ward	—	2	1	3	16	—	—	—	3	—	25	0·86	0·87
Sydenham and Forest Hill Div.	—	2	2	4	23	—	—	—	3	—	34	0·72	0·70
Whole Borough	—	17	12	17	50	—	1	—	10	1	108	0·71	0·69
County of London	—	1801	644	781	1786	—	194	4	1510	—	6654	1·42	—
76 Great Towns	6	6838	1958	2786	5641	—	1093	—	6377	—	24699	1·54	—

* Originally termed Simple Continued Fever.

NOTE.—† Rates in column (a) calculated per 1,000 of the Registrar-General's estimated population.
Rates in column (b) calculated per 1,000 of the population estimated from the actual number of occupied houses in 1907.

Table 17.

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 1907.

Disease.	Lee Division.	Lewisham Division.	Sydenham and Forest Hill Div.	Whole Borough	County of London.	76 Great Towns.
Small-Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	0·00
Measles ...	—	0·18	0·04	0·11	0·38	0·43
Scarlet Fever ...	0·10	0·09	0·04	0·08	0·14	0·12
Diphtheria ...	—	0·15	0·08	0·11	0·16	0·17
Whooping Cough	0·20	0·27	0·49	0·33	0·38	0·35
Enteric Fever ...	—	0·01	—	0·01	0·04	0·07
Epidemic Diarrhœa and Enteritis...	—	0·08	0·06	0·07	0·32	0·40
Dysentery ...	—	0·01	—	0·01		
Total Zymotic Death Rates...	0·30	0·80	0·72	0·71	1·42	1·54
Infantile Mortality Rate	70	90	97	90	116	127
Phthisis Death Rate...	0·75	0·93	0·93	0·90	1·40	—

Comparative Rates for other Boroughs will be found in Table 12.

Table 18.

*Deaths from Principal Zymotic Diseases arranged in Age Groups,
for the year 1907.*

Ages.	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Epidemic Diarrhœa and Enteritis.	Dysentery.	Totals in Age Groups.
Under 1 year	—	2	—	—	18	—	10	—	30
1 and under 5 years ...	—	11	6	10	30	—	—	—	57
5 and under 15 years ...	—	4	5	7	2	—	—	—	18
15 and under 25 years	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
25 years and upwards...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total all ages ...	—	17	12	17	50	1	10	1	108

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 19.

Meteriological Table for London for the Year 1907.

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

1907. 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	B	Mini- mum.	Day of Month	Maxi- mum.	Day of Month.					Amount	Day of Month
		Ins	o	o	o				Hours	Hours		Ins.	Ins.	
January	...	30·158	33·8	42·7	22	24	51	1	259	37	10	1·09	0·32	2
February	...	29·851	32·3	42·8	24	7	51	17	276	58	14	1·27	0·40	12
March	...	30·015	34·3	53·6	24	12	69	31	365	170	10	0·91	0·20	13
April	...	29·615	38·	56·0	29	19	72	24	413	125	16	3·14	0·52	26
May...	...	29·706	44·6	62·3	34	20	82	12	481	159	18	1·47	0·21	7
June	...	29·712	49·3	66·2	43	17	76	9	494	168	15	2·65	1·03	29
July...	...	29·875	50·3	69·8	43	11	79	19	498	182	13	0·97	0·42	22
August	...	29·839	52·0	71·2	44	2	79	4	451	180	13	1·92	0·41	18
September	...	29·957	48·0	69·5	35	23	83	25	380	154	6	0·62	0·18	2
October	...	29·496	43·5	58·7	36	25	68	1	331	99	24	3·25	0·39	6
November	...	29·814	38·9	50·8	29	22	60	9	266	37	9	2·23	0·56	26
December	...	29·600	37·2	46·1	28	16	57	8	244	47	15	2·73	0·71	12
YEAR	...	29·803	41·9	57·5	—	—	—	—	4458	1417	163	22·25	—	—

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The sub-part of the notification of infectious diseases is divided into two parts, the first part being for the notification of infectious diseases which are notifiable under the Act, and the second part being for the notification of infectious diseases which are notifiable under the Act, but which are not notifiable under the Act.

PART 2.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.



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 1,028, of which number 784, or 76 per cent., were removed for isolation to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals or other Institutions. In 37 instances, or 4·72 per cent. of the cases removed, the Hospital authorities returned the patient as *not suffering* from any notifiable disease. Deducting these from the gross total, we have a corrected total of **991** cases of infectious disease notified as occurring in the Borough during the year, an increase of 81 over the number notified in the preceding year, which was 910. In 1905, 850 cases were notified.

Age Periods.—46·7 per cent. of the Scarlet Fever cases, compared with 47·8 per cent. in 1906, and 52·6 per cent. of the Diphtheria cases, compared with 54·9 per cent. in 1906, 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.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.
6 years and under	50·0%	47·8%	46·7%	50·0%	54·9%	52·6%
5 " "	36·0%	39·0%	35·8%	42·0%	44·6%	44·3%
4 " "	25·0%	28·0%	25·5%	34·0%	32·0%	25·4%

Table 20.

Age Periods of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, notified during the year 1907.

AGE PERIODS.	SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.	
	Number. of Cases.	Percentage to Total Cases	Number of Cases.	Percentage to Total Cases.
Under 1 year	4	0·68	1	0·35
1 to 2 years	17	2·91	5	1·74
2 „ 3 „	24	4·10	15	5·23
3 „ 4 „	49	8·39	23	8·01
4 „ 5 „	55	9·41	29	10·10
5 „ 10 „	244	41·78	132	45·99
10 „ 15 „	96	16·43	41	14·28
15 „ 25 „	65	11·13	22	7·66
25 years and over	30	5·13	19	6·62
At all ages	584	100·00	287	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 23*).

The attack rate from all infectious diseases (excluding Puerperal Fever) during the year amounted to 6·31 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 6·08 in 1906, and 5·88 in 1905. This slight increase is due to a small rise in the attack rates from both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria as will be seen in Table 23. The attack rate for the County of London was 8·61, compared with 7·42 in 1906.

The attack rates for the Wards will be found in Table 22. It will be seen that Lewisham Park Ward had the largest

number of cases in proportion to its population, having an attack rate of 8·86 per 1,000. The lowest attack rate was in South Ward, Lee, 3·20 per 1,000.

Table 21.

Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases notified in the Ten Wards and the Whole Borough during the Year 1907.

Wards.				Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Total.
1	Church	...	...	24	4	2	—	6	36
2	Manor...	...	...	21	7	2	—	1	31
3	South ...	...	...	15	2	1	—	2	20
	Lee Division...	...	...	60	13	5	—	9	87
4	Blackheath	...	...	17	2	—	—	2	21
5	Lewisham Village	...	...	41	29	3	—	8	81
6	Lewisham Park	...	...	103	30	5	1	12	151
7	Brockley	...	...	56	16	2	—	8	82
8	Catford	...	...	184	86	5	3	19	297
	Blackheath & Lewisham Div.			401	163	15	4	49	632
9	Forest Hill	...	...	68	30	2	2	10	112
10	Sydenham	...	...	55	81	5	1	18	160
	Sydenham and Forest Hill Division	...	...	123	111	7	3	28	272
	Whole Borough	...	...	584	287	27	7	86	991

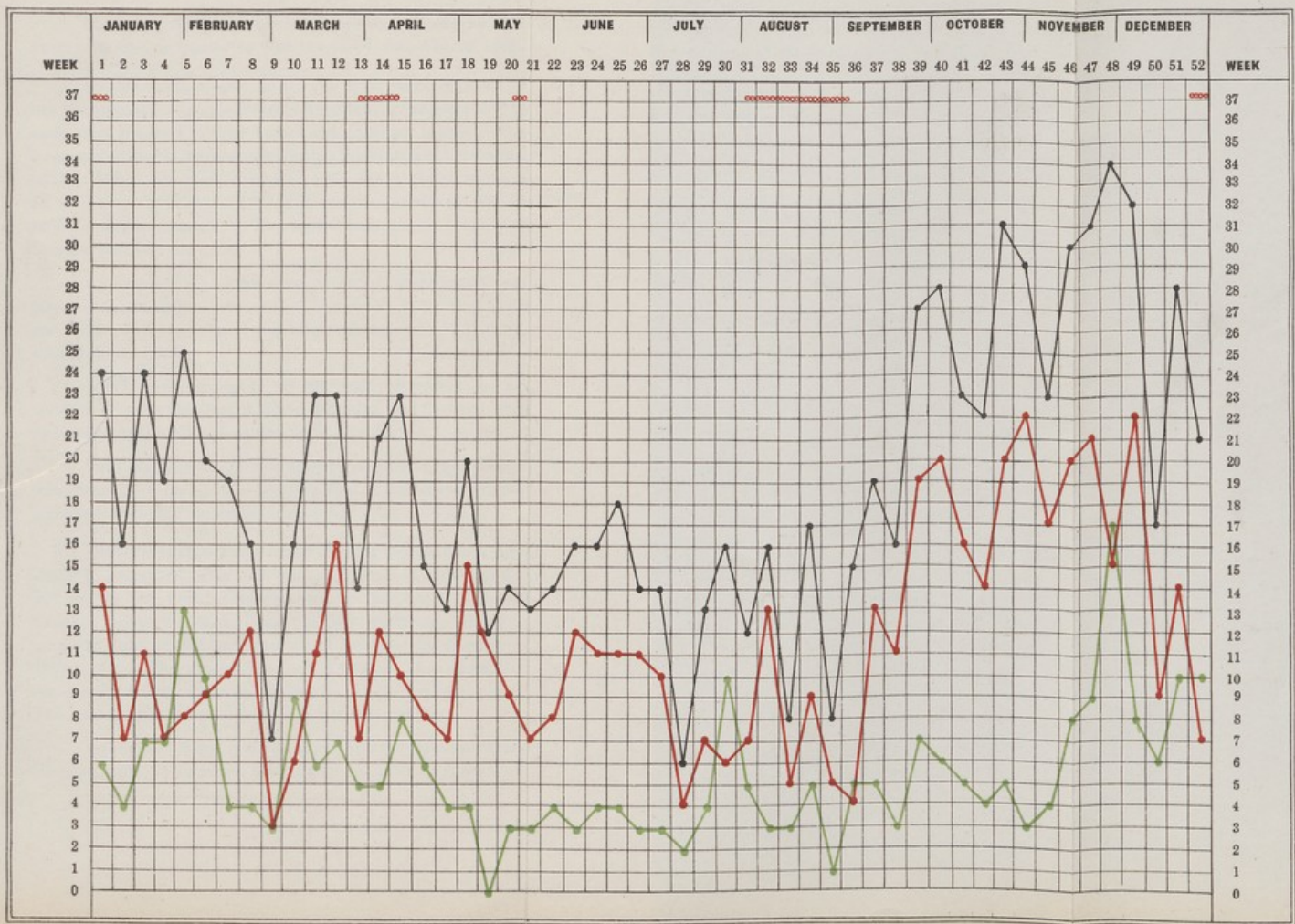
Table 22.

Attack rates from the Principal Infectious Diseases per 1,000 of the population for the ten Wards, and the whole Borough in the years 1904-1907.

WARDS.				DISEASES															
				Scarlet Fever				Diphtheria				Enteric Fever				Erysipelas			
				1904	1905	1906	1907	1904	1905	1906	1907	1904	1905	1906	1907	1904	1905	1906	1907
Church ...	...	...	...	0·74	2·06	1·88	3·64	0·74	1·18	1·16	0·61	—	0·29	—	0·30	0·45	0·73	0·72	0·91
Manor ...	...	...	...	2·25	8·74	3·82	2·78	0·28	1·38	0·95	0·92	—	—	0·13	0·26	—	1·11	0·27	0·13
South ...	...	...	...	2·87	5·89	3·73	2·40	1·07	0·71	1·60	0·32	0·36	0·35	—	0·16	—	0·17	0·17	0·32
Blackheath ...	...	...	...	2·20	3·36	6·27	2·61	1·17	1·75	2·04	0·31	—	—	0·29	—	1·17	0·58	0·58	0·31
Lewisham Village ...	...	...	...	3·39	4·85	4·52	2·75	0·62	0·75	1·21	1·94	0·27	0·34	—	0·20	0·76	0·82	0·40	0·53
Lewisham Park ...	...	...	...	2·29	3·76	4·74	6·08	0·90	0·84	1·70	1·77	0·07	0·13	0·12	0·29	0·55	0·64	1·03	0·71
Brockley ...	...	...	...	3·87	4·77	3·51	4·27	0·97	0·34	1·46	1·22	0·17	0·26	—	0·15	0·43	1·21	1·28	0·61
Catford ...	...	...	...	1·90	3·66	3·62	5·22	0·83	0·81	2·14	2·44	0·10	0·29	0·12	0·14	0·52	0·78	0·65	0·54
Forest Hill ...	...	...	...	1·97	3·93	3·49	3·36	0·71	1·69	1·58	1·48	0·22	0·27	0·21	0·09	0·88	0·82	0·38	0·49
Sydenham ...	...	...	...	1·96	1·69	2·50	1·92	0·96	0·90	1·59	2·83	0·26	0·18	0·24	0·17	0·59	0·57	0·67	0·62
Whole Borough ...	...	...	...	2·29	3·79	3·65	3·74	0·83	0·98	1·64	1·84	0·16	0·22	0·13	0·17	0·58	0·75	0·65	0·55

Chart C.

Showing Weekly Notifications of all Infectious Diseases, also Weekly Notifications of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, during the year 1907.



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 603, compared with 558 in 1906.

Of this number, 483, or 80 per cent., were removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals. Subsequently 19 cases were returned to their homes and stated not to be suffering from any notifiable disease. Deducting this number, a corrected total of **584** is obtained, compared with 543 in 1906, equal to an attack rate of 3·74 per 1,000 persons, compared with 3·65 in 1906, a slight increase. The attack rate for the County of London was 5·46 per 1,000.

An examination of the attack rates for the various Wards shows that the highest occurred in Lewisham Park Ward (6·08 per 1,000) and that the Ward least affected was Sydenham, with 1·92 per 1,000.

Nearly 42 per cent. of the cases occurred among children between the ages of 5 and 10 years, and 25·5 per cent. to children under the age of five years.

Case Mortality.—Twelve deaths occurred in the Borough from Scarlet Fever, equal to 2·05 per cent. of the cases notified, compared with 2·57 in the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA.—Three hundred cases of Diphtheria were notified, compared with 260 in 1906, and of this number 227, or 75 per cent., were removed to hospital. Thirteen patients were returned home as not suffering, giving a corrected total of **287**, an increase of 43 over the number for 1906 (244). The attack rate per 1,000 of the population amounted to 1·84, compared with 1·64 in the preceding year. The rate for the County of London was 1·85 per 1,000.

Sydenham Ward suffered most from this disease, having 81 cases, equal to an attack rate of 2·83 per 1,000. Blackheath

Ward was least affected, having an attack rate of only 0·31 per 1,000.

Case Mortality.—Seventeen deaths occurred from this disease, equal to 5·92 per cent. of the cases notified, compared with 8·6 per cent. in the previous year.

ENTERIC or TYPHOID FEVER.—Thirty-two cases were notified, 15 of which were removed to Hospital. Five cases were returned home as not suffering, giving a corrected total of 27, an increase of seven on the preceding year.

The attack rate for the whole Borough was 0·17 per 1,000, compared with 0·13 in 1906. The highest attack rate was in Church Ward, Lee, 0·30 per 1,000.

The case mortality equalled 3·7 per cent., against 5 per cent. in 1906.

ERYSIPELAS.—Eighty-six cases of Erysipelas were notified, compared with 97 in the preceding year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Seven cases of Puerperal fever were notified, three of which were removed to the Infirmary for treatment. Four of the cases proved fatal.

- Case 1 Hither Green Lane.
- Case 2 Stanstead Road, Catford.
- Case 3 Blythe Hill, Catford.
- Case 4 Holbeach Road, Catford.
- Case 5 Stanstead Road, Forest Hill.
- Case 6 Fermor Road, Forest Hill.
- Case 7 Haseltine Road, Lower Sydenham.

Table 23.

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 1904-1907.

Borough.	Small-Pox.				Scarlet Fever.				Diphtheria.				*All Notifiable Infectious Diseases.			
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Battersea ...	0.04	—	—	—	2.19	4.77	5.83	5.39	1.29	1.08	1.53	1.98	4.84	7.13	8.51	8.66
Bermondsey ...	0.14	—	0.00	—	3.50	5.82	7.69	7.98	1.49	1.29	2.61	2.49	7.19	8.73	12.16	11.98
Bethnal Green...	0.96	0.03	0.04	—	5.07	6.09	4.97	9.87	3.26	2.33	1.92	2.22	11.59	10.53	9.24	14.45
Camberwell ...	0.07	0.04	0.02	—	3.52	4.46	4.23	5.69	1.00	0.91	1.29	1.47	6.20	7.04	6.87	8.48
Chelsea ...	—	—	—	—	1.45	3.03	3.62	2.93	0.82	0.72	2.16	2.12	3.14	5.15	6.82	5.97
Deptford ...	0.09	0.01	0.00	—	3.56	5.30	5.56	6.69	1.72	1.29	2.64	2.74	7.06	8.30	9.93	11.05
Finsbury ...	0.15	0.01	—	—	3.34	4.88	4.60	5.24	1.47	1.42	2.31	1.61	6.56	8.01	8.52	8.25
Fulham...	—	—	—	—	1.93	4.96	4.16	4.02	1.96	1.81	2.49	3.64	5.06	8.21	7.79	8.89
Greenwich ...	0.01	0.03	—	—	2.09	2.77	5.38	6.18	1.49	1.40	3.88	2.40	4.94	5.42	10.62	9.64
Hackney ...	0.05	0.01	0.03	—	3.79	4.66	4.54	7.78	2.33	1.68	1.68	2.34	8.48	8.40	7.99	11.99
Hammersmith...	—	—	—	—	2.42	3.02	3.62	4.76	1.74	2.03	2.33	1.76	5.64	6.53	7.24	7.55
Hampstead ...	0.01	—	—	0.01	1.83	2.04	4.31	3.52	0.66	0.74	1.10	1.23	3.66	3.52	6.23	5.64
Holborn ...	0.10	0.01	—	—	1.71	2.76	2.47	2.86	0.50	0.81	1.18	1.16	4.79	4.65	4.94	5.02
Islington ...	0.05	0.00	0.00	—	3.37	3.49	4.03	3.51	1.01	1.02	1.27	1.39	5.71	5.62	6.54	5.97
Kensington ...	0.02	—	—	—	1.48	1.87	2.65	2.93	1.04	0.72	0.98	1.38	3.67	3.79	4.62	5.26
Lambeth ...	0.08	—	—	—	2.12	3.27	4.00	4.65	1.05	1.46	1.33	1.03	4.44	5.96	6.49	6.65
Lewisham ...	—	0.05	—	—	2.29	3.79	3.65	3.74	0.83	0.98	1.64	1.84	3.93	5.88	6.38	6.31
London, City of	0.08	—	—	0.10	1.36	3.38	5.28	4.79	1.70	0.71	0.84	1.38	4.64	5.35	7.44	7.45
Paddington ...	0.03	0.01	0.00	—	2.47	1.88	4.81	3.86	0.96	0.65	1.22	1.13	4.66	3.82	7.28	6.10
Poplar ...	0.24	—	0.01	0.01	3.22	5.81	3.34	7.53	3.94	2.88	1.45	2.11	9.25	10.38	6.52	11.30
St. Marylebone	0.06	—	—	0.01	2.25	2.14	3.07	3.42	0.90	1.01	1.09	1.00	4.98	4.80	5.70	5.77
St. Pancras ...	0.03	0.01	—	0.00	3.59	4.17	3.37	3.59	1.48	1.21	1.18	1.48	6.81	6.71	5.95	6.10
Shoreditch ...	0.12	0.01	—	0.01	2.93	6.80	5.40	7.60	1.66	1.56	1.24	1.93	6.64	9.11	8.25	11.08
Southwark ...	0.13	—	—	—	1.99	3.72	7.02	6.09	1.34	1.45	1.91	2.02	5.41	7.00	11.06	9.80
Stepney ...	0.29	0.03	0.01	—	4.15	6.03	3.93	10.15	2.70	2.09	1.96	2.44	9.38	10.29	7.70	14.60
Stoke Newington	0.15	0.02	—	—	2.93	3.36	2.53	4.71	1.16	1.49	0.88	2.21	5.58	5.62	4.49	7.80
Wandsworth ...	0.02	0.00	—	—	2.95	5.61	3.91	4.71	1.56	1.31	2.03	2.27	5.94	8.33	7.27	8.09
Wtmstr., City of	0.03	0.01	—	—	1.76	2.09	3.08	2.43	0.81	0.68	1.20	0.84	3.66	3.79	5.30	4.19
Woolwich ...	0.06	0.05	—	—	3.80	4.09	4.12	7.96	1.32	2.18	3.03	2.16	6.04	7.31	8.15	11.26
London, Cnty. of	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	2.89	4.15	4.30	5.46	1.55	1.38	1.70	1.85	6.08	7.01	7.42	8.61

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

Measles.—The number of cases brought to our notice in this manner shows an increase over the preceding year, 546 cases being notified, as compared with 349 in 1906. Where cases occurred in the poorer districts the houses were visited by the Women Sanitary Inspectors with the object of impressing upon the parents the very infectious nature of the disease, and the need of exercising every precaution to prevent its spread. Four hundred and seventy-eight visits were made for this purpose. A leaflet, copy of which is in the Appendices, page 147, was distributed in the localities where measles was most prevalent.

Chicken-Pox.—Four hundred and thirteen school children were notified to be suffering from this disease, compared with 168 in 1906. The Women Sanitary Inspectors made 358 visits to various homes on this account.

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

			Number of children suffering.	Children excluded on account of infection in their homes.
Measles	...	...	546	377
Chicken Pox	...	...	413	293
Whooping Cough	...	...	389	77
Mumps	...	...	99	58
Ringworm	...	...	229	—

SCHOOL NOTIFICATIONS TO SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

The chief source of information of the existence of non-notifiable infectious disease is by notice from the Head Teachers

of the London County Council Schools, who are required by Article 111 of the School Management Code of the London County Council "to forward, on the same day, the names and " addresses of all children affected (whether suffering or excluded " on account of the disease being in the home) to the Medical " Officer of Health.....on S.M. Form 84."

Of the non-notifiable diseases, the most important is Measles, and it is recognised by the Education Authority themselves, that it is little use closing schools where outbreaks of Measles occur, unless such closure of a school or part of a school is enforced at the onset of the first cases. There is room for considerable improvement in the system at present adopted for notifying the Local Authorities. The present method is briefly as follows :—

The London County Council Attendance Officer attends every Friday at the schools and receives a list of absentees. Where it is found that the absence of the children is due to an infectious disease, no action is taken in reporting either to the School Teachers or the Local Authority until the following Friday. The Attendance Officer then returns to the school for a fresh list and reports to the Teachers the reason of absence of the children whose names are upon the list he received the previous Friday. They in turn notify on Form 84 to the Local Authorities. Thus a week at least is often lost. There are occasions when the Attendance Officer is deputed to other work, which, I believe, is scheduling. During these periods apparently no home visits are made or returns issued in regard to infectious diseases.

The School Teachers themselves, I am sure, are not only desirous but anxious to do all in their power to prevent the spread of Measles, Whooping Cough and similar diseases, and where they get direct information from parents they, with few

exceptions send to us immediately. There are some Teachers however who do not seem to be aware of the necessity of notifying to the Sanitary Authority. While writing this report I have before me many instances which I have noted of delayed notification of Measles which illustrate the unreliability of the system at present in vogue:—

Case.	Age.	Last Attendance at School.			Date of Notification to Sanitary Authority.			No. of Days Interval.
K. B.	7	11	2	07	23	2	07	12
H. W.	5	25	2	"	9	3	"	13
J. C.	6	1	3	"	16	3	"	15
G. C.	4	1	3	"	16	3	"	15
R. B.	5	11	3	"	23	3	"	12
W. P.	4	10	4	"	7	5	"	27
G. K.	6	22	4	"	4	5	"	12
H. H.	5	26	4	"	11	5	"	15
V. W.	6	18	4	"	4	5	"	16
S. S.	4	25	4	"	18	5	"	23
V. B.	6	18	4	"	13	5	"	25
G. W.	4	22	5	"	6	6	"	15
W. F.	5	20	5	"	6	6	"	17
A. M.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	5	"	1	6	"	23
A. H.	6	15	5	"	1	6	"	17
M. C.	6	7	5	"	6	6	"	30
H. R.	4	6	5	"	18	5	"	12
F. R.	3	16	5	"	1	6	"	16
C. R.	5	16	5	"	1	6	"	16
K. H.	5	11	6	"	2	7	"	21
D. M.	5	3	6	"	29	6	"	26
R. B.	4	17	6	"	6	7	"	19
H. W.	6	3	7	"	13	7	"	10
E. B.	3	22	9	"	5	10	"	13

Where so much delay is occasioned in notification the opportunity of prompt and effective preventive measures is lost. There is great need for some alteration in the system now followed, either by the Attendance Officers making daily reports to the Teachers or sending daily direct to the Medical Officer of Health the names of children absent on account of infectious

disease, the nature of illness and address of their homes, and date of last attendance at school. The Attendance Officer should also receive daily from schools a list of absentees.

The information received under the present system is frequently useless.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

The following is a list of schools closed either by this Council or the London County Council, with a view of preventing the spread of infectious diseases :—

On account of Measles.

BROCKLEY ROAD L.C.C. SCHOOL.—Infants' Department closed by the Council on February 20th for three weeks.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, LOWER SYDENHAM.—Infants' Department closed by Council on March 25th for three weeks.

HASELTINE ROAD L.C.C. SCHOOL.—Class-rooms A and B of Infants' Department closed by London County Council on April 30th for three weeks.

SANDHURST ROAD L.C.C. SCHOOL.—Class-room D of Infants' Department closed by Council on May 6th for three weeks.

LEWISHAM BRIDGE L.C.C. SCHOOL.—Infants' Department closed by Council on June 6th for three weeks.

HASELTINE ROAD L.C.C. SCHOOL.—Class-rooms H and I of Infants' Department closed by Council on June 11th for three weeks.

HITHER GREEN L.C.C. SCHOOL.—Infants' Department closed by Council on June 17th for three weeks.

SANDHURST ROAD L.C.C. SCHOOL.—Infants' Department closed by London County Council on June 18th for two weeks.

HITHER GREEN L.C.C. SCHOOL.—Class-room B of Infants' Department closed by Council on September 25th for three weeks.

On account of Scarlet Fever.

MANOR LANE L.C.C. SCHOOL.—Infants' Department closed by Council on June 11th for one week.

BROWNHILL ROAD L.C.C. SCHOOL.—Class-room E of Infants' Department closed by Council on October 30th for three weeks.

On account of Diphtheria.

ST. PHILIP'S SCHOOL, COOMBE ROAD, SYDENHAM.—School closed by Council on January 31st for two weeks.

LEWISHAM BRIDGE L.C.C. SCHOOL.—Class-rooms E and F of Infants' Department closed by Council on September 26th for two weeks.

During the re-construction of the Drainage Systems.

CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL, FOREST HILL.—School closed on January 3rd.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, LOWER SYDENHAM.—Infants' Department closed on September 20th.

LEWISHAM BRIDGE SCHOOLS.

An outbreak of diphtheria threatened the children attending the Infants' Department of the Lewisham Bridge Schools towards the end of September. Seven cases occurred, distributed over classrooms A, E and F.

I made a personal inspection on September 24th and from the conditions found, recommended the closure of classrooms E and F. An order for closing was given the same day, the Medical Officer of the London County Council Education Authority being informed of the fact.

On the 26th I received a communication from the Medical Officer of the Education Authority stating that instructions had

been issued to the Head Teacher of the Infants' Department of the Lewisham Bridge School to exclude all children from classrooms A, E and F who were suffering from sore throats, and to forward their names and addresses to me. Such children were not to be permitted to resume attendance at school until a certificate, based upon bacteriological examination, had been furnished, stating they were free from infection. This was subsequent to our closing classrooms E and F.

One always hesitates before closing schools or parts of schools on account of infectious diseases, being fully aware of the seriousness of such action from an educational point of view. In regard to diphtheria, an attempt is sometimes made by the Education Authority to exclude what are termed carrier cases. These are cases having the disease in such a mild form as to permit attendance at school without detection. A bacteriological examination is made in regard to a selected few, and the children who are reported to be suffering from pseudo-diphtheria or diphtheria are excluded. There is much to be said for this plan, provided that a swab is taken *from every child in the classroom*. The mere selection of a few is not sufficient, nor can absolute reliance be placed upon bacteriological examination of one swab only. We have many instances in which various reports are obtained in regard to two or three successive swabs from the same child, and it would be necessary for the swabbing to be carried out at repeated intervals.

The system of excluding carrier cases has been tried, and but for our insistence on closing the classrooms of certain schools, serious results might have occurred.

It is unfortunate, in many respects, that there is a dual control in London over school attendance and infectious disease. The Borough Councils are the responsible custodians of the Public Health of the inhabitants of their districts, and in my

opinion, should have the same control over school children as they have over others residing within their boundaries. Dual control is irritating, confusing, and leads to difficulties.

EXPOSURE OF CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SCARLET FEVER IN LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL SCHOOL.

On Wednesday, October 2nd, I received information that the Head Mistress of the Plassy Road School had discovered a girl in the peeling stage of scarlet fever in classroom G and had taken her home to Engleheart Road, Catford.

On investigation the following facts were elicited :—

On Tuesday, October 1st, G. S. commenced to attend Plassy Road School, classroom G. The following day, Wednesday, October 2nd, the Head Teacher received a complaint that the new girl had soiled the pinafore of another scholar; this led to an examination of the child's hands, which were found to be peeling. The teacher took the child home to Engleheart Road, where she saw the girl's aunt M. M. and told her the child had scarlet fever. The aunt admitted knowledge of this fact.

On visiting the child at her house I found that she was suffering from scarlet fever, and peeling profusely, three weeks having probably elapsed since the onset of the disease. The child, a new scholar, was first admitted at Plassy Road School on October 1st. After enquiry I was informed by the aunt that a boy, aged 10, had also been ill, but that he was then at Sandhurst Road School, which school he had entered that morning. I proceeded to the school and found the boy in classroom C. He also showed unmistakeable signs of scarlet fever and was peeling profusely. Both children were removed to hospital without delay and the premises in Engleheart Road were disinfected. While the disinfection of the house was being carried out under

the superintendence of the Sanitary Inspector he discovered A. M. (grandmother of the children and in charge of them) leaving the house with a parcel which contained the infected clothing of C. S. She admitted to him that she intended taking the articles to a pawnbroker.

Both A. M. and M. M., the persons in charge, admitted that they knew the children had scarlatina.

Our investigations showed also that other houses had been infected by these cases, as the following facts will show :—

C. S. at the commencement of his illness lived at one house in Engleheart Road. He was then removed to a second house in this street to live with his grandfather, who about the 13th September removed with his family to a third house in Engleheart Road, Meanwhile the people with whom he had been living at the first house vacated their rooms.

G. S. at the beginning of her illness lived in Beacon Road, but was subsequently removed to the above mentioned second house in Engleheart Road, after which Mr. C. with whom she lived vacated the rooms and removed to another house in Beacon Road.

The five houses mentioned were disinfected; also class-room G at Plassy Road School was thoroughly disinfected by us on Wednesday, October 2nd. Every assistance was given by the Schoolkeeper to our Officers, and consequently there was no disturbance of the ordinary school routine.

Proceedings were instituted against A. M. for wilfully exposing the children whilst suffering from scarlet fever. The defendant pleaded ignorance and stated that in her earlier days no notice was taken of such diseases. The magistrate

after hearing the evidence, remarked that it was a proper case for the Borough Council to bring before the Court, but that there was a slight doubt as to whether the defendant was aware that the children were suffering from scarlet fever, and giving her the benefit of the doubt he dismissed the summons.

While investigating the cases referred to one important point has occurred to me.

The Education Authority do not appear to have adopted any measures to prevent the introduction of infectious disease into their schools when the children *re-join after holidays or when admitted as new scholars*.

It is customary in almost every other school, public or private, to require a certificate before the admission of a child to the school, to the effect that such child has not suffered from or been in contact with any infectious disease for a certain number of weeks prior to return or admission to school. I believe that in many cases, among the people from whom the London County Council draw their scholars, such certificate would be of little avail, but I think that if a statutory obligation were imposed upon parents to make a declaration in a prescribed form, and a penalty followed a false declaration or a refusal to make such declaration, it would be a most valuable safeguard of the health of the school children.

Bearing in mind the well-known connection between the spread of infectious disease and school attendance great benefit would result if absence on account of infectious disease, when certified by the Medical Officer of Health, was not treated in the ordinary sense of school absence in considering the allocation of Education Grants.

DISINFECTION OF SCHOOLS: OBSTRUCTION BY EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

In consequence of the prevalence of measles at the Brownhill Road, Manor Lane and Ennersdale Road Council Schools, it was found necessary to carry out disinfection at each of the Infants' departments during August.

On application at the Brownhill Road Schools by our officers to be admitted to carry out the work, the school keeper informed them that he had been instructed by the Education Authority that no disinfection was to be carried out without their sanction, and referred us to the London County Council Gazette of July 8th, 1907, in which the following order appeared :
 " Schoolkeepers are hereby instructed that they must not allow
 " any disinfection of the school premises without sanction from
 " the Education Office."

I then communicated with the Clerk to the Education Authority as follows :—

" The Clerk to the
 " Education Committee,
 " London County Council. " 8th August, 1907.

" DEAR SIR,
 " *Brownhill Road School, Catford.*
 " *Manor Lane School, Lee.*
 " *Ennersdale Road School, Lewisham.*

" In consequence of the prevalence of measles at the
 " above schools, we deemed it necessary to carry out disinfection
 " in the Infants' Department of each school, and in the usual
 " way we attempted to make the necessary arrangements early
 " in the vacation. To my surprise we were informed by the
 " schoolkeeper at Brownhill Road Schools that he could not
 " allow us to carry out disinfection, and he referred us to an
 " order printed in the London County Council Gazette, of July
 " 8th, which reads as follows :—

" Schoolkeepers are hereby instructed that they must
 " not allow any disinfection of the school premises without
 " sanction from the Education Office."

" This seems to me an extraordinary procedure, more particularly since the County Council fully recognise the infective nature of the disease, and it was upon their action that the disinfection clauses of the Public Health (London) Act were applied to Measles. I suppose we are now in the position of a Sanitary Authority in London being under the necessity of serving a notice on the County Council to carry out disinfection, and in default carrying it out ourselves. It would also appear that if this course were adopted we should still be obstructed by the Schoolkeeper. As the Council are now in recess, I cannot get the necessary order to serve a notice. I am sure you will appreciate the anomalous position in which we are placed, and I shall be glad to hear whether it is the intention of the County Council to disinfect the Schools in question to our satisfaction, or whether in future cases we shall meet with these difficulties and delays."

" Yours faithfully,

" A. WELLESLEY HARRIS,

" *Medical Officer of Health.*"

In answer to this communication I received the following letter from Dr. Kerr:—

" Education Offices,

" Victoria Embankment, W.C.

" 13th August, 1907.

" DEAR DR. HARRIS,

" *Brownhill Road School, Catford.*

" *Manor Lane School, Lee.*

" *Ennersdale Road School, Lewisham.*

" Your letter of the 8th instant, addressed to the Clerk, has been referred to me.

" The Instruction to the School Keepers was issued to prevent disturbance of the ordinary school routine.

" These regulations will be revised in the first issue of the London County Council Gazette, when School Keepers will be instructed to allow disinfection with formalin, after school hours, without communicating with the Head Office.

" I have instructed the School Keepers to allow your men to disinfect the above Schools.

" Yours faithfully,

" JAMES KERR,

" *Medical Officer (Education).*"

It would appear from this letter that the regulation above referred to was ill-advised.

It seems to me extraordinary that on the one hand the London County Council, no doubt upon the recommendation of the Public Health Committee, should have added measles to the list of infectious diseases for the purpose of disinfection, whilst another branch of the Council, namely the Education Authority, should issue instructions which render it most difficult to put into operation the sections of the Public Health (London) Act, which the London County Council themselves made applicable to this disease.

It is unfortunate that we should receive no direct intimation of important regulations in which we are interested and which may affect our administration. The publication of the special regulation referred to in the London County Council Gazette was only discovered by accident.

Notwithstanding the undertaking to have this obstructive regulation revised, further difficulties arose on October 2nd, in relation to a classroom at the Sandhurst Road School, which had been exposed to infection from Scarlet Fever (already previously referred to). Our officers proceeded to this school with instructions to disinfect classroom C.

They were, however, refused admission by the School-keeper, who stated that he was acting upon instructions from the Education Department, contained in the London County Council Gazette of July 8th, 1907. In consequence of this refusal, I at once communicated with the Head Teacher, informing him of the obstruction, and at the same time pointing out to him that in my opinion classroom C should remain closed until disinfection had been carried out.

On Thursday, October 3rd, I certified, in pursuance of the Public Health (London) Act, "That the cleansing and "disinfection of part of a house, viz., classroom C of Sandhurst "Road School would tend to prevent or check Scarlet Fever," following which certificate a notice was served upon the London County Council to the effect that the Lewisham Borough Council would enter the premises and carry out disinfection unless they received within 24 hours an undertaking that the London County Council would themselves cleanse and disinfect the infected premises to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health or any other legally qualified medical practitioner. This notice was served upon the Clerk to the London County Council on October 3rd at 1.30 p.m.

During the afternoon of October 3rd I saw the Head Teacher and showed him Dr. Kerr's letter of August 13th. He informed me that neither he or the schoolkeeper were aware of the Order of July 8th having been withdrawn; that he had written for permission to admit us and had telephoned, but without result. We received no information from the Education Department, but on Friday, Oct. 4th about 4 p.m. we heard from the Head teacher that the caretaker had received instructions to *cleanse* classroom C. Mr. King, one of our Sanitary Inspectors, at once visited the Schoolkeeper who stated that he had received a telegram which he considered permission for the work to be done. This telegram was worded: "To Schoolkeeper, Sandhurst Road School, Catford. "Cleanse classroom C at once—Boys Department, Kerr." The telegram undoubtedly meant that the schoolkeeper himself was to cleanse the room, which shock led him to construe it to mean that he was to admit our men. It is unfortunate that schoolkeepers, and for that matter, the London County Council, should place difficulties in the way of Sanitary

Authorities who desire to take prompt action to prevent or check the spread of infection.

Subsequently I discovered that the order of July 8th had been varied by the publication of the following notice in the London County Council Gazette on September 2nd :—

“ DISINFECTION OF SCHOOL PREMISES.—Schoolkeepers are hereby instructed that they must not allow any disinfection of the school premises during school hours without sanction from the Education Offices; but those medical officers who use formalin spray may be allowed to disinfect before or after school hours without sanction from the office.”

The Lewisham Borough Council and the Public Health Committee are the custodians of the public health of the Borough. It is their duty to investigate and deal with all conditions which may endanger the health of the inhabitants. I think they may also be allowed to judge which is the best method of disinfection. It is therefore unfortunate that such extraordinary orders should be issued by the Education Authority, practically to exclude the Sanitary Authority. Moreover, we are left to learn the existence of such orders through the medium of the School caretakers.

OUTBREAK OF DIPHTHERIA AT THE HOME FOR SICK CHILDREN, LOWER SYDENHAM.

In November an outbreak of Diphtheria occurred among the children in the Home for Sick Children.

On investigation it was difficult to locate the exact cause but there is reason to believe that the infection arose from an unrecognised case. Swabs were taken for bacteriological examination from all the children and the staff, and as a result 13 cases of Pseudo-diphtheria were isolated in a special ward.

Subsequent swabbing of these showed five to have true diphtheria, although in the majority of cases there were no clinical symptoms of the disease.

I advised that the institution should be closed against all new cases, that careful watch should be kept upon all the children remaining in the home, and further bacteriological examinations made.

Eight children and two nurses who showed clinical signs of diphtheria, as well as positive bacteriological results, were removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board hospitals. The other patients having Pseudo-diphtheria and no clinical symptoms, were detained at the Home until the negative swabs were obtained.

Finally, on December 24th, when all the children had been distributed to their homes, the whole of the institution was thoroughly disinfected and all bedding and other contents removed to the disinfecting station for steam disinfection. In this way the outbreak was stopped and no recurrence of cases occurred on the re-opening of the institution which took place on February 3rd, 1908.

VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS.

During the year 56 cases of phthisis were notified as existing in the district. Of the certificates received 14 were endorsed with the request that no visits should be made by the sanitary authority. The other 42 homes were visited and details of the precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease to others explained. Information was also given in relation to feeding and ventilation, so important to patients. These visits were very much appreciated. In many instances the sufferers showed considerable ignorance in relation to this disease, many being unaware of its infectivity. Few recognised

the necessity of a separate bed, and a separate sleeping room was difficult to obtain.

The voluntary notification of phthisis has not been acted upon to any extent in the district, the number of notifications received representing only a fractional number of the cases which must exist. Although Lewisham showed the lowest death rate of the Metropolitan Boroughs except Hampstead, judging from the number of deaths recorded a large number of actual cases must exist. The number of deaths registered was 138, and the majority of these homes were visited by your women sanitary inspectors, who reported that in 46 homes where phthisis occurred other members of the same family had previously succumbed to the disease. In eight cases association with consumptive patients outside the family was stated to be the probable source of infection. In no instance was there evidence of overcrowding.

It was impossible in all cases to obtain the consent for disinfection after death occurred; permission was given in respect of 54 homes only.

CEREBROSPINAL FEVER.

In accordance with the provisions of section 56 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, cerebrospinal fever was added to the list of compulsory notifiable diseases, for a period of six months, by an order of the London County Council, dated March 4th, 1907.

Some scare was occasioned in London about this time and many cases were reported which subsequently proved to be some disease other than cerebrospinal fever.

In Lewisham, three suspected cases arose, and I was invited by the medical practitioners to see Cases 1 and 2.

Case 1 was C. C., aged $2\frac{1}{4}$ years, residing at Paragon Place, Blackheath. I saw the case with the medical practitioner in attendance, and although it presented many symptoms of cerebrospinal fever, we both were of opinion the case was most probably simple meningitis. We decided to have a specimen of the cerebro spinal fluid submitted for bacteriological examination. This was effected, but the result proved negative.

Case 2 was V. B., aged 9 months, of Sydenham Park. Symptoms of cerebrospinal fever were absent and the case was tubercular meningitis.

Case 3 was I. T., aged 8 months, of Holmshaw Road, Sydenham. This case was notified as cerebrospinal fever and removed to hospital. After observation it proved to be a case of ordinary meningitis.

Disinfection was carried out after each of these cases as a precautionary measure.

SMALL POX AND CHOLERA.

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 and cholera patients. These persons 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 was :—Small-pox 8 and Cholera 1.

BACTERIOSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS.

Facilities were continued for the examination of specimens from doubtful cases of Diphtheria, Phthisis and Typhoid Fever. These examinations proved of the greatest

value to medical practitioners and to the Public Health Department by securing an earlier diagnosis than would be possible without them. The total number of examinations made amounted to 453, compared with 296 in the previous year. The details of the examinations were as follows :—

		1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>re</i> Diphtheria	negative	72	148	248
	positive	34	68	93
	doubtful	1	1	2
<i>re</i> Phthisis	negative	22	41	55
	positive	7	20	21
<i>re</i> Typhoid Fever	negative	4	6	15
	positive	2	3	3
<i>re</i> Cerebrospinal Fever		—	—	3
Food Samples, &c.		2	9	13
Total		<u>144</u>	<u>296</u>	<u>453</u>

PART 3.

GENERAL.

NEW LEGISLATION.

London County Council General Powers Act, 1907.—

The London County Council General Powers Act, 1907, came into operation January 1st, 1908. By this Act the London County Council have obtained additional sanitary powers as set out in Parts IV. and V.

In Part IV. power is given to the medical officer of the London County Council to take, in any district within the County of London, samples of milk produced or sold or intended for sale within the County, and outside the County samples of milk intended for sale within London, when authorised by a justice having jurisdiction in the place where the sample is to be taken. The object of this power is to prevent tuberculous milk entering London. The samples generally will be taken at various railway stations within the County.

As originally drafted the Borough Councils and the City of London were precluded from exercising similar powers and your Council with others asked for concurrent powers. The City Corporation secured concurrent powers by a special clause (35), while the Borough Councils can only have them at the discretion of the London County Council.

Personally I think the measures will be of little use. It is an attempt to control the milk supply at the point of distribution instead of at the source. Moreover after a sample is taken a considerable delay must occur before a bacteriological report can be obtained, while the remainder of the diseased milk has been distributed and consumed. There is also another serious objection. Power is only given to exclude milk found to be tuberculous from the County. There is nothing to prevent its distribution to other districts when excluded from London.

In Part II. of the London County Council General Powers Bill of 1908 it is sought to obtain powers of control by the London County Council over milk which shall be found to contain *any matter* unwholesome or unfit for the food of man. These clauses were deleted on the second reading in the House of Commons in consequence of an undertaking given by the President of the Local Government Board to introduce a General Bill dealing with the milk supply of the whole county. The importance of such a uniform measure cannot be overestimated.

Part V. of the London County Council General Powers Act, 1907, gives powers to the London County Council to enforce the cleansing of children attending school, and inmates of common lodging houses and their clothing.

In regard to children vast powers are given in section 36, viz. :—Where after notice a parent or guardian or other person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of a child in respect of whom a written notice has been served requiring the parent, guardian, or such other person to cleanse properly the person and clothing of such child within 24 hours of the receipt of such notice, fails to comply with such notice, the child may be removed from any school to suitable premises to be cleansed. The County medical officer or some person provided with authority may remove such child for this special purpose without any warrant other than this Act, to suitable premises and there detain such child until the required cleansing is effected. The Act also gives power to the London County Council to enter into agreements with the Borough Councils and Sanitary Authorities for the use of suitable places and appliances for effecting such cleansing.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1907.—The Act secured the Royal Assent on the 28th of August, 1907. The chief points are :—

The extension of the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to laundries carried on by way of trade or for the purpose of gain or as an ancillary to another business or incidentally to the purpose of any public institution.

To regulate the hours of employment of women and young persons in laundries other than laundries ancillary to a business carried on in any premises which, apart from the provisions of this Act, are a factory or workshop.

Special regulations applicable to laundries for regulating the temperature of every ironing room and for carrying away steam in every wash-house; for controlling the use of heating irons; for the efficient draining of floors to allow water to flow off freely.

Butter and Margarine Act, 1907.—This Act came into operation on the first day of January, 1908, and is the outcome of a report of a Select Committee appointed (1906) to consider whether any, and if so, what further legislation was required in order to secure the better control and conduct of the trade in butter and butter substitutes.

Registration.—Provision is made in the Act for registration of factories and consignments. The provision of Section 9 of the Margarine Act, 1887, as amended by Section 7 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, shall apply to butter factories, that is to say any premises on which, by way of trade, butter is blended, re-worked, or any premises on which there is manufactured any milk-blended butter.

Inspection.—An officer if specially authorised by the local authority, shall have power to enter at all reasonable times any premises registered under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, or this Act, and take samples for analysis of any butter, margarine, margarine cheese, milk blended butter or any

article capable of being used in the manufacture, treatment or adulteration of the aforesaid articles.

Section 3 prohibits the storage in any butter factory of any substance which may be used for adulteration of butter.

Section 4 limits the percentage of water in butter to a maximum of 16 per cent., and in milk blended butter to 24 per cent.

Section 6 and 14 give power to the Board of Agriculture to make regulations as to the proportion of any milk solid other than milk fat in any sample of butter or milk blended butter.

Section 7 gives power to the Local Government Board to make regulations prohibiting the use of or limiting the extent to which preservative substances may be used in butter, margarine or milk blended butter.

Section 8 provides for the marking of wrapper used in connection with margarine.

Section 9 regulates the conditions of sale for milk blended butter. Vendors may use an approved name in substitution for the word margarine. Application has been made to the Board of Agriculture for a list of names approved by them. The following list was supplied:—Brenco, Consumo, Sasora, Casmon, Casova, Casana, Casoa, Casa, Iveldale, Iveldene, Iveleat, Ivelene, Ivelette, Ivelike, Ivelmene, Ivelmore, Pearks' Breadmate, Pearks' Bredspred, and Pearksown.

This Act further complicates legislation relating to the sale of food and drugs. It would be of considerable advantage if the several enactments now controlling the sale of food and drugs could be consolidated.

Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act.—This Act gives power to the Local Government Board to make regulations

authorising measures to be taken for the prevention of danger arising to public health from the importation, preparation, storage and distribution of articles of food and drink (other than drugs or water) intended for sale for human consumption.

Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907.—
Medical Inspection of School Children.—This Act received Royal Assent on the 28th of August, 1907, and is a measure for the better administration by central and local authorities in England and Wales, of the enactments relating to Education. The portion of the Act (section 13) with which we are directly interested concerns the medical inspection of school children and is as follows :—

“ 13 (1) The powers and duties of a local education authority under Part III. of the Education Act, 1902, shall include :—

“ (a) Power to provide for children attending a public elementary school, vacation schools, vacation classes, play centres, or other means of recreation during their holidays or at such other times as the local education authority may prescribe, in the schoolhouse or in some other suitable place in the vicinity, so far as the local education authority, in the case of a schoolhouse or place not belonging to them, can obtain for the purpose the use of the schoolhouse or place ;
 “ and

“ (b) The duty to provide for the medical inspection of children immediately before or at the time of or as soon as possible after their admission to a public elementary school, and on such other occasions as the Board of Education direct, and the power to make such arrangements as may be sanctioned by the Board of Education for attending to the health and physical condition of the children educated in public elementary schools :

“ Provided that in any exercise of powers under this section, the local education authority may encourage and assist the establishment or continuance of voluntary agencies, and associate with itself representatives of voluntary associations for the purpose.

“(2) This section shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1908.”

The aims of the new Act and its scope have been most ably and clearly set out in the Memorandum on medical inspection of School Children in Public Elementary Schools issued by the Board of Education in November, 1907, from which I make the following extracts:—

“The Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, in so far as it concerns the medical inspection of school children, is the outcome of a steady movement of public opinion throughout the entire community. For some years past evidence has been accumulating that there exists in certain classes of the English people a somewhat high degree of physical unfitness which calls for amelioration, and, as far as possible, for prevention. The Legislature resolved that to grapple effectively with this problem, or at least part of it, it was necessary first to improve the health conditions, both personal and in regard to environment, of the children of the nation. A consideration of the gravity of the need led to the conclusion that medical inspection of school children is not only reasonable but necessary as a first practical step towards remedy. Without such inspection we not only lack data, but we fail to begin at the beginning in any measure of reform. The reasonableness of such inspection, if it is conducted on sensible lines leading to an improvement of the surroundings and physical life of the children, must become evident both to their parents and to the nation as a whole.

“The Board desire therefore at the outset to emphasise that this new legislation aims not merely at a physical or anthropometric survey or at a record of defects disclosed by medical inspection, but at the physical improvement, and, as a natural corollary, the mental and moral improvement, of coming generations. The broad requirements of a healthy life are comparatively few and elementary, but they are essential, and should not be regarded as applicable only to the case of the rich. In point of fact, if rightly administered, the new enactment is economical in the best sense of the word. Its justification is not to be measured in terms of money but in the decrease of sickness and incapacity among children and in the ultimate decrease of inefficiency and poverty in after life arising from physical disabilities.”

It will be seen that two main provisions are incorporated in section 13.

“ First, the duty, laid upon all local education authorities, of the medical inspection of children at a stated time and on such other occasions as the Board of Education may direct ; and secondly, the power given to all local education authorities of making arrangements, to be sanctioned by the Board, for attending to the health and physical condition of the children in elementary schools.”

The memorandum states :—

“ The present Act is not intended to supersede the powers which have long been exercised by sanitary authorities under various Public Health Acts, but is meant to serve rather as an amplification and a natural development of previous legislation.”

“ **Organisation.**—The duties thrown upon the Board consist in advising local education authorities as to the manner in which they should carry out the provisions of the Act, and in supervising the work they are called upon to undertake ; in giving such directions as may be necessary regarding the frequency and method of inspection in particular areas ; and in considering and sanctioning such arrangements for attending to the health and physical condition of the children as may be submitted to them by individual authorities. The Board will also collate the records and reports made by the Authorities and will present an annual report to Parliament.”

“ The duty of carrying out the actual inspection has necessarily been entrusted by Parliament to the local education authorities and not to the Board.”

“ In view of the varied influences which affect, directly or indirectly, the health of the children of the nation, it is manifestly of the highest importance that the administration of this Act should rest upon a broad basis of public health. The Board advise the use to the utmost extent the existing machinery of Medical and Sanitary Administration, developing and supplementing it as required, rather than supplanting it by bringing into existence new agencies, partially redundant and possibly competing.”

“ The Board view the entire subject of school hygiene not as a speciality or as a group of specialities existing by and

“ of themselves but as an integral factor in the health of the
 “ nation. The application of this principal requires that the
 “ work of medical inspection should be carried out in intimate
 “ conjunction with the Public Health Authorities and under
 “ the direct supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. The
 “ advantages of such unification of the Public Health services
 “ have already been recognised by the Inter-Departmental
 “ Committee on Medical Inspection and the Feeding of School
 “ Children, and also by the Local Government Board, who
 “ specifically require every Medical Officer of Health to report
 “ officially upon matters relating to the sanitary condition of all
 “ schools, including the ‘ action taken (by the sanitary authority)
 “ in relation to the health of the scholars and for preventing
 “ the spread of infectious disease.’ ”

“ **Dual Control.**—It is unnecessary to emphasise the
 “ objections to a dual jurisdiction in such matters as the
 “ sanitary control of school premises and the notification and
 “ prevention of the spread of infectious diseases in which the
 “ duties of the Medical Officer of Health and the School
 “ Medical Officer necessarily and obviously overlap. If they
 “ are to be effectively carried out the interests and activities of
 “ the School Medical Officer must extend over the whole
 “ external environment of the child. School hygiene cannot
 “ be divorced from home hygiene, and this in turn is intimately
 “ bound up with the hygienic conditions of the community.
 “ Efficiency and economy require, therefore, an organic
 “ relationship between the daily work of the school authority
 “ and of the authority responsible for the administration of the
 “ wider branches of public health, including the supervision of
 “ water and milk supplies, food, housing, and sanitation,
 “ inquiries into matters affecting infant mortality (including
 “ ante-natal influences), home visiting by men and women
 “ inspectors, sanitary and bacteriological investigations, the
 “ provision of hospital accommodation, disinfection, the
 “ cleansing of verminous persons, the notification of the
 “ prevalence or otherwise of diseases, such as phthisis,
 “ affecting the adult population, and the consideration of social
 “ factors, such as the occupation of the parents, or the health,
 “ habits, and physical conditions of the family, all of which
 “ have a bearing, direct or indirect, upon the children’s health.”

“ Conversely this organic relationship will provide in-
 “ creased opportunity and facilities for the Medical Officer of
 “ Health to study all the conditions affecting the health of the
 “ community at all age-periods, and will bring him into closer

“ touch with the personal hygiene of the population. While
 “ it is not expected that by establishing the necessary adminis-
 “ tration on the broad basis of public health all difficulties will
 “ be avoided, the Board are convinced that this is the only
 “ practicable method and that which is most likely to promote
 “ economy, harmony, and efficiency.”

“ It is imperative that the close inter-relation between
 “ school hygiene and general hygiene, particularly that of the
 “ home of the child, should be secured and maintained.”

Since the issue of the Memorandum, Local Authorities have been most active throughout the country in making arrangements to put into operation the provision in relation to the medical examination of school children upon the lines suggested by the Board of Education. In most towns the medical officer of health is the medical adviser to the Education Authority, and, where necessary, medical assistants have been appointed to act under his direction and supervision in the new work, thus preventing dual control and maintaining the close inter-relation between school hygiene and general hygiene. Such a system increases the effectiveness of school inspection, as it is carried out in conjunction with the general public health work of the community.

In London, however, it is proposed to divert school hygiene from the authority responsible for the other branches of public health work, the London County Council being the Education Authority. No definite scheme has been formulated yet, but probably a very large number of medical inspectors will be appointed to act under their direct control. There are nearly a million children attending the London County Council schools in London. It will be impossible for the inspectors to have knowledge of the home condition of the children, or to take action in relation to infectious sickness in the homes. Arrangements could no doubt have been made to secure the assistance of the 28 Borough Councils (the sanitary authorities in London)

and their medical officers of health and organised staffs, which could have been supplemented with necessary additional assistance, the County Council paying the cost due to medical inspection. This would, no doubt, have led to a considerable saving in expenditure.

The information gained by school medical inspection would have been invaluable to the medical officer of health in each particular district. There would be no overlapping of duties by different authorities ; no dual control, a condition not calculated to promote "economy," "harmony" or "efficiency."

We are at present required by the Local Government Board to report officially upon all matters relating to the sanitary condition of all schools, including the action taken by the sanitary authority in relation to the health of the scholars and for preventing the spread of disease.

The extracts quoted from the Memorandum of the Board of Education contain the strongest possible arguments in favour of inspection of school children being performed by the medical officers of health.

Your Council have already approached the London County Council upon this subject as the following communication shows :—

30th January, 1908.

" SIR,

" I beg to inform you that this Council have had under
" consideration the question of the medical inspection of children
" in Public Elementary Schools, under Section 13 of the
" Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, together
" with the Memorandum dated 22nd November, 1907, issued
" by the Board of Education on the subject.

" This Council have received a report from their Public
" Health Committee, and on their recommendation have arrived
" at the following conclusions with reference thereto :—

- “(1) That it is desirable ‘on the grounds of efficiency,
 “ economy, and harmony, that the work of medical
 “ inspection of school children under the provisions of
 “ the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, should
 “ be carried out in intimate conjunction with public
 “ health authorities’ as set out in Paragraphs 5 and 6
 “ of the Memorandum of the Board of Education, and
 “ that the Cities of London and Westminster and the
 “ Metropolitan Boroughs should for this purpose be
 “ made the units of administration.
- “(2) That it is desirable that the Medical Officers of Health
 “ of the Cities of London and Westminster and the
 “ Metropolitan Boroughs be appointed (by the London
 “ County Council) as the local administrative officers,
 “ co-operating for this purpose with the Medical
 “ Officer of Health for the County of London.
- “(3) That it is desirable that any necessary executive assis-
 “ tants should be appointed by the London County
 “ Council and allocated to the Cities of London and
 “ Westminster and the Metropolitan Boroughs, such
 “ assistants to be under the control of, and to receive
 “ instructions from, and report directly to the Medical
 “ Officers of Health.
- “(4) That it is desirable that the Medical Officers of Health
 “ should report directly to the London County Council
 “ on all matters relating to the administration of the
 “ Act.

“ In forwarding these conclusions I am directed to ask
 “ that the London County Council will be good enough to con-
 “ sider the same with a view to adopting and incorporating
 “ such proposals in any scheme to be prepared by them under
 “ the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907.

“ *The Clerk,*
 “ *London County Council.*”

Table 24.

Water Certificates Granted *after inspection in accordance with
Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, during
the years 1903-7*

Ward.	Number of Water Certificates Granted.				
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Church	—	12	40	23	33
Manor	17	41	9	7	46
South	30	25	33	47	13
Lee Division ...	47	78	82	77	92
Blackheath	5	—	5	1	—
Lewisham Village ...	72	56	10	5	24
Lewisham Park ...	159	71	67	114	55
Brockley	112	109	154	120	84
Catford	495	270	297	258	322
Lewisham Division	843	506	533	498	485
Forest Hill	199	139	95	63	30
Sydenham	210	176	208	156	157
Sydenham & Forest Hill Division ...	409	315	303	219	187
Whole Borough ...	1299	899	918	794	764

Table 25.

**Houses Examined and Certified under the Customs and Inland
Revenue Acts during 1907.**

Name of Street.	Applications.		Certificates		Date.
	Number of Houses.	Number of Dwellings.	Granted.	Refused.	
Abernethy Terrace ...	3	6	6	—	April
Benin Street ...	28	56	—	56	February
Blashford Street ...	34	68	—	68	February
Bovill Road... ...	9	18	18	—	February
Bradford Road ...	2	4	4	—	February
Brightside Road ...	1	2	2	—	May
Brightside Terrace ...	1	2	2	—	May
Brookdale Road ...	9	18	8	10	April
Clarens Street ...	1	2	2	—	February
Davenport Road ...	14	28	28	—	February
Effingham Road ...	31	62	62	—	February
Empire Parade ...	7	12	12	—	April
Engleheart Road ...	10	20	—	20	March
Farley Road ...	46	92	4	88	January
Fernbrook Road ...	1	2	—	2	March
Fransfield Grove ...	1	2	2	—	February
Helvetia Street ...	5	10	10	—	February
Hither Green Lane ...	6	12	12	—	February
Holbeach Road ...	5	10	—	10	January
Laleham Road ...	11	22	8	14	January
Lanier Road ...	2	4	4	—	March
Leahurst Road ...	13	26	26	—	July
Lochaber Road ...	4	8	8	—	April
Manor Park ...	1	3	—	3	September
Myrtle Grove ...	2	4	4	—	March
Neuchatel Road ...	1	2	2	—	February
Rembrandt Terrace ...	2	4	4	—	July
Springrice Road ...	30	60	60	—	February
Sydenham Mansions ...	1	6	6	—	March
Woodlands Street ...	27	54	—	54	February
Totals ...	308	619	294	325	

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

During the year house-to-house inspection was made of 612 dwellings, distributed in the following roads and streets:—Avenue Road, Avenue Square, Bradford Road, Engate Street, Fullers Place, Hindsley Place, John's Place, Knighton Park Road, Mallet Road (part), Mercy Terrace, Molesworth Street, Rennell Street, Rhyme Road, Romer Place, Railway Terrace and Sandhurst Road (part).

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

Defective drains	...	...	...	93
Vent shafts and soil pipes defective	...		...	87
Water closets and apparatus defective	...		...	115
Insufficient water supply to water closets	...		...	65
Defective yard traps, sink wastes, gullies, &c.				209
Dirty premises	...	...	...	227
Overcrowding	...	...	...	8
Drinking water cisterns defective	...		...	145
Defective roofs	...	...	...	88
Damp premises	...	...	...	56
Insufficient floor ventilation		...	...	8
Defective yard pavings	...	...	...	113
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	3
Animals so kept as to cause a nuisance			...	2
Other minor nuisances (ashbins, &c.)			...	271
			Total	1,490

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

Only eight cases of overcrowding were discovered.

HOUSE UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

Brockley Cottages.—Nos. 17 and 18, Brockley Cottages, which have remained closed in consequence of a magistrate's order for some considerable period, have been repaired by the owners, who made application to the Court of Summary Jurisdiction for a rescinding order in accordance with the Housing of the Working Classes Acts. After hearing the evidence, the magistrate granted the order as requested.

COMBINED DRAINAGE.

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

Adelaide Road, 2 to 12.	Kilmorie Road, 2 to 16.
Barmeston Road, 82 to 88.	„ „ 20 to 24.
Burghill Road, 3 and 5.	Knighton Park Road, 45 to 51.
Clifford Terrace, 1 to 5.	Lower Winchester Road, 1 to 7.
Como Road, 37 to 67.	Mayow Road, 129 to 131.
Courthill Road, 75 to 79.	Princes Road, 1 to 4.
Ellerdale Street, 22 to 38.	Ravensbourne Road, 17 to 19.
Kangley Bridge Road, 11	Stanstead Road, 119 to 121.
and 13.	„ „ 141 to 147.
Kent House Road, 34 and 36.	„ „ 196 to 208.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

The Inspector entrusted with this duty made 176 investigations, compared with 538 during 1906. The observations were made in respect of laundries 53, breweries 36, silk mills 23, jam works 22, flour mills 12, railway engines 13, saw mills 8, sewer works 3, and miscellaneous 6.

Seven intimation and 2 statutory notices were served for the abatement of nuisances reported. Fewer complaints were received during the year. Of the nuisances which

occurred the majority arose in connection with laundry chimneys. The service of the notices and the frequent calls of the inspector produced satisfactory results.

Proceedings were taken in one case (*see* Summary of Proceedings, page 110).

OVERCROWDING OF SCHOOLS.

Lewisham Bridge Schools.—In October the London County Council were called upon to remedy the overcrowded condition of a temporary classroom of the Lewisham Bridge School, Girls' Department. On the 16th of October I received a communication from the executive officer of the Education Authority, stating that arrangements had been made to insure that the average attendance of the children on the roll, for this room should not exceed 39.

In reply to their communication I pointed out to the executive officer that the arrangements made to ensure that the average attendance in this classroom should not exceed 39, would apparently not preclude a larger number on some occasions, and that when fires were commenced it would be necessary to still further reduce the number.

CORONER'S COURT AND MORTUARY.

One hundred and forty-one bodies were removed to the Mortuary. Eighteen of these were from outside districts and twenty-nine from the Lewisham Union Infirmary. Inquests were held in 137 cases.

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

DISINFECTION.

During the year 2,000 rooms were disinfected by formalin spray, and textile articles such as bedding, clothing, &c., removed from infected homes to the Council's Disinfecting Station for treatment in the steam disinfecter.

UN SOUND FOOD.

The following parcels of food were surrendered as unfit for human consumption and subsequently destroyed :—

6 bags greens	2 boxes roker
6 pecks strawberries	1 trunk plaice
24 rabbits	1 box mackerel
1 buttock beef (82 lbs.)	1 trunk whiting
3 tins condensed milk	4 boxes kippers
10 tins sardines	1 trunk small haddocks
1 box cole fish	1 box large haddocks
1 barrel and 2 parcels crabs (in all 197).	

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	...	...	...	11
Fines imposed	...	...	£30 10s.	
Costs imposed	...	...	£10 12s.	

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 five samples of margarine in unlabelled wrappers, as required by the Margarine Act, summonses were issued against H. A., of Kennington, but the vendor absconded.

Metropolis Management Acts :—For failing to comply with notices served under the Metropolis Management Acts requiring the amendment of the combined drain in connection with the premises known as Nos. 95-105 Dartmouth Road in bad order and condition, the owners were fined £2 2s. and £4 4s. costs.

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

For allowing black smoke to issue from the chimney of a laundry in Lewisham in such quantities as to be a nuisance, A. E. N. was fined £10 and £2 2s. costs.

For carrying out alterations to a water closet at 46 Aislibie Road without giving the necessary notice to the Sanitary Authority, F. E. A., of Lee, was fined 5s. and 10s. 6d. costs.

For carrying offensive matter (*i.e.* fish offal) through the Borough during prohibited hours and in vessels not properly constructed, J. M., of Catford, was fined £1 and 2s. costs for each offence.

Proceedings were taken against a person for failing to notify a case of scarlet fever and for exposing the patient in a public place, the particulars of which are given on page 78.

The details of the proceedings instituted against the South Suburban Gas Company for an alleged effluvia nuisance are as follows :—

NUISANCE AT SOUTH SUBURBAN GAS WORKS.

On the evening of April the 18th, between the hours of 11.30 p.m. and 12, a nuisance existed in the district more particularly noticeable between the Exbury Road and High Street, Lewisham, and appeared to be due to emanations from the sewer openings. The distinctive character of these emanations showed the presence of gas refuse in the sewers.

On Friday the 19th a visit was made to the Gas Company's works, where the engineer admitted to me in the presence of two inspectors that the company had been discharging into the County Council's sewer (which runs through their works), certain offensive material, the residue of one of the gasholders then under repair, and stated that he had no other means of disposing of the material which had been in the gasholder for many years. The engineer explained that they were enlarging the gasholder, and that the material was not formed in the manufacture of gas, but that it was merely an accidental accumulation which they were bound to get rid of before they could carry out their works.

The covering of one of the large gasholders had been removed to a considerable extent in the process of inserting an extra lift. As a result emanations from the foul residue which had been accumulating for many years escaped freely into the atmosphere, creating a serious nuisance in the neighbourhood. When there was a little movement in the atmosphere the nuisance was greatly increased and extended considerable distances from the works, as is shown by the addresses of the persons who signed a petition to your Council.

The London County Council were informed on the 19th of the fact that the Gas Company had been discharging offensive material into their sewer.

The petition was as follows :—

“ We, the undersigned, being 10 inhabitants of the
 “ Borough, do hereby, in pursuance of the provisions in that
 “ behalf of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, that a certain
 “ manufactory, building or premises used for a trade, business
 “ process or manufacture causing effluvia, at the gasworks
 “ situate at Lower Sydenham, the trade within is carried on
 “ by South Suburban Gas Company is a nuisance.

“ W. M., Dacres Road	W. I. C., De Frene Road
“ P. K., Dacres Road	T. F. A., Dacres Road
“ G. R. R., Silverdale	C. N., Dacres Road
“ G. J. F., Dacres Road	O. R., Dacres Road
“ J. H. S. Mayow Road	S. T. A., Dacres Road
“ J. R. F., Mayow Road.”	

The petition was in conformity with Section 21 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, consequently your Council were bound to take proceedings before the magistrate.

The case was partly heard on the 18th and 26th July and then adjourned. The further hearing was on the 18th and 20th of January, 1908.

The magistrate in giving his decision said he had come to the conclusion that the nuisance was a greater one than was admitted by the defendants, and that the Borough Council were bound to take proceedings. On the other hand he was of opinion that the defendants had made out their case, and they had used the best practicable means to prevent the nuisance. He therefore dismissed the summons.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Workshops :—There are in the borough 572 workshops, containing 931 workrooms to which provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act apply. The number of workers found on

inspection amounted to 2189, of which 549 were men, 1316 women, and 324 young persons. The largest proportion of these workers were engaged in the dressmaking, laundry, and millinery trades, there being 1,281 women, 251 young persons and 34 men so employed. These premises are inspected by the women sanitary inspectors (see work of women sanitary inspectors, page 118), together with the workshops employing women in other trades. Only 35 women and 73 young persons were employed in all other trades. In workshops employing male labour, 549 men were engaged.

Domestic and Part-Time Work Places.—There are 342 part-time and domestic workplaces, *i.e.*, private houses, places or rooms, where no power is used, and in which only the occupiers themselves are employed. Besides these there are 53 restaurants and 42 stable yards, contractors' yards, &c., which might be termed workplaces. For the purpose of their inspection a special clause was added to section 2 of the Public Health (London) Act.

Home Work.—In February last several small employers failed to send a list of outworkers employed by them. The Committee, however, decided to send cautions and in reply these lists were at once supplied.

On the whole the sanitary condition of the workshops in the Borough is very satisfactory. Where defects were found a verbal complaint to the owner was very often sufficient for the immediate remedy of same.

Table 26.
Inspection of Factories, Workshops & Workplaces. (1)

Premises,	Inspections	Notices served.	Proceedings
Factories (including factory laundries)	142	18	—
Workshops (including workshop laundries)	1314	80	—
Workplaces (other than out-workers' premises)	689	33	—
Total	2145	131	

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	114	114	—	—
Want of ventilation	3	3	—	—
Overcrowding ...	8	8	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	45	44	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—
Defective or unsuitable ...	75	75	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Under the Factory and Workshop Act—				
Illegal occupation of under-ground bakehouse ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—
Total	246	245	—	—

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Table 27. HOME WORK. (3).

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.											Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, Section 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, Sections 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers.		Prosecutions.				Instances	Notices served.	Prosecu- tions.	Instances	Orders made, Sec. 110.	Prosecu- tions. Section 109, 110.
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.			Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.	Failing to keep or per- mit inspec- tion of lists.	Failing to send lists.								
	Lists.†	Outworkers.†		Lists.	Outworkers.†													
		Con- tractors. 2	Work- men. 4		Con- tractors. 6	Work- men. 7												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Wearing Apparel—																		
(1) making, &c. ...	84	1	208	26	5	50	170	115	—	—	289	7	4	—	—	—	—	
(2) cleaning and washing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Artificial flowers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nets, other than Wire Nets...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sacks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Furniture and Upholstery ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fur pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Feather sorting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Umbrellas, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paper Bags and Boxes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Basket making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Brush making ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Racquet and tennis balls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stuffed Toys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
File making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Electro Plate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cables and Chains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Anchors and Grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cart Gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Locks, Latches and Keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pea picking ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	86	1	210	29	5	53	173	115	—	—	304	7	4	—	—	—	—	

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list is included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class only, but the outworkers are assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes.

† The figures in columns 2, 3 and 4 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. They are, therefore, usually double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name is often repeated.

Table 28.

***Workshops** (sec. 131) and **Workplaces and Workrooms** on the Register at the end of 1907.

Class of Work.	No.	Number of Rooms.	Number of Workers Allowed.			Number of Workers Found.			Part Time and Domestic Workplaces.	
			Day.	Artificial Light	Overtime.	Men.	Women.	Young Persons	Number.	No. of Rooms.
Dress ...	187	229	1516	1337	930	2	657	201	63	63
Millinery ...	45	51	276	266	165	—	116	49	6	6
Laundry ...	74	322	1047	981	639	32	508	1	108	144
Tailor ...	42	45	195	183	124	81	16	10	13	13
Boot ...	77	78	273	258	172	109	—	10	79	79
Joiner ...	19	31	532	497	378	57	—	10	7	7
Smith ...	27	30	346	327	244	72	—	5	6	6
Furrier ...	2	2	10	10	6	3	3	—	—	—
Cycles ...	19	26	185	165	126	37	—	6	12	12
Coachbuilder	7	16	186	177	135	23	—	4	—	—
Cabinet and Upholsterer	16	24	337	323	238	39	5	5	5	5
Blindmaker	2	4	25	23	15	3	—	1	1	1
Photographer and Picture-framer	12	17	75	70	47	13	2	3	8	8
Jeweller ...	12	13	61	53	36	19	—	5	20	20
Piano ...	2	2	9	9	6	2	—	1	1	1
Saddler ...	10	11	54	47	35	18	—	3	4	4
Mason ...	3	4	42	41	28	6	—	1	—	—
Lathrender	2	4	22	18	14	8	—	—	—	—
Various ...	14	22	148	140	89	25	9	9	9	9
Total ...	572	931	5339	4925	3427	549	1316	324	342	378

* NOTE:—Not including Bakehouses (96), Restaurants (53) and Various Workplaces (42).

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 24

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	2
Reports of action taken, sent to H.M. Inspector		2	

Underground Bakehouses (Section 101) :—

In use during 1903	... ..	23
Certificates granted in 1903	... ..	23
„ „ 1904 - 1907	... ..	nil
In use at end of 1907	... ..	23

Workshops and Workplaces on the Register at the end of 1907 :—

Workshops (details in Table 29)	572
Workplaces part time and domestic (details Table 29)	... ..	342
Bakehouses	... ..	76
„ underground	... ..	23
Restaurants (workplaces)	... ..	53
Workplaces (stable yards, contractors' yards, etc.)	... ..	42
Total	... ..	<u>1108</u>

WORK OF WOMEN SANITARY INSPECTORS.

During the year Miss Jones and Miss Moynihan have performed most useful work in connection with the Health Department. The total number of visits made by these inspectors amounted to 5,594, reporting 429 nuisances. Many defects they were able to have remedied without the service of legal notices. It was, however, necessary to serve 275 intimation notices and 80 statutory notices, which were complied with.

In addition to their principal duties, viz., that of visiting and inspecting workrooms where women were employed, the homes of outworkers, &c., they made 232 visits to schools which were of great assistance in our efforts to check and prevent the spread of infectious diseases. Five hundred and eighty six visits were made to homes in relation to measles, 358 *re* chicken pox, and 222 *re* whooping cough and other non-notifiable diseases.

Under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1,165 visits were made to factories, workshops, workplaces and laundries where women are employed, and 348 to homes of outworkers.

Three hundred and fifty-nine homes were visited after deaths of infants under one year and 882 selected homes at which births occurred. This work was carried out tactfully and without friction. We frequently received communications requesting a visit from the women inspectors.

Nineteen visits were made in regard to puerperal fever and 260 *re* phthisis homes and deaths, also essentially work for women sanitary inspectors.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF WOMEN SANITARY INSPECTORS.

During the year under review the Women Sanitary Inspectors have made 5,594 visits throughout the Borough. The following is a summary of the work done:—

Factory and Workshop Act.—

	Miss Jones.	Miss Moynihan.	TOTAL.
To Factories	25	29	54
„ Workshops	203	288	491
„ Workplaces	181	163	344
„ Laundries	137	139	276
„ Outworkers' homes	99	249	348

	Miss Jones.	Miss Moynihan.	TOTAL.
Infectious Diseases.—			
To Phthisis homes ...	52	55	107
<i>Re</i> Phthisis deaths ...	83	70	153
„ Chicken-pox ...	199	159	358
„ Measles ...	237	349	586
„ Puerperal fever ...	12	7	19
„ School diseases ...	97	125	222

Other Visits.—

On complaint from residents	74	43	117
To Selected homes from which births were registered ...	433	449	882
Investigations <i>re</i> Infant mortality ...	146	213	359
To Schools ...	135	97	232
Re-visits and re-inspections...	563	321	884
Miscellaneous inquiries ...	86	76	161
Total	2762	2832	5594

Nuisances, Defects, &c.—

Abstract not affixed in work- shops ...	12	12	24
Overcrowding found ...	1	7	8
Other nuisances in workshops	59	63	122
Total number of nuisances found ...	231	198	429

Notices, &c.—

Intimation notices served ...	170	105	275
Statutory notices served ...	49	31	80
Verbal notices complied with	39	32	71

Table 29.

ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.

Premises.	Number of Places.				No. of Inspections 1907.	No. of Notices 1907.	No. of Prosecutions 1907
	On Register at end of 1906.	Added in 1907.	Removed in 1907.	On Register at end of 1907			
Milk premises... ..	160	32	27	165	311	8	—
Cow sheds	15	—	1	14	169	—	—
Slaughter houses ...	16	—	—	16	170	1	—
Other offensive Trade premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice cream premises ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Registered houses Let in Lodgings ...	15	—	—	15	159	<i>a</i> 4 <i>b</i> 29	—

a Overcrowding. *b* For other conditions.

Total number of intimation notices served for all purposes, 1895.

Overcrowding :—Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded 36, also schoolroom 1, and workrooms 8, remedied all, 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, 6.

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 308, number of tenements comprised therein 619, certificates granted 294, refused 325, 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.	2
(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. ...	1
(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	141
Total number of infectious bodies removed ...	5

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

Table 30.

REGISTER OF SANITARY WORK. (Male Inspectors)

For the year ended 31st December, 1907.

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. B. A. Knappett	Mr. R. White	Mr. J. Daltry	Mr. A. H. Gray	
Complaints by Residents	54	98	71	70	163	233	7	1	697
Premises inspected	420	581	680	704	720	542	1490	745	5882
Re-inspections of Works in progress	1408	1351	1208	1233	1780	2043	456	3716	13195
Intimation Notices served	132	243	203	96	175	169	77	525	1620
Statutory Notices ordered	121	208	139	60	90	119	31	33	801
Statutory Notices served	24	59	19	29	43	25	7	11	217
Premises repaired, cleansed, &c.	78	102	103	87	104	72	168	237	951
Defective Roofs, Stackpipes, &c., remedied	29	27	57	29	38	46	28	187	441
Drains re-constructed	92	70	72	69	55	73	—	59	490
Drains repaired	20	54	39	37	65	63	1	20	299
Drains ventilated	22	13	30	38	9	77	—	17	206
Stackpipes, Sinks, Bath Wastes, &c., disconnected from drains ...	39	103	58	40	26	112	—	16	394
Gulley Traps provided	107	93	103	144	208	205	1	84	945
Water Closets reconstructed	87	81	29	80	92	137	1	78	585
Water Closets repaired	16	26	56	28	34	65	72	32	329
Water Closets supplied with water	18	46	41	12	5	69	26	77	294
Soil Pipes reconstructed	47	39	34	29	35	56	—	33	273
Soil Pipes repaired and ventilated	5	28	9	21	10	35	29	26	163
Dustbins provided	35	49	74	41	18	69	16	139	441
Water Supply to Houses reinstated	4	7	2	14	21	—	—	—	48
Cisterns repaired, cleansed or covered	10	12	14	91	25	15	103	165	435
Water Certificates issued	53	19	51	85	15	91	306	144	764
Premises over-crowded	2	9	19	1	4	—	—	2	37
Yards paved	44	41	57	41	82	45	58	155	523
Removal of offensive accumulations	13	21	16	20	21	19	5	5	120
Dung Vaults erected or repaired ...	1	1	2	—	1	4	1	—	10
Animals improperly kept	2	8	1	4	3	3	2	1	24
Visits to houses let in lodgings ...	6	—	153	—	—	—	—	—	159
Bake-house inspections	—	1	17	25	22	29	161	—	255
Milk-shop „	4	1	—	10	26	35	235	—	311
Cow-shed „	12	47	6	24	13	67	—	—	169
Workshop „	—	—	—	—	—	—	630	—	630
Slaughter-house „	44	19	9	46	14	38	—	—	170
House-to-house „	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	591	615
Legal proceedings	7	4	4	3	3	3	1	—	25

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1907.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED.—During the year 1907, 1,000

PART 4.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ANALYST

TEST SAMPLES.—There are samples submitted by

advertisers and others for the purpose of testing the
quality of the goods and services offered for sale.

Of the 17 samples submitted for testing, 10 were
found to be satisfactory. The remaining 7 samples
were found to be unsatisfactory and were rejected.

House-to-house sale of adulterated butter.—In the
course of the year 1907, a number of samples of
butter were found to be adulterated. The samples
were found to be adulterated by the addition of
water and other substances. The samples were
found to be adulterated by the addition of water
and other substances. The samples were found to be
adulterated by the addition of water and other
substances. The samples were found to be adulterated
by the addition of water and other substances.

PART 4

REPORT OF PUBLIC ANALYST



REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED.—During the period under review 543 samples were submitted for analysis. Of this number, 496 were purchased by your inspectors in conformity with the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. The remaining 47 samples were purchased as test samples, and without declaration to vendors.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.—Of the 496 official samples submitted, 36, or 7·26 per cent. were adulterated, compared with 9·29 per cent. in the previous year (1906) and 7·98 per cent. in 1905.

TEST SAMPLES.—These are samples purchased by assistants without following the formalities prescribed by the Food and Drugs Acts, the purchases being made in a manner similar to that adopted by the ordinary householder.

Of the 47 samples so purchased, 9, or 19·15 per cent., were found to be adulterated. Three of the adulterated samples were butter obtained from vendors who were employed in a house-to-house sale.

House-to-House Sale of Sophisticated Butter.—In consequence of complaints received from a resident in the district, samples of butter were taken in the course of delivery at his house. At first the samples were obtained as test samples, and were purchased for us by the consignee. On analysis some of

these proved to be margarine. Subsequently official samples were procured, numbered 502 to 506 (inclusive), the analysis of which showed that margarine had been supplied. The consignor was an itinerant vendor residing at Kennington. No time was lost in applying for summonses, but unfortunately we received information from the Court that the service was ineffectual, the consignor having absconded.

Samples Nos. 62 and 422 (Table I.) were obtained at shops in which we had reason to believe margarine was being sold to persons known as regular customers. The Inspector's agent purchased several test samples and was at first supplied with butter, but ultimately with margarine.

PURCHASE OF SAMPLES BY DEPUTY.—This practice was adopted in 232 purchases, and resulted in the detection of sophistication in 29 cases, or 12·5 per cent.

MILK.—Of the 288 samples submitted, 19, or 6·60 per cent., were adulterated or below the standard fixed by the Board of Agriculture, compared with 1906, when the adulterated samples equalled 10·19 per cent.; this is a marked improvement.

We have in the Borough several well-known and reliable firms who are themselves constantly taking samples from their employees in order to prevent fraud and to maintain the standard of quality. These firms are gradually absorbing the smaller vendors, and to some extent this fact is responsible for the improvement found.

Preservatives in Milk.—In 1906 a circular letter was issued to all milk vendors in the Borough drawing attention to the fact that the addition of preservatives to milk was unnecessary and harmful, and stating the determination of the

Borough Council to take summary proceedings where the addition of preservatives was reported.

Dirty Milk.—In several instances centrifugalized milk showed a deposit of foreign material, chiefly sand and dust. In four instances, however, the deposit consisted of filth.

Dyed Milk.—The practice of colouring milk with various colouring matters to suit the demands of the public is still in vogue. Of the milks examined 66·4 per cent. were artificially coloured, compared with 77·4 per cent. in 1906. Annatto is the material most commonly used, but aniline dyes are not infrequently used.

Sunday Samples.—Fourteen samples of milk were obtained on Sundays, and two only of these (Nos. 387 and 390) were below the standard.

Average Composition.—The average composition of *all samples* submitted during 1907 was well above the standard, being 3·47 per cent. Milk Fat and 8·81 per cent. Solids Not Fat. The average composition of the genuine samples alone was 3·53 per cent. Milk Fat and 8·83 per cent. Solids Not Fat. (*See Table E*).

Milk Samples taken in course of Delivery.—Twenty-six samples were taken in course of delivery, as follows:—Bermondsey Workhouse 2; Railway Stations 21; Shops 1; Private Dwelling Houses 2. Of these three were below standard (Nos. 163, 164 and 325). In the first two instances the vendors were cautioned, and in the case of No. 325 proceedings were instituted against the farmer, but failed on his proving a warranty. (*See Table G*).

The difficulty of obtaining convictions for milk adulteration is becoming greater each year by reason of the warranty clauses

of the Food and Drugs Acts. Many difficulties would be obviated where a warranty is relied upon if the person giving the warranty could be made a co-defendant in the first proceedings.

BUTTER.—One hundred and sixteen samples were purchased in conformity with the Food and Drugs Act, of which number, nine, or 7·76 per cent. (compared with 12·12 per cent. in 1906) proved adulterated. Forty-two test samples were taken, nine, or 21·43 per cent. of which were adulterated.

SPIRITS.—Of the ten samples examined, two were found to be below the legal standard strength. The vendors protect themselves by affixing a small label (reproduced below in actual size) which, even if discovered by the ordinary purchaser, would, I think, be unintelligible to many.



Table A.

*Showing number of Samples submitted for Analysis, with Results
for the year ended December 31st, 1907.*

(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	288	269	19	6.60
Skimmed Milk	4	4	—	—
Butter	116	107	9	7.76
Lard	1	1	—	—
Cheese	2	2	—	—
Cream	1	1	—	—
Margarine	2	2	—	—
Coffee	41	37	4	9.76
Cocoa	7	7	—	—
Demerara Sugar	5	5	—	—
Flour	7	7	—	—
Oatmeal	1	1	—	—
Arrowroot	1	1	—	—
Olive Oil	1	1	—	—
Mustard	3	3	—	—
Pepper	1	1	—	—
Brandy	2	2	—	—
Gin	3	3	—	—
Rum	3	2	1	33.33
Whiskey	2	1	1	50.00
Tincture of Bark	2	1	1	50.00
Compound Drug	1	1	—	—
Lime Water	2	1	1	50.00
Total official samples ...	496	460	36	7.26
(b) Test Samples purchased without the formalities of the Act.				
Butter	42	33	9	21.43
Coffee	2	2	—	—
Honey	1	1	—	—
Golden Syrup	1	1	—	—
Machine Skimmed Con- densed Milk	1	1	—	—
Total "test" samples ...	47	38	9	19.15
Total all samples ...	543	498	45	8.29

Summary of Samples Analysed in the Borough in each Year,
1898-1907.

Table B.

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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	5	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						
	Various ...	58						
1905	Milk ...	282	476	438	38	7·98	19	Fines £56 4s., costs £10 4s.
	Butter ...	91						
	Various ...	103						
1906	Milk ...	275	495	449	46	9·29	14	Fines £108, costs £6 13s. 6d.
	Butter ...	99						
	Coffee ...	37						
	Wines and Spirits	12						
	Drugs ...	8						
1907	Sundries ...	64	496	460	36	7·26	17	Fines £30 10s., costs £10 12s.
	Milk ...	292						
	Butter ...	116						
	Coffee ...	41						
	Wines and Spirits	10						
	Drugs ...	5						
	Sundries ...	32						

Table C.

*Showing Total Samples submitted with results during the years
1903-1907. (Test samples not included).*

Quarter.	No. of Samples.					No. Adulterated.					Percentage Adulterated.				
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
First ...	111	114	123	146	126	12	16	13	12	9	10·81	14·04	10·57	8·22	7·14
Second ...	72	67	103	88	119	4	12	9	6	5	5·55	18·90	8·74	6·82	4·20
Third ...	152	123	129	102	123	30	7	6	15	11	19·74	5·69	4·65	14·71	8·94
Fourth ...	116	112	121	159	128	15	4	10	13	11	12·93	3·57	8·26	8·18	8·60
Total for Year	451	416	476	495	496	61	39	38	46	36	13·53	9·38	7·98	9·29	7·26

Table D.

*Showing results of Total Samples of Milk submitted during the years
1903-1907.*

Quarter.	No. of Samples.					No. Adulterated.					Percentage Adulterated.				
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
First ...	70	58	88	63	55	11	9	8	6	5	15·71	15·52	9·09	9·52	9·09
Second ...	31	48	53	41	77	1	10	5	4	5	3·23	20·83	9·43	9·76	6·49
Third ...	124	91	68	77	95	30	6	3	12	8	24·19	6·59	4·41	15·58	8·42
Fourth ...	45	53	69	84	61	5	2	4	5	1	11·11	3·77	5·80	5·95	1·64
Total for Year	270	250	278	265	288	47	27	20	27	19	17·41	10·80	7·19	10·19	6·60

Table E.

Average Composition of Milk Samples submitted in 1907.

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	3.43	8.48	3.54	8.85	3.0	8.5
Second „ ...	3.42	8.77	3.45	8.78		
Third „ ...	3.45	8.74	3.49	8.77		
Fourth „ ...	3.61	8.95	3.66	8.95		
Total for Year	3.47	8.81	3.53	8.83		

Table F.

Average Composition of Milk Samples submitted during the Years 1902-1907.

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		
„ 1907 ...	3.47	8.81	3.53	8.83		

Table G.

*Details of Adulterated Samples of Milk during the Year ended
December 31st, 1907.*

No.	Adulteration.	Remarks.
4	11 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor fined £4 and 23s. costs.
23	5 per cent. added water	Vendor cautioned.
26	3 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned.
113	3 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned.
142	96·6 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor fined £5 and 23s. costs.
89	5 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned.
163	2·9 per cent. added water	Samples on delivery ; consignor cautioned.
164	2·2 per cent. added water	
208	12 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor fined £1 and 23s. costs.
227	4 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned.
279	5 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned.
283	5 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned.
289	10 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor fined 10s. and 2s. costs.
293	12 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor fined £1 and 2s. costs.
309	3 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor cautioned.
325	8 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Taken on delivery to vendor of No. 289 ; farmer proved warranty ; proceedings dismissed.
387	5 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Sunday sample ; vendor cautioned
390	3 per cent. added water.	Sunday sample ; vendor cautioned
466	93 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Vendor fined £1 and 26s. costs.

Table H.

Showing the number of samples of Butter submitted in the Four Quarters of the years 1903-1907.

Quarter.	No. of Samples.					No. Adulterated.					Percentage Adulterated.				
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
First ...	22	35	22	33	34	—	5	3	4	1	—	14·29	13·62	12·12	2·94
Second ...	13	9	17	23	25	—	1	—	1	—	—	11·11	—	4·35	—
Third ...	15	22	21	9	20	—	1	—	1	2	—	4·55	—	11·11	10·00
Fourth ...	26	35	31	34	37	2	—	4	6	6	7·69	—	12·90	17·65	16·22
Total for year	76	101	91	99	116	2	7	7	12	9	2·63	6·93	7·69	12·12	7·76

Table I.

Details of Adulterated Samples of Butter for the Year ended December 31st, 1907.

No.	Adulteration.	Results.
56	Margarine	"Test" sample; official sample was genuine
58	Margarine	"Test" sample; see official sample No. 62
61	Margarine	"Test" sample; official sample was genuine
62	87 per cent. foreign fat	Vendor fined £4 and £1 3s. costs
217	Margarine	"Test" sample; official sample was genuine
319	96 per cent. foreign fat	Vendor fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
353	2½ per cent. excess of water,	No action
401	Margarine	"Test" sample; see Nos. 498, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505 and 506
419	Margarine	"Test" sample; see Nos. 422 and 426
422	76 per cent. foreign fat	Vendor fined £5 and £1 13s. 6d. costs
426	Margarine	"Test" sample; see Nos. 419 and 422
498	Margarine	"Test" sample; see Nos. 401, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505 and 506
501	Margarine	"Test" sample; see Nos. 401, 498, 502, 503, 504, 505 and 506
502	92 per cent. foreign fat	Taken on delivery; summonses issued but vendor absconded
503	92 per cent. foreign fat	
504	96 per cent. foreign fat	
505	92 per cent. foreign fat	
506	96 per cent. foreign fat	

Table J.

*Details of Other Samples Adulterated during the year ended
December 31st, 1907.*

No.	Article.	Adulteration.	Remarks.
18	Coffee	10 per cent. added chicory	Mixture declared on label
100	Coffee	35 per cent. added chicory	Vendor fined £5 and 23s. costs
386	Coffee	35 per cent. added chicory	Vendor fined £2 and 21s. costs
455	Coffee	Mixture of coffee and chicory	Declared as mixture on wrapper ; no action
514	Rum	30 degrees under proof	Protected by microscopic label on bottle
529	Whiskey	35 degrees under proof	Protected by microscopic label on bottle
50	Lime Water	Slightly below standard ; much sediment	Probably old stock ; no action
478	Tincture of Bark	Deficient in quinine	Compound tincture of bark substituted ; vendor cautioned

APPENDICES.

I.—Local Government Board Tables.

Table I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during the Years 1901-1907.

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 regis- tered 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
1907	152532	3622	23·7	325	90	1881	12·3	660	275	143	1749	11·5

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

Table II.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in the Years 1901-1907.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	LEE.				LEWISHAM.				SYDENHAM & FOREST HILL.				WHOLE BOROUGH.			
	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	132482	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
1907	20047	446	214	31	85149	2063	995	186	47336	1113	540	108	152532	3622	1749	325

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.

OUTSIDE INSTITUTIONS in which deaths of residents of this District have occurred were:—St. Thomas's, Guy's, St. Bartholomew's, Greenwich Miller, London, King's College, Middlesex, Charing Cross, Greenwich Seamen's, French, German,

Poplar, Royal Free, Westminster, St. John's and Elizabeth, and the Great Ormonde Street Children's Hospitals; Dartford Heath, Cane Hill, Banstead, Claybury, Darenth, Peckham House, Caterham, Camberwell House, City of London (Stone), Hanwell, Leavesden, and Manor Asylums; Victoria Hospital, National Hospital (Queen's Square), Blackheath and Charlton Cottage Hospital, Hospital for Women (Soho Square), Friedenheim Hospital, Kidbrook House Nursing Home, Salvation Army Maternity Hospital, Brompton Hospital, Royal Chest Hospital (City Road), Royal Free Hospital (Waterloo Road), Cancer Hospital (Chelsea), Evelina (Children's) Hospital, Heart Hospital (Soho Square), St. Mark's Hospital, Bethlehem Hospital, St. Luke's House (Kensington), Throat Hospital (Golden Square), St. Pancras, Southwark and Greenwich Infirmaries, Holborn and Lambeth Workhouses.

Corrections were also made for deaths occurring as follows :—River Thames, Home for Invalids (Highbury Terrace), Ilbert Street, Dunstan Road (Dulwich), Armitage Road (Greenwich), Royal Hill (Greenwich), North Side (Clapham Common), Caurobert Street (Bethnal Green), Beaumont Street (Marylebone), The Grove (Blackheath), Grove Hill Road (Camberwell), Park Hill Road (Hampstead), Welbeck Street, St. George's Road (Lambeth), and on the way to Charing Cross Hospital.

Table III.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1907.

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.			TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL
	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 including Membranous croup	287	1	72	173	22	19	—	13	163	111	6	137	84	227
Erysipelas ...	86	—	1	8	14	57	6	9	49	28	1	12	6	19
Scarlet fever ...	584	4	145	340	65	30	—	60	401	123	48	334	101	483
Typhus fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever ...	27	—	—	4	10	13	—	5	15	7	2	8	5	15
Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever	7	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	4	3	—	2	1	3
Plague...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	991	5	218	525	112	125	6	87	632	272	57	493	197	747

Table IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1907.

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 ...	17	2	11	4	—	—	—	—	15	2	4
Scarlet fever ...	12	—	6	5	1	—	—	2	8	2	72
Whooping-cough ...	50	18	30	2	—	—	—	4	23	23	7
Diphtheria and membranous croup ...	17	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	42
Croup ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fever { Typhus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
Other continued ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic influenza ...	16	—	—	—	—	10	6	3	9	4	2
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa (all forms) ...	42	41	—	—	—	1	—	—	31	11	5
Enteritis (Gastro-Enteritis, &c.) ...	12	—	2	—	—	5	5	—	10	2	3
Puerperal fever ...	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	1	1
Erysipelas ...	7	—	1	—	—	5	1	—	4	3	4
Other septic diseases ...	11	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	7	2	4
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	138	2	2	4	20	104	6	15	79	44	38
Other tubercular diseases ...	56	7	25	12	2	8	2	7	36	13	20
Cancer, malignant disease. ...	138	—	1	1	—	75	61	15	74	49	28
Bronchitis ...	140	17	8	—	1	23	91	20	68	52	67
Pneumonia ...	113	30	21	2	1	31	28	13	65	35	27
Pleurisy ...	8	—	—	—	1	4	3	—	7	1	—
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	14	2	3	1	1	5	2	4	7	3	1
Alcoholism)											
Cirrhosis of liver)	21	—	—	—	—	16	5	2	10	9	7
Venereal diseases ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	3
Premature birth ...	68	68	—	—	—	—	—	7	40	21	7
Diseases and accidents of parturition. ...	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	3	1	1
Heart diseases ...	268	11	1	3	10	118	125	43	145	80	86
Accidents ...	48	11	6	2	4	14	11	2	36	10	20
Suicides ...	14	—	—	—	2	12	—	2	8	4	—
All other causes ...	526	103	21	22	20	132	228	72	291	163	208
All causes ...	1749	325	146	60	65	577	576	214	995	540	660

Table V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1907.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	...	...	73	27	17	10	127	41	22	29	19	14	18	13	12	15	8	7	325
	Uncertified	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chicken-pox	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria: Memb. Croup...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	—	1	1	18
	Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	—	4	1	3	2	1	2	21
	Enteritis Muco-enteritis	...	...	—	—	1	1	2	3	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	14
	Gastro-enteritis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	6
Wasting Diseases	Premature Birth	...	...	39	12	5	6	62	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
	Congenital Defects	...	...	13	1	1	—	15	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
	Injury at Birth	...	...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Want of Breast-milk	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	7	4	5	1	17	14	7	10	8	2	4	2	3	2	1	—	70
Tuberculous Diseases	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	5
Other Causes	Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Syphilis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rickets	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	6
	Convulsions	...	...	3	1	2	1	7	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	14
	Bronchitis	...	...	1	1	—	1	3	5	—	1	—	1	2	3	—	—	2	—	17
	Laryngitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pneumonia	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	2	4	3	1	3	2	2	3	4	2	3	30
	Suffocation, overlaying	...	...	3	2	1	—	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
	Other Causes	...	...	4	3	—	—	7	1	—	2	3	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	17
				73	27	17	10	127	41	22	29	19	14	18	13	12	15	8	7	325

* Including deaths from Malnutrition, Inanition and Asthenia.

Population (estimated to middle of 1907), 152,532.

Births in the year—legitimate, 3,530; illegitimate, 92.

Deaths from all causes at all ages, 1,749.

Deaths under one year—legitimate 317, illegitimate 8.

II.—COPY OF LEAFLET ON MEASLES.

IMPORTANT.

BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM.
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEASLES.

Take Notice. that in consequence of an outbreak of Measles affecting children in the Borough, it is desirable that the contents of this circular should receive the serious attention of all parents and guardians with a view of preventing the spread of the infection.

Symptoms.—The disease generally begins with severe cold in the head, marked heat of the body, and coated tongue, followed by swelling of the eyelids and a watery appearance of the eyes. On the fourth day after the onset a rash appears on the forehead and face of the patient, quickly extending to the rest of the body, in the form of slightly raised spots of a dull red colour.

All discharges from the eyes, mouth and nose are infectious from the first.

Directly a child is found to be suffering from the disease he (or she) should be put to bed and nursed in a warm room for at least a fortnight, and all other occupants of the house, especially children, excluded from the room.

Measles among young children is a dangerous infectious disease and must NOT be treated lightly. The greatest care must be taken to avoid exposure to cold, or the consequences may be fatal.

Medical advice should be obtained in all cases.

Remember that more young children die from measles and the diseases resulting therefrom, than from Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria together.

To prevent the spread of infection the room used by the patient should be thoroughly disinfected. This will be done free of charge by the Sanitary Authority, on receipt of a postcard addressed to the Medical Officer of Health, at the Town Hall, Catford, at the termination of the case. All the clothing and bedding should be placed in a solution of disinfectant (which can be obtained gratuitously at the Town Hall Yard) and afterwards boiled.

All children suffering from Measles must be kept from school for at least one month from the onset of the disease.

Other school children in the house, who are not suffering from the disease, must be treated as follows:—

Infant Scholars.—All children attending the Infants' Department must be kept from school until the Monday following 14 days from the occurrence of the **last** case.

Senior Scholars.—Children attending the Senior Departments of the school, if they have had the disease, need not be kept from school.

If, however, they have **not** had the disease, they must be kept from school until the Monday following 14 days from the occurrence of the **first** case.

A. WELLESLEY HARRIS,

TOWN HALL, CATFORD.

Medical Officer of Health

THIRD COPY OF REPORT ON MEASLES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION

MEASLES

REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE MEASLES SURVEY, 1952-1953, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND A SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY IN THE OTHER DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following report was prepared by the Division of Public Health, Department of Health, District of Columbia, and is based on the results of the measles survey conducted in the District of Columbia during the years 1952-1953. The survey was conducted in accordance with the instructions of the National Health Survey, which was conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, United States Government.

The survey was conducted in the District of Columbia during the years 1952-1953, and the results of the survey are presented in this report. The survey was conducted in accordance with the instructions of the National Health Survey, which was conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, United States Government. The survey was conducted in the District of Columbia during the years 1952-1953, and the results of the survey are presented in this report.

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