[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for St. Giles District].

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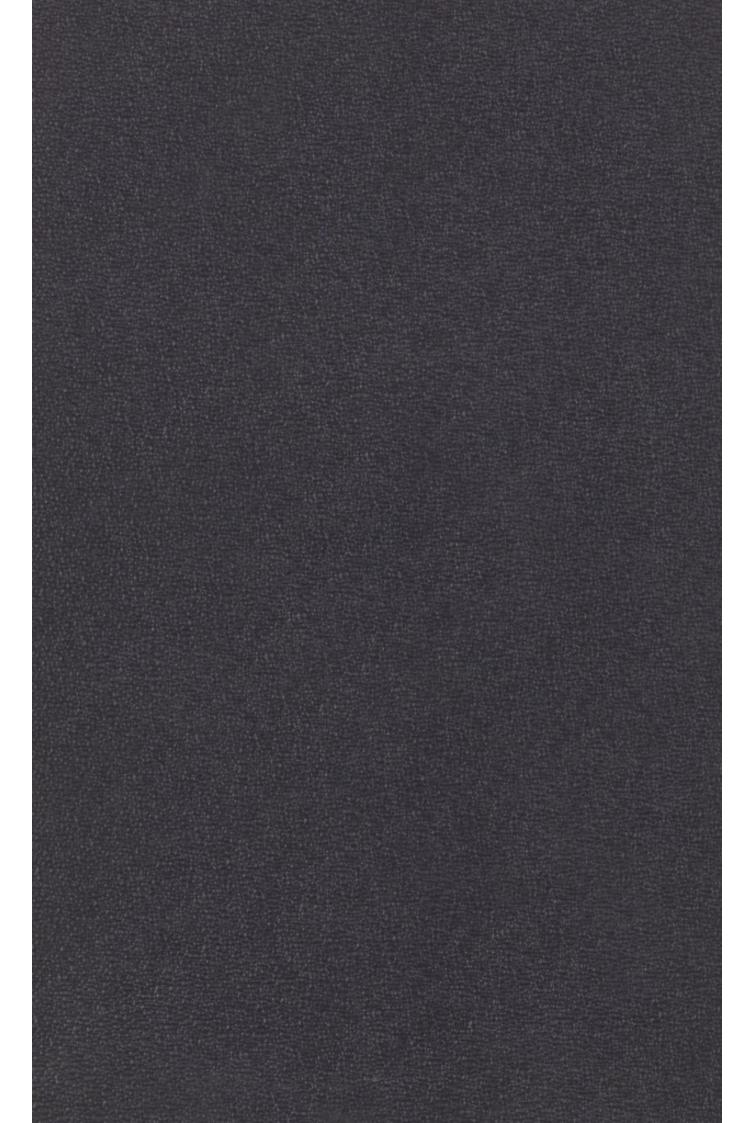
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AC. 432(3) STGILES, HOLBORN



1889-90.

THE BOARD OF WORKS

FOR THE

Ht. Giles District 13 auc 90

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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25th MARCH, 1890.

Published pursuant to the Act 18 & 19 Vict., cap. 120.

London .

PRINTED BY W. I. RICHARDSON,

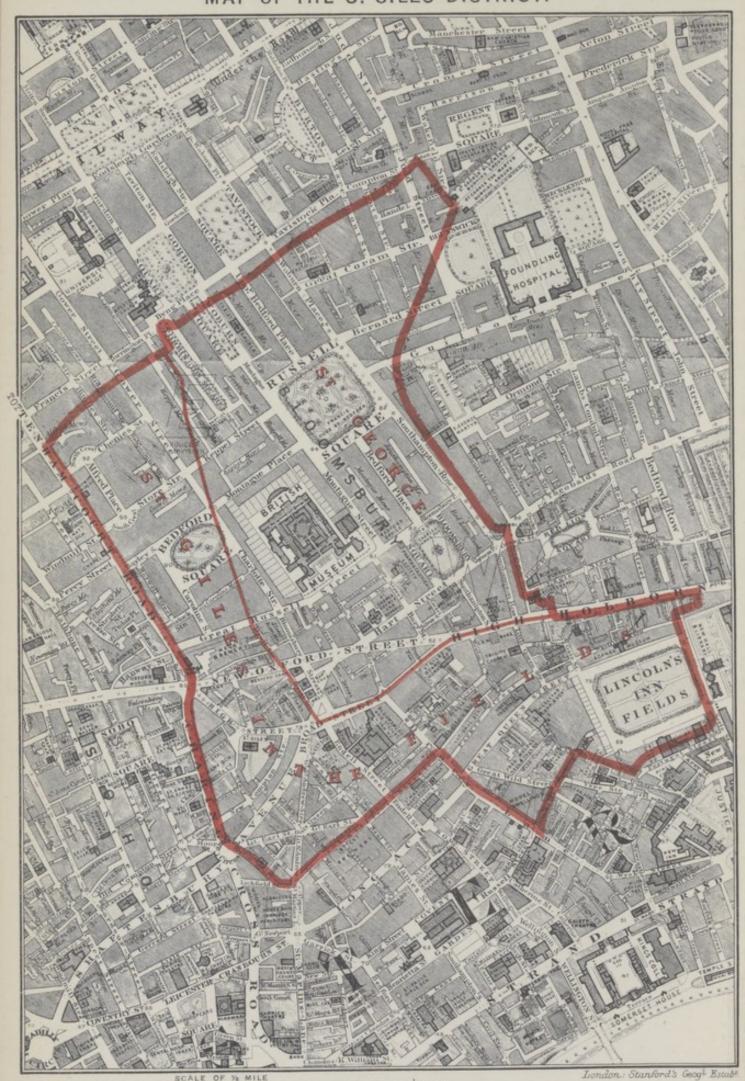
4 & 5, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

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FOR THE

St. Giles District.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 25th, 1890.

In accordance with the 198th Section of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, 18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 120, the following Report of the proceedings of the Board during the year ended the 25th March, 1889, is published. It will be found to contain the following particulars:—

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LIST OF

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD,

and the Year in which they go out of Office.

PARISH OF ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

Names.	Addresses.	Go out of Office in
ABERCROMBIE, EDWARD .	6, Great Queen Street .	1892
ASHLEY, SIDNEY	5, West Street	1891
Austin, Charles A	28, Denmark Street	1891
Baker, Charles	244, High Holborn	1892
BARRETT, THOMAS	234, Tottenham Court Road	1893
Brooks, William Elliott .	14, Great Queen Street .	1892
Bush, Alfred	6л, Ridgmount Street .	1892
Bussell, Charles	13, Gower Street	1892
Cooper, Henry	24, Greek Street, Soho .	1891
CORBEN, JAMES FREDERICK .	30, Great Queen Street .	1891
Coulson, John Henry .	24, Neal Street	1891
DEED, ALFRED	91, New Oxford Street .	1892
DEED, MARTIN	91, New Oxford Street .	1891
Doll, Charles Fitz-Roy .	74, Gower Street	1893
Drew, John	245, High Holborn	1891
Forbes-Robertson, John .	22, Bedford Square	1891
GARDINER, EDWARD JAMES .	110, Great Russell Street .	1893
GUILDING, EDWARD W	19, Great Russell Street .	1892
GUBB, ALFRED SAMUEL .	29, Gower Street	1892
Jackson, Hugh Frederick	29, Bedford Square	1893
Johnson, John	87, New Oxford Street .	1891
MAYO, JOHN HORSLEY .	67, Gower Street	1892
Pattison, Reuben Roger.	191, High Holborn	1893
PERRYMAN, WILLIAM HENRY	14, Little Queen Street .	1893
SMITH, FRANCIS	253, Tottenham Court Road	1893
SMITH, GILBERT	4, Gower Street	1893
WAINWRIGHT CHARLES JAMES	252 High Hollown	1803

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY.

Bennett, Benjamin	in
Burlingson, John Henry	1
CARR, JOHN, J. P	3
CARR, JOHN, J. P	3
DIBDEN, CHARLES	1
GILBERT, HENRY OCTAVIUS . 6, Vernon Place 189	3
GILBERT, HENRI OCIAVIOS	1
HAINES GEORGE WILLIAM 64, Russell Square 189	1
Assisting Companies Commence	1
HAXELL, JAMES 46, Bloomsbury Square . 189	2
Hewitt, William Henry 5, Bloomsbury Square . 189	3
NEALE, JAMES 10, Bloomsbury Square . 189	2
Papworth, Wyatt 33, Bloomsbury Street . 189	2
Park, Charles	1
SMITH, WILLIAM ROBERT, M.D 74, Great Russell Street . 189	3
STAINES, J. F., M.D 42, Bloomsbury Square . 189	2
THACKER, SAMUEL JOHN 22, Montague Street 189	1
TURNER, CHARLES ERNEST 20, Bury Street 189	2
Watkins, Edwin Thomas, M.D 61, Guilford Street 189	3
Watson, John, M.D 23, Woburn Square 189	3
Weiss, Felix 7, Montague Place 189	2
WOOD, EDWARD HENRY 11A, Hart Street 189	2

Auditors of Accounts for the Present Pear.

COOPER, W. A., 122, High Holborn.

Edlow, William, 39, Great Queen Street.

MATTHEWS, T. W., 6, High Street.

Representatives of the Holborn Division of Finsbury on the County Council for the County of London.

Alfred Hoare, Esq., 8, Queen Square. T. W. Maule, Esq., 60, Torrington Square.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD, 1890-91.

finance Committee.

Austin, Charles W.
Baker, Charles.
Bennett, Benjamin.
Bussell, Charles.
Cooper, Henry.
Doll, Charles Fitzroy.

Gardiner, Edward James.
Haxell, James.
Park, Charles.
Perryman, William Henry.
Smith, Gilbert (Chairman).
Thacker, Samuel John.

WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES JAMES.

Law and Parliamentary Committee

Ashley, Sidney.

Berridge, Thomas Henry D.

Cooper, Henry.

Corben, James Frederick.

Drew, John.

Gardiner, Edward James.

Jackson, Hugh Frederick.

Johnson, John.

Perryman, William Henry.

Smith, Wm. Robt. (Chairman).

WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES JAMES.

Sanitary Committee.

BARRETT, THOMAS.
BROOKS, WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
CARR, JOHN, J.P. (Chairman).
COOPER, HENRY.
GARDINER, EDWARD JAMES.
GILBERT, HENRY OCTAVIUS.
GUBB, ALFRED SAMUEL.

NEALE, JAMES.

PERRYMAN, WILLIAM HENRY.

SMITH, WILLIAM ROBERT.

TURNER, CHARLES ERNEST.

WATKINS, EDWIN THOMAS.

WATSON, JOHN.

WEISS, FELIX.

Works Committee.

Ashley, Sidney.

Barrett, Thomas.

Bennett, Benjamin.

Bush, Alfred.

Bussell, Charles.

Coulson, John Henry.

Doll, Charles Fitzroy.

Gardiner, Edward J. (Charrman).

GILBERT, HENRY OCTAVIUS.

MAYO, JOHN HORSLEY.

NEALE, JAMES.

PAPWORTH, WYATT.

PERRYMAN, WILLIAM HENRY.

SMITH, FRANCIS.

THACKER, S. J.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Names.	Offices.
Jones, Henry Corbett	.Clerk to the Board.
Wallace, George	. Engineer and Surveyor.
LOVETT, SAMUEL ROBERT	. Medical Officer of Health.
REDWOOD, THEOPHILUS	. Analyst.
SCRIVENER, THOMAS P	Chartered Accountant.
CHARDIN, WILLIAM ALFRED	.Accountant Clerk.
DAVIES, ROBERT	.Clerk in Surveyor's Office.
Spurrell, Edward Frederick	.Junior Clerk do.
REDMAN, WILLIAM	. Office Clerk.
Kent, Edwin	.Sanitary Clerk.
Hoyle, John	.Inspector of Nuisances and under
	Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.
Smith, Joseph	.Assistant Inspector of Nuisances and
	under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.
BOND, WILLIAM HENRY	.Sanitary Inspector.
Robinson, John	.Sanitary Inspector.
Nott, Arthur	.Mortuary Keeper.
Cox, James	.Inspector of Dust Bins.
GODDARD, HENRY	.Office Messenger.

BANKERS OF THE BOARD.

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Limited, Bloomsbury Branch,
No. 214, High Holborn.



WORKS

FOR THE

St. Giles District.

GENERAL REPORT.

MEETINGS.

During the year ending the 25th day of March, 1890, 97 Meetings of the Board and its various Committees have been held. The following are the particulars:—

Board 1	Meetings—					
	Ordinary	Meeting	s .		23	
	Special M	leetings			2	
Commi	ttee Meeting	gs—				
	Finance				22	
	Law and	Parliam	entary		9	
	Sanitary				15	
	Works				22	
	Special				4	
		Making	a Tota	al of	97	meetings

This list shows that the increase in the Board's business, which has been referred to in previous years, gradually progresses, and the remarks that have been made in recent reports as to the length of the meetings are equally applicable to the proceedings of the past year.

22 SEP 1947 *

The Past Year.

The year has not been entirely uneventful so far as the Metropolis has been concerned, for the year which closed on the 25th March, 1890, saw the London County Council take up the reins of Local Government in the Metropolis, pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888; but, so far as the St. Giles District is solely concerned, although a very large amount of business has been transacted by the Board and its Officers, it has been to a considerable extent of ordinary routine, but some of the more important of the matters which have been engaging the attention of the Board will be dealt with hereafter, and a general statement as to the work will be found appended.

Annual Accounts.

A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Board and of the liabilities and assets to the 25th March, 1890, are printed at pages 34 to 49.

The Accounts, prior to their being audited by Messrs. W. A. Cooper, W. Edlow, and T. W. Matthews, the Auditors elected by the Board in accordance with the provisions of the 195th Section of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, were examined by the Board's Chartered Accountant, Mr. T. P. Scrivener, by whom also the whole of the Account Books in use by the Board were subjected to a periodical checking once a month.

The Auditors have stated the result of their examination in the Certificate which will be found on page 50.

The details of the Accounts are somewhat different to

those of previous years, because while the Board formerly raised the amount for defraying the precepts of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the duty of raising the sums required by the London County Council now devolves upon the Guardians of the Poor.

Unfortunately, the precept of the School Board for London was not less than that of previous years, and the hopes that had been entertained that a reduction in the expediture of the School Board had been effected, and that a consequent reduction of the rate might be anticipated, was not fulfilled. The Board from time to time have caused representations to be addressed to the School Board for London calling their attention to the extremely inconvenient dates at which the precepts are made payable, and the very great difficulty which occurs in raising the amounts. The School Board have, to a certain extent, complied with the Board's suggestions, but there is still room for further improvement in this respect.

Change in the Members of the Board.

No Members have died during the past year. One Member only has retired, viz., Mr. Thomas Willson, who had been an active Member of the Board, and of certain of its Committees, for several years, and who did not seek reelection. The Board much regretted to receive the intimation of his intentions, and unanimously directed the Clerk to communicate with Mr. Willson and express their feelings, and tender their hearty thanks for the services he had rendered.

From rumours that have reached the ears of the Board, it is to be feared that at the approaching Election they will

lose several of their old colleagues, who, from ill-health and other causes, do not propose to seek re-election.

Re-appointment of Medical Officer of Health.

The Local Government Act of 1888 contained a provision requiring County Councils to pay one-half of the Salaries of Medical Officers of Health whose qualifications, appointment, salary and tenure were in accordance with the regulations of the Local Government Board.

The Board having referred the subject to the Sanitary Committee for consideration and report, that Committee brought up a recommendation to the effect "That in the "Public Health interests of the District it was desirable "that the Medical Officer should not be engaged in the "private practice of his profession, and on that understand-"ing, and on condition that he resided within the District "and did not hold any other appointment without the "consent of the Board, they recommended that Dr. Samuel "Robert Lovett should be re-appointed Medical Officer of "Health of the District at a Salary of £600 per annum."

The recommendation having been adopted by the Board, proposals for the re-appointment of Dr. Lovett were submitted to the Local Government Board, who, upon condition that, "In the event of his losing his office by reason of the "appointment of a Medical Officer of Health for an extended "area including the whole or part of the District assigned to "him, he will make no claim to compensation for any loss of "emoluments exceeding the salary of £300 per annum "which he has hitherto received," being agreed to, stated they were ready to sanction the proposed re-appointment.

Dr. Lovett being willing to accept these conditions, he

was, on the 11th day of February, 1890, re-appointed Medical Officer of Health on the terms of the above undertaking.

Application has since been made to the London County Council, and intimation has been received, that from time to time a moiety of the salary will be repaid to the Board annually at Michaelmas.

Maintenance of Main Roads.

The Local Government Act, 1888, by the 41st Section, extended the provisions of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, with respect to "main roads" to the Metropolis, and the Board having received a communication from the London County Council, enquiring whether they proposed to ask the Council to declare any Streets within the District to be Main Roads within the meaning of the Act, the Board, on the 7th November, 1889, transmitted the following list, at the same time claiming the right of retaining the powers and duties of maintaining and repairing the roads, viz.:—

Tottenham Court Road.
High Holborn.
New Oxford Street.
Broad Street.
Shaftesbury Avenue.
Charing Cross Road.
Cambridge Circus.
High Street.
Great St. Andrew Street.
Seven Dials.
Little St. Andrew Street.
Great Queen Street.

Little Queen Street.
Southampton Row.
Russell Square (East Side).
Hart Street.
Bloomsbury Square (South Side).
Vernon Place.
Theobald's Road.
Endell Street.
Bloomsbury Street.
Charlotte Street.
Bedford Square (East Side).
Gower Street.

The London County Council appear to have considered the application in common with others received from various Local Authorities in the Metropolis. It is stated that the total length of streets which the Council were asked to declare as main roads was 412 miles.

The applications were dealt with by the Highways Committee of the Council, who were of opinion that the provisions of the Local Government Act, and of the Highways and Locomotives Act, with reference to main roads, were "totally inapplicable to thoroughfares of the County of "London, having regard to the different conditions under "which they were managed and to the number of Authori- ties concerned in their management," and they therefore determined to ask Her Majesty's Government to take the necessary steps for amending the Local Government Act, 1888, by exempting the County of London from its provisions on the subject of main roads.

The matter has, it is believed, been brought before the President of the Local Government Board, but no decision upon the question has yet been announced.

The question is an extremely serious one, especially for a District like St. Giles, which contains so much more than its due proportion of certain roads. And it is difficult to believe that the Legislature, having so recently placed the Metropolis within the scope of the Highways and Locomotives Act, would be likely to now exempt the same.

The decision will be awaited with considerable interest.*

^{*} A communication has been received, dated the 21st May, 1890, stating that the London County Council decline to accede to the Board's application.

Parliamentary Schemes.

This subject will be dealt with as in previous years, under separate headings, viz.:—Public Bills, Private Bills and Applications for Provisional Order.

(a) PUBLIC BILLS.

Of the Public Bills which received attention during the past year, the following is a list of the most important:—

London Coal and Wine Dues (Continuance) Bill. Monumental Chapel Bill. School Board for London (Pensions) Bill. Metropolis Rating Bill. Advertising Stations Rating Bill. Government Department (Transfer of Powers) Bill. Police (Metropolis) Bill. Coal Dues (London) Abolition Bill. Housing of the Working Classes Bill. Housing of the Working Classes (I ondon) Bill. Housing of the Working Classes (Metropolis) Bill. Technical Education Bill. School Board for London (Elections) Bill. Superannuation of Officers (County Council) Bill. Metropolitan Rating Amendment Bill. The County of London Bill.

Municipal Corporation and County Electors Bill.

Registration of Voters in the Metropolis Bill.

Electors' Qualification and Registration Bill.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Bill.

Sanitary Registration of Buildings Bill.

Shops Weekly Half-holiday Bill. Metropolis Water Supply Bill.

Poor Rate (Metropolis) Bill.

The measures were all dealt with by the Law and Parliamentary Committee of the Board, who received reports from the Officers upon the provisions. In some cases petitions were presented either in favour of or against the Bills, while in others it was not deemed necessary to take any action beyond merely expressing approval or disapproval of the measures, which was commnicated to the Members introducing the Bills or to the Authorities responsible for them.

(b) PRIVATE BILLS.

Of the Private Bills, the most important was the Central London Railway Bill, which will be referred to in detail directly.

Plans and Books of Reference were also deposited with regard to the following measures:—

North and South London Subway Railway Bill. London Central Subway Railway Bill. London Streets Removal of Gates and Bars Bill.

The only other private measure was :-

The London Subways and Overhead Wires Bill.

To refer to these projects in their order briefly, for they are dealt with by the Engineer and Surveyor to the Board in his Report.

(a) THE CENTRAL LONDON RAILWAY BILL

Was a proposal to construct an Underground Railway from Queen's Road, Bayswater, to King William Street, City, with Stations at Queen's Road, the Marble Arch, Oxford Circus, Tottenham Court Road, Little Queen Street, Holborn Circus, St. Martin's-le-Grand, the Mansion House and the Monument.

The Railway was proposed to be constructed at an average depth of about 50 feet below the surface, and the Board having very carefully considered the proposals of the Promoters and the restrictions which the Bill proposed to place

upon them, determined not to oppose the Preamble of the Bill, but merely to petition with a view of obtaining a locus standi to secure the insertion of protective clauses. Petition was accordingly prepared and presented to the House of Commons, but before the Bill was considered by the Committee to whom it was referred after second reading, the Promoters submitted for the approval of the Board certain clauses with a view to meeting the objections raised. These contained very valuable concessions towards the Board, including a proviso that, in the event of a Station being constructed at Little Queen Street, that thoroughfare should be widened. These clauses having been carefully examined, and the Promoters expressing their willingness to pay the expenses which the Board up to that date had incurred in the matter, the Board, on an undertaking being received for the insertion of the Clauses and the payment of the costs, gave instructions for the withdrawal of the Petition.*

(b) NORTH AND SOUTH LONDON RAILWAY BILL.

This was a measure for the construction of a Subway Railway from Camden Town to the Elephant and Castle, Newington, which proposed to pass down Tottenham Court Road and Charing Cross Road, and other Streets in the District. The Bill was deposited, but before any steps could be taken with regard to the same, the Promoters intimated that they did not intend to proceed with the measure.

- (c) THE LONDON CENTRAL SUBWAY RAILWAY BILL Was a proposal for power to construct a Subway Railway between Shepherd's Bush Common and Tottenham
- * The Bill subsequently passed the House of Commons, but has been rejected by the House of Lords.

Court Road, the Terminus being in New Oxford Street, by Dyott Street. The Bill was framed very much upon the lines of the London Central Subway Railway Bill of 1889, which was referred to in the last Report, but which was rejected by the House of Commons Committee. This Bill was also dropped before any progress had been made with it.

(d) LONDON STREETS REMOVAL OF GATES AND BARS BILL.

This was a Bill promoted by the London County Council for the removal of certain restrictions upon traffic in certain Streets of London, and affected the interests of the Board both directly and indirectly, as the Gates which were proposed to be removed were those across the North-East end of Torrington Place, across Gordon Street and Upper Woburn Place, and also that situate in Sidmouth Street, Gray's Inn Road. The Bill was referred by the Board to the Law and Parliamentary Committee for consideration and report, and they recommended that the Board, while not expressing any opinion with regard to the general provisions of the Bill, should approve of that part which proposed to empower the owners of the Gates and the London County Council to enter into Agreements as to the removal of the Gates and as to the opening of the Streets now closed, at such times and for such class of traffic as might be agreed upon, but the Board did not see their way to go further than this, particularly as the Bill did not propose to provide for the payment of compensation to any persons who might be injuriously affected in the event of the Gates being removed without such Agreement being come to.

At the time this Report is prepared no progress has been

made with the Bill beyond second reading and a reference to a Select Committee.*

(e) LONDON SUBWAYS AND OVERHEAD WIRES BILL

This was a measure also promoted by the London County Council, to enable them to make Subways under Streets and to provide for the control and regulation of overhead The powers which it was proposed to confer upon the London County Council, with regard to Subways in particular, were felt by the Board to be of so extraordinary a character, and such as would involve such tremendous interference with the public ways of the District, that the Board felt they had no alternative but to offer a most strenuous opposition to the measure. A Petition was accordingly presented to the House of Commons against the Bill, and the London County Council finding that they could not contest the arguments which had been used against their proposals, abandoned so much of the Bill as referred to Subways. The proposals as to Overhead Wires were not such as the Board hoped would have been put forward in any measure promoted by the County Council, as the Board objected that, if the Bill became law, it would extend and legalise a system which they felt to be dangerous and injurious to the property of the public by perpetuating the system of Overhead Wires, and that the proposal which the County Council sought to make law, with regard to the rights of private property, were an unjust interference, and ought not to be permitted. The Board, therefore, determined to oppose that portion of the Bill, and presented a Petition to the House of Commons against it.

The Bill has been read a second time and referred to a

^{*} The Bill has since been passed by the Select Committee.

Select Committee, but at the date of preparing this Report the Committee have not met to consider it.*

(c) PROVISIONAL ORDERS. STRAND & ST. GILES. ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Notices were deposited by the Electric Supply Corporation of their intention to apply for a Provisional Order under the Electric Lighting Acts, 1882-1888, for lighting the St. Giles District.

The Plans were deposited, but the Order was never prepared, and nothing further has been done.

THE METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY (LIMITED).

In the last Report reference was made to the Enquiry held by Major Marindin, C.M.G., R.E., into the proposals of the London Electric Supply Corporation and the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company, at which he decided that powers should be granted to the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company to supply electricity in the St. Giles District. The Provisional Order as settled by the Board of Trade was amended by the House of Commons, and in a somewhat altered form passed into law at the close of the Session.

The Company lost no time in using the powers conferred upon them, and before the end of the year 1889, they had already laid a considerable length of mains and tubes. The works of the Company extensively affected the Streets under the control the Board, and Mr. George Wallace, the Board's Engineer and Surveyor, was invested by the Board with all necessary powers for protecting its interests. For

^{*} The Committee have since passed the Bill with considerable modifications, but it has been rejected on third reading.

further details as to the nature of the works performed, reference should be made to his Report.

The St. Giles Church Yard.

For several years past suggestions have been made as to the desirability of the Burial Ground adjoining the St. Giles' Church being laid out as an open space under the provisions of the Open Spaces Act, 1887, and on the 4th April, 1889, a communication was received from the Rev. Canon Nisbet enquiring whether the Board were prepared to undertake the suitable laying out and maintenance of the ground in the event of its being handed over to them for the use of the public.

After very careful consideration, and receiving Reports from its Officers, the Board resolved to take a lease of the Churchyard for 21 years, determinable at any time at the Board's option by six calendar months' previous notice, and to lay out the same in accordance with the plan which was prepared for the purpose. The proposals were accepted by the Rector and Churchwardens, and approved by the Vestry of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and steps are now being taken to obtain the necessary Faculty for legalising the proposed alterations.

The annual cost of maintaining the Churchyard and providing for a Caretaker, is estimated at £100.

The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Acts, 1868 to 1885.

During the past year the Medical Officer of Health reported that the following premises were in a state dangerous to health so as to be unfit for human habitation, viz., 1 to 8, Cottage Place; 3, Betterton Street; 16, Queen Street; 11, 13, 15 and 17, Sardinia Place. He also reported that the building situate at the rear of No. 46, Kenton Street, although not in itself unfit for human habitation was yet so situated as to obstruct ventilation and otherwise conduce to make the premises Nos. 1 to 8 Cottage Place unfit for human habitation and he recommended that it should be demolished. The Board having referred the Reports to their Engineer and Surveyor and his Reports having been received the Board ordered that the premises, No. 3, Betterton Street should be demolished and that the other premises should be repaired.

With regard to the obstructive building in the rear of No. 46, Kenton Street, the owners of the property the Foundling Hospital intimated that the premises, Nos. 1 to 8, Cottage Place had been erected without their knowledge and without their sanction and that they were prepared to demolish them and this having been done the Building in the rear of No. 46, Kenton Street was no longer "obstructive" and no action was therefore taken with respect to the same.

The works to the houses in Sardinia Place were carried out, but nothing was done by the Owner with regard to No. 16, Queen Street, and the Board were therefore compelled to take steps to close the same.

Artizan's Dwellings Acts, 1875 to 1885. THE SHELTON STREET AREA.

The work of demolishing the premises on the above area has been proceeded with during past year but no steps have yet been taken by the London County Council for re-housing the inhabitants who were dispossessed. It is hoped that no further loss of time will occur as the want of tenement dwellings in the neighbourhood is much felt.

Sanitary and Nuisances Removal Acts.

A large amount of work has been carried out under the above Acts during the past year, the details of which will be found in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

In cases where the Owners or Occupiers failed to comply with the Orders made by the Board, proceedings were taken and in every instance the Orders made were supported by the Magistrate and fines and costs were inflicted in most of them.

The question of the necessity for the frequent removal of manure was brought to the attention of the Board by Mr. Alfred Hoare, C.C., one of the Representatives of the Holborn Division of Finsbury on the London County Council and the Board directed the Clerk to issue a Notice to every occupier of Stables in the District, drawing attention to the provisions of the Nuisances Removal Act upon the subject, and urging upon them the necessity for complying therewith by ensuring the frequent periodical removal of manure and it is satisfactory to state that, but few complaints are received of any failure to comply with the Board's instructions.

Lodging House Regulations.

These regulations continue to considerably assist the Board in dealing with houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

There are 553 Registered Lodging Houses in the District.

456 Notices have been served during the past year, calling the attention of Owners to breaches of regulations. In certain instances it has been necessary to take proceedings, in consequence of the Notices not being attended to. In every case in which this has been done the Owners have been convicted by the Magistrates, and either fined or cautioned, and ordered to pay the costs.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts 1875 to 1879.

These Acts have again been rigidly enforced within the District. 176 samples of Food, and 36 of Drugs, have been purchased, consisting of milk, butter, cheese, coffee, flour, bread, olives, capers, green peas, beans, tomatoes, rum, whiskey, gin, brandy, sal volatile, iodide of potassium and a prescription of these nine samples of food and one of drugs were found to be adulterated.

In 10 cases proceedings were taken before the Police Magistrates. In three of them the Magistrate was of opinion that the adulteration was of so trifling a nature that he merely ordered the payment of the costs. The total amount received for fines and costs was £11 11s.

One matter of extreme importance was the purchase of the samples of Sal Volatile, one of which was not prepared according to the recipe in the "British Pharmacopæia." This was denied, and it was endeavoured to establish that there was no necessity for the Sal Volatile to be prepared according to the "British Pharmacopæia," but that other recipes would be equally satisfactory. The Board took considerable trouble over the matter, and retained the services of Counsel. The result was a conviction, and the Defendant was fined and ordered to pay costs.

The case excited considerable interest in the Pharmaceutical and Medical Journals, and the action of the Board was deemed as highly satisfactory.

The St. Giles' District is still well to the front in the discharge of its duties under the Act, the samples purchased bearing a very satisfactory ratio to the population.

Dr. Redwood was re-appointed Analyst for the year on the 23rd day of July. His Report will be found on page 33.

Obstructions on the Public Way.

Several cases have been dealt with during the past year, and in some instances it has been found necessary to take proceedings against the offending parties.

Vacant Land in Shaftesbury Avenue.

At the entrance to Shaftesbury Avenue from New Oxford Street there are two pieces of vacant land which the Board have, for some years, endeavoured by every effort in its power to retain as open spaces. Considerable negotiations ensued with the Metropolitan Board of Works, but the difficulty which that Board felt was that they had no power to part with possession of vacant land except by selling. A proviso was, however, inserted in the Metropolis Improvement Act, 1889, enabling the London County Council to enclose and lay out and plant the two pieces of land in question and to enter into an agreement with the Board, providing for the use of the pieces of land, or enabling the Council to sell, convey or the lease two pieces of land to the Board for public purposes, on such terms and conditions as the Council might think fit.

The Bill having received the Royal assent, the Board

entered into communication with the London County Council upon the subject, and, in reply to a communication, intimitated that they were prepared to lay out and maintain the Northernmost piece of land as an open space, and, with regard to the Southernmost piece, they proposed to devote it to the purpose of constructing an underground place of convenience for men and women.

The Council still have the matter under consideration, and it is to be hoped that some decision will shortly be arrived at, as the present condition of the land is extremely unsightly.

In connection with the subject, the Board received from one of its Members, Mr. James Neale, an offer to erect a very handsome drinking fountain in memory of his late Mother, which offer was gratefully accepted. The exact site for the erection of the fountain has not however yet been decided upon.

Contracts for Works and Supply of Goods.

The question of the system under which goods were supplied and works performed for the Board, has been carefully considered during the past year, and the subject was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of 24 Members, who presented a very comprehensive report upon the subject, and their recommendations were unanimously adopted.

Removal of Dust and Ashes.

At the request of the Board, Mr. George Cookson, of Gloucester Street, Albert Embankment, whose tender for the removal of dust and ashes had been accepted by the Board, has employed in the removal of refuse from the District, proper covered carts or wagons which he had caused to be constructed especially for the purposes of the District. The Board believes that the wagons are a great improvement, and that the complaints which were frequently received previously as to the annoyance caused by the contents of the dust-bin being blown about in the public ways will now be obviated.

Improvement.

The widening of Bucknall Street, formerly Church Lane received the attention of the Board several years since, but it was not until the present year that the lease of certain properties fell in which enabled the Board to call upon the Owner the Rev. Henry Hanmer to carry out the Agreement which had been entered into with his predecessor.

The Reverend Gentleman immediately complied with the request and the improvement has since been completed.

Projections Into, Over, and Beneath the Public Way.

This subject which is one of extreme importance and at the same time of considerable difficulty has received a great deal of attention at the hands of the Board during the past

year.

The obstructions which, on being continually placed above, on, and under the Public Way, were felt by the Board to be of so important a nature that they referred the question to the Works Committee for consideration and Report and the Committee have requested the Clerk and Surveyor to present a detailed Report upon the subject which will shortly be done and the subject will then be further considered.

London Hydraulic Power Company.

This Company was empowered by Acts of Parliament passed in the years 1871 and 1884 to supply Hydraulic Power in the Metropolis and, subject to certain conditions, to lay their mains under the Public Ways. Several applications have been received from the Company and dealt with during the past year. In each case they have been granted, subject to proper restrictions for protecting the interests of the Board and its rate-payers.

Hackney Carriage Standings.

This subject has been dealt with in previous Reports and in the month of May last a communication was received intimating that the Commissioner of Police had appointed Hackney Carriage Standings as follows:—

20 in the Centre of the roadway of High Holborn between Grays Inn Road and Chancery Lane, 18 between Red Lion Yard and Little Queen Street, 15 between Southampton Street and Bloomsbury Court and 5 in New Oxford Street, between Duke Street and Bloomsbury Street.

Upon consideration of the matter the Board came to the conclusion that parts at all events of the proposed standings were unsuitable, and they protested against the action taken by the Commissioner on the grounds that the roadways of the parts particularly referred to were too narrow for the purpose. The matter was referred to the Clerk and the Engineer and Surveyor to the Board, who had an interview with the Chief Constable of the Metropolis upon the subject, with the result that those parts of the Streets which the Board objected to were abandoned by the Commissioner and others substituted.

Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

This most important Act, relating to the notification of certain Infectious Diseases, received the Royal Assent upon the 30th day of August, 1889, and came into operation in the Metropolis on the 30th day of October, 1889. The Board, immediately after the passing of the Act, took the necessary steps for making its provisions known to the ratepayers in the District, and the Clerk to the Board and the Medical Officer of Health received the necessary instructions for carrying the Act into effect. The forms of notices and certificates and other matters which were required were immediately prepared, and the Act has, up to the present time, been found to work extremely well so far as the St. Giles' District is concerned. The amounts which the Board have paid for certificates received from Medical Men have been refunded by the Metropolitan Asylums Board in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

It has not been found necessary to take any proceedings

for failure to comply with the Act.

The Board, in the month of February last, resolved to comply with a request received from the School Board for London, and to notify to the School Board Superintendent of Visitors for the District, all cases of Scarlet Fever, Smallpox and Diphtheria which are notified to the Board by householders under the Act.

Closing of Princes Court

At the request of Messrs. Lambert & Butler, and with the approval of the adjoining owners, the Board consented to an application being made to the Justices of the Peace for closing Princes Court, Drury Lane, but upon the application coming before the Justices, they refused to grant it. This court is the last one remaining between Kemble Street and Long Acre, and it might well have been demolished by the Metropolitan Board of Works when the Scheme for dealing with the Great Wild Street area was under consideration, for it is the earnest desire of all parties in the neighbourhood that it should be stopped up, and the evidence of the Police was strongly in favour of such a course being adopted.

Maintenance of Asphalte Carriage-way Pavements.

The subject of the Maintenance of Asphalte Carriageway Pavements in the District, is one that has during the past few years caused the Board and its Officers very great anxiety, as in consequence of the great increase in the traffic through the streets in the District and the alterations in its character, the Board have found that the expense of maintaining the carriageways has very largely increased, and that in those cases in which they did not avail themselves of the provisions contained in the contracts, and call upon the companies who laid down the pavements to maintain them at a specific charge, mentioned in the contract, that they have had to expend very large sums in repairing the carriageways in question. The Board, therefore, in the month of July, 1889, on the suggestion of their Officers, requested the Works Committee to consider whether it was not desirable that the Board should enter into contracts for the maintenance of the carriageways in the District at a fixed annual charge, and after consideration of reports from the Officers upon the sums which have been expended, and upon the condition of the various carriageways, it was resolved to enter into arrangements with the Companies whereby the whole of the asphalte carriageways in the District would be in future maintained under contract.

It is believed that this resolution, although it involved the payment of a considerable sum of money, will ultimately be found to be a considerable saving to the Board.

Bicycles and Tricycles.

Among the various subjects that received consideration at the hands of the Board, was the excessive speed at which Bicycles and Tricycles are ridden in the streets of the Metropolis, and communications were addressed to the London County Council and the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis, with a view to the prevention of what was felt by the Board to be a growing nuisance. Steps are taken, but it is feared that very little real improvement has yet been made.

Sale of Horse Flesh Regulation Act, 1889.

This Act received the Royal assent on the 24th June, 1889. It made regulations with respect to the Sale of Horse Flesh for human food, and provided that no person should sell, offer or expose any Horse Flesh for human food except in a shop, or place, over which words indicating that Horse Flesh was sold there should be legibly expressed.

The Board have given instructions to their Clerk and Medical Officer of Health to carry the Act into effect.

Advertising Stations (Rating) Act, 1889.

The subject of rating hoardings used for advertising purposes, is one that has exercised the minds of rating Authorities in the Metropolis for many years past. During the

past session a Bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Burdett Coutts, M P., passed into Law which enables Local Authorities to prohibit or allow the affixing of advertisements to hoardings erected under license granted by them.

The Board decided to allow the affixing of advertisements and accordingly a scale of charges was prepared and approved of by the Works Committee.

Housing of the Working Classes.

On the 2nd December, 1889, a communication was received from the President of the Local Government Board calling the attention of the Board to the duties imposed upon them by the Housing of the Working Classes, England, Act, 1885 and the large powers which they possessed under the Nuisance Removal Acts and other Statutes in relation to the great and pressing question of the Housing of the Labouring Classes.

The Board referred this communication to their Clerk to confer with the Medical Officer of Health and reply to the same, and this having been done, on the 25th February a communication was received from the President of the Local Government Board, acknowledging the receipt of the communication forwarded by the Clerk and expressing satisfaction at its content in the following words:—

"The Local Government Board direct me to thank you "for the interesting particulars furnished by you and to "express their satisfaction at the action which has been taken by the Board of Works in order to carry into effect the pro"visions of the different statutes mentioned in your letter."

Public Health Consolidation Bill.

On the 31st January, 1890 a communication was received from the President of the Local Government Board, transmitting a copy of a Bill which he proposed to introduce into Parliament for consolidating the Laws relating to public Health in the Metropolis, and inviting the observations of the Board thereon. The Bill proposed to amend the Sanitary Laws for London which extend from the year 1819 to that now under review. The Board referred the communication and the Draft Bill to the Clerk and Medical Officer of Health, for consideration and report, and at the time that this Report is prepared the Statement which has been prepared by those Officers is under the consideration of the Sanitary Committee.

HENRY C. JONES,

Clerk to the Board.

11th June, 1890.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ANALYST

APPOINTED UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

TO THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE ST. GILES' DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN,

During the year ending 25th March, 1890, I received from your Inspectors, Messrs. J. Hoyle and J. Smith, 213 samples for analysis, consisting of bread, brandy, butter, cheese, coffee, flour, gin, iodide of potassium, marjoram, milk, pepper, a prescription, preserved fruits and vegetables, rum, sal volatile and whiskey. Of these twelve were found to be adulterated, viz.:—two of gin, seven of milk, two of rum and one of sal-volatile, 4 samples of milk were poor and 4 of sal-volatile were deficient in strength.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. REDWOOD.

^{2,} Fisher Street, Red Lion Square, London, W.C. 4th July, 1890.

THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE SAINT GILES DISTRICT.

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of the BOARD for GENERAL PURPOSES, from March 25, 1889, to March 25, 1890.

RECEIPTS.	Ledger	£	8.	d	£ s. d.	PAYMENTS.	Ledger folio.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.
THE JOINT VESTRY of St. Giles and	folio.	-				Salaries:	folio.						
Bloomsbury, under Precept of						Clerks and Officers	115	2,461	3	11			
1888	8	1130	16	9		Analyst	"	100	0				
The like under Precept of the						24	,,			_	2,561	3	11
1889	"	43,854	1	3	11001 10 0								
					44,984 18 0	Paving:							
						Wages of Paviors and Labourers	131	2,238	11	8			
						Granite and Footway Stone	143	1,830		3			
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:						Gravel, Sand, and Shells	153	286					
		1 204				Bricks, Lime, and Cement	156	86					
Disturbed paving works Licence fees	26	1,304	12			Cartage of Materials	157	305	4	3			
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts—Fines	"	00	14	0		Guard Posts	158	14					
and Expenses recovered	32	10	16	0		Paviors' Implements	162	257		9			
Sanitary Acts.—Expenses of works	0.0					Iron Founder's Work	164	13	2	10			
and disinfecting recovered	44	38	10	7		Blocks for Wood Paving	165	110	5	11			
Advertising Stations Rating Act	33	10	19	0		Road Roller and Water Cart							
Infectious Diseases Notification						Hire	168	111	9	0			
Act.—Refund by Metropolitan						Asphalte Paving, under Contracts	172	7,840	4	4			
Asylums Board of Medical fees.	29	4	1	0.		Wood Paving, under Contracts	174	101	0				
Costs recovered in Obstruction										-	13,196	7	7
proceedings	53	0	8	4		Cleansing:							
School Board 1888 Election, re-		1	0	6		Street Orderlies' Wages	194	2,237	6	3			
fund on Precept of expenses	"	- 1	U	0		Street Orderlies' Implements and							
Tradesmen's Deposits on Tenders unclaimed		5	0	0		Clothing	210	439	12	1			
Green Yard Charges	35	0	2	6		Cartage of Slop and Hire of Horses							
	39		10	0		and Drivers, under Contract	206	3,050		4			
		375		0		Snow Clearing—Wages & Cartage	200	38	18	7	F 77.00	-	0
Old Paving Stone and Materials	51										5,766	Ð	3
Rent of No. 198, High Holborn	84	120	0	0		Dust:							
The Vestry of St. Pancras under Agreement for cleansing and						Removal of Dust, under Contract	214	2,960	8	4			
repairs of Tottenham Court Road	47	181	9	0		Disinfectants for Dust Bins	215	9	0	0			
topato or accommodate acoust	**		_	_	2,128 8 7			-		-	2,969	8	4
0	,				(5.110 0.5	Carried for	mond				24,493	5	1
Carried forv	vard	***	4.1		47,113 6 7	Carried 10	waru			10	D 2		1

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for GENERAL PURPOSES—continued.

$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Amount brought forward	Ledger folio.	£ s.		£ 24,493	s. 5	
Cransfer from Sewer Account for Management Expenses for the Year ended 25th March, 1890 46 600 0 0 Ditto for refund of cash advances , 25 16 1	Lighting: Gas Columns and Lanterns	218 224	3,600 6 250 17		3,851	3	
47,739 2 8	Watering:						
Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1889, brought forward 4107 11 5	Carts, Horses and Men, hired under Contract Stand Pipes Disinfectants	231 232 234 235	161 19	-2	1,168	12	
	STONE YARD AND PREMISES:						
	Insurance, Rates and Taxes	248	154 19	4			
	Mortuary Ground Rent	244	55 0	0			
	Repairs of Premises, Fittings, and Furniture	236	302 6	2	512	5	,
	Miscellaneous:						
	Carpenter, under Sanitary Orders, etc.	251	1 12	2			
	Painter and Plumber do	254	52 12	2			
	Stationery and Bookbinding	91	112 5	6			
	Printing	- 93	155 0				
	Advertising	245	92 13				
	Oil and Chandlery	252	19 16				
	Coal and Coke	253	38 11				
	Street Name Plates	33	8 2				
	Inspectors' Uniforms	267	52 13	6			
	Registrars' Returns, Postage and Receipt Stamps, and incidentals	88	130 0	3			

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for GENERAL PURPOSES—continued.

\pounds s. d.		Ledger folio.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d
Amount brought forward 51,846 14 1	Amount brought forward		663	7	7	30,025	6	1
	Deposits for restoration of Paving Works returned	079	145		10			
	T 1 T C1-	273	145					
	Sale of Food and Drugs Acts—	"	99	14	2			
	purchases for analysis	275	12	17	2			
	Infectious Diseases Notification Act-							
	Medical fees	90	4	1	0			
	Compensation in alleged street accidents	257	2	2	0			
	St. Pancras Vestry, under agree-							
	ment for cleansing and repairs		100	0	0	7.040	10	
	of Tottenham Court Road	282	182	8		1,043	10	9
	Law and Parliamentary Expenses	238				240	5	6
	Loans:							
	Goldsmith's Alley Improvement—							
Boulet of Parison Filling and	Repayment	281	36	0	0			
	" " Interest	283	55	0	3			
	Purchase of Nos. 197-8, High							
	Holborn— Repayment	284	267	0	0			
Companies to the contract of t	", ", Interest	287	214	1	2			
	Paving Works, 1883—Repayment	285	2,142	0	0			
	" " Interest	288	103	1				
	, , ,	200			_	2,817	3	0
						34,126	5	4
	School Board for London:					01,120	0	-
	Dt- 1990	022				14.155	15	0
	Precepts, 1889	277				14,155		_
						48,282	0	4
	Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1890					3,564	13	9
£51,846 14 1	1				4	251,846	14	1
AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY								-

Foundling Estate Rate Account.

RECEIPTS. — Ledger folio. £ s. d. The Joint Vestry of St. Giles and Bloomsbury, under Precept, 1888 48 269 16 9 Ditto 1889 ,, 269 16 9	PAYMENTS. Ledger folio. £ s. of Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1889, Overdrawn Interest to Bondholders of Foundling Estate Rate Account Debt 291 253 10 Income Tax 294 6 15 Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1890	116 0 10
£539 13 6		£539 13 6
Brunswick Square Garden RECEIPTS. RECEIPTS. RECEIPTS. Ledger folio. £ s. d. The Joint Vestry of St. Giles and Bloomsbury, under Precept, 1888 60 34 0 0	PAYMENTS. PAYMENTS. Ledger folio. Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1889, Overdrawn	£ s. d.
Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1889, Overdrawn 36 0 0	The Garden Committee, under Precept, 1889 300	36 0 0
£70 0 0		£70 0 0
Metropolitan Consolidated	Rate Account.	
RECEIPTS. Ledger folio. £ s. d. The Joint Vestry of St. Giles and Bloomsbury, under Precept, 1889 73 4,032 13 4	PAYMENTS. Ledger folio. London County Council, under Precept, 1889 304	£ s. d.

Sewers Rate Account.

RECEIPTS.	Ledger £ s.	d. £	s. d.	PAYMENTS.	Ledger folio.	£	s. d.	£ s.	d.
Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1889 The Joint Vestry of St. Giles and		297	8 5	Wages and Materials of Repairs:					
Bloomsbury, under Precept, 1889	311 2,715 0	3		Drain Pipes, Bricks and Cement	315	74	4 9		
Connections with Sewers and House				Iron Founder's Work	345	108	1 10		
Drains	320 217 0		1 1	Painting and Plumbing	315	39 1	16 7		
Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1890, Overdrawn		16	6 4	Implements and Clothing	312	142	8 7		
				Disinfectants	321	60	9 6		
				Water for Flushing	314	193	5 4		
				Wages	313	1,093	3 10		
				Cartage of Soil	314	25	13 6		
				Cartage of Materials	346	28 1	17 6		
				Oil and Chandlery	315	13	14 9		
						1,780	6 2		
				New Sewers—under Contract	346	839 1	3 7	2,619 19	9
				TRANSFER TO GENERAL ACCOUNT for Management Expenses to Lady-					
				day, 1890	347	600	0 0		
				Refund of Cash Advances	"	25 1	6 1	625 16	1

SUMMARY showing the TOTAL RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of the BOARD for the year ending March 25, 1890.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.		
	£ s.	d. £ s.	7		8.	d.
GENERAL PURPOSES RATE ACCOUNT:	20 0.	и. 2 о.	u.	General Purposes Rate Account:		
The Joint Vestry of St. Giles and Bloomsbury under Precepts of the Board	44,984 18	0		Salaries 2,561 3 11 Paving		
Miscellaneous Receipts for Restoration of Disturbed Pavings, Fines and Expenses recovered	2,128 8	7		Dusting 2,969 8 4 Lighting 3,851 3 4 Watering 1,168 12 2 Stone Yard and Premises 512 5 6 Miscellaneous Expenses 1,043 10 9		
	47,113 6	7		Law and Parliamentary Expenses 240 5 6 Loans—Repayments and Interest 2,817 3 0		
Transfer from Sewer Account for Management Expenses and refund of Cash Advances	625 16	1 — 47,739 2	8	34,126 5 4 School Board for London 14,155 15 0 FOUNDLING ESTATE RATE ACCOUNT:	2 0	4
FOUNDLING ESTATE RATE ACCOUNT: The Joint Vestry, under Precept		539 13	6	Interest to Bondholders and Income Tax 266 Brunswick Square Garden Rate Account: Garden Committee, under Precept 3		0
Brunswick Square Garden Rate Account The Joint Vestry, under Precept		34 0	0	Metropolitan Consolidated Rate Account:	2 13	4
METROPOLITAN CONSOLIDATED RATE ACCOUNT The Joint Vestry, under Precept	:	4,032 13	4			
Carried forward		52,345 9	6	Carried forward 52,61	0 18	8

SUMMARY showing the TOTAL RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of the BOARD for the year ending March 25, 1890—continued.

Amount brought forward	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 52,345 9 6	Amount brought forward	£ s.		£ s	
Sewers Rate Account: The Joint Vestry, under Precepts	2,715 0 3		SEWERS RATE ACCOUNT: Materials and Wages of Repairs New Sewers, under Contract	1,780 6 839 13			
Connections with Sewers	217 0 10	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Transfer to General Account for Management Expenses and refund of cash advances	2,619 19 625 16			
				-		3,245 1	5 10
Total Receipts: Actual Cash Receipts 54,651 14 6 Transfers 625 16 1 £55,277 10 7			Total Payments: Actual Cash Payments 55,230 18 5 Transfers 625 16 1 £55,856 14 6	Tall Mary	5	55,856 1	4 6
Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1889: brought forward On General Account , Sewer Account	4,107 11 5 297 8 5 4,404 19 10		Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1890: On General Account Foundling Estate Account	3,564 13 163 7 3,728 1	8		
Less—Overdrawn: Brunswick Square Account 34 0 0 Foundling Estate Account 116 0 10	150 0 10		Less—Overdrawn: Brunswick Square Account 36 0 ,, Sewer Account 16 6	0			
		4,254 19 0				3,675 1	5 1

Statement of the Assets and Moneys owing to and the Debts and Liabilities of the Board on March 25th, 1890.

Dr.	DEBTS AND LIABILI	ITIES OF	THE	BO	AR	D.		
			£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.
GENI	ERAL PURPOSES RATE ACCOUNT:							
Co	ontractors' and Tradesmen's							
	Accounts due	Schedule.	4,475	8	6			
Ва	alances on Deposits for restora-							
	tion of Paving Works	"	445	3	4			
L	ondon County Council for Loan	is—						
	Goldsmith's Alley	£						
	Improvement 755	1440						
	Purchase of Nos.							
	197 – 8, High							
	Holborn 757	5597						
	Paving Works,							
	1883 761	2142						
			9,179	0	0			
					-	14,099	11	10
Four	NDLING ESTATE RATE ACCOUNT:							
В	and Debt allotted to this Board							
	1st August, 1856	Schedule.	6,746	0	0			
D.	ondholders' Interest to Lady-							
D	day instant	68	67	9	2			
TT	nclaimed Interest to Christmas,	90			-			
U	1889	762	163	13	3			
	1000	102				6,977	2	5
SEW	ERS RATE ACCOUNT:							
T	radesmen's Accounts due	Schedule	213	18	7			
В	alance of deposits for drains	"	24	7	6			
				-	-	238	6	1

ASSETS AND MONEYS O	WING	TO TE	IE	BO.	ARD.		Cr.
GENERAL PURPOSES RATE ACCOUNT:	Ledger folio.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.
Value of Freehold Nos. 197-8,							
High Holborn	217	4,000					
Impress money in hands of Clerk Due from Gas, Water and Electric	218	100	0	0			
Light Companies Due for restoration of Paving and	Schedule.	907	9	3			
other Works	,,	161	14	6			
Materials and Implements in Stock		1,300	200				
Materials and Implements in Stock	"	1,500	7		6,469	8	5
FOUNDLING ESTATE RATE ACCOUNT:							
The Estate for Bond Debt charge-		0.510					
able under old Paving Acts	67	6,746					
Income Tax paid forward	69		5	7	6,746	5	7
Brunswick Square Garden Rate Ac	COUNT:						
Joint Vestry, under Precept, 1889.	25				36	0	0
SEWERS RATE ACCOUNT:							
Due for Construction of House Drains	Schedule	52	8	6			
Materials and Implements in Stock	Schedule.	360	0	10			
		_		_	412	9	4
Balance at Bankers	•••				3,675	15	1
					17,339	18	5
Balance of Liabilities over Assets					3,975	1	11

£21,315 0 4

£21,315 0 4

We, the undersigned Auditors, appointed by the Board of Works for the St. Giles District to examine and audit the Accounts of the said Board from the 25th day of March, 1889, to the 25th day of March, 1890, have investigated such Accounts and the Documents relating thereto, and do hereby certify that we have this day audited the said Accounts, at their Offices, No. 197, High-Holborn, and that the same are true and correct in all particulars, and do allow and sign the same in token thereof.

Given under our hands this 27th day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety.

WILLIAM A. COOPER.
THOMAS W. MATTHEWS.
WILLIAM EDLOW.

TO THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE ST. GILES DISTRICT.

Engineer and Surveyors Department, 197, High Holborn, W.C. 24th June, 1890.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you the following Report on the works executed by your Board during the year ending 25th March last.

Pavings. Carriage-ways.

SITUATION.	DESCRIPTION OF PAVING.	NET COST.				
Hunter Street	2in. compressed asphalte and	£	8.	d.		
	3in. by 9in. by 4in. Jarrah wood blocks on 6in. Port- land cement concrete	900	9	10		
Great Russell Street, from Bloomsbury Street to	foundation 2in. compressed asphalte on 6in. Portland cement con-	900	3	10		
Tottenham Court Road	crete foundation	1,242	16	8		
New Compton Street	do. do. do.	1,199				
Russell Square, east side from Guilford Street to	500 edf discuss tipe	South				
Bernard Street	do. do. do.	1,253	1	4		
Seven Dials	do. do. do.	222	15	2		
Colonnade Mews (entrance from Bernard Street)	3in. by 9in. by 6in. wood blocks, on 6in. blue lias					
	lime concrete foundation	26	11	6		
Montague Mews (entrance			1			
	do. do. do.	- 33	8	0		
	,	E	2			

FOOTWAYS.

SITUATION.	DESCRIPTION	NET COST.				
Hunter Street, east side, from Handel Street to Comp- ton Street; west side, from	OW 30 G	RAOS ER	£	8.	d.	
Brunswick Square to Compton Street Bloomsbury Square, south side, from Southampton		rk stone flag- nite kerb	260	14	5	
Street to Vernon Place	do.	do.	30	9	5	
New Compton Street Vernon Place, south side, from No. 5 to Blooms-	do.	do.	526	9	2	
bury Square Tottenham Court Road, from Messrs. Meux's gateway		do. stone flagging s to granite	18	6	4	
to Great Russell Street	kerb		86	0	4	

The following macadamized roads were re-coated with broken granite, a steam roller seven tons in weight being used to level the surface, after the granite was spread:—

Arthur Street. Goldsmith Street.

Brunswick Square. Handel Street.

Bury Street Montague Place.

Russell Square.

Improvement, Russell Square.

The footway on the east side of Russell Square, next to the gardens, was widened from 6ft. to 12ft. along the straight portion of the Square, and to 16ft. at the north-east and south-east corners. The old york stone and granite kerb was used for this work as far as it went, and the deficiency made good with new materials of similar description.

This work has given general satisfaction to people using the Square, and is considered a great improvement, many persons expressing a wish that the widening should be extended around the whole four sides of the Square. The nett cost of the work was £289 0s. 5d.

Maintenance of Asphalte Carriageway Pavements.

The question of the maintenance of the asphalte carriageway pavements, of which there is now a considerable area within the District, was considered by your Board during the year. The contracts that had been made between the Board and the various asphalte companies gave the Board power to call upon the companies to either perform all necessary repairs at certain charges per superficial yard as executed, or to maintain the different streets, at certain fixed charges per square yard per annum, extending over the whole area of the pavements.

Some of the pavements were becoming in bad condition, and your Board referred the matter to your Works Committee to consider and report as to what would, in the opinion of the Committee, be the better course of the two to adopt with respect to these pavements. The Committee had several meetings upon the matter, and ultimately recommended your Board to call upon the companies to enter into contracts for their maintenance at per square yard per annum measured over the whole surface, and this was done with respect to the undermentioned streets:—

Bloomsbury Place.
Bloomsbury Square (south and east sides).
Drury Lane, from Broad Street to Great Queen Street.
Gower Street.
Hart Street.

High Holborn. Little Earl Street. Museum Street.

New Oxford Street.

Russell Square (east side).

Sardinia Street.

Southampton Row.

Torrington Square (east side and part of south side).

Vernon Place.

Main Roads.

By the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888, which constituted the London County Council, it was provided that every road in a County, which is for the time being a main road within the meaning of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, should be wholly maintained and repaired by the County Council and charged to the General County Account, and the Act provided that any Local Authority might claim to retain the powers and duties of maintaining such main roads, the County Council making the Local Authority an annual payment for their maintenance and repair.

Your Board accordingly made application in November, 1889, to the London County Council, for a contribution towards the cost of maintaining and repairing certain roads in the District, which, in your opinion, were main roads within the meaning of the Act, the said roads being as follows:—

				Feet.	Feet.
Tottenham Court Road					1,186
High Holborn			***		1,608
New Oxford Street					1,715
Broad Street					466
Shaftesbury Avenue					1,465
Charing Cross Road					800
Cambridge Circus					-
High Street					821
Great St. Andrew Stre	et			412	
Seven Dials				93	
Little St. Andrew Stre	et to B	oundar	y of		
District				346	051
					851
Great Queen Street					930
Little Queen Street					474

Samuel Print Lo		Feet.	Feet.
Southampton Row		1,608	
Russell Square (east side)		654	0.000
Hart Street	100	592	2,262
Bloomsbury Square (south side)		294	
Vernon Place	4.1	175	
Theobalds Road		160	1 001
Endell Street		690	1,221
Bloomsbury Street		552	
Charlotte Street		490	
Bedford Square (east side)		350	
Gower Street		1,150	3,232
Total, nearly 31 miles			17,031

Nothing was heard from the London County Council in reference to the matter until 21st May, 1890, when they replied declining the application of the Board.

Sewers.

The following works in connection with the Public Sewers were performed during the year:—

Compton Street, fr	om H	Lunter 8	Street
to boundary of I			
Kemble Street, from	n Sta	nhope S	Street
to Great Wild S	treet		
Little Coram Str	eet,	from	Great
Coram Street			
District			
Nottingham Court	at j	unction	with
Shorts Gardens		*	
Caroline Street			
Broad Street			****
Vine Street (north	end)		
Neal Street			
Theobalds Road			***

98 feet lineal of new brick sewer,4 ft. by 2 ft. 8 in. internal dimensions. 49 feet lineal of new brick sewer, 4 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. internal dimensions. 334 feet lineal old sewer underpinned and repaired.

6 feet lineal old sewer underpinned and repaired.

New side entrance constructed.

ditto ditto ditto ditto

Connection made between the old sewers in Theobalds Road and Southampton Row.

OLD SEWERS, SARDINIA PLACE, &C.

The Metropolitan Electric Supply Company (Limited), recently erected a new electric light station in Sardinia Place, the drains from which were connected with the public sewer in Sardinia Place. Shortly after the Company commenced operations they discharged considerable quantities of hot water into the sewer, giving rise to complaints from the inhabitants of the adjacent premises, of steam and smell finding their way from the sewers into their properties, and upon investigating the matter, it was found that a number of old sewers and drains ran beneath the private property situated between the north end of Sardinia Place and the south side of Great Queen Street, these drains being in a most defective condition. The matter was referred to your Sanitary Committee for consideration and report, and, upon its recommendation, the Board ordered that these old sewers should be filled up, new stoneware pipes being laid where necessary to take any sewage that might be found to enter them. These works were performed by the Board's workmen, under my direction—they were of an expensive and difficult character, a considerable length of the old sewers running as they did beneath the walls of premises, the said walls being actually built upon them. The matter was reported on at length by me on the 3rd June, 1890, and the total cost of the work, which included certain works in connection with the drainage of the several properties beneath which the old sewers ran, was £139 11s. 1d.

SEWERS, CHARING CROSS ROAD.

In the Autumn of 1889, complaint was made by the inhabitants of premises abutting upon Charing Cross Road (but not within the St. Giles' District). of smells arising from the public sewers. Upon examination it was discovered that when the late Metropolitan Board of Works formed the new Charing Cross Road, the old sewer, which ran along the centre of Crown Street and took the drainage of the houses in that street, was not done away with, but was left to take the drainage of the houses on the west side of the new road. This sewer terminated with a head wall at a point near to Falconberg Court, a few yards south of Oxford Street, the flow of sewage in it was very slight, being only that which came from the houses on the west side of Charing Cross Road, and a quantity of deposit had consequently accumulated in it. Certain of these premises discharged considerable quantities of hot water into the sewer, which so raised its temperature, that the sewer was at all times so hot and full of steam as to prevent men entering it for cleansing purposes.

The matter was referred to your Works Committee, who gave it much consideration, and, on its recommendation your Board ordered the construction of a short length of brick sewer to connect the new Charing Cross Road sewer with the old (rown Street sewer, for the purpose of giving access to it and for cleansing the latter and to assist its ventilation, and also the construction of a flushing tank at the head of the old sewer, constructed so as to discharge automatically, at regular intervals, a considerable body of water, and thus prevent accumulation of deposit again occurring, and also to lower the temperature of the sewer. The work was carried out by the Board's own workmen, under my direction, at a cost of £126 8s., it was completed on the 25th March last, and no further complaints of smell have been made.

Street Cleansing.

The cleansing of the public ways was performed by a staff of men employed by the Board, consisting of 1 foreman, 3 gangers, and 31 sweepers. Two sweeping machines, drawn by horses were also used in sweeping the carriage-ways.

The street sweepings were carted away by contract, and amounted to a total of 6,348 van loads, equal to over 20,000 cubic yards.

The carriage-ways of the main thoroughfares that are paved with wood and asphalte were washed frequently during the year by means of watering-carts and the machine brooms, the cost of which washing is included in the two items of cost for street cleansing and street watering given hereafter.

The following streets being market streets, and streets inhabited by the poorer classes, were cleansed on Sundays between the hours of 6 and 10 a.m., those streets in the list which are printed in Italics being cleansed a second time, between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. After the second cleansing the streets were watered with permanganate of potash and

water:-

Abbey Place. Arthur Street. Bainbridge Street. Castle Street. Colonnade. Kenton Street. Little Coram Street and Courts adjacent. Little Guilford Street. Marchmont Street. Arthur Street. Castle Street. Church Passage. Drury Lane. Dyott Street. Goldsmith Street. Great Earl Street.

Great Wild Street. Little Earl Street. Little White Lion Street. Little Wild Street. Lloyd's Court. Lumber Court. Macklin Street. Neal Street. Newton Street. Parker Street. Phænix Street. Queen Street. Seven Dials. Shelton Street. Short's Gardens. Smart's Buildings. Stacey Street.

Tower Street.

The following main thoroughfares were also cleansed on Sundays between 6 and 10 a.m., viz. :—

Bloomsbury Square (south side).

Broad Street (between Bloomsbury Street, High Street, and Great St. Andrew Street).

Bury Street.

Charing Cross Road.

Endell Street.

Great Queen Street.

Great St. Andrew Street.

Hart Street.

High Holborn.

High Street.

Little Queen Street.

Little St. Andrew Street.

New Compton Street.

New Oxford Street.

Shaftesbury Avenue.

Southampton Row (from Bloomsbury Place to High Holborn).

Theobald's Road.

Tottenham Court Road.

Vernon Place.

The main thoroughfares in the district were also watered twice on Sundays during the summer months between the hours of 7 a.m. and 1 p.m., when the condition of the weather rendered it desirable.

The cost of the foregoing works is included in the lump sum contracts for cleansing and street watering.

The question of cleansing the whole of the public footways in the District was again considered by your Board. It had, since 1879, been the custom to do so during wet and sloppy weather, 16 boys and 1 man as ganger being employed to do this work, their time in dry weather being occupied in collecting horse droppings from the surfaces of the several wood and asphalte pavements in the District.

Considerable attention was given to the matter by you, and it was ultimately decided to continue the present system as above described, and in addition, in the event of a snowfall, to clear the snow from the whole of the footways in the District, this work being considered by you almost, if not quite as necessary as the cleansing of the carriageways, and one which should be undertaken by the Local

authorities rather than be left to the inhabitants, a large number of whom failed to perform it. It is believed that this is the only District in London where such work is undertaken by the Local authorities.

Snow.

No heavy snowfall has occurred during the winter, the greatest fall being on the 7th December, 1889, when it measured about an inch in depth. A number of extra men were employed to assist the Board's regular staff of men in clearing the snow from the public footways and carriageways, the total additional cost incurred, being £38 18s. 7d.

BALLASTING CARRIAGE-WAYS.

The question of ballasting the asphalte carriage-ways and more frequently cleansing them, when under certain atmospheric conditions they become greasy, was also considered by you, and your Board ultimately authorized me to employ the Street Orderly Boys for this purpose, and also such additional labour as I considered necessary when the condition of the public ways rendered it advisable. This has since been done on several occasions with satisfactory results.

STREET-ORDERLY BINS.

Eleven new street orderly bins for the reception of the horse droppings gathered by the street-orderly boys, were erected during the year in various streets in the District. The number of bins now number 30, and are situated as follows:—

Bedford Place						2
Bloomsbury Squa	re					2
Bloomsbury Stree	t			***		1
Charlotte Street						2
Hart Street						2
High Holborn						4
High Street						1
Hunter Street						3
Little Queen Stre	et					1
Montague Street						3
Museum Street						1
New Oxford Stre	et					3
Russell Square (e	ast s	ide)				3
Southampton Ro	W				***	2
			m	-		-
			Total	***		30

COST OF STREET CLEANSING.

The total cost of street cleansing for the year 1889-90 was as follows:—

	£	8.	d.	
Wages of men and boys	2,237	6	3	
Brooms, scrapers, shovels, &c., and clothing for				
men and boys	439	12	1	
Cartage of slop and street sweepings, and hire of				
horses for street-sweeping machines	3,050	8	4	
Removal of snow, additional labour, &c	. 38	18	7	
	1000	1	-	
Total	£5,766	5	3	

Street Watering.

The street watering was performed by contract, the contractor supplying all carts, horses and drivers required, at a fixed price for the whole work for the year. A small hand water-cart was employed to water those courts and alleys in

the District which were too narrow for the vans drawn by horses to enter. The water used for this purpose (including the washing) amounted to 4,039,000 gallons. A small quantity of permanganate of potash was added to the contents of the watering-carts during the hot summer months.

The amount paid for water, meter-hire, re	enairs to	£	8.	d.
stand posts, &c., was		241	12	2
To Contractor for horses, carts, and men		900	0	0
Permanganate of potash		. 27	0	0
	Total £	1,168	12	2

Removal of Dust.

The dust and ashes were removed from the houses in the District by contract, the contractor providing all necessary carts, horses, and men, and performing the whole work at a cost of £2,960 8s. 4d.

The disinfection of the dust-bins in the District with carbolic acid powder, after their contents had been removed by the contractor's dustmen, was continued during the year, the cost of the disinfectant being £9.

NEW DUST VANS.

Complaints had frequently been made to the Board, of dust and rubbish being blown from the tops of the dust-carts, which were uncovered, on to the public way, and negotiations were entered into with the Board's contractor with the view to his substituting new covered dust-vans in place of the old-fashioned uncovered carts. After some correspondence, the contractor, Mr. Cookson, offered to provide new dust vans, with light iron covers of a pattern to be approved by your Board, at his own expense, if the

Board would extend the contract which had been entered into with him, for one year from Lady-Day, 1889, to three years, he stating that the expense of providing these new vans would be too great to be met out of a single year's contract. Your Board thought this a reasonable proposition, and assented to the same, and a contract for the extension of the existing contract to three years was accordingly entered into. The new covered vans have since been provided, and have been generally approved of.

Limewhiting Courts.

The work of cleansing and limewhiting the entrances to the yards, courts, mews, &c., which had been previously performed by a workman employed by the Board, was let by competition, the lowest tender being £39, which was accepted, and the walls to the following places in the District were twice cleansed and limewhited during the year:—

Bernard Mews Betterton Court. Brunswick Mews. Caroline Mews. Clarke's Buildings Clarke's Mews. Colonnade. Compton Mews. Cottage Place. Denmark Place. Dunn's Passage. Feathers Court. Hall's Yard. Henrietta Mews. Hunter Mews. Kennedy Court. Lascelles Court. Little Guilford Street. Middle Yard. Monmouth Court (south end). Neal's Yard. New Yard. Nottingham Court. Plummer's Court. Portsmouth Place. Prince's Court. Queen's Head Yard. Sardinia Place. Sardinia Street. Shelton Street. Silver Street. Southampton Mews. Tavistock Mews. Titchbourne Court. Woburn Mews.

Public Urinals.

The public urinals in the District belonging to the Board are 17 in number, and contain 50 compartments; 12 of the urinals, containing 42 compartments, have water laid on to them; the others are without water supply. The whole are cleansed daily by the Board's workmen.

LIST OF PUBLIC URINALS IN THE ST. GILES DISTRICT.

Bainbridge Street	5 com	partments,	fitted with wa	ter supply.
Chenies Mews, north	3	do.	do.	do.
Colonnade	1	do.	do.	do.
Dunn's Passage	5	do.	do.	do.
Lascelles Court	4	do.	do.	do.
Morwell Street	3	do.	do.	do.
Parker Street	2	do.	do.	do.
Galen Place	3	do.	do.	do.
Seven Dials	6	do.	do.	do.
Short's Gardens	6	do.	do.	do.
Torrington Mews	1	do.	do.	do.
Whetstone Park	3	do.	do.	do.
Bernard Mews	3	do. not	fitted with wa	ter supply.
Caroline Mews	1	do.	do.	do.
Hunter Mews	1	do.	do.	do.
Nottingham Court	1	do.	do.	do.
Southampton Mews	2	do.	do.	do.

Public Lighting.

The re-arrangement of the public lamps and the substitution of new lamp posts and circular lamps for those of the old patterns, were proceeded with during the year; the total number of the new lamp posts and lanterns in the District is 868; of the old pattern square lamps, 183. There are also 59 lamps of larger size at the corners of certain streets and on the public crossing refuges, making a total of 1110 public lamps in the District, belonging to your Board.

LIGHTING OF PUBLIC LAMPS DURING DARK AND FOGGY DAYS.

In accordance with arrangements entered into with the Gas Light and Coke Company in the previous year, for the lighting of the public lamps during dark and foggy days, the lamps in the main public ways within the District were lighted on seven occasions during the winter, the cost of the same amounting to £7 6s. 7d.

NAMES ON PUBLIC LAMPS.

The question of affixing the names of streets on public lamps, which had been at various times before your Board, was again taken into consideration, and it was ultimately resolved to have the names in 1½ inch enamelled letters attached to the glass on certain public lamps in the District, particularly at junctions of different streets, which work has been carried out at a cost of £49 3s. 6d.

Electric Lighting.

Under the Provisional Orders granted by the Board of Trade, and which were confirmed by Act of Parliament on 26th August, 1889, the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company, Limited, has commenced laying mains in connection with their station in Sardinia Street, to supply electricity within the District. The following is a list of the streets in which the mains have been laid up to the date of this report, and the Company is proceeding rapidly with their extension.

Bayley Street.
Bedford Place.
Bedford Square.
Bloomsbury Square.
Broad Street.
Caroline Street
Drury Lane.
Gate Street.
Ğeorge Yard.
Goldsmith Street.
Great Queen Street.
Great Russell Street.
Great Wild Street.
Hart Street.
High Holborn.

High Street.
Kemble Street
Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Little Queen Street.
Middle Yard.
Montague Place.
New Oxford Street.
Portsmouth Street.
Russell Square.
Sardinia Place.
Sardinia Street.
Southampton Row.
Stanhope Street.
Theobald's Road.
Tottenham Court Road.

Vernon Place.

Street Refuges.

One additional street-crossing refuge has been formed during the year in New Oxford Street, at the junction with Charing Cross Road, and one of the refuges which had been formed by the Metropolitan Board of Works when they constructed Shaftesbury Avenue being considered by your Board not to be in a convenient position, was removed and refixed in Shaftesbury Avenue, east of Bloomsbury Street. The following is a list of the refuges now existing within the St. Giles District:—

In Bloomsbury Street ... | south side of Shaftesbury Avenue. south end, by Broad Street. " Broad Street... ... opposite Clarke's Buildings. Do: east of Endell Street. Do. west of Endell Street. " Charing Cross Road ... north end, by High Street. Do. by New Compton Street. Do. south end, by Cambridge Circus. " Endell Street north end, by Broad Street. " Guilford Street west end, by Russell Square.

In High Holborn	by Little Queen Street.
Do.	at junction with New Oxford Street.
,, High Street	at north end, by New Oxfor i Street.
" New Oxford Street	west of its junction with Bloomsbury Street.
Do.	east of its junction with Bloomsbury Street.
Do.	by Hart Street.
Do.	west end, by Tottenham Court Road.
Do.	at junction with Charing Cross Road.
" Shaftesbury Avenue	by New Oxford Street.
Do.	east of Bloomsbury Street.
Do.	south side of Broad Street.
Do.	by Dyott Street.
Do.	" Great St. Andrew Street.
Do,	, Little Earl Street.
" Theobald's Road	west end, by Southampton Row.
" Tottenham Court Road	south end, by New Oxford Street.

Contracts.

The following Contracts for materials and works have been entered into by the Board, and are now in force:—

Name and Address of the Contractor.	Nature of Contract.	Term of Contract.		
Mr. W. Griffiths, 283, Kingsland Road, E.	For the supply of granite and York stone, at a schedule of prices.	For one year from 25th March, 1890.		
Messrs. Mowlem & Co, Grosvenor Wharf. Millbank, S.W.		Ditto.		
Mr. G. Cookson, Glou- cester Street, Albert Embankment.	For the carting away of road sweepings from the public ways, and the cartage of soil raised from gullies, &c., for the sum of £2,850 per annum.	For three years from 25th March, 1889		
Mr. G. Cookson.	For the removal of dust and ashes from the houses in the district, for the sum of £3,000 per annum.	Ditto.		
Mr. G. Cookson.	For watering and washing the public ways, for the sum of £900 per annum.	From 12th March to 30th September, for three years, 1889-90-91.		

Name and Address of the Contractor.	Nature of Contract.	Term of Contract.		
Mr. G. Cookson.	For the supply of two horses, harness and drivers, for street sweeping machines, &c., the sum of £5 per week.	For three years from 25th March, 1889.		
Messrs. C. W. Killing- Back & Co., Bewley Cliff Wharf, James Street, Camden Town.	For the cartage of materials, rubbish, &c., at a schedule of prices.			
	Hire of steam road rollers, at a schedule of prices.	Ditto.		
Messrs. Addock, Easton	For the supply of disinfectants at a schedule of prices.	Ditto,		
Mr. C. KILLINGBACK.	Maintenance of sewers in Compton Street, Kemble Street, and sundry other sewer works.	For one year from the completion of the works free of charge to the Board.		

The Board has also entered into Contracts with several Paving Companies for the maintenance of wood and asphalte pavements in various streets in the district, the Contracts in most cases extending over a period of fifteen years from the date of the formation of the pavements; and also with several Contractors, Tradesmen and others for the supply of ironwork, drain pipes, lime and cement, &c., and the execution of works of repairs and the supply of goods and materials.

. I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. WALLACE,

Engineer and Surveyor.

1889.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE ST. GILES DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith present my Annual Report of the district for the past year, ending 31st December, 1889.

The vital statistics are calculated upon the corrected population of the Census, 1881, and they are arranged in order to be of use for comparison with the corresponding reports of past years. I will first, however, lay before you some interesting extracts from the Registrar-General's Annual Summary of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in London, during 1889, as follows:—

Registration London.*

"AREA.—The area of Registration London is 77,410 acres, or 121 square miles, including 2,718 acres of tidal water. The length of the streets and roads, as returned in 1882, was more than 1,600 miles. The area of London being 121 square miles, is equal to a square of 11 miles to the side.

- "ELEVATION.—The population of London resides at a
- * Registration London is co-extensive with the Administrative County of London

mean elevation of 39 feet above Trinity high-water mark, the elevation varying from 11 feet below high-water mark in Plumstead Marshes to 429 feet above high-water mark in Hampstead

"Houses.—At the Census in 1881 there were within this area 486,056 inhabited houses, containing an average of 7.9 persons to a house, closely corresponding with the pro-

portions in 1861 and 1871.

"Annual Rateable Value.—The annual rateable value of property within Registration London in 1889, as assessed in accordance with the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, was £31,450,002.*

"Density (1889).—58.3 persons to an acre; 37,288 to a square mile.

"ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION per cent.: 1861-71, 1.50; 1871-81, 1.61.

"1889.

"POPULATION. Estimated to the middle of Females the year).	2,049,580 2,302,158	Person	ıs	4	,351,738
" Marriages				***	35,484
"Persons Married					70,968
"Annual Rate of persons ma	rried per l	1,000 of	the Pop	oulation	, 16.3.
"BIRTHS. — $\begin{cases} \text{Males} & 67,06 \\ \text{Females} & 64,42 \end{cases}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ Person	ıs			131,487
"Annual Rate of Births	per 1,000	of the Po	pulatio	n, 30·3.	
"Deaths.— $\begin{cases} \text{Males} & 38,74 \\ \text{Females} & 36,93 \end{cases}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 9\\ 34 \end{array} \right\}$ Person	ıs			75,683
"Annual Rate of Mortality pe	er 1,000 {	Males Females	19·0 16·1	Perso	ns, 17·4
"Excess of Registered Births	over Death	s			55,804
"Estimated Increase of Popula	ation				69,370."

^{*} From the Return issued by the London County Council.

The Health of London in 1889.

"The Registrar-General, in his last Annual Summary, reported that the death rate in Registration London in 1888 was 18.5 per 1,000, being 'far the lowest death-rate as yet recorded in London,' the next lowest being 19.8, 19.9, and 19.6 in the three immediately preceding years, 1885-86-87, previously to which the London death-rate had never fallen below 20 per 1,000. The death-rate in 1889, moreover, again fell, and was considerably below the low rate in 1888. The mean annual death-rate in London in the fifty-two weeks of last year did not exceed 17.5 per 1,000, and was 1 per 1,000 below the rate in 1888, and far lower than the rate recorded in London in any year since Civil Registration first afforded the means for calculating trustworthy rates.

"The annual number of births in London has, on the whole, remained stationary since 1881, notwithstanding an estimated increase of about half a million in the population since that year, suggesting either that the population has not increased, or that the birth-rate has declined.

"On the whole, no sufficient reason can be urged for doubting that the Metropolitan death-rate in 1889 was unprecedentedly low, compared not only with the death-rates in London in past years, but with the rates of any of the other large cities of the world.

"The deaths registered in the fifty-two weeks of last year were 75,683, and actually fewer than in any year since 1870, when the population of the Metropolitan area was less by about a million than it is believed to be now.

"The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases were last year 9,709, more than 1,000 fewer than in any previous year on record back to 1870, and equal to a death-rate of 2.2 per 1,000; this rate was scarcely more than half the mean annual rate from these diseases in the ten years 1870-9.

"Infant mortality, too, measured by the proportion of deaths under one year to registered births, did not exceed 141 per 1,000 during last year, a lower rate than in any previous year of which record exists, while the mean rate in the four years 1870-73, was 163 per 1,000.

"It would appear from these facts that the health of London in 1889 was unprecedentedly good, and that its improvement in recent years has more than kept pace with the undoubted general improvement in the sanitary condition of the whole country, judged by its mortality statistics."

Meteorological Summary.

The remarks upon the meteorology of the four quarters of the year, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and at the various other stations, are taken from the observations of Mr. James Glaisher, F.R.S.

FIRST QUARTER.

January.—The beginning of the month was cold, with general fog. During the remainder of the month, cold and warm periods alternated.

February—was also changeable, and generally cold.

March.-Cold and cloudy. Snow at the beginning of the month.

The days and nights throughout the quarter were cold, and below their averages.

The mean reading of the barometer was 29 837 inches, and was 0.070 of an inch above the mean reading for the corresponding period of 48 years.

The mean temperature of the air during the quarter was

38°·2, and 0·6 below the average for the corresponding quarters of 118 years.

The amount of rain measured during the quarter was 4.36 inches, and was 0.62 of an inch below the average of

74 years.

The amount of bright sunshine recorded during the quarter was 136.4 hours, being 28.3 hours below the average amount recorded in the corresponding periods of the ten years 1879-88.

SECOND QUARTER.

April.—The weather for the most part was unsettled, cold, and cloudy.

May.—The weather was generally warm, with frequent rain.

June.—The weather was very fine, but cold.

The mean reading of the barometer was 29.692 inches, and was 0.091 of an inch below the mean reading for the corresponding periods of 48 years.

The mean temperature of the air during the quarter was 54°.5, and was 2°.3 above the average for the corresponding quarters of 118 years.

The amount of rain measured during the quarter at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 7.22 inches, and exceeded the average amount in the corresponding periods of 74 years by 1.64 inches.

The amount of bright sunshine recorded during the quarter was 455.9 hours, being 15.2 hours below the average amount recorded in the corresponding periods of the ten years 1879-88.

THIRD QUARTER.

July.—The weather during the first 13 and the last 2

days of July was fine and warm. On the other days of the month the temperature was constantly below the average.

August.—The whole month, with the exception of one

day, was generally cold and wet.

September—was fine, dry, and warm. At the beginning of the month, the temperature below the average.

The mean reading of the barometer was 29.778 inches, and was 016 of an inch below the mean reading for the corresponding period of 48 years.

The mean temperature of the air during the quarter was 58°.9, and was 0°.8 below the average for the corresponding quarters of 118 years.

The amount of rain measured during the quarter was 5.56 inches, and was 1.76 below the average amount in the cor-

responding periods of 74 years.

The amount of bright sunshine recorded during the quarter was 434.3 hours, being almost identical with the average amount recorded in the corresponding periods of the ten years 1879-88.

FOURTH QUARTER.

October.—The weather generally was cold and dull, with rain.

November—was fine, dry, but dull.

December—was generally cold.

The mean reading of the barometer was 29.858 inches, and was 111 above the mean reading for the corresponding periods of 48 years.

The mean temperature of the air during the quarter was 43°.5, and was 0°.2 below the average for the corresponding

quarters of 118 years.

The amount of rain measured during the quarter was 6.15 inches, and was 0.95 below the average amount in the corresponding periods of 74 years.

The amount of bright sunshine recorded during the quarter was 129.4 hours, and was 6.0 hours below the average amount recorded in the corresponding periods of the ten years, 1879-88.

Metropolitan Water Supply.

The following particulars are taken from the report to the Registrar-General on the analysis of the water supplied by the Metropolitan Water Companies during the several months of the year 1889 by Professor Frankland, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.:—"During the year I have examined and analysed 120 samples of water supplied by the eight Metropolitan Water Companies, the Colne Valley Water Company and the Tottenham Local Board of Health.

"The weather during the past year has, on the whole, been favourable for the operations of those companies which derive their supplies from rivers, and as the increased efficiency of subsidence and filtration observed for several years past has been fully maintained, the water delivered by these companies has been, on the average, of even better quality than that delivered during the year 1888.

"The total amount of solid matters found in 100,000 parts by weight of the various waters were:—

Companies or	Local Authorities.		1889 Mean of 12 Months.
(
	Chelsea		 28.52
	West Middlesex		 29.44
	Southwark		 30.16
	Grand Junction		 29.56
Inner Circle	T 1 11		 30.30
Inner Circle	Lea		
	*New River		 30.71
	East London		 33.86
	- TYT 77		
	Kent	***	 42.43
	Colne Volley		 17.98
Outer Circle	Tottenham Loca		44.45

^{*} The water supplied to the whole of St. Giles District is from the mains of the New River Company.

"These solid matters are almost wholly composed of mineral substances, which, in these proportions, in no way diminish the fitness of water for drinking. But the salts of lime and magnesia which constitute the principal part of these mineral ingredients are objectionable, not only because they impart to the water what is known as "hardness," and thus render it unsuitable for washing, but also because they cause incrustations and deposits in steam and kitchen boilers and hot water pipes. The small proportion of organic material which the solid matter invariably contains is on the other hand of the greatest importance in connexion with the use of the water for drinking purposes. For, although the actual amount of this organic matter is generally quite insignificant, yet it may be of the most objectionable character on account of its origin.

"The following table shows the proportional amount of organic elements (organic carbon and organic nitrogen) in each of the waters:—

	Sources,	Ma	xin um.	Minimum.	Average.
	(Kent		1.1	0.4	0.7
	Colne Vally		1.6	1.2	1.4
	(Tottenham	***	1.7	0.5	1.3
River Lea.	New River		2.1	0.6	1.5
Aut voi Alou.	East London		3.5	1.2	2.7
Description of the second	Chelsea		5.1	1.4	3.2
River Thames.	West Middlesex		5.1	1.6	2.9
	Southwark		5.0	1.6	2.7
	Grand Junction		5.2	1.5	2.5
	Lambeth	***	4.2	1.6	2.5

"Thus, of the Deep Well waters, that supplied by the Kent Company contained least organic matter, whilst of the river waters, that supplied by the New River Company was the best in this respect, the East London Company's water ranking with the best of the Thames Waters"

The St. Giles District.

The district of St. Giles, comprising the two parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury, has an area of 245 statute acres.

For Registration purposes it forms one of the Central Districts of the Metropolis, and is divided into three sub-districts, viz.—

St. George, Bloomsbury.

St. Giles, South.

St. Giles, North.

The corrected returns of the Census 1881 of the estimated population for the two parishes were:—

St. George, Bloomsbury	16,681
St. Giles-in-the-Fields	28,701
Total inhabitants	45,382

The number of inhabited houses, 3,968. The number of persons living in each house, 11.4. The density of population to the acre, 185. The elevation of the District, 68 feet above Trinity high-water mark.

The Rateable value (quinquennial assessment):-

Gross va	lue					£458,121
Rateable	e valu	е.				382,491
Lincoln's I	nn is	asses	sed s	eparat	ely a	t—
Gross						£25,305
Rateable	е.					21.149

Marriages and Marriage-rate.

	Population (Census 1881).	Marriage-rate per 1,000 1889.	Average Marriage- rate per 1,000 for ten years 1879-88.	
St. Giles District	45,382	14-1	14.7	

In 1889 there were 322 marriages in the District, corresponding to a marriage rate of 14.1 per 1,000 for the year; this rate showed a decrease of 1.0 upon that recorded for 1888, but identical with that of the decennial average 1879-88.

Of the 322 marriages, 200 were solemnized in the three parish churches, 78 in Nonconformist places of worship, and 44 in the Superintendent Registrar's office, as follows:—

Name of Building.	Denomination, &c.	Number of Marriages.
Parish Church, St. Giles-in-the-Fields Parish Church, St. George, Bloomsbury	Established Church.	82 97
Holy Trinity Church, Little Queen Street	ditto Roman Catholic .	21 27
Bloomsbury Chapel, Bloomsbury Street	Baptist ditto ditto	7 1 2 3
Église Suisse, Endell Street	Swiss Reformed Church	2
Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury Street. Superintendent Registrar's Office, Broad Street.	Unitarian	2 78
Total	number of marriages	322

The marriages registered in London numbered 35,484, giving a proportion of 16.3 persons married to 1,000 of the population; this was a rate slightly higher than it had been in the preceding year, when it was the lowest on record.

In England and Wales the number of marriages registered was 427,392, viz., 81,926 in the first quarter of the year, 111,372 in the second, 107,542 in the third, and 126,552 in the fourth. The marriage rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 14.7, and corresponded with the mean rate in the ten preceding years 1879-88.

Births and Birth-rate.

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	Population (Census 1881).	Regis- tered Births.	Ratio of Births to Population.	Birth- rate per 1,000.	Average Birth-rate per 1,000 for 10 years 1879—88.
St. George, Bloomsbury	16,681	371	1 in 44·9	22.2	22.1
St. Giles, South	14,864	600	1 in 24.7	40.3	38.6
St. Giles, North	13,837	226	1 in 61·2	16.3	24.9
St. Giles District	45,382	1,197	1 in 37·9	26.3	28.6

From the above table it will be seen that 1,197 births were registered during the year, of which 598 were boys and 599 girls, showing an equal proportion of the two sexes.

The annual birth-rate for the whole district was equal to 26.3 per 1,000, a rate of 0.6 lower than that of the preceding year, but, again, 2.0 per 1,000 below the rate for the decennial average.

The birth-rate for the whole parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, 22.2 per 1,000, showed a rate 2.8 higher than that of the preceding year, but corresponds to the average birth-rate for the ten years 1879-88.

The birth-rate for the whole parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, 28.7, was again higher than the rate for the whole of the district.

The same disproportions were shown in the two divisions of the parish, for while the rate was as high as 40.3 in St. Giles, South, it was only 16.3 in St. Giles, North, but it must be borne in mind the high rate of the former is largely due to the number of births in the British Lying-in Hospital, the Workhouse, and the Peabody Buildings situate in the southern part of the parish.

The births registered in London numbered 131,487, and were in proportion of 30.3 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The birth-rate in London has fallen continuously year after year since 1876. The birth-rate for the last year being the lowest on record,

The excess of births over deaths was 55,804. The decline in the birth-rate was more than compensated by the still greater decline of mortality. During the four quarters of 1889, 885,160 births were registered in England and Wales. The natural increase of population during the year by excess of births over deaths was 367,224.

The birth-rate was equal to 30.5 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths and Death-rate.

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	Population (Census 1881).	Registered Deaths (corrected).	Ratio of Deaths to Population.		Average Death-rate per1,000 for 10 years 1879—88.
St. George, Bloomsbury	16,681	249	1 in 66·9	14.9	16.1
St. Giles, South	14,864	489	1 in 30·3	32.8	33.0
St. Giles, North	13,837	166	1 in 83·3	11.9	20.2
St. Giles District	45,382	904	1 in 50·2	19.9	23.3

The deaths registered in the three sub-districts were :-

St. George, Bloomsbu	ry .			199
St. Giles, South .				364
St. Giles, North .				135
		Т	otal	698

Of these 359 were males, and 339 females.

This number must be corrected by adding 233 deaths of

parishioners, which occurred in the General Hospitals and Public Institutions situated outside the district, and by deducting 27 deaths of non-parishioners, residents of the Strand Union and other metropolitan parishes, who died in the Workhouse, Broad Street.

These alterations increased the total number of deaths to 904.

The necessary corrections for the whole district and the registration sub-districts will be seen in the table above.

The death-rate of St. Giles district for the year 1889 was therefore equal to 19.9 per 1,000 of the population, a rate of 1.2 per 1,000 higher than that of the preceding year, but 3.4 per 1,000 lower than the average rate for the last ten years.

The death-rate for the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields was 22.8 per 1,000, almost identical with the rate for the year 1888.

The death-rate for the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, was as low as 14.9 per 1,000, and 1.2 per 1,000 lower than that of the decennial average.

There was again the same remarkable difference in the rates for the two divisions of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, for whilst it was as high as 32.8 per 1,000 in the southern part, it was only 11.9 in the north.

The senile mortality at the Workhouse and the Cleveland Street Sick Asylum largely account for the high mortality in St. Giles, South.

The deaths registered in London in 1889 numbered 75,683, and corresponded to an annual rate of 17.4 per 1,000.

The Registrar-General states:—"This is by far the lowest death-rate as yet recorded in London, the four next lowest rates are those in the four immediately preceding years, 1885-6-7-8, when the figures were respectively, 19.8, 19.9, 19.6 and 18.5."

In England and Wales 517,936 deaths were registered during 1889.

The death-rate was equal to 17.9 per 1,000.

Infantile Mortality.

176 infants died under one year of age, or 14.7 per 1,000 of registered births, and 19.4 per 1,000 of total deaths.

296 children died before they reached 5 years of age; it will therefore be seen that the large number of 32.7 per cent. of total deaths occur in the first five years of life.

The infantile mortality shows a further decline in the rate of the previous year.

The chief causes of death can be seen by consulting Table III. of the Appendix.

This table shows that 56 of the total deaths under one year of age were due to zymotic and tubercular diseases, 63 were from local diseases, chiefly affecting the respiratory organs, 26 from general debility, and 9 from accidental or wilful causes, 8 of the 9 being from suffocation. It is on the authority of Dr. Danford Thomas that as many as 200 infants are suffocated annually in the central coroner's division of Middlesex alone, and that the great majority of these are overlaid by their parents. Prevention is the best remedy, and with this object every parent and nurse should be taught the urgent necessity of allowing infants the comfort and security of a separate sleeping crib.

Deaths of Old People.

At 65 years and upwards there were 153 deaths against 228, 204 and 159 in the three preceding years, or 16.9 per cent. on total deaths. 10 of the deaths registered from old age occurred at 85 years and upwards, and 1 was returned at the advanced age of 91.

Uncertified Deaths.

The causes of 801, or 1.1 per cent. of the registered deaths in Registration London, were not certified either by a registered medical practitioner or a coroner. In the four preceding years the proportion ranged from 1.3 to 1.0 per cent.

In England and Wales the proportion has steadily declined from 4.7 in 1879 to 2.9 in 1889. In this district only 3 deaths were returned by the Registrars as uncertified; in each case the coroner considered an inquest unnecessary.

Inquests.

There were 73 inquests held on parishioners. 44 at the Coroner's Court, Goldsmith Street, 11 at other convenient places appointed by the Coroner, and 18 at public hospitals and institutions outside the district, where the deceased had been removed for treatment. 60 of the deaths occurred to parishioners of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and 13 to parishioners of St. George, Bloomsbury. 42 died from disease or natural causes, 22 resulted from different kinds of violence, 7 committed suicide, and 2 were homicidal.

The inquest cases in St. Giles were in proportion of 8.0 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes.

In London the deaths from violence were considerably below the corrected decennial average, a quarter of the whole were deaths of infants under one year of age from suffocation.

In England and Wales inquests were held in 29,079 cases, or 5.6 per cent. of the total deaths. The reported deaths from different kinds of violence were 17,038, or 3.3 per cent. of the total deaths.

In St. Giles District the several causes of death as returned by the Coroner may be classified as follows:—

Causes of Death.	St. George, Bloomsbury.	St. Giles, South.	St. Giles, North	Whole District.
Diseases of brain and nervous system. Diseases of heart and circulatory system. Diseases of lungs and respiratory system. Other diseases.	1 5 1	5 12 7 7		6 19 8 9
Fractures, falls, contusions. Burn, scald Hydrophobia from bite of dog Suffocation. Poison (chloroform) Poison (septic from illegal operation) Hanging Cut throat Fractures, falls, contusions Poison (carbolic acid) Manslaughter (pistol shot) Murder (exposure of newly born infant).	1 1 - 3 - - - 1 - -	5 3 - 5 - - 1 1 1 1	- 1 1 1 1 2 - 1 - 1	6 4 1 9 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1
Total	13	48	12	73

The Mortuary.

67 bodies were admitted to the Public Mortuary, Goldsmith Street. 45 by order of the Coroner, 18 at the request of the relatives of the deceased, 4 were brought in by the police.

One death, due to infectious disease, was received in the chamber set apart for the purpose.

In 29 of the cases post-mortem examinations were made. Since the opening of the Mortuary in 1883, 557 bodies have been received, 288 post-mortem examinations made, and 451 inquests held in the Coroner's Court attached to the building.

The Royal Commission on the housing of the working classes recommended that "in the event of a death from infectious disease the body should forthwith be removed to a mortuary in cases where it would otherwise be retained in a room used as a dwelling by others," and they thought it desirable "that in any case where the body lies in a room which is used by other persons it should in the same manner be removed."

Seeing that from a total number of deaths of 904 for the whole district during the year only 67 bodies were conveyed to the Mortuary, it is to be regretted that so little use is made of the building by the parishioners for the reception of their dead.

Deaths in Public Institutions (Within the District).

The Workhouse, Broad Street.

135 deaths occurred in this Institution, and 80 who were removed from it at the Central Sick Asylum, Cleveland Street, a total of 215 pauper deaths; 27 of these were parishioners of the Strand Union.

The number of inmates averaging 681 during the year, the 215 deaths equal a rate of 31.5 per 1,000.

103 of the deaths were those of very old people, viz., 80 were stated to be between 65 and 75 years of age, 20 were stated to be between 75 and 85 years of age, and 3 above 85 years.

I have again to acknowledge the kindness of the officers of the Guardians for information and statistics supplied to me relative to the Workhouse.

The British Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street.

The hygienic condition of this lying-in hospital during the past year has been most satisfactory; there has again been an entire absence of puerperal fever from the wards.

The medical staff report that 148 women were delivered in the Hospital, of these all recovered with one exception, who died from Bright's disease. 149 children were born, of whom 6 were stillborn.

In the out-patient department there were 600 deliveries, with one maternal death from heart disease and bronchitis.

Deaths in Public Institutions.

(Outside the District.)

I receive by arrangement from the office of the Registrar-General a weekly return of the deaths of parishioners belonging to St. Giles district occurring in the general hospitals in the metropolitan area.

It will be seen from the table below that no less than 233 of our total deaths (904) occurred outside the district.

Fublic Institutions.	Number of Deaths.	Public Institutions.	Number of Deaths
Middlesex Hospital King's College ,, Charing Cross ,, University College ,, Homœopathic ,, St Elizabeth's ,, Cancer ,, Royal Free ,, Guy's ,, St. Bart's ,, West London ,, Women's Sobo ,, Women's Chelsea ,, St. George's ,, I'hroat Hospital	27 42 18 19 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2	Brought forward French Hospital German ,, National Paralysis Hospital Children's Great Ormond Street Hospital Consumption Hospital Alexandra House Hospital Western Fever ,, South Eastern Fever ,, Central Sick Asylum Holborn Infirmary Hoxton House ,, Marylebone Infirmary Paddington Infirmary Paddington Infirmary Public Way	121 2 1 1 11 11 5 1 80 2 2 2 1 1
Carried forward	121	Total	233

The early information of these deaths is most valuable for statistical and other purposes.

24 of the deaths were from zymotic diseases, which occurred in the following hospitals:—

King's College (diphtheria 7, enteric fever 1, diarrhœa 1).

University College (diphtheria 4).

Children's, Gt. Ormond Street (diphtheria 3).

Middlesex (diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1).

Charing Cross (diphtheria 1).

Western Fever (scarlet fever 4, measles 1).

The Bloomsbury Dispensary,

No. 22, Bloomsbury Street.

The following report shows the important work the Dispensary carried out during the past year for the medical and surgical relief of the sick poor belonging to the two parishes and the adjacent neighbourhoods.

Admissions.

Remaining on books last year Ditto, and visited at their own homes	467 79
The state of the s	
Admitted by subscribers' letters during	340
the year	2,694
the year Ditto, and visited at their own homes	672
Total	3,912
Results.	
Discharged cured	1,953
Discharged relieved	1,165
Died	76
Sent to Hospital or Infirmary	75
Remaining under treatment	643
Total	3,912

Total number Treated.

1,530

Since the opening of the Dispensary in 1801, 311,650 patients have received the benefits of this Institution.

Model Buildings tenanted by the Working Classes.

I.—Buildings belonging to the Peabody Donation Fund.
Secretary, Mr. J. CROUCH, 64, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.

A.—THE GREAT WILD STREET BLOCK.

Resident Superintendent, Mr. Manship.

In 1889 this block was occupied by 1,435 persons, 13 more than in the previous year; of these 269 were children under 5 years of age. There were 67 births, corresponding to the high rate of 46.6 per 1,000, and a rate 20.3 higher than that of the whole district. The 23 deaths included 8 at King's College, and one at the Children's Hospital, and equalled a rate of 16.0 per 1,000 inhabitants of the buildings. There were 7 deaths from zymotic diseases, viz., diphtheria 4, measles 1, and diarrhæa 2, or a zymotic rate of 4.8 per 1,000. The 15 deaths of children under 5 years of age equalled an infantile death-rate of 10.4 per 1,000.

The following table carried forward from last year shows the several rates for the seven years 1883-9.

Great Wild Street Block.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Average for seven years 1883-9,
Birth-rate	46.4	46.0	53.8	43.8	44.3	41.4	46.6	46.0
Death-rate	32.2	22.6	24.0	21.5	15.7	14.7	16.0	20.9
Zymotic Death- rate	7.0	4.7	4.1	8.3	6.1	1.4	4.8	5.2

B.—THE LITTLE CORAM STREET BLOCK. Resident Superintendent, Mr. Whenman.

This block was tenanted by 844 persons, 161 being children under 5 years. There were 41 births, equal to a birth-rate of 48.5 per 1,000.

There were 15 deaths, including 4 who were removed to hospitals.

The death-rate was equal to a death-rate of 17.7 per 1,000.

There were 6 deaths from zymotic diseases, viz., measles 1, whooping cough 2, scarlet fever 2, and diphtheria 1, and the rate was 7.1 per 1,000. 12 of the total deaths occurred to children under 5 years of age, and the rate equalled 14.2 per 1,000.

The following table shows these several rates for the last five years:—

Little Coram Street Block.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Average for five years 1855-9.
Birth-rate	39.0	53.6	45.8	43.1	48.5	46.0
Death-rate	13.6	18.2	24.1	20.3	17.7	18.7
Zymotic Death-rate	2.4	8.5	6.0	4.7	7.1	5.7

The Trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund state in their 25th Annual Report that the net gain from rent and interest for the year 1889 has been £29,607 12s.

The total fund on 31st December last was £994,789 19s. 9d.

The balance unpaid of monies borrowed of the Public Loan Commissioners and others was £241,333 6s. 8d.

The Trustees have expended on land and buildings to the end of the year a total expenditure of £1,233,845 17s. 8d.

A total of 11,275 rooms have been provided in the several blocks of buildings belonging to the Fund for the artizan and labouring poor of London. The average rent of each dwelling was 4s. $9\frac{1}{4}$ d. per week, and of each room 2s. $1\frac{1}{3}$ d.

The birth-rate for the year reached 39.0 per 1,000, and the death-rate was 16.4 per 1,000.

II.—Buildings belonging to the Incorporated Society for Improving the Condition of the Working Classes.

Secretary, Mr. Humphreys, 8, Southampton Row, W.C. The Model Houses, Streatham Street.
Resident Superintendent, Mr. Davey.

This block was occupied by 55 families, consisting of 230 persons, 64 of whom were children under 10 years of age.

The births numbered 6 during the year, and corresponded to a birth-rate of 26.0 per 1,000. The 3 deaths, 2 adults and 1 child, were equal to a death-rate of 13.0 per 1,000. Again this year there was no zymotic death in the buildings.

III.—Buildings belonging to the Central London Dwellings Improvement Company.

Secretary, Miss Cons, Surrey Lodge, Kennington Road, S. And the Office, 9, Granby Place, Drury Lane, W.C.

THE THURSTON AND HOLLAND MODEL DWELLINGS, NEWTON STREET.

Resident Superintendent, Mr. Christie.

These buildings were tenanted by 224 people. Holland Buildings—78 adults and 14 children under 5 years of age. Thurston Buildings—105 adults and 27 children under 5 years of age.

There were 8 births, corresponding to a birth-rate of 35.7 per 1,000.

9 deaths, 8 of which occurred in the Thurston Block. And the rate was equal to 40.1 per 1,000. There were 6 infantile deaths, including 2 from diarrhœa.

Zymotic Diseases.

In England and Wales, during the four quarters of the year, 61,027 deaths were referred to the seven principal zymotic diseases, exceeding by 8,454 the number recorded in the preceding year; these deaths corresponded to an annual rate of 2.1 per 1,000, against 2.3 and 1.8 in the two preceding years.

"In London the deaths were 9,709, while the corrected decennial average would have been 13,537, so that altogether there was a saving of 3,828 lives" (Registrar-

General).

The zymotic death-rate for Registration London was 2.2 per 1,000, against 2.53, the rate for the preceding year.

In St. Giles District there was 114 deaths, equal to a rate of 2.5 per 1,000, and 0.3 higher than the Metropolitan rate.

1. SMALL-Pox (decennial average 5.4).—No parishioner of St. Giles District has died from small-pox since 1895, and during the past year no case of sickness was re-

ported from it.

"During the year, 25 persons certified to be suffering from small-pox were removed from different parts of the Metropolis to the Asylums Board Hospitals. Those cases in which the diagnosis was confirmed by a Medical Superintendent in London were conveyed to the Hospital Ships. Of the above number no fewer than 20 persons were found not to have the disease, and were accordingly taken back to their homes.

"Of the five patients admitted, three contracted the disease abroad" (Metropolitan Asylums Board Report).

"Only one death was ascribed to it in all London, and this,

with the numbers 24, 9, 9 for the three preceding years, are the lowest on record since civil registration was instituted" (Registrar-General).

2. Measles (decennial average 28.1).—There were no less than 41 deaths from this infantile disease in 1.89; of these 7 were infants under 1 year, 31 were children between 1 and 5 years, and 3 just above 5 years of age.

This District shared the serious outbreak with the whole of the Metropolis and various parts of the country. It commenced in the Autumn of 1888, and the mortality was excessive until May, 1889, when the epidemic ceased.

In the Southern parts of London, its severity had been especially felt, and many children died suddenly from it. In Battersea and Wandsworth no fewer than 700 children were absent from the various schools in the neighbourhood; and the mortality which prevailed from it in these parishes was so heavy that the Vestry of Battersea communicated with the managers of the Asylums Board as to the propriety of admitting cases into their hospitals. In the discussion which followed, the managers considered that they were not empowered to accept such cases without additional powers being given by Parliament for the purpose. Measles is not reported to the Local Sanitary Authorities under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889, and cases are but rarely received into the wards of the General Hospitals.

3. Scarlet Fever (decennial average 18:0).—Throughout the Metropolis the mortality from scarlet fever was considerably below the average in every week of the year.

St. Giles District shared this immunity, for only 4 deaths (children under 5 years of age) were recorded. 41 patients were removed to the hospitals of the Asylums Board; of these, 14 were admitted to the Western Fever Hospital

from the Boys' Home, Shaftesbury Avenue, where a sudden but mild outbreak of the disease occurred between the end of January and the 14th of the following month.

During the year 1889, the number of scarlet fever patients in the several hospitals of the Asylums Board amounted in the aggregate to 5,260, of whom 366 died, a mortality of 6.9 per cent.

"The past year showed a further advance in the increasing tendency of Londoners to make use of the public hospitals in cases of scarlet fever, for, in 1878, only 7 per cent. of the total deaths from this disease occurred in the London Fever and Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, from which date the proportion rose year by year, until in 1888 it had reached 43.4 per cent.; again, in 1889, to rise further to 48.9 per cent., or practically one half of the whole" (Registrar-General).

4. DIPHTHERIA (decennial average 12.9).—The 17 deaths from this disease in 1889, 15 children and 2 adults, showed an increase of 6 over the number reported for the preceding year. In the whole Metropolis, the deaths of 1,588 were referred to diphtheria; of these, 1,055 were children under 5 years of age.

The Registrar-General reports:—"The mortality from this disease, which has been increasing steadily for many years, but in the last two years, 1888 and 1889, made the most alarming bounds, the deaths rising from a total of 953 in 1887, first to 1,311, and then in 1889 to no less than 1,588, whereas the decennial average, after corrections for growth of population, was only 932."

Isolation is most important in this disease, as undoubtedly it is spread from person to person. Again, every case of

sore throat, however mild, should be rigorously excluded from attending school.

There were 765 diphtheria patients treated at the Asylums Board Hospitals; 275 died, showing a mortality of 40.7 per cent.

- 5. Whooping Cough (decennial average 29.1)—The 17 deaths of children from this disease were considerably below the ten years' average.
- 6. Fever (includes Enteric or Typhoid, Typhus, and simple continued or ill-defined Fever), (decennial average 12.4).—The District was free from typhus, and no death was returned from any ill-defined form of fever. There were 8 deaths from enteric fever, and only two cases of illness from it removed to the Hospitals of the Asylums Board.

The deaths from enteric fever in the Metropolis were the lowest as yet recorded; of the 341 patients treated at the Asylums Board Fever Hospitals, 41 died, showing a mortality of 15.2 per cent.

The Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board, in his report as to a slight outbreak of the disease in the Westend of the Metropolis, in the early part of July, refers to complaints of the sewer ventilators and road gullies, and to the fact that through the absence of rain, the traps of many of the road gullies dried up, and allowed the exit of sewer gas close to the pavement.

Whether this outbreak was attributable to foul smells from the sewers or not, there can be but little doubt of the desirability of frequently flushing the sewers during periods of the hot and dry weather. Attention should also be given to the frequent removal of stable manure and accumulations.

7. Diarrhæa (decennial average 30.3).—The 30 deaths were about the average.

As usual, the greatest fatality was among infants, 21 of whom died under 1 year of age.

The disease was most prevalent during July, when 13 of the total deaths occurred.

Isolation of Infectious Disorders.

The Poor Law Act, 1889, 52 & 53 Vict., cap. 56, sec. 3:

- (1) Enables the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District, subject to such regulations and restrictions as the Local Government Board from time to time make, to admit any person who is not a pauper and is reasonably believed to be suffering from fever or small-pox, or diphtheria, into an asylum provided by the managers.
- (2) The expenses incurred by the Asylum managers for the maintenance of any such person shall be paid by the guardians of the Union from which he is received, and those guardians may recover the amount of those expenses as a simple contract debt from the said person, or from any person liable by law to maintain him.
- (3) The said expenses, so far as the same are not so recovered by the guardians, shall be repaid to them out of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
- (4) After the date of an order of the Local Government Board, authorizing the Asylum managers to receive diphtheria patients into their hospitals, sub-section 2 of section sixty-nine of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, shall apply as if diphtheria were therein mentioned, as well as fever and small-pox.
- (6) The Asylum managers may allow their carriages to be used for the conveyance of any persons suffering from any

dangerous infectious disorder to and from hospitals and places other than Asylums provided by the Asylum managers, and may make reasonable charge for that use.

Section 10 of the Act enacts that the Medical Officer of Health shall within twelve hours after the receipt of a certificate of a medical practitioner, relating to a patient within the Metropolitan Asylum district suffering from infectious disease, forward a copy of that certificate to the managers of that district, so that the amounts paid by the Local Authority may be repaid by the managers.

The information which is forwarded to the managers by the Medical Officers of Health in the Metropolis, in pursuance of the above section, and which is in turn tabulated and circulated by the managers at the end of each week amongst the same District Medical Officers of Health, is of two-fold importance.

"In the first place it keeps the Medical Officers of Health informed of the progress of disease from week to week, not only in their own districts, but also in districts contiguous thereto, and so assists them in the performance of their duties by enabling them to take prompt measures for the eradication of disease in their respective neighbourhoods.

"In the second place it affords the managers authentic information as to infectious disease in the Metropolis as a whole, and by comparing the cases of infectious disease admitted into their hospitals with the total number of cases notified assists them in regulating the accommodation at their disposal in a more satisfactory and comprehensive manner than could otherwise be the case" (Annual Report Chairman Asylums Board, 1889).

Cases of infectious disease admitted into the Asylums Board Hospitals during the year 1889:—

Parishes and Unions.	Smallpox.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria	Typhus.	Enteric.	Other Diseases.	Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Population Census, 1881.
Kensington Fulham Paddington Chelsea St. George's Westminster St. Pancras Hampstead Islington Hackney St. Giles Strand Holborn City of London Shoreditch Bethnal Green Whitechapel St. George's in the	1	182 289 122 76 150 63 89 262 29 284 204 41 20 307 59 198 94 24	102 16 46 6 17 1 17 30 14 20 34 3 - 18 10 34 58 42		14 18 3 6 1 3 10 12 2 43 30 2 3 22 3 24 9 3	1 3 1 1 2 2 2 - 1 - 1 1	300 323 174 89 169 69 118 304 46 347 270 47 24 347 72 257 161 71	58 36 21 7 21 4 10 30 5 25 44 6 2 34 2 32 42 22	163,151 114,839 107,218 88,128 149,748 46,549 154,910 236,258 45,452 282,865 186,462 45,382 33,582 151,835 51,439 126,591 126,961 71,363
Whitechapel St. George's-in-the- East Stepney Mile End Old Town Poplar St. Saviour's St. Olave's Lambeth Wandsworth and Clapham Camberwell Greenwich Woolwich Lewisham Port of London Beyond Metropl. Area		49 69 68 70 423 101 515 260 240 114 43 113 2	60 62 42 51 13 9 26 18 20 4 1 2	1 1 19 - 1 - -	17 13 8 36 8 10 18 28 7 12 2 3 —	1 2 1 2 4 3 7 4 4 - 1 - -	127 147 119 158 446 143 562 314 271 135 46 119 2	32 36 30 29 40 15 61 29 31 18 6 7	47,157 58,543 105,613 156,510 195,164 134,632 253,699 210,434 186,593 131,233 80,845 73,327

Ambulance Service.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board have directed the following regulations to be carried out for the removal of persons suffering from infectious diseases:

1. Apply on week days, between Chief Stand, W.C.

8 a.m. and 8 Offices: Telegraphic Address: Asylums Board, London.

p.m.,

N.B.—Applications in the latter part of the day must be despatched in time

to reach the Offices before 8 p.m. H 2

At night, between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m., and on Ambulance Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday,

To the Stations: Eastern Ambulance Station, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, N.E.

South-Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross Road (near Old Kent Road Railway Station), S.E.

Western Ambulance Station, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W.

2. Removal to the Board's Hospitals.

(a) Only persons suffering from Small-pox, Fevers, or Diphtheria

are admitted into the Board's Hospitals.

(b) Every application must state the name, age, and full address of the patient, from what disease suffering, and in cases of fever the particular kind of fever; and also the name of the person making the application.

(c) Unless a Medical Certificate be handed to the Ambulance Nurse

the patient will not be removed.

(d) Patients should leave all valuables, money, &c., and all outside clothing at home, should wear body linen only, and be

wrapped in the blankets provided for the purpose.

(e) The Ambulance Nurse will leave, at the house from which the patient is removed, a notice stating the Hospital to which the patient is to be taken, and a copy of the regulations as to visiting, etc.

3. Conveyance to other Places.

(a) Persons suffering from any Dangerous Infectious Disorder may be conveyed by ambulance to places other than the Board's

Hospitals.

N.B.—Dangerous Infectious Disorders include the following: Small-pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membraneous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued, and Puerperal Fevers, and Measles.

(b) Every application for an Ambulance must state :—

(i.) Name, sex, and age of patient.

- (ii) Description of disease, and in the case of fever, the particular kind of fever.
- (iii.) Full address from which the patient is to be conveyed. (iv.) Full address to which the patient is to be conveyed.
- (c) The patient must be provided with a Medical Certificate of the nature of the disease, to be handed to the Driver of the Ambulance.
- (d) The charge for the hire of the Ambulance, including (when the patient is over ten years of age) the services of a male attendant, This amount must be paid to the Driver, who will give an official receipt for the same.

(e) One person only will be allowed to accompany the patient, and such person may be conveyed back to the place from which the

patient was conveyed.

(f) The Ambulances may be sent outside the Metropolitan district only by special sanction of the Ambulance Committee or of the

Clerk to the Board, and in such cases an extra charge will be made of 1s. for every mile outside the Metropolitan area.

4. The Drivers of the Board's Ambulances are not allowed to loiter on their journeys or to stop for refreshments, on pain of instant dismissal. It is particularly requested that any breach of this regulation, or any neglect or incivility on the part of the Drivers, Nurses, or Attendants may be immediately reported to the undersigned.

The Servants of the Board are forbidden to accept any gratuities or refreshments.

By Order.

W. F. JEBB, Clerk to the Board.

Dated 16th December, 1889.

I have extracted the following interesting particulars from the Annual Report of the Ambulance Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the year 1889.

"Land Service. Removals to Managers' Hospitals.— During the past year 5,685 fever and smallpox patients were removed from their homes to the Board's Hospitals as compared with 5,114 in the preceding year.

"The average length of journey of the fever patients removed to hospital did not exceed three and a half miles.

"River Service.—During the year the vessels ran collectively a distance of 3,733 miles, and conveyed 505 patients and other passengers, and 75 tons of stores, etc., to and from the hospital ships at Long Reach."

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889. 52 & 53 Vict., cap. 72.

This Act, which provides for the compulsory notification of infectious disease by medical practitioners and householders to local authorities, came into operation on the 30th October last, and in order to carry it into effect the following documents were prepared and circulated in the district.

A.—Notice to the Inhabitants.

THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE ST. GILES DISTRICT.

Offices—No. 197, High Holborn, W.C.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889. October, 1889.

The Board desire to draw the attention of the inhabitants of the District to the provisions of the above Act, which comes into force on the 30th day of October instant.

By Section 3 of the Act it is provided that where an inmate of a building used for human habitation, within the district to which the Act extends, is suffering from an infectious disease to which the Act applies, then, unless such building is a hospital in which persons suffering from an infectious disease are received, the following provisions shall have effect, that is to say:—

- (a) The head of the family to which such inmate (in this Act referred to as the patient) belongs, and in his default the nearest relatives of the patient present in the building or being in attendance on the patient, and in default of such relatives every person in charge of or in attendance on the patient, and in default of any such person the occupier of the building shall, as soon as he becomes aware that the patient is suffering from an infectious disease to which this Act applies, send notice thereof to the Medical Officer of Health of the District.
- (b) Every Medical Practitioner attending on or called in to visit the patient shall forthwith on becoming aware that the patient is suffering from an infectious disease to which this Act applies, send to the Medical Officer of Health for the District a certificate stating the name of the patient, the situation of the building, and the infectious disease from which, in the opinion of such Medical Practitioner, the patient is suffering.

Every person, required by this Section to give a notice, who fails to give the same will be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Forty Shillings.

The Notice should be sent to the Medical Officer of Health, by post,

addressed to him at his office, No. 197, High Holborn, W.C.

The expression "infectious disease" means any of the following diseases, viz., small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, the disease known as scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the fevers known by any of the following names:—typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued or puerperal.

The expression "occupier," which occurs in Section 3, is defined by

Section 16 as follows :-

The expression "occupier" includes a person having the charge, management, or control of a building or part of a building in which the patient is, and in the case of house the whole of which is let out in separate tenements, or in the case of a lodging house the whole of which is let to lodgers, the person receiving the rent payable by the tenants or lodgers either as his own account or as

the agent of another person, and in the case of a ship, vessel or

boat, the master or other person in charge thereof.

The Board trust that the inhabitants of the District will cordially cooperate with them in carrying out the provision of the Act, with a view as far as possible of stamping out infectious diseases in the Metropolis.

HENRY C. JONES, Clerk to the Board.

B.—Notice to Medical Practitioners.

THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE ST. GILES DISTRICT.

Offices—No. 197, High Holborn, W.C.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889. October, 1889.

CERTIFICATES OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Every medical practitioner attending on or called in to visit a patient, on becoming aware that the patient is suffering from an infectious disease to which the Act applies, must forthwith send to the Medical Officer of Health for the District a certificate in the form prescribed by the Local Government Board

(secs. 3, 4):

The certificate is to be given in respect of a case of infectious disease to which the Act applies occurring in any building not belonging to Her Majesty, used for human habitation, unless such building is a hospital in which persons suffering from an infectious disease are received (sec. 3, i.); and also in a case occurring in any ship, vessel or boat not belonging to Her Majesty or to a foreign Government, or in any tent, van, shed, or similar structure used for human habitation and not belonging to Her Majesty in like manner as nearly as may be as if it were a building (secs. 13 and 15).

The expression "infectious disease" means any of the following diseases, viz., small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, the disease known as scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the fevers known by any of the following names :--typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued or puerperal.

The penalty for default in sending the certificate is a fine not exceeding

40s. (sec. 3).

The forms of certificates are supplied gratuitously by the Board, who will also pay for every certificate sent by a medical practitioner in accordance with the requirements of the Act a fee of 2s. 6d. if the case occurs in the course of his private practice, or a fee of 1s. if the certificate is given in respect of a case occurring in his practice as Medical Officer of any public body or institution (sec. 4, ii). As a matter of convenience the Board propose to pay the accounts for fees monthly.

Where a medical practitioner attending on a patient is himself the Medical Officer of Health of the District he will be entitled to the fees to which he would be entitled if he were not such Medical Officer (sec. 11).

Certificates should be sent to the Medical Officer of Health by post addressed to him at his office, 197, High Holborn, W.C.

HENRY C. JONES. Clerk to the Board.

C .- Form of Certificate.

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.
ST. GILES DISTRICT, MIDDLESEX.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

I hereby certify and declare that in my

opinion an inmate of is suffering from

Dated the

day of

18

(Signed) Name Address

Medical Practitioner.

N.B.—This Certificate must (under a penalty not exceeding forty shillings) be sent to the Medical Officer of Health forthwith on the Medical Practitioner attending on or called in to visit the patient becoming aware that the patient is suffering from an infectious disease to which the Act applies; namely, any of the following diseases:—Small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, the disease known as scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the fevers known by any of the following names: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued or puerperal, and also any infectious disease to which the Act has been applied by the Local Authority in manner provided by the Act.

D.—Form of Copy of Certificate sent to Metropolitan Asylums Board in order to obtain Repayment of Expenses.

THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE ST. GILES DISTRICT.

Date

18

To the Managers of the

Metropolitan Asylum District

In accordance with Section 10 of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, I beg to hand you copies of Certificates received by me this day from Medical Practitioners, relative to cases of disease in this district.

Your obedient Servant, Signature

Medical Officer of Health for

ST. GILES DISTRICT BOARD.

Name of Patient.	Age.	Sex.	Address.	Description of Disease.	Name of Medical Practitioner who signed Certificate.	Address.	Date of Certificate

E.—Notification from the Local Authority to the School Board for London.

THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE ST. GILES DISTRICT.
Offices, 197, High Holborn, W.C.
Sanitary Department,

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CONFIDENTIAL.

SIR,

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

At the foot I send you particulars of a case of Infectious Disease which has been notified to me by a householder under the provisions of the above Act.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
S. R. LOVETT,

Medical Officer of Health for the St. Giles District.

To W. SAUNDERS, Esq.,

Superintendent of Visitors, School Board for London, 25, Cloudesley Street, Islington, N.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PATIENT.	DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.
Definition of the last of the	

The number of copies of certificates sent to the Managers of the Asylums Board, under the provisions of the Section, during the months of November and December, were as follows.—

Enteric fever	 		16
Diphtheria	 		6
Scarlet fever	 		9
Erysipelas	 		13
	Т	otal	44

Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Acts, 1868 to 1882.

Since the passing of the above mentioned Acts of Parliament, commonly known as Torrens' Acts, the following proceedings have been taken in St. Giles District for improving or taking down dwellings occupied by working men and their families:—

Date of Order for Works.	Number of Houses.	Name of Street or Place.	Houses pulled down.	Sites taken for Building.	Places upon which no h uses have been built,	Houses in which structural alterations and improvements were carried out.
April, 1872	15	Coram Place, Little Coram Street	15) Purchase by the		
,, ,,	15	Russell Place, Little Coram Street	15	Feabody Trustees		
5 May, 1873	4	Carrier Street	4			
5 11 11	5	Church Lane	5			
5 11 11	5	In rear of Nos. 12 and 18, Church)		
	1 101	Lane	5			
5 ,, ,,	3	Church Street	3	Warehouses		
5 ,, ,,	8	Fletcher Court	3	erected		
6 Sept. ,,	4	Carrier Street	4		10000	
6 ,, ,,	10	Church Lane	10	and the state of t	13323	
6 ,, ,,	11	Premises in rear of houses in Carrier				
4 Mar. 1874		Street and Church Lane	11			-
14	4	George Street (now Dyott Street)	1 3	Two used as Stables		3
14	3	Clark's Mews	1	One used as Stable		1
	14	Church Lane	14	1		2
14	4	Welch's Court, Church Lane	4	Warehouses		
14 "	5	Kennedy Cours, Church Lane	5	f erected		
6 Aug,	2	Charles Street, Drury Lane (now				
,		Macklin Street)	2	The like		
2 Feb. 1875	1	Little Coram Street	77.			1
1 June ,,	1	Lloyd's Court	i	The like		
1 ,, ,,	14	King's Arms Yard, consisting of a large yard and stables, with rooms over, occupied as dwelling rooms, and numbered from 1 to 14	14	Board School erected		
4 April 1876	4	Monmouth Court				4
7 Mar. ,.	4	Neal's Yard	3	Converted to Stables		1
16 May, ,,	3	Tower Street				3
6 ,, ,,	3	Charles Street	3	Warehouses erected		
6 ,, ,,	2	Charles Street	2	The state of the s		
ti ,, ,,	6	Charles Street	6	Casual Wards		
16 ,, ,,	7	Four cottages in rear	4	erected		
0 "	7	Charles Street	7 7	Warehouses built		
6 Jan. 1877	6	Smith's Buildings, Macklin Street Tower Street	6	Warehouse built		ALLES TO STATE
2 and 26		201101 001000 1111111111111111111111111	0	Waterloose built		
Nov. 1878	21	Shelton Street	2	Aarehouses		19
9 Se .t. 1884	14	Colonnade				14
3 Mar. 1886	1	Black-horse Yard				1
3 July, 1886	28	Dudley Street		DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF		28
1 Dec. 1889	4	Sardinia Place		No. of the last of		4
16 ,, ,,	8	Cottage Place	8	So minem reland		
27 17	1	Kenton Street (obstructive building				
	1 1361	rear of)		Supplied to be supplied.		1
15 Oct. 1889	1	Queen Street			1	1
5 ,, ,,	1	Betterton Street	1			
	010			a managing by the		
	252		169			83

Sanitary Work.

During the year, Sanitary Inspectors Bond and Robinson made 11,723 visits and inspections, and served 293 request, 261 statutory, and 489 lodging-house notices for the abatement of various nuisances.

With but few exceptions the orders made by your Board were promptly obeyed by the respective owners of property.

A summary of the work done by the Inspectors will be found in Table VI., Appendix, page 123.

Legal Proceedings.

In 26 cases the orders were not complied with, and proceedings had to be taken at the several Police Courts to enforce them. In every instance convictions with costs were obtained and orders granted by the magistrates for the speedy performance of the works for the abatement of the nuisances.

Overcrowding.

25 cases of overcrowding of rooms were reported upon, notices being served upon the owners; the number of inmates was reduced without having resort to legal proceedings.

Underground Dwellings.

13 underground rooms or kitchens, found to be illegally occupied as sleeping places, were ordered to be closed or vacated because they did not comply with the measurements required by the provisions of the 18 & 19 Vict., cap. 120.

Disinfectants.

The disinfectants used for the following purposes are :---

1. Chloride of Lime for disinfecting the soil and refuse matter removed from the catch pit gullies and sewers, and offensive earth taken out of excavations for sewers and house drains.

- 2. Carbolic Acid Powder for deodorizing dust-bins.
- 3. Sanitas Powder and Fluid for use in the Mortuary and Post Mortem room.
- 4. Permanganate of Potash in street watering and flushing of courts.
- 5. Perchloride of Mercury for the disinfection of drains, sewers, and gully-pits.

Disinfections.

During the year 88 rooms were disinfected by the Board's servants free of charge after the following infectious diseases:—

Scarlet Fever	 	32
Diphtheria	 	26
Enteric Fever	 	21
Other Diseases	 	9
	Total	-88

The following is a List of Articles disinfected in the Hot-air Chamber during the same period.

Articles.	Number	Articles.	Number	Articles.	Number
Aprons	 3	Dresses	3	Sheets	190
Bag	 1	Dress Bodice	1	Shirts (flannel)	18
Beds	 54	Dress Skirts		Shirts	51
Bed-cases	 18	Dressing Gown	1	Socks (pairs)	59
Bed-gowns	 10	Frocks	5	Stays	
Blankets	 156	Handkerchiefs	13	Stockings (pairs)	2
Blinds		Jackets	6	Sundries	
Bolsters		Mattresses		Table Cloth	1
Bolster Cases	8	Necktie	1	Table Covers	3
Braces	 4	Night Shirts		Towels	26
Caps		Night Dresses		Trousers	41
Carpet		Petticoats	4000	Ulster	
Carpet Pieces		Pillows	110	Vests	
Chemises	 0	Pillow Cases			
Coats		Pinafores		Total	1,250
Collar	 -	Quilts		STATE OF THE STATE	1
Cushions		Rugs		A Annahamatar	
Curtains	-	Scarf	-		
Counterpanes		Shawls		MAR TIDAMENT	PERMIT

Slaughter-houses.

37 & 38 Vict., cap. 67.

Locality.		Licensee.
No. 6, Drury Lane	 	 Mr. Elan.
23, Store Street	 	 " Lyne.
, 11, Kenton Street	 	 " Dunford.
11, Marchmont Street	 	 ,, Vincett.

Cow-sheds.

Locality.	Dimensions of Shed.	No. of Cows allowed.	No. of Cows found on premises on date of inspection	
No. 4, Goldsmith St.	27ft. × 19·3ft. × 14ft. = 7,276 cubic feet.	12	10	Mr. Jones.
,, 56, Gt. Coram St.	29 ft. × 16 ft. × 8 ft. = 3,712 cubic feet.	6	6)	Messrs. Bonner
"19, Tavistock Mews	24ft. × 22ft. × 10ft. = 5,280 cubic feet.	11	11)	Messrs. Bonner and Capell.

On the 24th October last the above licenses for slaughter-houses and cow-sheds were renewed by the London County Council under the provisions of the 45th section of the 51 & 52 Vict., cap. 41, Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888.

Previous to the licensing day your Sanitary Committee made their annual inspection of the premises, and found they were kept in good order.

Bakehouses.

46 & 47 Vict., cap. 53.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

35, Broad Street		Mr. J. H. Linscott.
7, Drury Lane 60, Drury Lane		TALL O. A. LILLISCOU.
60, Drury Lane		,, Wietzell.
		,, R. Fuchs.
oo, Drury Lane		People's Bread Co.
33, Great Wild Street		Mr. Muheberger.
8, High Street		Mrs. Trickey.
3, High Street		Mr. Stumm.
Little Forl Street		37 1
9 Little Ford Street		37 11
, Little St. Andrew Street		Tr 1
5, Little St. Andrew Street	***	37 3
6 Tittle Oncon Street	***	
O Nool Street		" Smith. Mrs. M. Kunz.
O Nool Street		
O Tavistaal Street	***	Mr. J. Embach.
Torrington Place		" Carrey.
33, Tottenham Court Road		,, R. Parsons. ,, Cossavella.

ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY.

Premises,		Owner.
2, Bloomsbury Court 10, Bury Street 58, Colonnade 8, Great Coram Street 38, Great Coram Street 155, High Holborn 162, High Holborn 63, Kenton Street 21, Marchmont Street 59, Marchmont Street 8, Museum Street 8, Museum Street 28, New Oxford Street 88, Southampton Row		Messrs. Cossavella and Fietta. Mr. Ling. "Hackney. "C. F. Foulks. "Kistner. "H. B. Rahe. "H. B. Rahe. "Groom. People's Bread Co. Mrs. Balfour. Mr. H. B. Rahe. Anglo-Austrian Bakery Co. Mrs. Martin.

The above-mentioned bakehouses were duly visited and inspected under the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1883.

Regulations as to Lodging-houses.

Sanitary Act, 1866—29 & 30 Vict., cap. 90, sec. 35. Sanitary Laws Amendment Act, 1874—37 & 38 Vict., cap. 89, sec. 47.

Since January, 1885, a total of 533 houses have been registered under the provisions of these regulations. Owing to the demolition in the Shelton Street area and other places this number has been reduced to 497, 81 of which are in the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, and 416 in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields.

LOCALITY.		No. of Houses.	LOCALITY.	No. of Houses
Arthur Street	 	21	Nottingham Court	17
Betterton Street	 	26	Parker Street	8
Church Passage	 	2	Queen Street	10
Colonnade	 	19	Sardinia Place	7
Drury Lane	 	40	Short's Gardens	12
Dudley Street	 	28	Stacey Street	15
Dyott Street	 	13	Tower Street	11
Earl Street, Little	 	9	Twyford Buildings	6
Kenton Street	 	62	West Street	. 10
King's Head Yard	 	2	Wild Court	. 7
Lumber Court	 	12	Wild Street, Great	. 26
Macklin Street	 	2	Wild Street, Little	12
Neal Street	 	45	White Lion Street, Great	. 8
New Compton Stre		59	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERTY	
New Turnstile	 	8	Total	. 497

489 notices were served by the Sanitary Inspectors on owners under the provisions of the above regulations for cleansing of premises and the abatement of nuisances.

Common Lodging-houses.

(14 & 15 Vict., cap. 28, and 16 & 17 Vict., cap. 41).

There are 50 common lodging-houses in the parish of St.

Giles-in-the-Fields registered by the Commissioners of Police to accommodate 1,810 inmates.

The prices of the beds range from 4d. to 1s. per night. Inspector Blatchford and Sergeant Sergeant of the Bow Street E Sub-division are the officers appointed to inspect the houses in this district.

Street or Place.	No. of Lodgers allowed.	Owner.	Street or Place.	No. of Lodgers allowed.	Owner.
178, Black Horse		P DESCRIPTION			
Yard	105	Mr. Skivens.	11, Short's Gardens	36	Mr. Biss.
11, Newton Street	30	Mr. Jones.	12, ,,	62	1)
13, " "	43	99	13, ,,	20	**
15, ,, ,,	23		20, ,,	34	.,
1, Macklin Street	16	Mr. Dickie.	21, ,,	46	1)
3, ,, ,,	33	**	22, ,,	36	P
5, ,, ,, 7, ,, ,, 9, ,, ,,	24	***	14, ,,	26	Mr. Doberty.
7, 11 7,	35	"	20 & 21, Queen Street		Mr. Renwick.
9, ,, ,,	10	31	22 & 23, ,,	169	**
19, ,, ,,	54	Mrs. Howell.	24 & 25, ,,	62	1,
21, ,, ,,	30	,,	3, Neal's Yard	44	11
6, Betterton Street	96	Mrs. Cooper.	12, Kemble Street	100	Mrs. Campbell
8, ,, ,,	18	Mr. Hall	14, ,,		"
8, Parker Street	34	Mrs. Bresnahan	16, Castle Street		Mrs. Conner.
10, " "	22	"	7. Dyott Street		Mrs. Hill.
45, ,, ,,	57	Mr. Ranvard.	8, ,,	25	19
148, Drury Lane	22	Mrs. Light.	8a, ,,		"
1 to 8, Kennedy Ct.	157	Mr. Walters.	9, ,,	30	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
1, 2, 3, Maras Bdgs	38	Mr. McCarthy.	6 & 7, Wild Court	77	Mr. Sayers.

Unsound Food.

(26 & 27 Vict., cap. 117, sec. 2).

Parcels of fish, fruit, rabbits, meat, and the carcase of a sheep were brought to the Stone Yard by costermongers and others to be destroyed as unsound or unwholesome, and unfit for human food.

Animals Improperly Kept.

18 & 19 Vict., cap. 121, sec. 9.

Notices were served upon owners to remove a number of rabbits, pigeons, cats, and dogs, which were found on premises, so kept as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

S. R. LOVETT,

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, London.

Member of Council and Treasurer of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Medical Officer of Health for the District.

June, 1890.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

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,,	IV.	-	-	-	-	- puri	-	121
21	V.	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
,,	VI.	-	-	-	-	-	-	123
,,	VII.	-		-	-	-	-	124
,,	VIII.	-	-	-11	-	-	-	125
1000								

Returns for Tables I.—VI. were compiled by the Society of Medical Officers of Health with the object of securing uniformity in Statistical Returns.

TABLE I.

Showing the Population, Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births and Deaths for the Year 1889, and Ten Years Preceding.

GROSS NUMBERS.

					T	Corr	ected De	eaths.	
The Year.	Estima- ted popu- lation.	Number of In- habited Houses.	Mar- riages.	Registered Births.	Total all ages.	Under one year.	Total under five years.	In public Institu- tions out- side the District.	Institu- tions in-
1889	•45,382	*3,968	322	1,197	†904	176	296	233	‡109
1888			341	1,210	853	188	277	199	149
1887			318	1,214	1,045	217	144	213	161
1886			303	1,286	1,038	212	373	177	167
1885			337	1,328	1,077	217	365	231	234
1884			344	1,526	1,264	278	502	218	210
1883			364	1,436	1,006	260	447	164	209
1882			357	1,538	1,010	231	418	157	196
1881			353	1,487	1,008	235	379	162	236
1880			400	1,500	1,114	260	490	205	179
1879			382	1,640	1,119	246	428	135	223
Average of 10 years,	5		349	1,416	1,053	234	382	186	196

NOTES.

- 1.—Population at Census, 1881 (Revised)...45,382.
- 2.—Average number of persons in each house at Census, 1881...11.4.
- 3.—Area of district in acres, 245.

* Census 1881.

† Inclusive of the deaths of parishioners at Public Institutions outside the district, and exclusive of the deaths of non-parishioners at Public Institutions within the district.

‡ 136 persons died in public institutions inside the district, but 27 were non-parishioners.

TLincoln's Inn is assessed separately at £25,305 Gross, and £21,149 Rateable.

TABLE II.

Showing the Annual Birth-rate, Death-rate, Death-rates of Children, and Proportion of Deaths in Public Institutions in a Thousand Deaths for the Year 1889, and Ten Years Preceding.

In Year.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Death-rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1,000 of Registered Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1,000 of total Deaths.	Deaths of Children under 5 years per 1,000 of total Deaths.	Deaths in Publi Institutions insid the District per 1,000 of total Deaths.
1889	26.3	19.9	147	194	327	120
1888	26.6	18.7	155	220	324	174
1887	26.7	23.0	178	207	345	154
1886	28.4	22.9	164	204	359	160
1885	29.1	23.6	163	193	325	208
1884 1883	32·6 30·7	26.1	182	227	411	180
1882	29.7	24·1 24·0	181	230	395	184
1881	29.4	24.6	150 158	205	372	174
1880	25.3	23.7	173	210 205	340	208
1879	27.9	22.5	150	219	386 382	141 199
verage of 10 years—1879 to 1888.		23·3	165	212	363	178

TIO

35 57

HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT). Total under Five Years of Age. Grand Total all Ages. AGES. SUB-DISTRICTS. 85 and upwards. CAUSES OF DEATH. St. Giles, South. 15 to 25. to 55. 0 to 1. 35. St. Giles, North. 1 to 5. 15. 65 to 75 to 55 to CLASSES.

I. Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases
II. Parasitic Diseases
III. Dietic Diseases
IV. Constitutional Diseases
V. Developmental Diseases
VI. Local Diseases
VII. Deaths from Violence
VIII. Deaths from ill-defined and not specified Causes 23 19 110 13 31 84 3 41 3 3 3 7 81 6 9 1× 121 20 61 15 22 67 471 42 269 17 27 19 63 2 2 9 27 I. SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC D

1. MIASMATIC DISEASES.

Small Pox, Vaccinated
Ditto Unvaccinated
Ditto No Statement

Measles
Scarlet Fever
Typhus
Whooping-Cough
Diphtheria
Simple Continued or Ill-defined Fever
Euteric or Typhoid Fever
Other Miasmatic Diseases
2. DIARRHGAL DISEASES.

Simple Cholera
Diarrhoea, Dysentery
3. MALARIAL DISEASES.

Remittent Fever
Ague I. SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES. 38 4 7 - 8 2 10 2 4 -5 13 41 4 13 15 --17 2 -Ξ 6. SEPTIC DISEASES.

4 4

2 1 3

43 55

TABLE 111.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE YEAR 1889 (INCLUSIVE OF THE DEATHS OF PARISHIONERS AT

II. PARASITIC DISEASES. Thrush, and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=		=	=	-	-	=
Control of the Contro	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	_		_	_	-	_	-	-
III. DIETIC DISEASES. Want of Breast Milk—Starvation	2			11111	- 1 1	1 2 3		1 1131				2 2	2 - 3 5		2 - 1 3 - 6	 - 1 -
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES. Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of the Heart Rheumatism Gout Rickets Cancer, Malignant Disease Tabes Mesenterica Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus Phthisis Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis Anamia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus Other Constitutional Diseases	- - - - 5 2 - 6 - - -	1 5 4 10	2 3 4 5 14	2 - - - 8 - - - - 10	- - - 2 - 31 1 - - - 31	- - - 4 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 1 - 9 - 30 - - 1 -	- - 1 - 7 - - 1 - - 1	- - - 6 - - 4 1 - - -	1			4 -2 -29 6 10 115 18 - - 2	3 	1 1 16 4 7 65 4 - - -	- 1 4 1 3 17 5 - 1 - 1
V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES. Premature Birth Atclectasis Congenital Malformation Old Age	19 - - - 19		1 1111			111111		- - 4			- - 9	19 - - - 19	19 	8 - 10 18	8 - 34 42	8
VI. LOCAL DISEASES. 1. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM. Inflammation of Brain or Membranes Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane Epilersy Convulsions Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis) Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans Other Diseases of Nervous System Carried forward	- - 16 1 - - 17	7 3 10	2 1 1 - 4	2 1 - 3	1 1 1 - - - - 3	1 1 1 - - - 2 - 5	2 10 1 - - - 13	2 11 3 - - - - 16	- 12 1 1 - 1 - 1 -	- 3 1 - - - 4	1 13111111	7 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	17 39 5 4 19 1 5 —	5 9 1 8 - 3 -	11 25 5 3 3 1 1 1	1 5 - 8 - 1 -

TABLE III.—continued.

						AGES.						der Age.	otal s.	SUB-	DISTR	ICT
CAUSES OF DEATH.	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85,	85 and upwards.	Total under	Grand Total	St. George Blooms- bury.	St. Giles, South.	St. Giles,
2. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.	17	10	4	3	3	5	13	16	15	4	-	27	90	26	49	18
Nose S. DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	-
Pericarditis	=	=	-	=	1	_	=	-	=	-	-	=	1	1	-	-
Alvular Diseases of Heart	-1	-	-4	1	2 4	3 7	5 10	5 12	4 2	3	=	- 2	23	7	14 25	1
Aneurism	=	=	_	=	1	=	1	1	=	=	=		3	1	1	
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels 4. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
aryngitis	2	1 4	=	_	1	_	1	1 -	=	_	=	3 4	6	2	3 2	1
ronchitis	24	19	2 2	1 4	5 5	10	20 7	30 12	25 5	6	1	43 14	143 55	29 10	84 36	3
ther Diseases of Respiratory System	_	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	î	=	=	1	-	1	-
5. DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	3	3	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	6	6	1	3	
ore Throat, Quinsey	- 2	1	=	=	=	_	_	=	_	- =	=	3	3	=	2	-
nteritis	3	_	_	=	1	1	2	=	2	1	=	3	3 7	2 2	3	-
eritonitis	=	=	=	3	1	2 - 3	- 2		=	=	_	=	6 7	4	1	-
trrhosis of Liver undice, and other Diseases of Liver ther Diseases of Digestive System	2	=	-	=	1	-	2	4	1	1	=	2	10	5	3	
6. DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM. g., of Lymphatics and of Spleen			_											_		
g., Bronchocele, Addison's Disease	_	-	-		-	-	-	_	_	-	_	-	_	-	-	
8. DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.	-	-	-	-	1	_	5	2	4	-		-	12	1	10	
right's Disease, Albuminuria	Ξ	-	=	=	1	13	6	8 2	1	3	=	-	31 6 1	7 4	20 2	
												-				

9. DISEASES OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.																
fala Organs	_	_	_	_	_			_	_	_		_				1
lomala Owrana	_		_		_		_					_				
bortion Miscarriage	_		_										_		-	-
homomal Commissions	-		_	_						_					-	-
Jaconto Province Flooding			_		-	-	-	=	-			=	-	11-3	-	-
All and A sould have the contract of the contr	-	-		-	3	-		=	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS.	-	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-		-	-	3	1	1	1
Caries, Necrosis																
- 12 - fix - O LILL W I LILL	100	-	1	-	-	-	-	7-1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
When Discourse of Description	-	-	1	-	-		-	-	=	-		-	1	-	1	-
11. DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	-	-			-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	
arbuncie, Phiegmon	-	700	-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	-	-	-		-	-	-			-	-	-	-		-	-
		1000				_	1000		_	2/33	-	No.		-	-	-
	63	47	15	12	30	49	77	94	61	12	1	110	471	121	269	81
THE DELETTE TROP TO THE	-	_	_	_			-	_	-	-	-		_	-	-	-
VII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.		18000														
. ACCIDENTOR NEGLIGENCE-Fractures and Contusions	-	200	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	6	1	5	
,, Gunshot Wounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	1		-	-	_	-
" Cut, Stab	-			_	-	_	-	-		-	_	-		-	-	-
", Burn, Scald	-	4	-	_	-		_	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	3	-
,, Poison	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	23	1	_		1
,, Drowning.,	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
,, Suffocation	8	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	_	8	8	2	5	1
Otherwise		_	1 -	-	-5	_	-		-	-	320	-		-	_	-
. Homicide—Manslaughter	-	-	3/10			_	1-	_	_		-	-	1		-	1
Murder	1	=	_	_	-	-		_	-		-	1	1	-	1	
3. Suicide—Gunshot Wounds	-							_		_	-	-			-	_
,, Cut, Stab	_		1	_	-	_		***		1		_	1		-	1
, Poison		-		-			1	_	-	-			1.		1	1
, Drowning	_	*	1				i		1	-			1	_	1	
, Hanging	1						1	2		_			2	_	1	2
Otherwise					1	1		_	_	_		_	2	1	1	2
Evecurios-Hanging	1			-												
a manderion—manging		_	-	-		-		-	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	
	9	4	1_0		2-	2	4-	5	1	1		18	28	5	17	6
	9	4			2-	2	4	0	1	1		13	28	D	17	6
VIII. DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.	-		-	410	7		3			-		1	-	-	1	-
Droper	-								1	1 5	15					
Dobeliter Atmosber Toon ttt.	26	-	-	=	1 70	-	2 7	-		-	-	28	28-	-	18	1
Mortification		2	-	-	-	-	-		3	1	-	28		6		4
Pumour	-		-	-	-	-	1	-			-		6:	2	3	1
Abennes	1	1	2-	13	1	-	-	2	1	=	1	1	5	-	3	2
Hamorrhaga	-	-	-	1	1	1	1-	1	-	-		-	4	1	2	1
Sudden Dooth (sauce not acceptate a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Causes not Specified or Ill-defined	1	-	-	-			-	1	1	-	-	1	3	2	1	-
						-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
				1	2	1	1	4	6	1	-	31	47	11	27	9
	27	4	-	1	4	- 1	A	26	0			UA	2.0	11	44	127

SUMMARY OF TABLE	EII	I.	
			Number o Deaths.
I.—Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases-	_		20 Carolina
1. Miasmatic Diseases			84
2. Diarrhœal			30
3. Malarial			_
4. Zoogenous			2
5. Venereal			4
6. Septic		***	2
II.—Parasitic Diseases			_
III.—DIETIC DISEASES			10
IV.—Constitutional Diseases			186.
V.—Developmental Diseases			
VI.—Local Diseases—		•••	67
1. Diseases of Nervous System		•••	90
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense			3
3. Diseases of Circulatory System	•••		72
4. Diseases of Respiratory System 5. Diseases of Diseasing System			209
5. Diseases of Digestive System			42
6. Diseases of Lymphatic System 7. Diseases of Cland like Organis		•••	-
7. Diseases of Gland-like Organs of unc	ertair	use	-
8. Diseases of Urinary System			50
9. Diseases of Reproductive System—	,.		
(a.) Diseases of Organs of General	tion	***	-
(b.) Diseases of Parturition			3
10. Diseases of Bones and Joints		•••	2
11. Diseases of Integumentary System			
VII.—VIOLENCE—			
1. Accident or Negligence			19
2. Homicide			2
3. Suicide			7
4. Execution	***		
III.—ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES			47
		Total	931

TABLE IV.

Showing the number of Deaths at all ages in 1889 from certain groups of Diseases, and proportions to 1,000 of Population, and to 1,000 Deaths from all causes; also the number of Deaths of Infants under one year of age from other groups of Diseases, and proportions to 1,000 Births and to 1,000 Deaths from all causes under one year.

Division I.	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population at all ages.	Deaths per 1,000 of Total Deaths at all ages.
 Principal Zymotic Diseases. Pulmonary Diseases. Principal Tubercular Diseases. 	114 209 139	2·5 4·6 3·0	125 231 153
Division II. (Infants under One Year).	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of Births.	Deaths per 1,000 of Total Deaths under One Year.
4. Wasting Diseases	47 21	3.9	26·7 11·9

NOTES.

- Includes Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping-cough, Typhus, Enteric (or Typhoid), and Simple Continued Fevers and Diarrhœa. 24 of these deaths occurred in Hospitals outside the District.
- 3. Includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Tuberculosis, Rickets, and Tabes.
- 4. Includes Marasmas, Atrophy, Debility, Want of Breast Milk, and Premature Birth.
- 5. Includes Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions and Teething.

TABLE V.

Showing the Number of Deaths in the Ten Years, 1879 to 1888, from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases, and the Number in 1889, etc.

DISEASE.	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	Annual average of 10 years, 1879 to 1888.	Proportion of deaths to 1,000 deaths in 10 years, 1879 to 1888.	1889.	Proportion of deaths to 1,000 deaths in 1889.
Small-pox		3.	10	3		19	18		1		5:4	4.9		***
Measles	19	37	22	41	31	40	17	43	15	16	28.1	25.6	41	45.3
Scarlet Fever	38	45 14	19	14	16	15	13	5	20 24	4	18.0	16.4	4	4.4
Diphtheria	34	45	6 29	21 24	19	12 48	26	5 38.	21	11 17	12.9	11.7	17	18:8
Whooping-Cough Fever	12	7	20	16	20	20	10	9	3	7	29:1	26.5	14	15:4
Diarrhœa	22	39	36	37	, 32	47	18	37	24	11	30.3	27.6	30	33.1
Totals, St. Giles District	129	190	142	156	127	201	106	137	108	66	136:2	124.2	114	126.1
Totals, London	12,256	13,681	13,811	13,553	10,801	13,629	11,261	11,121	12,684	-	1 2 2	3/1		
Totals, England and Wales	62,020	82,537	58,239	69,734	58,972	71,762	57,726	62,859	64,676				danna peruk	

TABLE VI.

REPORT OF SANITARY WORKS, &C., IN 1889, CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF SANITARY INSPECTORS BOND AND ROBINSON.

Miscellaneous.	Water Supply	Dust Bins.	W.C.'s.	House Drains.	Result of Inspections.	Number of Number of spected		
Number of Lodging-houses registered under Sanitary Act, 1866	Cisterns (new) erected Cisterns cleansed, repaired and covered	New provided Repaired and covered	Repaired, cleansed, &c Supplied with water New constructed	Repaired, cleansed, &c Trapped or ventilated New constructed	Orders issued for sanitary amendments of houses and premises Houses and premises, &c., cleansed, repaired, and whitewashed Rooms disinfected after infectious diseases	of complaints received during the year of houses and premises visited and in-	NATURE OF WORKS:	
5 22 4 1 25 81	232	40	. 14	31 20 3	255 60 38	118 3,629	St. George, Bloomsbury.	SUB
228 125 19 19	51	65	199 4 2	54 71 5	528 171 30	119 5,733	St. Giles, South.	SUB-DISTRICTS
188 94 7	37	39	122	20 55 10	261 120 20	81 2,361	St. Giles, North.	ICTS.
497 244 30 30 26	111	144	397 18	105 146 18	1,044 351 88	318	Total.	

TABLE VII.

REGISTERED BIRTHS IN 52 WEEKS OF 1889. SUB-DISTRICTS OF ST. GILES.

Sub-Districts.	Qu	irst arter. veeks.	Qu	cond arter. weeks.	Qua	nird arter. veeks.	Qua	urth arter. veeks.		hole 7 1889. 52 wee	
	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М	F.	Total Chil- dren.
St. George, Bloomsbury	41	53	47	54	44	47	43	42	175	196	371
St. Giles, South	81	79	81	74	75	58	79	73	316	284	600
St. Giles, North	25	37	23	30	29	27	30	25	107	119	226
Whole District	147	169	151	158	148	132	152	140	598	599	1197

REGISTERED DEATHS IN 52 WEEKS OF 1889. SUB-DISTRICTS OF St. Giles.

Sub-Districts.	Qua	rst rter. eeks.	Sec Qua 13 w		Qua	ird rter. eeks.	Qua	rth rter. eeks.	Whole Year, 1889. 52 weeks.				
	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	Both Sexes.		
St. George, Bloomsbury	25	38	24	19	27	24	20	22	96	103	199		
St. Giles, South	47	55	44	34	50	43	54	37	195	169	364		
St. Giles, North	26	27	9	11	14	8	19	21	68	67	135		
Whole District	98	120	77	64	91	75	93	80	359	339	698		

TABLE VIII.

THE MARRIAGE-RATE PER 1,000 IN St. GILES DISTRICT FROM 1876 TO 1889.

Sub-Districts.	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
St. George, Bloomsbury St. Giles, South St. Giles, North	14.59	14.63	15.5	14.2	14.9	15.5	15.2	15.5	14.7	14.7	13.4	14.0	15.0	14:1

THE BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 IN St. GILES DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICTS FROM 1872 TO 1889.

Sub-Districts.					1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
St. George, Bloomsbury St. Giles, South St. Giles, North				31.1	32.7	29.49	31.11	25·27 27·97 31·0	32.16	30.9	32.4	28.0	32.7	37.7	41.8	46.0	42.8	43.5	40.0	41.9	40.3
Entire District				29.9	32.5	29.23	28.80	28.0	28:28	27.0	27.9	25.3	29.4	29.7	30.7	32.6	29.1	28.4	26.7	26.6	26.3

THE DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 IN St. GILES DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICTS FROM 1872 TO 1889.

Sub-Districts.			1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
St. George, Blooms! St. Giles, South St. Giles, North	oury 		 24.41	30.5	33.16	26.71	25.35	15·58 29·49 21·51	26.4	27.3	26.8	28.9	31.5	37.2	38.9	34.5	36.3	36.3	32.5	32.8
Entire District			 23.77	23.9	25.68	23.63	22:30	22.38	21.8	22:5	23.7	24.6	24.0	24.1	26.1	23.6	22.9	23.0	18:7	19.9

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