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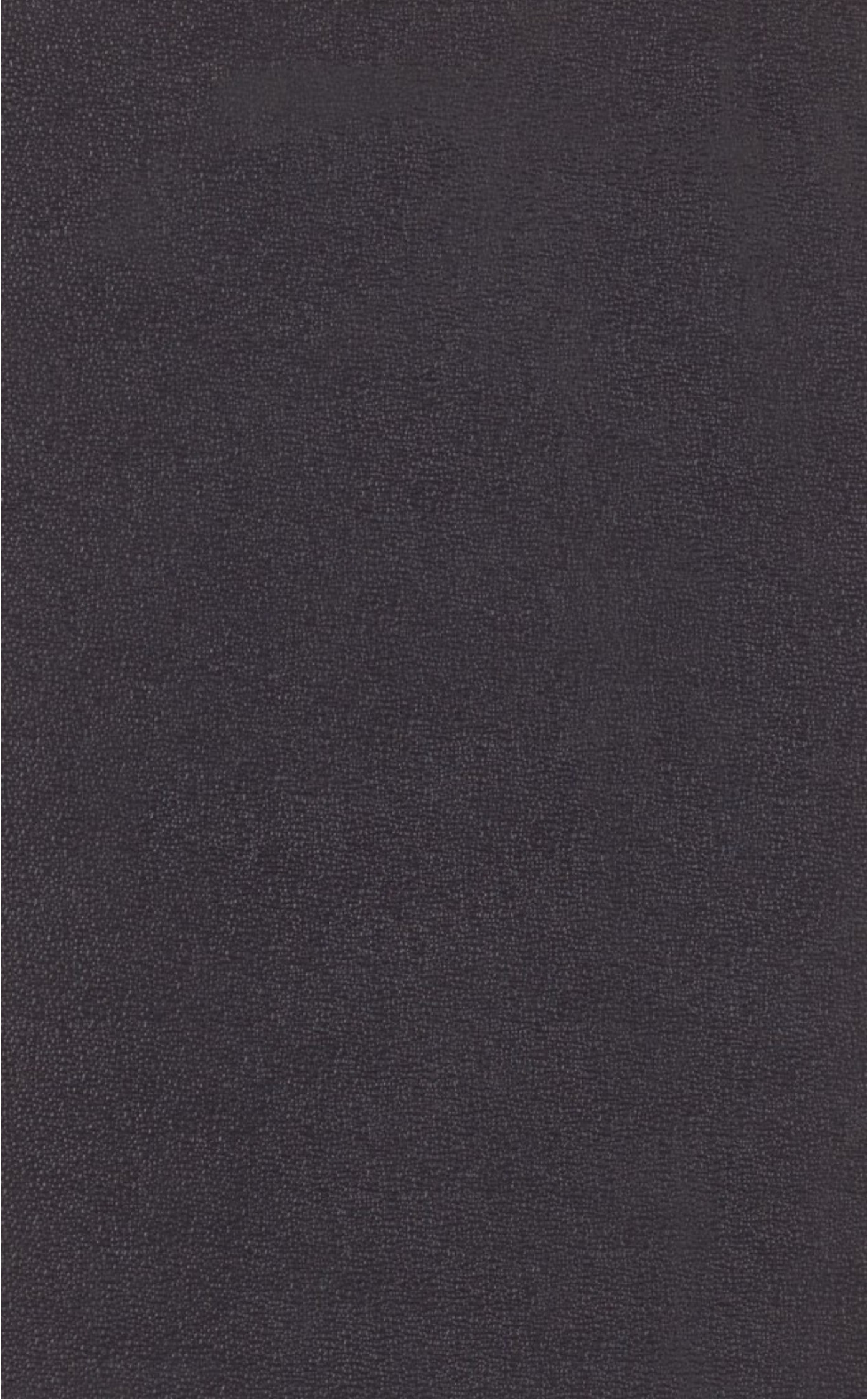
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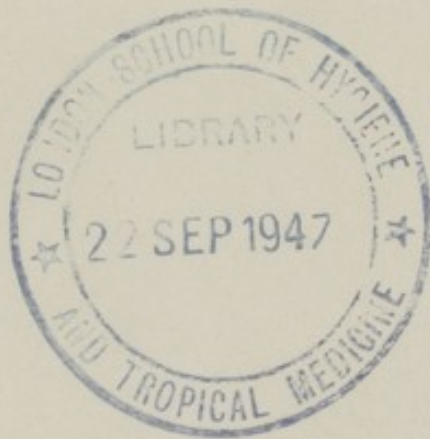


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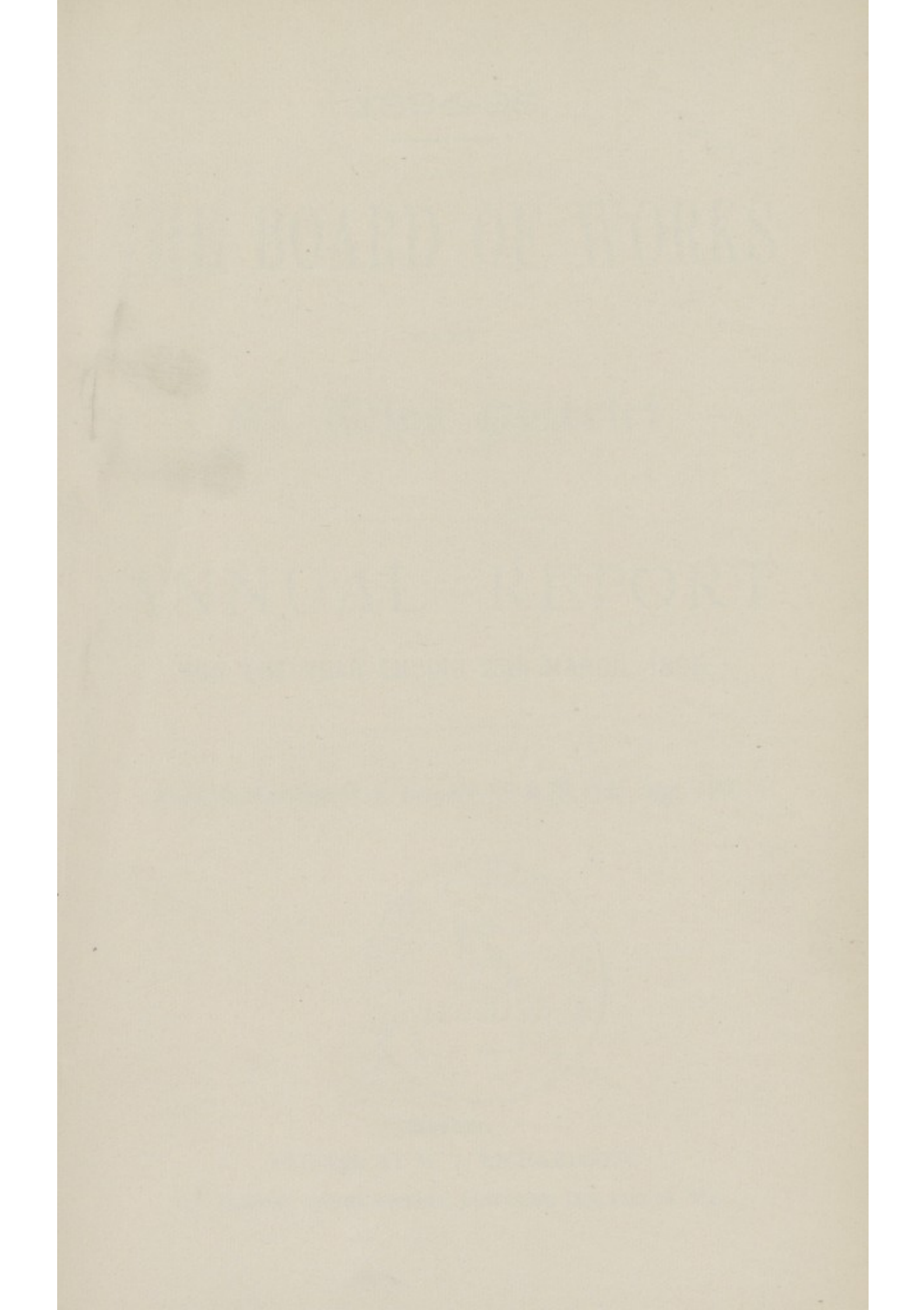


AC. 432 (3) ST GILES

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1894-95.

THE BOARD OF WORKS

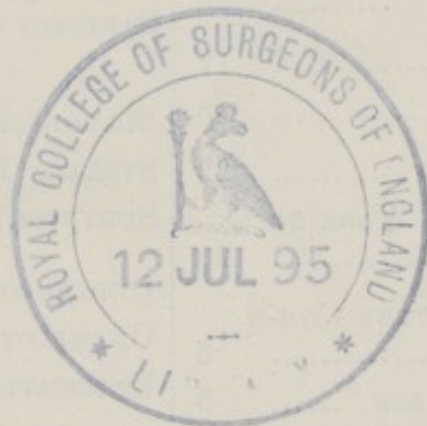
FOR THE

St. Giles District.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25th MARCH, 1895.

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



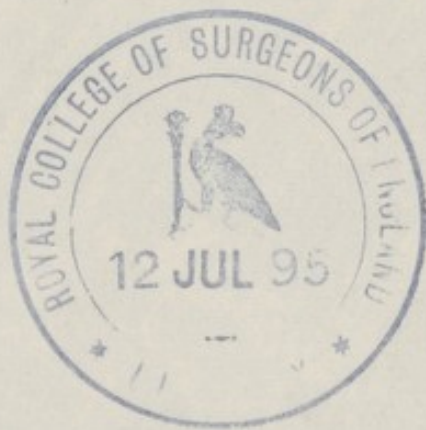
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MAP OF THE ST GILES DISTRICT.

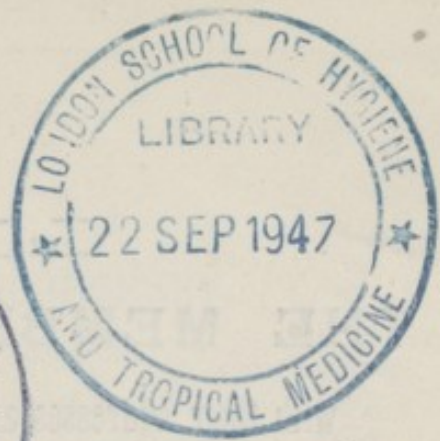


SCALE OF 1/2 MILE

440

880 YARDS

London, Stanford's Geog. Estab^l



THE BOARD OF WORKS

FOR THE

St. Giles District.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 25th DAY OF MARCH, 1895.

In accordance with the terms of Section 198, of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, this Report of the proceedings of the Board is published. It contains the following particulars:—

- List of Members and Committees.
- List of Officers.
- General Report.
- Engineer's and Surveyor's Report.
- Analyst's Report.
- Medical Officer of Health's Report.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD,

with their Addresses and the Year in which they go out of Office.

Chairman: GEORGE PHILIP WILLOUGHBY, Esq., J.P., 4, Bedford Square

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

Names.	Addresses.	Go out of Office in
ABERCROMBIE, EDWARD	29, Great Queen Street.	1898
ANGEL EDWARD	195, Shaftesbury Avenue.	1897
AUSTIN, CHARLES	28, Denmark Street.	1897
BARTER, ALFRED	19, Great Russell Street.	1897
BLOTT, WALTER	246A, High Holborn.	1896
BUSH, ALFRED	6A, Ridgmount Street.	1898
CARTER, ARTHUR ROGER	4, Arthur Street.	1898
COOPER, HENRY	24, Greek Street, Soho.	1897
CORBEN, JAMES FREDERICK	30, Great Queen Street.	1897
DAVISON, JOHN	1, Little St. Andrew Street.	1896
DEED, ALFRED	91, New Oxford Street.	1898
DEED, MARTIN	91, New Oxford Street.	1897
DOLL, CHARLES FITZROY	86, Gower Street.	1896
DREW, JOHN	245, High Holborn.	1897
FORBES-ROBERTSON, JOHN	22, Bedford Square.	1897
GARDINER, EDWARD JAMES	110, Great Russell Street.	1896
GIBSON, WILLIAM	41, Keppel Street.	1896
GLAVE, NOLAN	80, New Oxford Street.	1898
GRAYDON, JAMES LAWRENCE	167, Drury Lane.	1897
JACKSON, ALFRED JAMES	107, Great Russell Street.	1898
JONES, EDWARD LAWRENCE	13, Newton Street.	1896
MATTHEWS, THOMAS WILLIAM	6, High Street.	1896
MAYO, JOHN HORSLEY	67, Gower Street.	1898
SMITH, GILBERT	4, Gower Street.	1896
SMITH, JAMES	15, Great Russell Street.	1898
TACON, JOSEPH WALTER	277, High Holborn.	1898
WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES JAMES	252, High Holborn.	1896

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY.

Names.	Addresses.	Go out of Office in
BERRIDGE, THOS. H. DEVEREUX .	40, Woburn Square.	1896
COUSINS, SAMUEL	81, Southampton Row.	1897
CRAWFORD, HENRY STALKER .	122, Southampton Row.	1897
DIBDIN, ROBERT WILLIAM . . .	17, Russell Square.	1898
FENTON, WILLIAM HENRY	11, New Oxford Street.	1896
GRIFFITH, SAMUEL CLEWIN . . .	25, Torrington Square.	1898
HAINES, GEORGE WATSON	64, Russell Square.	1897
HAZELL, WALTER	15, Russell Square.	1897
HILL, JOHN HIGHAM	2, Bedford Square.	1896
IZARD, JOHN GRAFTON	5, Bloomsbury Square.	1898
JAY, ALFRED MARSHALL	26, Woburn Square.	1898
LATREILLE, HENRY COOPER . . .	5, Bloomsbury Place.	1897
LEON, ARTHUR L.	44, Russell Square.	1897
MARTINDALE, JOHN	11, Broad Street.	1896
SLACK, JOHN BAMFORD	10, Woburn Square.	1897
SMITH, WILLIAM ROBERT	74, Great Russell Street.	1896
STILES, CHARLES	42, Southampton Row.	1898
THOMPSON, WILLIAM	23, Russell Square.	1898
TURNER, CHARLES ERNEST	20, Bury Street.	1898
WATERS, JOHN	41, Bloomsbury Square.	1896
WILLOUGHBY, GEORGE P.	4, Bedford Square.	1896

Auditors of Accounts.

COOPER, W. A., 122, High Holborn. | SANDERS, A., 228, High Holborn.
STOVELL, T., 50, High Street.

Representatives of the Holborn Division on the London County Council.

EARL DUDLEY, Park Lane, W.
J. F. REMNANT, Esq., 1, Temple Gardens, E.C.

Commissioners of Public Libraries and Museums for the District of St. Giles.

BERRIDGE, T. H. D., 40, Woburn Square.
BUSSELL, CHARLES, 13, Gower Street.
DEED, MARTIN, 91, New Oxford Street.
DOLL, CHARLES FITZ-ROY, 86, Gower Street.
GARNETT, Dr. RICHARD, British Museum.
HAINES, GEORGE WATSON, 64, Russell Square.
FORBES-ROBERTSON, JOHN, 22, Bedford Square.
SMITH, GILBERT, 4, Gower Street.
WILLOUGHBY, G. P., 4, Bedford Square.

Clerk: JONES, HENRY C., 197, High Holborn.

Librarian: TAYLOR, W. A., 110, Southampton Row.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD, 1895-96.

The Chairman of the Board, G. P. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., J.P., and Mr. A. L. LEON, L.C.C., are *ex-officio* members of all Committees under Bye-law 6.

Finance Committee.

Chairman - - GILBERT SMITH, Esq.

BLOTT, WALTER.	MATTHEWS, THOMAS WILLIAM.
COUSINS, SAMUEL.	SMITH, JAMES.
DAVISON, JOHN.	STILES, CHARLES.
GARDINER, EDWARD JAMES.	THOMPSON, WILLIAM.
GIBSON, WILLIAM.	

Law and Parliamentary Committee.

Chairman - - JOHN HORSLEY MAYO, Esq.

BERRIDGE, THOMAS HENRY D.	DREW, JOHN.
BLOTT, WALTER.	FENTON, WILLIAM HENRY.
DAVISON, JOHN.	SLACK, JOHN BAMFORD.
DEED, MARTIN.	SMITH WILLIAM ROBERT.
DIBDIN, ROBERT WILLIAM.	

Sanitary Committee.

Chairman - - HENRY COOPER, Esq.

Professor W. R. SMITH, the Representative of the District at the Metropolitan Asylums Board, is an *ex-officio* member of the Committee under Bye-law 6.

CARTER, ARTHUR ROGER.	JAY, ALFRED MARSHALL.
CRAWFORD, HENRY STALKER.	JONES, EDWARD LAWRENCE.
GARDINER, EDWARD JAMES.	SMITH, GILBERT.
GRIFFITH, SAMUEL CLEWIN.	TURNER, CHARLES ERNEST.
JACKSON, ALFRED JAMES.	

Works Committee.

Chairman - - WALTER BLOTT, Esq.

CRAWFORD, HENRY STALKER.	HAINES, GEORGE WATSON.
DAVISON, JOHN.	JONES, EDWARD LAWRENCE.
DREW, JOHN.	MATTHEWS, THOMAS WILLIAM.
FENTON, WILLIAM HENRY.	SLACK, JOHN BAMFORD.
GARDINER, EDWARD JAMES	STILES, CHARLES.
GRAYDON, JAMES LAWRENCE.	

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.
COLWELL, JAMES KEAR	Analyst.
SCRIVENER, THOMAS P.	Chartered Accountant.
CHARDIN, WILLIAM ALFRED	Accountant Clerk.
SPURRELL, EDWARD FREDERICK.....	Principal Assistant to the Engineer and Surveyor.
TEBBS, ARTHUR	Clerk in the Surveyor's Office.
EVANS, SILAS	Assistant do.
REDMAN, WILLIAM.....	} Office Clerks.
OVERETT, CHARLES AYERS.....	
KENT, EDWIN.....	Sanitary Clerk.
SMITH, JOSEPH	} Street Inspectors and Inspectors of Nuisances.
DOWLING, JOHN.....	
BOND, WILLIAM HENRY	} Sanitary Inspectors and under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.
ROBINSON, JOHN	
COX, JAMES.....	Inspector of Dust Bins.
NOTT, ARTHUR	Mortuary Keeper.
NORMAN, FREDERICK.....	Caretaker of St. Giles Churchyard.
GODDARD, HENRY	} Office Messengers.
SUMNER, FREDERICK THOMAS.....	
HALL, JOHN THOMAS	} Attendants at Public Lavatories.
STEWARD, HENRY	
KENNY, ROSE	
QUAYLE, ELIZABETH	

BANKERS OF THE BOARD.

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

THE BOARD OF WORKS

FOR THE

St. Giles District.

GENERAL REPORT.

The Past Year.

This Report embraces the period from the 26th day of March, 1894, to the 25th day of March, 1895. During this period, 92 Meetings of the Board and Committees have been held, of which the following are the particulars:—

Board Meetings—

Ordinary	.	.	.	.	.	22
Special	.	.	.	.	.	5
Total	.	.	.	.	.	— 27

Committee Meetings—

Finance	.	.	.	.	.	21
Law and Parliamentary	.	.	.	.	.	5
Sanitary	.	.	.	.	.	13
Works	.	.	.	.	.	20
Special	.	.	.	.	.	6
Total	.	.	.	.	.	— 65

Making in all a Total of 92

Changes in the Personnel of the Board.

Considerable changes have taken place in the Membership of the Board during the year under review. At the election of Members in June, 1894, Messrs. Edward Angel, Alfred Barter, James Lawrence Graydon, Walter Hazell, M.P., Henry Stalker Crawford, Samuel Cousins and Henry Cooper Latreille, were elected in the place of Messrs. Sidney Ashley, John Henry Coulson, John Johnson, Charles Dibdin, Henry O. Gilbert, George Pearce and Samuel J. Thacker.

The names of two Members have been removed by death, viz:—Messrs. H. F. Jackson and A. C. Ranyard, L.C.C., and during the year Mr. Wyatt Papworth, who was for many years a Member of the Board, passed away.

The Work of the Year.

An endeavour will be made in the ensuing pages of this Report to summarise very briefly some of the most important matters that have been brought under the consideration of the Board. There are, however, of course, an enormous number of matters of detail, many of which involve much time and consideration, but which in themselves are not of sufficient importance to justify their taking a place in the Annual Report.

The Chairman of the Board.

The Local Government Act, 1894, directed every District Board at the first meeting after the annual election of Members to elect a Chairman for the year. At the first meeting of the Board after the election of Members in June, 1894, George Philip Willoughby, Esq., was elected the first Chairman.

Bye-Laws.

In consequence of the large increase in the amount of work which has to be transacted by the Board, it became necessary early in the year to take into consideration the Bye-laws for regulating the proceedings of the Board, and the question having been considered by a Special Committee, was dealt with by the Board itself in considerable detail, and as a result, a new set of Bye-laws was made on the 8th May, and confirmed on the 22nd May, 1894. These Bye-laws brought into one code several Bye-laws, regulations and Standing Orders which had been made by the Board from time to time, and dealt with important questions as to debate and the Notices to be given to Members of various matters. They also provided that the minutes of the Board Meetings should be printed and a copy forwarded to every Member with the agenda convening the meeting at which such minutes are proposed to be confirmed, and that in the absence of any resolution to the contrary, the minutes should be taken as read. This Bye-law has been found to work admirably, a great saving of time has been secured, and the expenditure incurred amply justified. It is proposed to bind a certain number of copies of the minutes at the close of each year, with index, so as to form a permanent record of the Board's proceedings.

Accounts.

The Annual Accounts are appended duly audited. The comparative statement which has been submitted during the past few years is again included.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of INCOME and EXPENDITURE

For the years ending 25th March, 1894, and 25th March, 1895.

INCOME.	Year ending 25th March, 1894.			Year ending 25th March, 1895.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
FROM RATES :						
General Rate... ..	53,647	3	2	55,037	2	10
Sewer Rate	6,450	0	0	8,100	0	0
Foundling Estate Rate	269	16	9			
Brunswick Square Garden Rate						
Precept, 1893-4, £36				36	0	0
,, 1894-5, £36 (not yet received)						
<i>Total Receipts from Rates</i>	60,366	19	11	63,173	2	10
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS :						
For restoration of Pavings & Fines and Expenses recovered	2,833	0	10	2,222	8	1
For House Drain Connections with Sewers	167	0	9	287	2	11
Shaftesbury Avenue Lavatory receipts	327	3	3	381	17	9
Sale of Freehold, 198, High Holborn	3,050	15	10			
<i>Total Cash Receipts</i>	66,745	0	7	66,064	11	7
Cash Balance brought forward at commence- ment of the year	947	16	1	1,034	16	0
	67,692	16	8	67,099	7	7
EXPENDITURE.						
EXPENDITURE OF THIS BOARD :	Year ending 25th March, 1894.			Year ending 25th March, 1895.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Superannuation Allowance... ..	3,583	5	9	3,621	13	7
Paving (including restoration of disturbed paving)	14,598	7	4	10,837	7	1
Cleansing	7,587	6	8	8,409	4	3
Dusting	3,679	5	0	3,669	2	6
Lighting	4,074	15	11	4,330	14	1
Watering	1,329	19	3	1,232	19	0
Stone Yard and Premises (including Mortuary and Coroner's Court)	1,203	6	5	546	2	0
Miscellaneous Expenses	967	14	10	957	9	3
Legal and Parliamentary	728	12	5	109	4	11
Loans—Repayments and Interest	2,092	13	6	369	17	10
St. Giles Churchyard	43	0	4	145	2	0
Sewer Account, Wages and Materials for Repairs (including Cost of House Drain Connections)	2,796	6	0	2,554	10	6
New Sewers	4,475	7	5	3,273	17	6
Shaftesbury Avenue Lavatory, Building and Maintenance	646	15	9	643	9	4
<i>Total Expenditure of this Board</i>	47,806	16	7	40,700	13	10

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Year ending 25th March, 1894.	Year ending 25th March, 1895.
<i>Total Expenditure of this Board brought forward</i>	47,806 16 7	40,700 13 10
EXPENDITURE OVER WHICH THIS BOARD HAS NO CONTROL :		
School Board for London	17,758 10 6	18,427 7 9
" " Election Expenses ..		138 6 5
Commissioners of Public Libraries and Museums	796 2 4	2,103 0 9
Precept, 1893-4, £1603 0s. 9d.		
" 1894-5, £500 0s. 0d. (on account)		
Foundling Estate Bond Interest	260 11 3	260 11 5
Brunswick Square Garden Committee	36 0 0	36 0 0
<i>Total Cash Payments</i>	66,658 0 8	61,666 0 2
Cash Balance carried forward at end of the year	1,034 16 0	5,433 7 5
	67,692 16 8	67,099 7 7

Public Library.

At the annual election of Library Commissioners in the month of June, 1894, Messrs. Richard Garnett, George P. Willoughby, and A. Cowper Ranyard, were elected. In the course of the year, in consequence of the lamented death of Mr. Ranyard, a vacancy occurred, which was filled by the appointment of Mr. Gilbert Smith.

The work of erecting the Public Library is being rapidly progressed with, and the report of the Library Commissioners, which has been printed and circulated among the inhabitants, contains information as to the work being carried on. The amount of the precept for the ensuing year will be that realised by the rate of 1d. in the £.

Unification of London.

At the date of preparing the last Annual Report the Royal Commission appointed to consider the proper conditions under which the amalgamation of the City and County of London can be effected and to make specific and

definite proposals for that purpose had not reported, but upon the 7th August the Report was issued. It consisted of 124 paragraphs and made certain definite recommendations upon the subject. Every member of the Board was supplied with a copy of the Report and, through the courtesy of the Town Clerk of London, with a copy of the Report of the Special Committee of the Corporation of London on the Report of the Royal Commission. Both these reports were referred by the Board to the Law and Parliamentary Committee for consideration and report, and on the advice of that Committee the Board passed a Resolution agreeing with the Royal Commissioners in that part of their report which recommended that everything possible should be done to maintain the strength and authority of the Local bodies of London, and that they should be entrusted with every duty that they can conveniently discharge, and that strong Municipalities or District Councils should be formed with ample and enlarged powers, a central authority being at the same time preserved to carry out the functions which appertain to the entire Metropolis.

The question of what further action should be taken on the Report of the Royal Commission is still under the consideration of the Law and Parliamentary Committee.

Unemployed.

The problem of how to successfully deal with the unemployed has been frequently referred to in previous years, but the subject is one which constantly recurs with increased difficulties. During the past year the Register of persons seeking employment was again brought into use, and the fact of its existence made known by posting bills

and advertisements in the neighbourhood. The subject was exhaustively considered by a Special Committee appointed by the Board, who reported that they had considered the whole question of what employment could be given in the District, that the Engineer and Surveyor had promised to employ as many additional men as was reasonably possible in the cleansing of the streets in the District, that the Register of unemployed persons was still kept at the offices of the Board, and that steps had been taken to bring the same to the notice of employers, as well as those seeking employment.

Subsequent to this a communication was received from the Local Government Board on the 19th February, requesting information on the following points :—

1. Whether there is any exceptional distress in the District, and how far this is due to circumstances peculiar to the locality or the severe weather.

2. What is being done to meet the distress by Public Authorities or by voluntary agencies, and the average daily numbers relieved by each of the agencies during the week ending Saturday, 16th February ?

3. Is an unemployed Register maintained and with what result ?

4. Have you any suggestions to make for the purpose of relieving such distress ?

In answer to these enquiries the Chairman of the Board addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Local Government Board of which the following is an extract.

1. So far as this Board is aware there is not any exceptional distress in the District.

2. The Board are finding work for as many men as possible, till recently a large number of men have been employed in removing the snow, and since that was disposed of the Engineer and Surveyor have been employing additional men in scavenging the public ways, but I am bound to say that the men employed are of a class of casual labourers who do not seem likely to ever obtain constant employment at any time, owing to their failure to give a fair day's work for a fair day's wage. The Board are not aware of the efforts of any voluntary agencies within the District.

3. A Register of unemployed persons seeking work has been kept at these offices since 1887, I regret however to say that the Officers report that the result is not satisfactory and that the Register is not made use of by employers seeking workmen.

4. If it is considered a duty that work should be found for every unemployed workman the burden should not be cast on Local Authorities unless a grant from Imperial or other Public funds in aid of Local rates is made, otherwise the burden would be too heavy, especially in the case of highly rated parishes like those forming this District, where the rates which were already high have been increased in consequence of the London Equalization of Rates Act, to 6s. 8d. in the £.

The advisability of combining with the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and the Board of Works for the Strand District who have established a Labour Bureau at the St. Martin's Town Hall has been under consideration but no decision come to.

Equalization of Rates.

The London Equalization of Rates Bill, introduced into the House of Commons on the 29th. March, 1894, received the Royal assent on the 25th day of August. The Board on the recommendation of the Law and Parliamentary Committee presented a Petition to the House of Commons against the Bill on the ground that it would press unduly and unfairly on the St. Giles District. That this was the case was evidenced by the Return issued by the London County Council in November last, setting forth the sums payable by certain parishes and receivable by certain sanitary Districts under the Act.

The following extract from a communication addressed to the Local Government Board points out concisely the effect of the Act on the St. Giles District :—

The Rateable value of the St. Giles District on the 6th April, 1894, was the sum of £420,890, the population at the census, 1891, was 39,782. The Act requires the formation of an Equalization Fund equal to a rate of 6d. in the £ on the rateable value of London according to the valuation lists as they stand on the 6th day of April in every year. The London County Council are, every half year, to determine the contribution from each Parish to one half of the equalization fund, and to ascertain the amount due from that one half of the fund to each Parish by apportioning the amount of half the equalization fund among the Sanitary Districts in proportion to their population. Where the contribution exceeds the amount due to the Parish, the Council shall, for the special purpose of meeting the excess, levy on the Parish a county contribution called the equalization charge, as a separate item of the County Rate. From the return

prepared by the Statistical Officer of the London County Council, it appears that the amount of the first half yearly contribution from the united Parishes of St. Giles and Bloomsbury to one half of the equalization fund will be £5,261 2s. 6d., that the grant according to the population will be £3,859 13s. 5d., and that the result will be that the equalization charge is in excess of the contribution over the grant, by the sum of £1,401 9s. 1d. The attention of the Committee was directed to the debate which took place when the Bill was considered in Committee in the House of Commons, when the Right Hon. George Shaw Lefevre, M.P., the President of the Local Government Board, stated that the object of the Bill was to give relief to the poorer classes, that all the more heavily rated Parishes would receive relief, and all the more lightly rated Parishes would contribute to the equalization fund, and that no Parish would be called upon to contribute whose rates were above the average of 5s. 5d. in the £. It appears, however, that for the current year, excluding the Library rate, the rates in the St. Giles District are 6s. 6d. in the £, and that when the amount payable under the Act is added, including the cost of collection, the rates will amount to 6s. 8d. in the £, 1s. 3d. above the average rate in the County of London.

No answers beyond a formal acknowledgment to this or any other letters which have been addressed to the Local Government Board upon the subject have been received.

Price of Gas.

In the month of June last a communication was received from the Secretary and General Manager of the Gas Light and Coke Company intimating a reduction in the price of gas supplied to private consumers in the district north of the Thames.

The following statement on the subject, which was submitted by the Clerk to the Board, may be of interest, and it is therefore reproduced ;—

In the district north of the Thames supplied by the Gas Light and Coke Company, the price of gas is governed by the rules laid down under Section 19 of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1876.

Section 19 provides that the standard price for common gas shall be 3s. 9d. per 1000 cubic feet, which shall be increased or diminished, subject to a decrease or increase in the rate of dividend, to be calculated as follows ;—For every penny charged in excess or diminution of the standard price, the standard rate of dividend shall be reduced or increased by 5s. in the £100 per annum.

A limit is placed upon the Capital, which cannot be increased except under certain conditions, and when additional capital is raised the new shares must be offered for sale by auction or tender.

The standard rate of dividend is defined by Section 10 of the Act as 10 per cent. per annum.

Section 21 provides that if the clear profits in any year amount to a larger sum than is sufficient to pay the standard rate of dividend, the excess shall be invested and form an insurance fund.

The supply of gas to public lamps is governed by Section 24 of the Gas Works Clauses Act, 1871, which require gas to be supplied within certain distances, and the price to be charged to be settled by agreement between the Local Authorities and the Gas Company, or in case of differences, to be settled by arbitration, *regard being had to the circumstances of the case and the price charged to private consumers*

in the district. The question of the mode of estimating the price of gas supplied to public lamps was discussed and laid down by the Honourable George Denman, Q.C., in the Gravesend case, in the year 1868.

Upon consideration of the matter the Board passed a resolution in favour of a Parliamentary enquiry being instituted into the present arrangements and workings of the several companies supplying gas in the metropolis, with a view to a fair and uniform charge per 1000 cubic feet being made throughout the whole of London. A copy of this resolution was forwarded to every authority in London.

Cab-Stands.

The Commissioner of Police has, during the past year, made several alterations in the situation of cab-stands in the District, and the Departmental Committee appointed to inquire into the Metropolitan Cab Service having invited suggestions from the Board upon the subject, a communication was addressed to the Committee, intimating that in the opinion of the Board more cab-stands and cab-shelters should be provided in suitable places in the District; that where a cab-stand is provided a proper water-post should be fixed, and that cab-stands and cab-shelters should be under the control of the Local Authority, the expenses connected therewith being paid out of the County rate.

Sanitary Work.

A very large number of nuisances have been dealt with and much good work carried out during the past year. The following statistics as to the work under the Public Health (London) Act show the activity which has existed:—

Visits and inspections made	11,209
Notices for abatement of nuisances served ...	823
Proceedings before Police Magistrates ...	24

Fines and costs recovered, £7 9s.

Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, eleven representations were made by the Medical Officer of Health, and the necessary steps taken with a view to closing the premises. The following are the particulars :—

Locality.	Present Condition of Premises.
14, Little Guilford Street	Demolished.
2, Chapel Mews	do.
30, Kenton Street (cottage in rear)	Repaired and reopened.
12, Handel Street	Repaired.
1, 2, 3, 4, Kennedy Court	Premises undergoing reconstruction.
45, Colonnade	Demolished.
18 and 19, Drury Lane	do.

The Regulations made by the Board as to Houses let in Lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family still continue to be enforced within the District.

The Local Government Board on the 18th May forwarded a copy of Model Bye-laws, which they suggested the Board should make in lieu of the existing Regulations. The matter having been referred to the Sanitary Committee for consideration and report, the following recommendation was unanimously adopted, and the Local Government Board was so informed :—

That having regard to the fact that the regulations as to houses let in lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family, which were made on the 22nd day of February, 1887, and approved by the Local Government Board on the 31st day of March, 1887, have been in force for over seven years, and seeing that 451 houses in the District are at

present registered thereunder, and that the regulations have been found to work well, and no case of difficulty has occurred, and having regard to the fact that under previous regulations which were based on the model clauses prepared by the Local Government Board and which were similar in certain details to the Model Bye-laws now prepared, legal difficulties arose, the Committee are of opinion that there is no necessity for the substitution of a new series of Bye-laws for those at present in force; and recommending that a communication embodying the whole of the facts connected with the Bye-laws be forwarded to the Local Government Board in reply to their letter.

During the year the whole of the Registered Lodging Houses were regularly visited, with the following result:—

Notices for abatement of breaches of Regulations served ...	354
Proceedings against Owners before Police Magistrates ...	5
Fines and Costs recovered, £2 15s.	

On the 6th day of February, 1895, Harry St. John, a builder, was prosecuted for having constructed a drain at the premises No. 167, High Holborn, in such a manner as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health, contrary to the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and was fined £5 and costs. This was the first prosecution under Section 42 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, within the District, and it is hoped the result will have a salutary effect on those entrusted with the work of drainage of premises, the necessity for the proper execution of which is of such great importance.

In the course of the year the Local Government Board addressed a communication to the Board intimating that, with a view to preventing a visitation of Cholera, they were

prepared to give favourable consideration to any application which might be made to add Diarrhœa to the list of notifiable diseases in the District under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. The Board immediately acted upon this suggestion, and passed a Resolution, which was ultimately confirmed, applying the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with reference to the notification of Infectious Diseases, to Diarrhœa until the 29th September, 1894. Fortunately the necessity for a further extension of this resolution has not arisen, but during the period that it was in force no less than ninety-eight cases were notified.

The Analyst's report, which will be found on page 26, records the number of samples submitted for analysis under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Act and the Margarine Act. A total of 348 samples were purchased and analysed, of these 40 were adulterated, but in 21 cases the adulteration was not sufficient to justify any proceedings being taken; in the other cases prosecutions ensued, and fines and costs amounting in the whole to £14 12s. 0d. were inflicted.

Slaughter Houses and Public Abattoirs.

During the year the question of the desirability of the abolition of private slaughtering of meat in crowded districts in the Metropolis was under consideration, and the views of the various Local Authorities in the Metropolis were invited. There was, however, such a considerable divergence of opinion upon the question as to whether Public Abattoirs should or should not be established, that the Board finally decided to take no action in the matter.

British Institute of Public Health.

At the invitation of the British Institute of Public Health the following Members and Officers were appointed

Delegates to the London Congress held under the Honorary Presidency of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, the President for the year being Professor W. R. Smith, a member of the Board :—

George P. Willoughby, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Lieut.-Col. E. J. Gardiner, Chairman of the Works Committee.

Henry Cooper, Esq., Chairman of the Sanitary Committee.

Thos. H. D. Berridge, Esq., Chairman of the Law and Parliamentary Committee. With—

Mr. Henry C. Jones, Clerk to the Board.

Mr. George Wallace, Engineer and Surveyor.

Dr. Samuel Robert Lovett, Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. James Kear Colwell, Analyst.

Copies of the resolutions arrived at were communicated to the Board and entered on the Minutes. Effect has already been given to certain of the recommendations.

Underground Conveniences.

The Underground Convenience for men and women constructed by the Board in Shaftesbury Avenue continues to be of great public advantage. The gross receipts from the Convenience during the past year amounted to £381 17s. 9d. The question of providing a new Underground Convenience at the junction of New Oxford Street and Charing Cross Road was decided on in the month of February, and the tender of Messrs. C. W. Killingback and Co. for the construction of the same for the sum of £2,379 was accepted on the 19th March. Towards the cost of this Messrs. Meux and Co., Limited, have agreed to make a contribution of £500, in consideration of the Board removing the urinal in Bainbridge Street and consenting to the *cul de sac* leading out of Dyott Street, and known as New Street, being closed.

Obstructions in Courts and Alleys.

In the course of the year the attention of the Board was drawn by the Chairman (George P. Willoughby, Esq., J.P.) to the existence of posts in certain courts and alleys in the District which would prevent the passage into them of fire-escapes. The matter was subsequently investigated by the Works Committee, and upon the recommendation of that Committee it was resolved that moveable posts be substituted for the fixed posts at the eastern end of Twyford Buildings, and that the lamp-posts in Denmark Place be removed and bracket-lamps substituted in lieu thereof, the two places in question being the only ones in which obstructions under the control of the Board exist which would prevent the free access of fire escapes.

London Building Act, 1894.

The London Streets and Buildings Bill, which was referred to at some length in the last report, has passed into law. A copy of the Act has been forwarded to every Member of the Board, and the advantage of the amended legislation has already made itself manifest.

Re-naming of Streets.

In the course of the year several communications have been received and representations made to the London County Council in favour of the re-naming of certain thoroughfares in the District. The following orders have been made by the Council and carried into effect:—Charlotte Street is now incorporated with Bloomsbury Street; Red Lion Yard (Southampton Row), re-named Redcar Yard; King's Arms Yard (Silver Street), re-named Monarch Yard; Market Street, re-named Barter Street; Duke

Street (north of New Oxford Street), re-named Coptic Street ; Duke Street (south of New Oxford Street), Brewer Street and Hyde Street now incorporated as Hyde Street.

The question of renaming the following streets is still under consideration: Brunswick Mews, Caroline Mews, Tavistock Street

Lincoln's Inn Fields.

The London County Council's General Powers Bill, 1894, having become law, the powers vested in the Trustees of Lincoln's Inn Fields by the Act of George II. were transferred to the Council on terms agreed on and incorporated in the Act, and the bye-laws made by the Council having been applied to Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Gardens were thrown open to the public by Sir John Hutton, Chairman of the Council, on Saturday the 23rd February, 1895.

Employees' Holiday.

For the first time since the constitution of the Board a day's holiday was voted to the employees, which took place on Saturday the 7th July. The sum of £10 was voted by the Board as an addition to the men's wages towards the expenses, and certain contributions, amounting in the whole to £4 13s. 6d., were made by individual members. On the 10th July a report was received stating that the outing had been an entire success.

HENRY C. JONES,

Clerk to the Board.

THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR
ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of the BOARD for

RECEIPTS.	Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
THE JOINT VESTRY of St. Giles and Bloomsbury, under Precept, on General Acct. 1893-4	2	507	9	8			
Under Precept on General Acct. 1894-5	"	51,926	12	5			
		<hr/>			52,434	2	1
Under Public Libraries Precept, 1893-4, £1,603 Os. 9d.; 1894-5, £1000	25	2,603	0	9			
		<hr/>			55,037	2	10

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS :

Disturbed paving works	61	1,513	2	7			
License fees	81	52	2	6			
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts—Fines and expenses recovered	83	14	8	6			
Sanitary Acts—Expenses of works and disinfecting recovered	85	42	15	6			
Advertising Stations Rating Act ...	89	79	3	5			
Public Health London Act— Refund by Metropolitan Asylums Board of Infectious Diseases Notification Fees	91	32	13	0			
Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn—Annual payment under Agreement	95	25	0	0			
Green Yard Receipts	97	0	8	0			
London County Council—Refund of moiety of salary of the Medical Officer of Health	103	300	0	0			

Carried forward

2,059 13 6 55,037 2 10

THE SAINT GILES DISTRICT.

GENERAL PURPOSES, from March 25, 1894, to March 25, 1895.

PAYMENTS.		Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SALARIES AND SUPERANNUATION :								
Clerks and Officers	...	204	3,401	10	2			
Analyst	... ..	"	100	0	0			
Superannuation allowance...	...	245	120	3	5			
			<hr/>			3,621	13	7
PAVING :								
Wages of Paviers and Labourers	...	252	2,171	5	11			
Granite and Footway Stone	...	281	705	0	0			
Gravel, Sand, and Shells	...	289	269	8	3			
Bricks, Lime, and Cement	...	295	45	14	0			
Cartage of Materials	...	301	447	2	2			
Guard Posts	...	307	18	8	4			
Paviers' Implements	...	311	222	1	3			
Iron Founders' Work	...	317	16	16	8			
Blocks for Wood Paving	...	321	145	5	3			
Road Roller and Water Cart Hire	...	325	69	14	0			
Asphalte Paving, under Contracts...	...	328	6,324	19	11			
St. Pancras Vestry, under agreement for repairs of Torrington Place and Byng Place	...	341	25	0	0			
Work to Gullies in repaving	...	345	254	16	6			
Wood Paving, under Contracts	...	337	121	14	10			
			<hr/>			10,837	7	1
CLEANSING :								
Street Orderlies' Wages	...	361	3,155	18	5			
Street Orderlies' Implements	...	391	491	13	8			
Do. Clothing...	...	701	89	2	5			
Cartage of Slop, under Contract	...	405	3,250	0	0			
Cleansing Market Streets on Sundays	...	"	137	17	0			
			<hr/>					
	Carried forward		7,124	11	6	14,459	0	8

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS

	Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward ...	...	2059	13	6	55,037	2	10
Mortuary fees ...	105	12	19	0			
Old paving stone and materials ...	107	145	5	1			
Receipts for damages to public lamps ...	121	4	10	0			
Sales of Copies of Reports and Bye-Laws ...	"	0	0	6			
		<hr/>			2,222	8	1
					57,259	10	11
TRANSFER FROM SEWER ACCOUNT for Management Expenses for the Year ending ...	117				600	0	0
		<hr/>					
					57,859	10	11
		<hr/>					
		Carried forward ..			57,859	10	11

for GENERAL PURPOSES—continued.

	Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward	...	7,124	11	6	14,459	0	8
Hire of Horses and Drivers, under Contract...	415	273	0	0			
Snow Clearing—Wages, Cartage, &c.	421	1,008	17	3			
Removal of Manure	427	2	15	6			
		<hr/>			8,409	4	3
DUST :							
Removal of Dust, under Contract...	437	3,650	0	0			
Disinfectants for Dust Bins	443	19	2	6			
		<hr/>			3,669	2	6
LIGHTING :							
Gas	447	3,928	14	5			
Columns and Lanterns	453	401	19	8			
		<hr/>			4,330	14	1
WATERING :							
Carts, Horses and Men, hired under Contract...	431	1,009	12	0			
Stand Pipes	469	33	3	6			
Water	471	173	3	6			
Disinfectants	473	17	0	0			
		<hr/>			1,232	19	0
STONE YARD AND PREMISES :							
General repairs, fittings and furniture	475	223	16	0			
Insurance, Rates and Taxes	479	138	18	1			
		<hr/>			362	14	1
MORTUARY AND CORONER'S COURT—							
Wages	487	78	0	0			
Ground Rent, Rates, and Taxes	489	78	9	8			
Cleansing, fuel, and lighting	491	26	18	3			
		<hr/>			183	7	11
Carried forward	...	32,647	2	6			

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS

		£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward		57,859	10	11
Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1894, brought forward		3,124	17	1
Carried forward		60,984	8	0

for GENERAL PURPOSES—continued.

	Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Amount brought forward ...					32,647	2	6	
ST. GILES CHURCHYARD :								
Caretaker's Wages ...	494	95	12	5				
Improvement works and maintenance	501	49	9	7				
		<hr/>			145	2	0	
MISCELLANEOUS :								
Stationery and Bookbinding ...	513	169	0	5				
Printing	521	199	8	0				
Advertising ...	527	32	2	8				
Oil and Chandlery ...	529	32	4	9				
Coal and Coke ...	533	66	17	6				
Inspectors' Uniforms ...	537	54	19	1				
Registrars' returns, postages and receipt stamps and incidentals ...	540	169	6	5				
Painter and Plumber, under Sanitary Orders	549	26	12	11				
Street Nomenclature ...	551	28	9	1				
Deposits for restoration of Paving Works continued ...	553	63	4	7				
Trees and Tree Guards ...	555	47	18	1				
Garden Seats and Repairs ...	556	21	14	0				
Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts—Purchases for analysis ...	557	13	6	3				
Infectious Diseases Notification fees	559	32	5	6				
Law and Parliamentary Expenses...	563	109	4	11				
		<hr/>			1,066	14	2	
LOANS :								
Goldsmith's Alley Improvement—								
	Repayment	569	36	0	0			
„	Interest ...	571	48	5	3			
			<hr/>			84	5	3
	Carried forward		33,858	18	8			

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS

Amount brought forward £ s. d. 60,984 8 0

Table with multiple columns and rows, containing various entries and numerical values. The text is faint and partially illegible.

£ 11 000

Summary section at the bottom of the page, including a total value of £60,984 8 0.

for GENERAL PURPOSES—continued.

	folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward ...	...	84	5	3	33,858	18	8
Purchase of Nos. 197-8, High Holborn—	570	177	0	0			
" " Repayment	573	108	12	7			
		<hr/>			369	17	10
Public Libraries and Museums—							
Precept of Commissioners, 1894 ...	589	1,603	0	9			
Do. 1895 ...	"	500	0	0			
		<hr/>			2,103	0	9
SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON :							
Precepts	575	18,427	7	9			
SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON ELECTION, 1894—Expenses Precept ...	579	138	6	5			
		<hr/>			18,565	14	2
		<hr/>			54,897	11	5
Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1895. ...	...				6,086	16	7
		<hr/>			£60,984	8	0
		<hr/>					

Foundling Estate

RECEIPTS.	Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.
Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1894, brought forward		201	8	11
Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1895, overdrawn		59	2	6
		£260 11 5		

Brunswick Square Garden

RECEIPTS.	Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.
The Joint Vestry of St. Giles and Bloomsbury, under Precept, 1893-4	195	36	0	0
Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1895, overdrawn		36	0	0
		£72 0 0		

Rate Account.

PAYMENTS.				Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Interest to Bondholders of Foundling											
Estate Rate Account Debt	...		581		251	12	1				
Income Tax	...	...	584		8	19	4			
									260	11	5
									<u>£260 11 5</u>		

Rate Account.

PAYMENTS.				Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.			
The Garden Committee, under Precept, 1894-5	...		585		36	0	0			
Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1894, overdrawn					36	0	0			
									<u>£72 0 0</u>	

Sewers

RECEIPTS.	Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Joint Vestry of St. Giles and Bloomsbury :—							
Under Precept, 1893-4	151	700	0	0			
" " 1894-5	"	7,400	0	0			
		8,100	0	0			
 MISCELLANEOUS—							
Connections with Sewers and House							
Drains	160	287	2	11			
Shaftesbury Avenue Lavatories ...	185	381	17	9			
		669	0	8			
					8,769	0	8
 GENERAL ACCOUNT:							
Refund of cost of reconstructing gullies in connection with paving works	191				254	16	6
					9,023	17	2
 Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1895, Overdrawn							
					558	6	8
					£9,582	3	10

Rate Account.

PAYMENTS.		Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
WAGES AND MATERIALS OF REPAIRS :								
Drain Pipes and Urinal Fittings ...	623		128	11	7			
Bricks, Lime and Cement... ..	629		103	13	0			
Iron Founders' Work	631		210	4	1			
Painting and Plumbing	635		19	5	2			
Implements	639		160	11	9			
Clothing	647		36	15	8			
Disinfectants	649		87	16	7			
Water for Flushing	655		318	1	1			
Wages	602		1,615	7	11			
Timber	659		27	6	3			
Cartage of Materials	661		80	5	0			
Oil and Chandlery... ..	667		21	8	11			
			<hr/>			2,809	7	0
NEW SEWERS—under Contracts ...	672		...	...	...	3,273	17	6
SHAFTESBURY AVENUE LAVATORIES :								
Wages of Attendants	602		234	6	2			
Repairs	677		38	1	2			
Water Supply	679		29	19	6			
Lighting	"		37	7	0			
Attendants' Uniforms, Washing Towels, Soap, Chandlery, &c. ...	683		74	19	0			
			<hr/>			414	12	10
London County Council Loan :								
Repayment	697		180	0	0			
Interest	698		48	16	6			
			<hr/>			643	9	4
			<hr/>			6,726	13	10
TRANSFER TO GENERAL ACCOUNT for Management Expenses to Lady- day								
	700		...	...	...	600	0	0
Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1894, brought forward								
			...	...	...	2,255	10	0
			<hr/>			£9,582	3	10
			<hr/>					

SUMMARY showing the TOTAL RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
GENERAL PURPOSES RATE ACCOUNT:						
The Joint Vestry of St. Giles and Bloomsbury, under Precepts of the Board	55,037	2	10			
Miscellaneous Receipts for Restoration of Disturbed Pavings, and Fines and expenses recovered	2,222	8	1			
				57,259	10	11
Transfer from Sewer Account for Management Expenses	600	0	0			
						57,859 10 11
BRUNSWICK SQUARE GARDEN RATE ACCOUNT:						
The Joint Vestry of St. Giles and Bloomsbury, under Precept 1893-94...	36	0	0			
						36 0 0
Carried forward						57,895 10 11

of the BOARD for the year ending March 25, 1895.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
GENERAL PURPOSES RATE ACCOUNT :						
Salaries and Superannuation Allowance ...	3,621	13	7			
Paving	10,837	7	1			
Cleansing	8,409	4	3			
Dusting	3,669	2	6			
Lighting	4,330	14	1			
Watering	1,232	19	0			
Stone Yard and Premises	362	14	1			
Mortuary and Coroner's Court	183	7	11			
Miscellaneous Expenses	957	9	3			
Law and Parliamentary Expenses	109	4	11			
Loans—Repayment and Interest	369	17	10			
St. Giles Churchyard	145	2	0			
	<hr/>					
	34,228	16	6			
School Board for London	18,427	7	9			
Do. Election expenses	138	6	5			
Commissioners of Public Libraries and Museums	2,103	0	9			
	<hr/>			54,897	11	5
FOUNDLING ESTATE RATE ACCOUNT :						
The Interest on Bond Debt and Income Tax				260	11	5
BRUNSWICK SQUARE GARDEN RATE ACCOUNT :						
The Garden Committee, under Precept				36	0	0
	<hr/>					
Carried forward				55,194	2	10

SUMMARY showing the TOTAL RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward	...	...	...	57,895	10	11
SEWERS RATE ACCOUNT :						
The Joint Vestry, under Precept	...	8,100	0 0			
Connection with Sewers and Lavatory Receipts	...	669	0 8			
Transfer from General Account for Cost of works on Paving Account...	...	254	16 6			
				<u>9,023</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>
				66,919	8	1
 TOTAL RECEIPTS :						
Actual Cash Receipts	...	66,064	11 7			
Transfers	...	854	16 6			
				<u>£66,919</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>
 BALANCE AT BANKERS, 25th MARCH, 1894,						
brought forward :						
On General Account	...	3,124	17 1			
„ Foundling Estate Account	...	201	8 11			
				<u>3,326</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>
 <i>Less—Overdrawn :</i>						
Sewer Account...	...	2,255	10 0			
Brunswick Square Account	...	36	0 0			
				<u>2,291</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>
					<u>1,034</u>	<u>16 0</u>
						<u>£67,954 4 1</u>

the BOARD for the year ending March 25, 1895—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward				55,194	2	10
SEWERS RATE ACCOUNT :						
Materials and Wages of Repairs	2,809	7	0			
New Sewers, under Contract	3,273	17	6			
Shaftesbury Avenue Lavatories	643	9	4			
Transfer to General Account for Management Expenses	600	0	0			
				<u>7,326</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>
				62,520	16	8

TOTAL PAYMENTS:

Actual Cash Payments	61,666	0	2			
Transfers	854	16	6			
				<u>£62,520</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>8</u>

BALANCE AT BANKERS, 25th MARCH, 1895:

On General Account	6,086	16	7			
<i>Less—Overdrawn :</i>						
Sewer Account... ..	558	6	8			
Brunswick Square Account	36	0	0			
Foundling Estate Account	59	2	6			
				<u>653</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>
				5,433	7	5

£67,954 4 1

Statement of the Assets and Moneys owing to the Board and

Dr. DEBTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BOARD.

	Ledger Folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
GENERAL PURPOSES RATE ACCOUNT :							
Contractors' and Tradesmen's Accounts due	Schedule.	4,615	19	9			
Balances on Deposits for restoration of Pavings	"		324	19			8
London County Council for Loans— Goldsmith's Alley				£			
Improvement 745		1,260					
Purchase of Nos. 197 - 8, High Holborn 745		2,823					
		4,083					
Free Library Commissioners :							
For amount in hand on account of 1d. in the £ rate for the year to be ended 9th June, 1895, leaving a further balance due to them when realised and received from the Joint Vestry	14						
			500	0			
							9,523 19 5
FOUNDLING ESTATE RATE ACCOUNT :							
Bond Debt allotted to this Board 1st August, 1856	Schedule.	6,746	0	0			
Bondholders' Interest to Lady-day instant	62		67	9			2
Unclaimed Interest to Christmas last	756		211	11			2
							7,025 0 4
SEWERS RATE ACCOUNT :							
Tradesmen's Accounts due ...	Schedule.	490	10	5			
Balance of deposits for drains	"		3	3			7
London County Council for Loan re Shaftesbury Avenue Lavatories	275	1,260					
							1,753 14 0
							£18,302 13 9

the Debts and Liabilities of the Board on March 25th, 1895.

ASSETS AND MONEYS OWING TO THE BOARD.		<i>Cr.</i>
	Ledger folio.	£ s. d. £ s. d.
GENERAL PURPOSES RATE ACCOUNT :		
Impress money in hands of the Clerk and Surveyor	219	120 0 0
Due from Gas, Water and Electric Light, etc., Companies	Schedule.	301 11 7
Due for restoration of Paving and other Works	"	291 16 10
Materials and Implements in Stock	"	850 14 6
London County Council, due on account of salary of Medical Officer of Health	607	150 0 0
		1,714 2 11
FOUNDLING ESTATE RATE ACCOUNT :		
Joint Vestry, under Precept, 1894	22	269 16 9
The Estate for Bond Debt, chargeable under old Paving Acts	61	6,746 0 0
Income Tax paid forward		16 11
		7,016 13 8
BRUNSWICK SQUARE GARDEN RATE ACCOUNT :		
Joint Vestry, under Precept, 1894	21	36 0 0
SEWERS RATE ACCOUNT :		
Joint Vestry, under Precept, 1894	10	600 0 0
Due for Construction of House Drains	Schedule.	16 0 11
Materials and Implements in Stock	"	326 16 5
		942 17 4
Balance at Bankers		5,433 7 5
		15,143 1 4
Balance of Liabilities over Assets		3,159 12 5
		£18,302 13 9

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, 1894, to the 25th day of March, 1895, 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.

Given under our hands this 29th day of May, 1895.

THOMAS STOVELL.

WILLIAM A. COOPER.

ALFRED M. SANDERS.

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

ENGINEER'S AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT,

197, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

June 11th, 1895.

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.
Bernard Street	2-in. compressed asphalte on 6-in. Portland cement concrete	£ s. d. 1,425 10 2
Bury Street, from New Ox- ford Street to Hart Street	do. do. do.	599 14 2
Great Coram Street, from Little Coram Street to Kenton Street	do. do. do.	898 14 6
Kings Arms Yard... ..	do. do. do.	203 5 8
Parker Street, from Newton Street to Little Queen Street	do. do. do.	297 12 0
Streatham Street, from Bloomsbury Street to Dyott Street	do. do. do.	180 14 11

FOOTWAYS.

SITUATION.	DESCRIPTION OF PAVING.	NET COST.
Bury Street, from New Oxford Street to Hart Street	Repairs to Yorkshire stone footway and new granite kerb...	£ s. d. 100 17 4
Great Coram Street, from Little Coram Street to Kenton Street	New 3-in. Yorkshire stone flagging and repairs to granite kerb	168 18 10
Parker Street, from Newton Street to Little Queen Street	do. do. do.	69 17 5
Streatham Street, from Bloomsbury Street to Dyott Street	do. do. do.	41 5 10

The macadamized roads in the District were recoated with broken granite, a steam roller being used to level the surface.

The Holborn Restaurant, Limited, having extended its premises and formed a new Hall with entrance from Newton Street, requested the Board to widen the carriageway of that thoroughfare so as to allow three vehicles to pass at a time. The carriageway of the said street being in bad repair and needing relay, the Board assented to the request, and the carriageway, which before the alteration varied from 15 feet 10 inches to 16 feet 3 inches, was made of an average width of 19 feet, this being done by setting back the footways on each side to a small extent. The Holborn Restaurant contributed £100 towards the cost of the work.

Maintenance of Asphalt Carriage-way Pavements.

During the year, Contracts were entered into between your Board and the several Contractors who laid the different pavements for a further maintenance for 15 years of the following streets, at the prices named :—

Great Coram Street (Woburn Place to Little Coram Street)	6 <i>d.</i> per yard superficial per annum.
Chenies Street	6 <i>d.</i> „ „
Southampton Street	6 <i>d.</i> „ „
Broad Street	1 <i>s.</i> „ „

Sewers.

The following Sewer Works were performed during the year :—

Woburn Square, east side ...	560 feet run new 4 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. brick sewer, and 45 ft. run existing sewer at south end underpinned.
Bloomsbury Square, south side ...	127 feet new 4 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. brick sewer.
do. do. west side ...	287 feet do. and 120 feet run existing sewer underpinned and repaired.
Little Guilford Street	345 feet run existing sewer underpinned and repaired.
Wild Court, east end	120 feet run new 4 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. brick sewer to connect with sewer in Sardinia Place.
*Brunswick Square, north side ...	110 feet run new 4 ft. by 2 ft. 8 in. brick sewer.

* The Work within the St. Giles District was executed by the St. Pancras Vestry during the re-construction of the remaining portion of the sewer which is in St. Pancras Parish, in consideration of your Board re-constructing portion of the sewer in Woburn Square within St. Pancras Parish, a Contract to do which work (as far as it lay in St. Giles District) your Board had entered into.

The brick sewer in Chapel Yard, Sardinia Street, having fallen in, a portion of its length was destroyed and a new 12-inch pipe sewer laid in its place, a flushing tank fitted with an automatic syphon being fixed at its head. The work was executed by the Board's own workmen, the cost being £103 19s. 2d.

The sewer at the north end of Woburn Place (next the boundary of the District) was underpinned by your own workmen for a distance of 53 feet, the work being carried out to enable the drainage of the houses to be improved.

Drains.

166 applications were received during the year for the construction of new, and re-construction, or partial re-construction, of existing drains, at 211 private premises within the District. The whole of the work laid was tested by the Board's Officials before being covered in; the fees received in respect of the same amounted to £32 6s. 6d.

Flushing of Sewers and Surfaces of Courts.

The following sewers were twice flushed during the year by water obtained from the New River Company's Mains.

Abbey Place.
 Alfred Mews.
 Bainbridge Street.
 Bernard Mews.
 Brunswick Mews.
 Caroline Mews.
 Charlotte Mews.
 Church Passage.
 Clarkes Buildings.
 Clarkes Mews.
 Compton Mews.
 Denmark Place.
 Duke Street.
 Dunns Passage.
 Galen Place.
 Gate Street.

George Yard.
 Goldsmith Street.
 Gower Mews.
 Great Turnstile.
 Halls Yard.
 Henrietta Mews.
 High Street.
 Hunter Mews.
 Kennedy Court.
 Kings Arms Yard.
 Lawrence Street.
 Lincolns Inn Fields.
 Little Denmark Street.
 Little White Lion Street.
 Lumber Court.
 Maynard Street.

Middle Yard.
 Montague Mews (entrance to).
 Neals Yard.
 New Yard.
 Newmans Row.
 New Turnstile.
 North Crescent.
 North Keppell Mews
 Queens Head Yard.
 Queen Street.
 Red Lion Yard.

Ridgmount Gardens.
 Ridgmount Street.
 Russell Mews.
 Serle Street.
 Southampton Mews (entrance to).
 Stone Yard.
 Tavistock Mews
 Tichborne Court.
 Torrington Square.
 Wild Court.
 Woburn Mews, East.

Woburn Mews.

The surfaces of the following Streets and Courts were flushed twice weekly during the summer months.

Bloomsbury Court.
 Clarkes Buildings.
 Denmark Place.
 Dunns Passage.
 Galen Place.
 Gate Street.
 George Yard.
 Great Turnstile.
 Halls Yard.
 Holborn Place.
 Hunter Mews.
 Kennedy Court.
 Kings Arms Yard.
 Lascelles Court.
 Lascelles Place.
 Little Turnstile.

Little Denmark Street.
 Lloyds Court.
 Lumber Court.
 Middle Yard.
 Montague Mews.
 Neals Yard.
 New Yard.
 New Turnstile.
 Nottingham Court.
 Princes Court.
 Queens Head Yard.
 Shelton Street.
 Southampton Mews.
 Tichborne Court.
 Twyford Buildings.
 Wild Court.

Street Cleansing.

The scavenging of the District was performed by a staff of men employed by the Board, numbering 37 men (consisting of 1 foreman, 5 gangers, and 31 sweepers) and 26 boys, the total scavenging staff amounting to 63 men and boys.

In addition to the manual labour employed, 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 6,272 van loads, equal to over 18,000 cubic yards. There were also removed, 1,406 van loads of refuse matter taken from the gulley pits, &c., and 50 van loads from the sewers, together amounting to over 4,000 yards.

The carriage-ways of the main thoroughfares were washed frequently during the year by means of water distributed by watering-carts. The cost of this washing is included in the two items of cost for street cleansing and street watering given hereafter.

The main thoroughfares in the District were watered twice on Sundays during the summer months between the hours of 7 a.m. and 1 p.m., and the market streets between 12 and 2.30, when the condition of the weather rendered it desirable. In the latter watering, disinfectants were added to the contents of the cart.

The cleansing of the principal carriage-ways throughout the District on Sundays, in accordance with the orders of the Board of January, 1894, was continued during the year, the additional cost of which, estimated by me at £212 8s., actually amounted to £211 12s. 9d. The whole cost of Sunday cleansing for the 12 months—Lady Day, 1894, to Lady Day—1895, was £581 12s. 9d.

REMOVAL OF SNOW.

Snow fell frequently during the early part of the year 1895, and on many occasions to a considerable depth, necessitating the employment of additional men and wagons to deal with the snow. The bulk of it, as in previous years, was carted to the Thames Embankment and thrown into

the River, but a considerable quantity was thrown down the Sewer side entrances in the District into the public sewers, men being placed in the sewers to scatter the snow and prevent obstruction. The dissolving of the snow by water taken from the New River Company's mains through jet and hose, and also by means of water-carts, was also largely resorted to, a considerable quantity being thus reduced to a sufficiently liquid state to run down the street gullies. The water used for these flushing purposes amounted to 1,048,735 gallons.

The total number of extra hands employed over the several snow falls was 1,574, and the snow removed by cartage was equal to 3,586 cubic yards. The total additional expense incurred in consequence of snowfall for the year being £1,008 17s. 3d.

COST OF STREET CLEANSING.

The total cost of street cleansing for the year 1894-95 was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Wages of men and boys	3,155	18	5
Brooms, scrapers, shovels, &c., and clothing for men and boys	580	16	1
Cartage of slop and street sweepings, and hire of horses for street-sweeping machines	3,525	15	6
Removal of snow, additional labour, cartage, &c....	1,008	17	3
	<hr/>		
Total ...	£8,271	7	3
	<hr/> <hr/>		

Street Watering.

The watering of the public ways 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 not available for vehicular traffic or which were too narrow for the vans drawn by horses to enter. The total quantity of water used (including that used for washing the streets) amounted to 4,356,000 gallons. During the summer months a small quantity of permanganate of potash was added to the contents of the watering-carts.

	£	s.	d.
The amount paid for water, meter hire, repairs to stand posts, &c., was	206	7	0
To contractor for horses, carts, and men	1,009	12	0
For permanganate of potash put into the water vans	17	0	0
Total	<u>£1,232</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>

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 £3,650. The number of van-loads removed amounted to 8,656.

The disinfection of the dust-bins in the District after their contents had been removed by the contractor's men, with carbolic acid powder, was continued during the year, the cost of the disinfectant used being £19 2s. 6d.

Limewhiting Courts.

The walls at the entrances to the following yards, courts, mews, &c., in the District were twice cleansed and lime-whited during the year, at a cost of £45.

Clarkes Buildings.
 Clarkes Mews.
 Colonnade.
 Compton Mews.
 Denmark Place.
 Dunns Passage.
 Halls Yard.
 Henrietta Mews.
 Hunter Mews.
 Kennedy Court.
 Lascelles Court.
 Little Guilford Street.
 Middle Yard.
 Monmouth Court.

Neals Yard.
 New Yard.
 Nottingham Court.
 Plummers Court.
 Portsmouth Place.
 Princes Court.
 Queens Head Yard.
 Sardinia Place.
 Sardinia Street.
 Silver Street.
 Southampton Mews.
 Tavistock Mews.
 Woburn Mews.

Public Urinals.

The urinal in Hunter Mews, which was built into the side wall of the house No. 11, Handel Street, and projected over a portion of the area of the said house, became, in consequence of the re-building of a part of the premises, in a very unsafe condition, and your Board, taking into consideration the complaints received in respect of the urinal, ordered its demolition.

The premises No. 9, Little Guilford Street, being pulled down for re-building, involved the removal of the urinal built against the wall of the premises at the entrance into Bernard Mews. Your Board thereupon entered into negociation with the Freeholders of the property, the Governors of the Foundling Hospital, for a site for the erection of a new urinal in the immediate vicinity, and ultimately the Governors agreed to lease to the Board, at a rental of £1 per annum, a piece of land on the east side of Little Guilford Street, north of No. 15, for the purpose. A new urinal with accommodation for 4 persons has since been erected there, and was opened to the public on the 13th April, 1895.

The urinal in Seven Dials, which had been in existence since 1858, and was the first of its kind ever erected, having become very much out of repair, has been re-constructed and made good by Mr. G. Jennings, its original builder, at a cost of £84 15s. It was opened to the public on the 9th February, 1895.

The urinals at present in the District number 13, and contain 52 compartments; water is laid on to the whole of them.

LIST OF PUBLIC URINALS IN THE ST. GILES DISTRICT

Bainbridge Street	...	...	...	...	...	5	compartments.
Colonnade	...	...	...	...	...	6	do.
Dunns Passage	...	...	...	...	...	5	do.
Galen Place	...	...	...	...	...	3	do.
Lascelles Court	...	...	...	...	...	4	do.
Little Guilford Street	...	...	...	...	...	4	do.
Morwell Street	...	...	...	...	...	3	do.
Parker Street...	...	...	...	...	...	3	do.
Seven Dials	...	...	...	...	...	6	do.
Shorts Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	6	do.
Southampton Mews	...	...	...	...	...	2	do.
Torrington Mews	...	...	...	...	...	1	do.
Whetstone Park	...	...	...	...	...	3	do.

The total quantity of water used at the above urinals during the year was 2,793,000 gallons.

Public Lighting.

As occasion has arisen during the year, new circular lamps have been fixed in lieu of the old, square lanterns. The total number of lamps in the District is 1,152, of which 918 are circular lanterns, 60 are square lanterns at the junctions of streets, with the names of the streets attached, 11 are metered lamps on street-crossing refuges, and the remainder are bracket lamps and lamps of the old square pattern. The amount paid for gas, including the lighting

and extinguishing, cleansing and maintaining the lanterns, was £3,928 14s. 5d.

As in previous years, the lamps in the main public ways within the District were lighted during dark and foggy days at a cost of £3 18s. 11d. for the year, which is included in the above amount.

The St. Pancras Vestry, having adopted the system of electric lighting within a certain portion of its Parish, placed large electric lamps in the middle of Tottenham Court Road, extending as far south as Store Street, where the agreed line of demarcation between the two Parishes for the maintenance of the paving comes. This rendered the public gas lamps on the east side of Tottenham Court Road between Store Street and the boundary of St. Giles District unnecessary, and an agreement was accordingly entered into between the Board and the St. Pancras Vestry for putting these lamps out of lighting, St. Pancras Vestry taking the responsibility of lighting the whole of the road, footways and carriage-ways, north of Store Street, the Board undertaking the lighting of the whole of the gas lamps south of Store Street.

Street Refuges.

The street-crossing refuge in Shaftesbury Avenue, between Endell Street and High Street, being found of great obstruction to horses and vehicles going to the drinking trough opposite the Endell Street Schools, was removed a few feet farther eastward ; this enabled a considerable alteration to be made in the levels of the adjoining paving, which much improved the approach to the said trough, and lessened the risk of accidents, which had previously occurred there somewhat frequently.

The refuges in the St. Giles District are as follows:—

In Bedford Place	south end.
„ Broad Street... ..	east 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.
„ High Holborn	east of Little Queen Street.
Do.	west of Little Queen Street.
Do.	at junction with New Oxford Street.
„ High Street	at north end, by New Oxford 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.
„ Russell Square	by Southampton Row.
„ Shaftesbury Avenue ..	„ New Oxford Street.
Do.	opposite French Church.
Do.	„ 212, Shaftesbury Avenue.
Do.	„ north-west corner of Broad Street.
Do.	„ Dyott Street.
Do.	west of Endell Street.
Do.	opposite Clarkes Buildings.
Do.	„ south-east corner of High Street.
Do.	by Great St. Andrew Street.
Do.	„ Little Earl Street.
„ Theobalds Road	west end, by Southampton Row.
„ Tottenham Court Road	south end, by New Oxford Street.

Miscellaneous.

The weighbridge in the Board Stone Yard having for some years been getting continually out of order, and, moreover, being constructed to weigh two wheeled vehicles only, was removed in December last, and a new weighbridge, to take four wheeled vehicles and to weigh up to 10 tons, was constructed. The old bridge had been in use a very large number of years, and was of an obsolete type. The new

bridge was supplied by Messrs. Poolley and Son, at a cost of £66 15s., exclusive of foundations, masonry, &c., which was executed by the Boards own workmen.

Your Board had under consideration the removal of any obstructions in the public ways in the District, which would prevent the passage of fire escapes in the event of fire, and there being but two places in the District where such existed, had them removed, the lamp columns in Denmark Place being taken away and bracket lamp substituted, and hinged fall-down posts placed in lieu of the fixed iron guard posts in Twyford Buildings.

In connection with the new Disinfecting Apparatus, referred to in my Report of 1892-3, the old iron trucks for the collection and return of goods to be disinfected becoming worn out, three new wood trucks have been purchased at a cost of £21 each.

The premises in Bernard Mews which consisted entirely of stable buildings, having been pulled down for the purposes of rebuilding, a proposal was received from the Secretary of the Foundling Hospital, on whose estate the Mews stand, for a re-arrangement of the frontage lines, which were very irregular, and after some consideration your Board agreed to the proposition, and new lines of frontage were arranged, by which the Foundling Hospital threw into the public way, about 1600 feet superficial, taking in exchange about 176 feet superficial.

The old stables in Brunswick Mews also being pulled down, and new premises erected, the sites of certain premises which stood at the north and south ends of the mews containing a superficial area of about 88 yards, were thrown into the public way—but the Board has accepted no liability

with respect to the same, the paving and maintenance of the land in question being, under the conditions of their Leases, thrown upon the Lessees of the premises in the Mews fronting the same.

Your Board on the application of the London Hydraulic Power Company, sanctioned the laying of new Hydraulic mains in Bucknall Street, and the extension of existing mains in Great Russell Street and Bloomsbury Street.

The garden seats which were presented to the Board by the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, and were placed on the triangular piece of land in the Shaftesbury Avenue, were, on complaint of the surrounding inhabitants, that they were made most objectionable use of, removed and iron benches without backs substituted, and other seats presented to the Board by the Association, which were placed in North and South Crescents, were also on a petition of the surrounding inhabitants removed—the seats were subsequently placed in St. Giles Churchyard.

Street Nomenclature.

The following streets have, under order of the London County Council, been re-named as under :—

Red Lion Yard, Southampton Row	re-named Redcar Yard.
Kings Arms Yard, Silver Street ...	do. Monarch Yard.
Market Street	do. Barter Street.
Charlotte Street	do. Bloomsbury Street.
Brunswick Mews	do. Calsen Yard.
Brewer Street (south of New Oxford Street)	do. Hyde Street.
Duke Street (north of New Oxford Street)	do. Coptic Street.

The following information with respect to the St. Giles District may be of interest :—

Its superficial area is about 245 acres.

Length of public ways, 15 miles, 7 furlongs.

The superficial area of carriage-ways ... 47 acres—1 rood, 247 yards.
do. do. footways ... 24 do. do. 321 do.

The total area of public ways ... 71 1 568 do.

Total number of public lamps	...	...	...	...	1,155
„ guard posts	...	...	...	...	335
„ trees	...	...	...	...	130
„ water-posts	...	...	...	...	9
„ street gullies	...	...	...	...	1,071
„ sewer air-shafts to local sewers opening on to the street surface	...	...	...	...	232
„ over-main sewers	do.	do.	...	...	48
„ up-cast shafts to local sewers carried up the fronts of adjacent buildings	...	...	...	...	21
„ manhole covers over sewers, tanks, &c.	...	...	...	...	31
„ manhole covers over subways belonging to the London County Council	...	...	...	...	14
„ sewer side entrances to local sewers	...	...	...	...	66
„ to main sewers	...	...	...	...	15
„ street-orderly bins for street sweepings	...	...	...	...	61
„ ballast bins	...	...	...	...	23

Certain of the sewers in the District which have dead ends, or in which the flow of sewage is not sufficient for self-cleansing, are filled with flushing tanks. They are as follows :—

	Capacity of Tank.	How fitted.
Chapel Yard	450 gallons.	Automatic self-acting syphon
Charing Cross Road ...	1,100 do.	do. do.
Great Turnstile... ..	830 do.	do. do.
Halls Yard	400 do.	do. do.
Henrietta Mews... ..	600 do.	do. do.
Hyde Street	650 do.	do. do.
Lincolns Inn Fields ...	1,200 do.	Screw-down Penstocks.
Lumber Court	About 730 do.	Automatic self-acting syphon.
Montague Mews Two tanks each	450 do.	do. do.
Newmans Row	1,000 do.	do. do.
Torrington Mews	810 do.	do. do.
Torrington Square	625 do.	do. do.
Upper Montague Mews ...	530 do.	do. do.

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 kerb, Yorkshire stone, &c., at a schedule of prices.	For one year from 25th March, 1895.
Messrs. MOWLEM & Co., Grosvenor Wharf, Millbank.	For the supply of sand, ballast, hogan, and shell ballast, at a schedule of prices.	Ditto.
Mr. G. COOKSON, Tinworth Street, Albert Embankment.	For the carting away of road sweepings from the public ways, and the cartage of soil raised from sewers and gullies, for the sum of £3,250 per annum.	For three years from 25th March, 1893.
Mr. G. COOKSON. ...	For the removal of dust and ashes from the houses in the District, for the sum of £3,650 per annum.	Ditto
Mr. G. COOKSON. ...	For watering and washing the public ways, for the sum of £1,000 per annum.	For three years, 1893, 1894, and 1895.
Mr. G. COOKSON. ...	For the supply of two horses, harness and drivers for street-sweeping machines, &c., for the sum of £5 5s. per week.	For three years from 25th March, 1893.
Messrs. STEVENS & SONS, Bridge Street, Homerton.	For the cartage of materials, rubbish, &c., at a schedule of prices.	For one year from 25th March, 1895.
Messrs. ADCOCK, EASTON & Co., Charteris Works, Charteris Road, Finsbury Park.	For the supply of disinfectants at a schedule of prices.	Ditto.

Name and Address of the Contractor.	Nature of Contract.	Term of Contract.
Messrs. C. W. KILLINGBACK & Co.	Maintenance of sewers, etc., in Streets set forth on page 47 of this Report.	For one year from the completion of the works free of charge to the Board.
Mr. J. E. CHILD, Lewisham High Road, S.E.	For the maintenance of shrubs planted around the Public Lavatory in Shaftesbury Avenue, for the sum of £12.	For one year.

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 seventeen 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, 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.

Analyst's Report,

101, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.,

June 6, 1895.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you a report upon the samples submitted to me for analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act during the year ending the 31st March, 1895.

The total number of samples of food examined during this period was 348, a very considerable increase upon the two preceding years, when the figures were :—

1892-3—220, and 1893-4—266.

Of these 348 samples 174 were purchased by Inspector William Henry Bond and a similar number by Inspector John Robinson.

In the following table will be found a list of the articles analysed, showing also how many have been examined during each quarter of the year :—

ARTICLE.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Gen.	Adult.	Gen.	Adult.	Gen.	Adult.	Gen.	Adult.	Gen.	Adult.	
Milk	33	13	61	4	28	2	37	9	159	28	187
Butter	17	2	—	—	—	—	14	2	31	4	35
Cheese... ..	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7
Brandy	7	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	13	1	14
Gin	5	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	11	1	12
Rum	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6
Whisky	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	12	—	12
Beer	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	12
Coffee	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	—	11	8	19
Tea	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	20
Pepper	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	10
Preserved Peas	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	5	3	8
Tinned Salmon	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
„ Beef	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
„ Meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Total	62	17	67	4	112	10	62	14	303	45	348

During the year I have certified 45 samples to be adulterated—a little over 12·9 per cent. The percentage of adulteration during the previous twelve months was 19·1.

MILK.

Considerable attention has again been paid to this most important article of food, 187 samples having been taken, 23 of these (14·9 per cent.) have been certified to be adulterated, while 15 have been reported to be of poor quality. During the year 1893-4 25·6 per cent. of the milk examined was found to be adulterated.

The nature and amount of the adulteration was as follows :—

NO. OF SAMPLE.	NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ADULTERATION.
1st QUARTER (ending 30th June, 1894).	
G 35	At least 4 per cent. of fat abstracted.
G 39	do. 5 do. do.
G 13	do. 9 do. do.
G 11	do. 10 do. do.
G 26	do. 22 do. do.
G 49	At least 2 per cent. of water added.
G 54	do. 3 do. do.
G 12	do. 4 do. do.
G 37	do. 6 do. do.
G 67	do. 6 do. do.
G 38	do. 7 do. do.
G 15	do. 9 do. do.
G 56	do. 22 do. do.
2nd QUARTER (ending 30th September, 1895).	
G 79	At least 4 per cent. of fat abstracted.
G 82	do. 4 do. do.
G 100	At least 4 per cent. of water added.
G 109	do. 10 do. do.
3rd QUARTER (ending 31st December, 1895).	
G 224	At least 4 per cent. of fat abstracted.
G 207	do. 4 do. water added.

NO. OF SAMPLE.	NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ADULTERATION.			
4th QUARTER (ending 31st March, 1895).				
G 317	At least 30 per cent. of fat abstracted.			
G 274	At least 3 per cent. of water added.			
G 310	do.	4	do.	do.
G 334	do.	4	do.	do.
G 345	do.	4	do.	do.
G 292	do.	6	do.	do.
G 339	do.	6	do.	do.
G 335	do.	9	do.	do.
G 307	do.	16	do.	do.

It will be noticed that the quantity of fat abstracted ranged from 4 to 22 per cent., and the addition of water from 2 to 22 per cent.

BUTTER.

Of the 35 samples of butter 4 or 11·4 per cent. were found to be adulterated. These were all instances of the substitution of margarine for butter, and were certified to contain at least 70 per cent. of foreign fat (fat other than the fat of butter). The distinguishing marks of these adulterated samples were G 10, G 20, G 281 and G 287.

CHEESE.

The 7 samples of cheese examined were certified to be genuine. Each contained a fair proportion of fat.

BRANDY.

14 specimens were submitted for analysis, only one of which was found to be below the standard, and that only to a very small extent. G 60 was certified to be 26 degrees under proof. The legal standard is 25 degrees under proof.

GIN.

One of the 12 samples of gin was slightly below the standard (35 degrees under proof), G 78 being certified to be 36 degrees under proof.

COFFEE.

Eight of the 19 samples of coffee were adulterated with chicory. The amount of chicory was as follows :—

	Adulterated with at least 15 per cent. of chicory.			
G 179				
G 165	do.	do.	16	do.
G 172	do.	do.	30	do.
G 161	do.	do.	40	do.
G 175	do.	do.	47	do.
G 153	do.	do.	50	do.
G 189	do.	do.	51	do.
G 191	do.	do.	72	do.

PRESERVED PEAS.

Three of the 8 specimens of preserved peas were found to contain a small quantity of copper—in each case about half a grain to the pound. The numbers of these samples were G 324, G 326 and G 327.

BEER, &c.

The samples of beer, rum, whisky, tea, pepper were all unadulterated, and no poisonous matters were found in the Tinned Salmon, Beef, and Meat.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. KEAR COLWELL,

F.I.C., ETC.

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 have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1894. It follows practically the same lines as my previous reports, and contains the usual tables and statistics relating to the health of the District.

AREA, HOUSES, AND POPULATION.

The District of St. Giles comprises an area of 245 acres, viz :—

St. Giles in the Fields	. . .	123 acres.
St. George, Bloomsbury	. . .	122 acres.

The number of Houses :—

1881.			1891.		
Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.
3,958	407	33	3,729	483	41

The population, which in 1861, was 54,076, decreased in the two decennial periods 1861-81, to 45,277, and further decreased according to the corrected Census Returns (1891), to 39,782.

The population to the middle of the year 1894 is estimated at 39,778 persons.

The population of Registration London is calculated to be at the same period 4,349,166 persons.

The population of the United Kingdom, viz.:—

England and Wales	30,060,763
Scotland	4,124,691
Ireland	4,590,700
Total	<u>38,776,154</u> persons.

Marriages and Marriage-rate.

1894.	Population (Census 1891).	Number of Marriages.	Marriage- rate per 1,000.	Average Marriage- rate per 1,000 for ten years, 1884-93.
St. Giles District ...	39,778	369	18·5	15·4

The number of marriages in St. Giles District during the year was 369, being an increase of 28 over the preceding year.

The 738 persons married was equal to an annual rate of 18·5 per 1,000, and 3·1 per 1,000 more than the average for the 10 years, 1884-93.

The 369 marriages were celebrated at the several churches, chapels, and other licensed buildings, as follows:—

Name of Building.	Denomination.	Number of Marriages.
Parish Church, St. Giles-in-the-Fields	Established Church.	62
Parish Church, St. George, Bloomsbury	ditto	104
Holy Trinity Church, Little Queen Street	ditto	18
Christ Church, Woburn Square.	ditto	16
Sardinia Chapel, Sardinia Street	Roman Catholic	28
Bloomsbury Chapel, Bloomsbury Street	Baptist	13
Little Wild Street Chapel.	ditto	1
Kingsgate Chapel, Kingsgate Street	ditto	4
Soho Chapel, Shaftesbury Avenue	ditto	1
Keppel Street Chapel	ditto	—
Great Queen Street Chapel	Wesleyan	2
Église Suisse, Endell Street	{ Swiss Reformed } { Church }	7
Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury Street	Unitarian	3
Superintendent-Registrar's Office, Broad Street.		110
Total number of marriages		369

200 of the marriages took place at the Established Churches, 28 at the Roman Catholic, 31 at other chapels, and 110 at the Superintendent-Registrar's Office, Broad Street.

In Registration London there were 36,902 marriages, equal to 17·0 persons married per 1,000.

In England and Wales the marriage rate was 15·0 per 1,000, against an average of 14·9 in the preceding ten years.

Births and Birth-rate.

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	Population (Census 1891).	Number of Births.	Ratio of Births to Population.	Birth- rate per 1,000.	Average Birth-rate per 1,000 for 10 years 1884—93.
St. George, Bloomsbury	16,695	259	1 in 64·4	15·5	20·8
St. Giles, South ...	13,450	557	1 in 24·1	41·4	41·6
St. Giles, North ...	9,633	254	1 in 37·9	26·3	21·7
St. Giles District ...	39,778	1,070	1 in 37·1	26·8	27·9

The number of births registered in the 52 weeks of the registration year 1894, was 1,070, of these 574 were males, and 533 females.

The annual birth-rate of the District was equal to 26·8 per 1,000, being 1·1 per 1,000 lower than the rate for the ten years average.

There was one birth to 37·1 inhabitants.

The birth rates for the two parishes again show a remarkable difference, whilst on the one hand, St. Giles-in-the-Fields maintains and even increases its high rate of 35·1 per 1,000, Bloomsbury shows a steady decline of 2·4 per 1000 below the rate for 1893, and 5·3 below the rate for the decennial average.

If St. Giles, North, with a population of 9,633 can show a birth-rate of 26·3 per 1,000, and Bloomsbury, with 16,695 inhabitants, only 15·5 per 1,000, there can be but little doubt but that the population of the latter parish is very migratory.

In Registration London the number of births was 130,533, and the birth-rate 30·1 per 1,000.

The birth-rate in England and Wales in 1894, was 29·6 per 1,000 of the population, the lowest rate ever recorded,

and was 2·0 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the ten years 1884-93.

Deaths and Death-rate.

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	Population (Census 1891).	Registered Deaths (corrected).	Ratio of Deaths to Population.	Death- rate per 1,000	Average Death-rate per 1,000 for 10 years 1884—93.
St. George, Bloomsbury	16,695	186	1 in 89·7	11·1	15·6
St. Giles, South ...	13,450	411	1 in 32·7	30·5	35·3
St. Giles, North ...	9,633	148	1 in 65·0	15·3	18·8
St. Giles District ...	39,778	745	1 in 53·3	18·7	23·0

The deaths registered in the three sub-districts during the year were :—

St. George, Bloomsbury	129
St. Giles, South	317
St. Giles, North	151
Total	<u>597</u>

Of these, 310 were males and 287 females.

In addition to the deaths registered in the District, 216 parishioners died in outlying hospitals, where they had been removed for treatment, and 68 non-parishioners died in Public institutions within the District, viz., 30 at the Workhouse, Endell Street, 35 at the French Hospital, Shaftesbury Avenue, and 3 at the British Lying-in-Hospital, Endell Street. The corrected deaths were, therefore :—

St. George, Bloomsbury	186
St. Giles, South	411
St. Giles, North	148
Total	<u>745</u>

There was one death to every 53·1 inhabitants.

The annual death-rate was equal to 18·7 per 1,000 ; this rate, which is 4·8 per 1,000 lower than the decennial average, is the lowest since 1887, when it was identical.

The death-rate for the parish of Bloomsbury is the lowest of which I have any record.

The death-rate for St. Giles-in-the-Fields was one point in excess of the previous year.

In Registration London, 77,039 deaths were equal to a death-rate of 17·8 per 1,000.

In England and Wales, the 498,515 deaths were equivalent to an annual death-rate of 16·6 per 1,000. This death-rate was even more remarkable than the birth-rate, being not only the lowest ever recorded, but as much as 1·5 per 1,000 under the lowest previous rate, viz., 18·1 in 1888.

The death-rate in 1894 was also 2·6 per 1,000 below the mean annual rate in the preceding ten years.

Infantile Mortality.

Infant mortality in London last year measured by the proportion of deaths under one year of age to registered births was equal to 143 per 1,000, and was below the mean proportion in the ten preceding years :—

In the West group of Districts	.	.	142
„ North	„	.	121
„ East	„	.	161
„ South	„	.	131
„ Central	„	.	161

This table shows that a heavy infantile mortality prevails over the Central Districts of the Metropolis (which includes St. Giles); it occurs chiefly amongst the children of the poor, and is mainly due to bad feeding and neglect.

In this District 144 infants died under one year of age, and 103 between 1 and 5 years, making a total of 247 children's deaths under 5 years of age.

This number was less than in the previous year.

The mortality of infants under 1 was in the proportion of 134 deaths to 1,000 registered births, and 193 per 1,000 of total deaths.

On referring to table 3, appendix, it will be seen that the diseases which caused the greatest fatality at this period of life were: measles 15, whooping-cough 26, diphtheria 9, diarrhoea 9, different forms of scrofula 34, premature birth, &c., 26, convulsions 10, bronchitis and pneumonia 56, debility, inanition, &c., 30, and suffocation in bed with parents 6.

Regarding "Suffocation of Infants,"—Dr. Danford Thomas, the Coroner for Central Middlesex, stated "that he had held 300 inquests annually on children who were killed by sleeping with their parents. There were over 1,000 children suffocated in London alone. He had, since he held office, to receive verdicts of accidental suffocation between 3,000 and 4,000 times. If parents would only consider a little they would see that it was a highly dangerous thing to have their infants to sleep in bed with them, for they ran many risks of getting suffocated. They were likely to get down in the bed, and even a sheet was quite sufficient to cause suffocation. It would be better for the infants that they should sleep in a cot."

But cots are not at all times safe, for during the past twelve months a verdict was returned that an infant parishioner, age 2 months, had died from "suffocation when in a cot, and face in pillow, accident."

Senile Mortality.

152 persons died at 65 years, and upwards, being equivalent to 20·4 per cent. of total deaths. The equivalent percentage for London was 22·3.

The following table shows the age distribution of the deaths :—

50	died between	65 and 70	years of age.
74	„	70 and 80	„
25	„	80 and 90	„
2	died at	93	years of age
1	„	94	„

Only 39 of these were certified to have died of old age, *i.e.*, decay of nature, and not from any known cause of disease ; the causes of the other deaths were chiefly diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs.

Uncertified Deaths.

3 deaths (2 adults and 1 infant) were returned by the Registrars as not having been certified by a Registered Medical Practitioner, or by the Coroner after inquest.

The deaths were duly reported to the Coroner, who considered inquests unnecessary. The alleged causes of death were "pneumonia," "heart disease," and "premature birth," respectively.

These deaths were equal to 0·4 per cent. of the total deaths.

Throughout England and Wales the deaths in the course of the year included 12,496 cases, or 2·5 per cent. In all London, 651, or 0·8 per cent.

Deaths in Public Institutions.

(Within the District.)

I. The Workhouse, Endell Street.

The total number of inmates during 1894 was :—

Parishioners of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. George,					
	Bloomsbury	...	...	...	605
Do.	Wandsworth	...	...	...	43
Do.	Bethnal Green...	...	...	...	36
Do.	Strand	...	...	...	1
				Total	<u>685</u>

The number of deaths during the four quarters of the year was :—

1st	Quarter	...	...	...	55
2nd	Quarter	...	...	...	35
3rd	Quarter	...	...	...	22
4th	Quarter	...	...	...	29
				Total	<u>141</u>

equivalent to an annual death-rate of 20·5 per 1,000.

This rate is calculated from the total number of deaths in the Workhouse, and does not include the deaths of parishioners at Cleveland Street Sick Asylum.

II. The French Hospital, Shaftesbury Avenue.

According to the corrected Census returns of 1891, the population of this hospital was 67.

The mortality in 1894 was 37, being one more than in the previous year.

34 of the deaths were those of non-parishioners, admitted for treatment from the surrounding districts. 26 of the patients died from consumption, and other chest complaints, 4 from heart disease, 2 from enteric fever, and 1 from traumatic tetanus (lock-jaw), resulting from varicosed ulcer of the leg.

21 of the deaths occurred at the middle period of life, and 5 at advanced ages.

III. The British Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street.

This Institution, founded in 1749, and rebuilt in 1849, is the oldest Lying-in Hospital in London. It has been established as a charity for the purpose of assisting poor married women only. The Hospital is the means, through its Training School, of supplying midwives and monthly nurses of a superior class to the community at large. Particulars of fees, &c., can be obtained from the Secretary.

The Medical Staff of the Hospital report for the year 1894 :—

“ *In-Patient Department.*—The results of the first three months of the year, *i.e.*, to the end of March, indicated that some radical change of routine treatment was necessary, as * 3 deaths had occurred in 31 cases admitted during the time, and 5 other cases were seriously ill. The Medical Staff met the Committee, and as a result the hospital was

* Non-parishioners.

closed for fourteen days, a new labour ward opened, and strict rules for the carrying out of antiseptic precautions made.

“ We are glad to say that the second period, viz., from April 12th to December 31st, has been marked by the most distinct improvement, 162 cases having been admitted with no maternal death, and, what is more important, the hygienic condition of the hospital has not been so satisfactory since 18⁹¹. The total number of children born during the year was 198, of whom 4 were still-born.

“ In the *Out-Patient Department* 290 mothers were delivered, and in each instance the result was entirely satisfactory.”

Deaths in Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, Workhouse Infirmaries, and other Institutions, and Places. (Outside the District.)

Name of Institution.	Number of Deaths.	Name of Institution.	Number of Deaths.
		Brought forward	170
Sick Asylum Cleveland Street ...	61	Temperance Hospital	1
Western Fever Hospital	2	Home (Fitzroy Square) Hospital	1
North Western Hospital	6	St. Thomas's Hospital.....	1
South Western Hospital	1	Consumption (North London) Hospital	1
Ship "Atlas" Hospital	1	Ilford Asylum	5
Middlesex Hospital	16	Grove Hall Asylum	1
King's College Hospital	32	Colney Hatch Asylum	4
University College Hospital	8	Caterham Asylum	8
Charing Cross Hospital	20	Cane Hill Asylum	4
Children's (Great Ormond Street) Hospital	10	Peckham House Asylum	1
Consumption (Brompton) Hospital	1	City of London Asylum.....	1
St. Bart's Hospital	2	Hanwell Asylum.....	2
Royal Free Hospital	1	St. Luke's Asylum	1
Royal Chest Hospital.....	1	Licensed Victuallers' Alms Houses	1
Homoeopathic Hospital	1	St. Martin's Alms Houses.. ..	1
Women's (Soho Square) Hospital	1	Offices of Society for Preventing Cruelty to Children.....	1
National Hospital	1	St. Pancras Infirmary.....	1
St. George's Hospital	1	Public Way	11
German Hospital	2		
Guy's Hospital.....	2		
Carried forward.....	170	Total.....	216

Eighteen of these deaths were from zymotic diseases, and occurred at the undermentioned Institutions :--

	Total.
The Ship "Atlas," small-pox, 1	1
Western Fever, scarlet fever, 1 ; enteric 1	2
North Western, scarlet fever, 1 ; diphtheria, 3	4
South Western, diphtheria, 1	1
Charing Cross, diphtheria, 1	1
Children's, diphtheria, 1	1
St. Bart's, diphtheria, 1	1
University College, diphtheria, 1 ; enteric, 1	2
Homœopathic, whooping-cough, 1	1
King's College, whooping-cough, 1 ; diphtheria, 1 ; enteric, 1 ; diarrhoea, 1	4
	—
	18

Artizans' Dwellings.

I.—Buildings belonging to the Peabody Donation Fund.

General Office, 64, Queen Street, E.C.

A.—THE GREAT WILD STREET BLOCK.

Superintendent, Mr. MANSHIP.

The Birth, Death, and Zymotic Death-rates for 1894, the 10 previous years, and the decennial average for 1884-93, are shown in the following table :—

Great Wild Street Block.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Average for 10 yrs. 1884-93.	1894.
Birth-rate	46·0	53·8	43·8	44·3	41·4	46·6	39·8	38·2	39·5	35·3	42·8	39·3
Death-rate	22·6	24·0	21·5	15·7	14·7	16·0	15·3	18·4	18·7	17·2	18·4	18·9
Zymotic Death-rate	4·7	4·1	8·3	6·1	1·4	4·8	3·4	2·8	4·3	2·1	4·2	2·1

The 13 blocks in these buildings are occupied by 1,373 persons—1,120 adults, and 253 children under five years of age.

The number of births during the year was 54, equal to a birth-rate of 39·3 per 1,000.

The deaths were 26, equal to a death-rate of 18·9 per 1,000.

There were 11 deaths of children under five, of these 4 died from zymotic diseases, viz., scarlet fever 1, diphtheria 2, and whooping-cough 1, equivalent to a zymotic death-rate of 2·9 per 1,000.

Six of the total deaths occurred in hospitals.

B.—THE LITTLE CORAM STREET BLOCK.

Superintendent, Mr. WHENMAN.

Table showing the Birth, Death, and Zymotic Death-rates for 1894, the 9 preceding years, and the average for 5 years, 1889-92.

Little Coram Street Block.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Average for 5 years 1889-93.	1894.
Birth-rate ...	39·0	53·6	45·8	43·1	48·5	42·1	48·9	36·8	38·9	43·0	38·4
Death-rate ...	13·6	18·2	24·1	20·3	17·7	19·2	22·7	23·3	15·0	19·5	11·5
Zymotic Death-rate	2·4	8·5	6·0	4·7	7·1	3·6	4·7	1·2	3·7	4·0	—

In the 8 blocks of these buildings there are 780 persons—648 adults, and 132 children.

During the year the births numbered 30, equal to a birth-rate of 38·4 per 1,000.

There were 9 deaths, equal to a death-rate of 11·5 per 1,000.

There was no death in the block from zymotic disease.

Five of the total deaths were children under 5 years of age.

The Trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund submit in their Annual Report for the year 1894, that they have provided for the artizan and labouring poor of London, 11,261 rooms, besides bath-rooms, laundries, and lavatories.

These rooms comprised 5,073 separate dwellings.

The number of persons in residence to the end of the year was 19,918.

The average rent of each dwelling was 4s. 9¼d. per week, and of each room 2s. 1¾d.

The annual birth rate was 36·3 per 1,000, and the death-rate 15·7 per 1,000.

The infant mortality was 102·1 in each 1,000 births.

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

Office, 8, Southampton Row, W.C.

A.—THE MODEL HOUSES, STREATHAM STREET.

Superintendent, Mr. SAYERS.

Birth, Death, and Zymotic Death-rates for 1894, the eight preceding years, and the average for five years, 1889-92.

Streatham Street Block.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893	Average for five years 1889-93.	1894.
Birth-rate ...	18·5	21·7	30·0	26·0	9·2	22·9	29·1	25·5	22·5	26·0
Death-rate ...	23·1	26·0	8·5	13·0	18·4	22·0	9·7	18·3	16·2	46·8
Zymotic Death-rate	4·6	—	—	—	4·6	—	—	5·1	2·8	5·2

The population in 1894 was 192, of this number 132 were adults, and 60 children.

There were 5 births, equal to a birth-rate of 26·0 per 1,000, and 9 deaths, equal to a death-rate of 46·8 per 1,000.

As this death-rate is a very high one, and to show that the deaths (with the exception of one) were not of a preventable character, I have tabulated the diseases :—

AGE.		DISEASE.
Deaths of Young Children ...	M., 10 days.	Premature birth.
	M., 2 years.	Scarlet fever.
	F., 7 years.	Tuberculosis.
Deaths of Adults at Middle age	F., 44 years.	Phthisis.
	M., 44 years.	Do.
	M., 56 years.	Do.
Senile Deaths ...	M., 68 years.	Bronchitis.
	F., 76 years.	Apoplexy.
	M., 86 years.	Old age.

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

Office, 9, Granby Place, Drury Lane, W.C.

A.—THE THURSTAN AND HOLLAND MODEL BUILDINGS, NEWTON STREET.

Superintendent, Mr. CHRISTIE.

The Birth, Death, and Zymotic Death-rates for 1893, the 7 previous years, and the average for 5 years, 1889-1893 :—

Thurstan and Holland Buildings.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Average for 5 years 1889-93.	1894.
Birth-rate ...	20·9	26·9	35·7	45·7	24·7	21·9	24·5	30·5	7·6
Death-rate ...	33·4	13·4	40·1	36·5	29·7	17·5	24·5	29·6	11·5
Zymotic Death-rate	12·5	—	8·9	9·1	—	—	—	3·6	3·8

The population of Thurstan, and Holland Buildings, is 260 people—130 adults and 30 children.

There were two births during the year, both in Holland Buildings, and 3 deaths—2 adults and 1 child.

The birth-rate was equal to 7·6 per 1,000, and the death-rate to 11·5 per 1,000.

The one zymotic death from measles was equal to a rate of 3·8 per 1,000.

Deaths in Certain Classes of Diseases.

1.—SPECIFIC, FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

This class of diseases comprises six orders, viz., 1 miasmatic, 2 diarrhoea, 3 malarial, 4 zoogenous, 5 venereal, and 6 septic.

The first and second orders include the diseases, which the Registrar-General describes as the seven principal diseases, considered to be more or less of a preventable character.

In St. Giles District, the deaths in 1894 from these infectious diseases were 80, corresponding to a zymotic death-rate of 2·0 per 1,000, a rate slightly below that of the previous year.

In Registration London, these diseases caused 11,467 deaths, equal to a rate of 2·6 per 1,000, against 3·1 in 1893.

In England and Wales these deaths numbered 52,771, and were equal to a rate of 1·76 per 1,000.

MIASMATIC ORDER.

1.—SMALL-POX, DECENNIAL AVERAGE (1884-93)

4·2 PER 1,000.

The prevalence of small-pox in London showed a marked decline during 1894, the cases notified being 1,192, against 423 and 2,813 in the preceding two years.

The number of small-pox patients admitted into the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals during 1894 was 1,117.

The number of deaths was 89 in London, and 818 in England and Wales. The deaths from it at the Metropolitan Asylums Board showed a mortality of 8·87 per cent. of patients treated.

In St. Giles District, the following table shows the number of cases, and deaths for the past ten years, and the number in 1894 :—

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.
1884	100	19
1885	81	18
1886	—	—
1887	1	1
1888	—	—
1889	—	—
1890	—	—
1891	1	—
1892	7	—
1893	66	4
Average for 10 years 1884-1893	25·6	4·2
1894	8	1

It will be seen that during the past year, 8 cases were reported in this District, of which one (an infant) was fatal.

In 1893, nearly one-third of the cases were removed from the casual and receiving wards of the Workhouse, and the Common Lodging-houses. In 1894, not a single case was notified from any of them, as the following particulars will show :—

No. of Case	Date.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence.	Vaccinated or not.	Where Treated.	Result.	Remarks.
1	Mar	43	Tradesman	Little Queen Street	—	Highgate Hospital	Recovered	.....
2	Apr.	18	Servant	Vernon Place	Yes	Ship "Atlas"	do.	Contracted disease at West Ham whilst visiting relatives.
3	May	23	Wife of Carman	60, Kenton Street	(?)	do.	do.	Was removed with mother to Hospital Ship and died there —Disease was not developed until after removal.
*4	„	1 mth.	Son of Carman	do.	After infection	do.	Died	
5	„	15	—	39, Hunter Street	No	do.	Recovered	.....
6	Jun.	21	Artizan	189, Shaftesbury Avenue	(?)	At home	do.	2 notifications were received about this case 1 smallpox and 1 chicken-pox. Supposed to be the latter.
7	July	20	Wife of Cabdriver	71, Kenton Street	Yes	Ship "Atlas"	do.	.....
8	Aug.	21	Cabdriver	do.	Yes	do.	do.	Had been driving his cab for several days, not knowing he was suffering from small pox.

* Not notified to this District.

The vaccination return of children whose births were Registered in 1893, will be seen in Table XIII. in appendix.

VAGRANTS AND THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, ESPECIALLY SMALL-POX.

A well-attended conference of representatives of Metropolitan and provincial sanitary authorities took place in July, at the County Hall, Spring Gardens, to discuss the means to be taken to prevent the spread of disease by vagrants. Sir John Hutton, Chairman of the London County Council, presided.

The resolutions of the Conference, at which your Board was represented, were carried as follows :—

1. That common shelters, which are not subject to the law relating to common lodging-houses, should be made subject to such law.

2. That there should be power to Local Authorities to require medical examination of all persons entering common lodging-houses, and casual wards, and that each inmate of a casual ward or common lodging-house should on admission have a bath of fresh water.

3. That the Local Authorities should have power to order the keeper of a common lodging-house, in which there has been infectious disease, to refuse fresh admissions for such times as may be required by the Authority.

4. That the Local Authority should be empowered to require the temporary closing of any common lodging-house in which infectious disease has occurred.

5. That the Local Authority should have power to require the detention of any inmate of a common lodging-house, or casual ward, who may reasonably be suspected of being liable to convey infectious disease.

6. That means should be provided for the detention and isolation of any vagrant found wandering in a public place, if reasonably supposed suspected of being liable to convey infectious disease.

7. That the Local Authority should have full power to require the disinfection of the person, and clothes of any person, in a common lodging-house, or casual ward, whether infected or exposed to infection.

8. That arrangements should be made by which the occurrence of infectious disease in common lodging-houses, or casual wards, should be made known by the Local Authority of the District to the Local Authorities of other districts.

9. That Local Authorities should be empowered to require the vaccination or re-vaccination of persons in common lodging-houses, or casual wards, who are exposed to the infection of small-pox.

These recommendations were directed to be forwarded to the Local Government Board, with the view of getting them embodied in a Bill to be placed before Parliament.

Your Board agreed with resolutions 1, 3, 4, 7, and 8, and directed a communication to that effect to be addressed to the Local Government Board.

2.—MEASLES (decennial average 28·4 per 1,000) caused 15 deaths in 1894, all young children; this number is considerably below the average.

3.—SCARLET FEVER (decennial average 7·5 per 1,000) last year was only fatal in two cases.

The prevalence of scarlet fever in London during the year 1894 showed a very marked decline, 18,446 cases being notified against 36,901 during 1893. During the year under notice, 11,767 scarlet fever patients were admitted into the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals.

The mortality in London, which had averaged 0·30 per 1,000 in the preceding ten years, did not exceed 0·21 last year.

4.—DIPHThERIA (decennial average 14·1 per 1,000). During 1894, 11,186 cases were notified in London, and 4,128 new cases were removed to the Asylum Board's Hospitals.

In St. Giles, the 13 deaths from diphtheria in 1894, viz., 4 adults, and 9 children under 5 years, were just below the average; this to a certain extent is satisfactory, as the prevalence of the disease in London during the past year caused a mortality equal to 0·38 per 1,000.

The *Lancet*, July 21st, 1894, stated that, "the statistics of the General Register Office contain no separate mention of diphtheria until the year 1855, the deaths due to this cause having previously to that date been included under the head of scarlet fever. Up to comparatively recent years it was considered a disease chiefly affecting rural districts.

In London, during the past year, the deaths were 2,367, and the death-rate has gone up from 144 per million in 1880, to 760 in 1893.

With the view of affording facilities for the early and accurate diagnosis of diphtheria, the General Purposes Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board adopted the recommendation of their sub-committee as to the establishment of a bacteriological laboratory as a necessary adjunct to the work carried out at the Hospitals, and that immediate steps be taken for giving a fair trial for the adoption of the anti-toxin treatment in suitable cases at an early stage of the disease.

The General Purposes Committee on the 5th November, 1894, report :—

We have ascertained by personal conference with the Medical-Superintendents of the Board's Fever Hospitals that they are desirous of obtaining an adequate supply of anti-toxin serum, and that, with the exception of one Medical Superintendent, who had had no diphtheria patient under treatment, they had already individually endeavoured, but in most cases failed, to obtain sufficient for their requirements.

We have also directed inquiries to be made of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, with a view of ascertaining whether they would be prepared to supply, and, if so, when, and on what terms, diphtheria anti-toxin for use in the Hospitals of the Board.

In a letter dated the 16th instant, the Secretary to the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons states that the Laboratories Committee of those Colleges will be prepared to supply anti-toxin to the Medical Superintendents

of the Managers' Hospitals provided the Managers can afford accommodation on one of their farms near to London for the required number of horses, a number which will be governed by the amount of serum required, probably not less than four or more than ten ; will supply the cost of stabling, grooming, and keep, during the time that serum is being supplied by the Committee for the use of the Board ; and will pay the fares and incidental laboratory expenses. These fares would merely be those of one or two assistants to and from the farm on three or four days a week, whilst the laboratory expenses would amount to a very small sum.

We have carefully considered the proposals of the Royal Collegess of Physicians and Surgeons, and having regard to all the circumstances and to the fact that the Managers have agreed, as a tentative and temporary arrangement, to accept their offer to carry out the bacteriological investigation of cases of diphtheria admitted to the Board's Hospitals for a period of six months, we unanimously advise—

(a) That the Managers be recommended to accept the offer of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to supply anti-toxin on the terms and conditions set forth in their letter of the 16th instant.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS C. SCOVELL,

Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

5.—WHOOPING COUGH (decennial average, 23·9). The fatality, in its 29 deaths of young children, was excessive.

6.—FEVER (decennial average, 9·3) was also slightly above the average—the 9 deaths from it include one from malarial fever contracted abroad. Again no case of typhus was reported.

Enteric fever was slightly less prevalent in London during the year than in 1893.

The deaths from fever in all London were 626, including 5 from typhus, this mortality was 0·03 below the decennial average.

The Statistical Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board report that during the year 1894—

“ 17,759 fever, diphtheria, and small-pox patients were removed from their homes to the various hospitals of the

managers ; 5,159 convalescent patients were transferred to the Northern and Gore Farm Hospitals ; 5,465 recovered patients were brought back to London from the latter hospitals, and 269 patients were removed to other places than the Managers' Hospitals.

“ Altogether 29,688 removals were effected by the land ambulance service during 1894, and the various vehicles made 19,796 journeys and ran 203,820 miles.

“ The steamboats of the river ambulance service conveyed 7,614 passengers to and from the hospital ship at Long Reach.”

DIARRHŒAL ORDER.

7.—DIARRHŒA (decennial average, 21·1). The 9 deaths, all young children, were the lowest that I can find in any record.

The 1,769 fatal cases in all London were little more than half the corrected average, and the death-rate from the disease, compared with the mean mortality in the ten years, showed a marked decline.

NOTIFICATION OF DIARRHŒA.

The following is a copy of letter received from the Secretary of the Local Government Board :—

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.

July 16th, 1894.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that cholera, from which certain parts of Europe have never been entirely free since the summer of 1892, again shows some signs of recrudescence on the Continent.

In the late summer and autumn months of 1892 and 1893 the disease reached our shores. In 1892 it failed to extend to any persons beyond those arriving in our midst from abroad, but last year it led to a number of localised outbreaks, which, happily, were of trivial extent compared with previous cholera visitations to this country.

In those localities where cholera made some headway it was found that there had been antecedent diarrhœa, generally quite excessive in amount, often choleraic in type; the existence of this unusual diarrhœa being only discovered when diarrhœa was under Section 7 of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, added to the diseases notifiable under that statute. But notification of diarrhœa was rarely, if ever, adopted until after the advent of cholera, when the information to be derived from it could not be utilised to prevent that disease from gaining a footing whilst in its least recognisable form.

Under these circumstances the Local Government Board have thought it advisable to remind Sanitary Authorities that the utmost vigilance should be exercised within their respective districts to control any diarrhœa which may be suspicious either in character or in amount during the present and forthcoming season, and, with a view of facilitating action in this direction, the Board would give favourable consideration to any applications that may be addressed to them for their approval to add diarrhœa to the list of notifiable diseases until the termination of the current quarter. In making any such application each Sanitary Authority will doubtless consider how far it may be desirable, in the first instance at least, to limit notification of diarrhœa to attacks occurring over one year of age.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) HUGH OWEN,

Secretary

THE CLERK TO THE SANITARY AUTHORITY.

This letter was considered at a meeting of the Board, held on Tuesday, the 24th July, when it was ordered that, pursuant to Section 56 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with reference to the notification of infectious diseases, shall, as from the 10th August until the 29th day of September next, both days inclusive, apply in the district

to the infectious disease known as diarrhoea, where such disease occurs in persons of over one year of age.

This resolution was duly advertised, and a copy of the letter sent to all the Medical Practitioners resident or practising in the district.

As a consequence of this 98 notifications of diarrhoea were received.

CHOLERA.

As cholera again prevailed in 1894, in various parts of the Continent, the Local Government Board issued instructions to the various Sanitary Authorities to organise precautionary measures against the possible introduction of the disease into this country.

Accordingly, the several arrangements adopted by your Board in 1893, were ordered to be continued.

The same energetic measures were taken by the Port Sanitary Authorities at Greenwich to detect imported cases, and prevent their being conveyed into London.

Several notices were received of the arrival of passengers from infected places in Russia, Holland, and Belgium. Upon receipt of the information each person was visited at his place of destination in the District, and found to be in good health.

The same precautions were taken at the various Ports of the United Kingdom, and no case of the disease occurred throughout the year.

Other Miasmatic Diseases.

I.—INFLUENZA.

The deaths from this disease, which were 10, 31, 29, and in the 4 years 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893 were 23 in the past year. All the deaths occurred at middle or advanced ages.

14 of the total deaths occurred to inmates of the Workhouse.

The mortality in all London was 750 against 2,336, 2,264 and 1,526 in the three preceding years.

II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

The Tubercular diseases belong to this class, and caused 172 deaths, viz. :—

Phthisis (consumption)	-	-	-	122
Various forms of Scrofula	-	-	-	50

III.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

These diseases of the lungs and air passages were accountable for 148 deaths, viz. :—

Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	108
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	39
Asthma	-	-	-	-	1

The deaths in all London from the same class of diseases were, in the year 1894, below the average by 4,733.

IV.—SUDDEN AND VIOLENT DEATHS.

INQUESTS.

The undermentioned table shows that, during 1894, 80 inquests were held on parishioners, viz., 55 at the Coroner's Court, Goldsmith Street, and 25 at public hospitals, situated outside the District, where the deceased had been removed for treatment.

40 of the deaths occurred from disease, or natural causes.

29 of the deaths resulted from various kinds of accidents.

10 committed suicide.

1 verdict was returned, "homicide, murder."

Causes of Death.		REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS			
		St. George, Bloomsbury.	St. Giles, South.	St. Giles, North.	Total.
From natural causes.	Diseases of the nervous system	2	3	1	6
	Diseases of the circulatory system	2	7	4	13
	Diseases of the respiratory system	2	6	—	8
	Other diseases	3	8	2	13
From accidental causes.	Fractures, falls, contusions, &c.	8	7	1	16
	Suffocation (in bed with parents)	—	4	2	6
	„ (impaction of food)	—	1	—	1
	„ (by fire)	—	—	2	2
	„ (by water)	—	—	1	1
	Burns	—	1	—	1
	Drowning	—	1	—	1
Poison (hydrate of chloral)	1	—	—	1	
From suicidal causes.	Fractures, falls, &c.	—	2	—	2
	Drowning	—	—	1	1
	Bullet wound	1	1	—	2
	Cut throat	—	2	—	2
	Poison (prussic acid)	1	—	—	1
Hanging	—	1	1	2	
From wilful causes.	Murder	—	—	1	1
Total		20	44	16	80

Amongst the verdicts returned were the following :—

“ Two old women were suffocated when a fire broke out in their rooms.”

“ A female, æt. 63, was choked by a piece of meat getting impacted in her windpipe.”

“ A male, æt. 44, was suffocated by blocking up of bronchial tubes with purulent matter, when under chloroform.”

“ A female, æt. 54, was found drowned in a pond on Clapham Common.”

“ An infant 3 weeks old died from inanition, malassimilation of food from hand feeding.”

“ Two male adults were knocked down and killed by horses.”

“ A male, æt. 69, died of erysipelas following injury to elbow from an accidental fall.”

“ A male, æt. 73, died of poisoning by hydrate of chloral and morphia—misadventure.”

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890

(53 and 54 Vict., cap. 70.)

In 1894, the following 9 houses and premises were certified to be unfit for human habitation, under the provisions of the Act.

Locality.		Present Condition of Premises.
No. 14,	Little Guilford Street ...	Demolished.
„ 2,	Chapel Mews ...	Closed.
„ 30,	Kenton Street ...	
	(Cottage in rear) ...	Repaired and re-opened.
„ 12,	Handel Street ...	Repaired.
„ 1,	Kennedy Court ...	} In course of re-construction.
„ 2,	Do. ...	
„ 3,	Do. ...	
„ 4,	Do. ...	
„ 45,	Colonnade ...	Demolished.

These make a total of 129 properties dealt with in this District since the passing of the Act.

Common Lodging-houses.

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

The following are the 57 common lodging-houses (all in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields) registered to accommodate 2,209 lodgers. The prices of the beds range from 4*d.* to 1*s.* per night.

Locality.	Registered No. of Lodgers.	Owner.	Locality.	Registered No. of Lodgers.	Owner.
Municipal Lodg- ing-house, Par- ker Street	324	London County Council.	13 & 14, Lumber Ct.	73	Mr. Smith.
8, Parker Street	34	Mrs. Bresnahan	1 to 7, Macklin Street	96	Mr. Humphreys
10, " "	50		11, Short's Gard's.	113	Mr. Biss.
45, " "	33	Mrs. Sel'- Leonard	12, " "		
47, " "			13, " "		
11, Newton St.	124	Mr. E. Jones.	20, " "	108	"
13, " "			21, " "		
15, " "			22, " "		
19, Macklin St.	72	Mrs. Howell.	20 to 25, Queen St., Dials.....	336	Mr. Renwick.
21, " "			12, 14, Kemble Street	163	Mr. Campbell.
6, Betterton Street	100	Mrs. Cooper.	16, Castle Street ...	28	Mrs. Connor.
8, " "	19	Mrs. Piggott	7, Dyott Street	117	Mrs. Byrne.
148, Drury Lane	35	Miss Light.	8, " "		
1 to 8, Kennedy Ct.	132	Mr. Walters.	8a, " "		
1, 2, 3, Maras Bdgs	38	Mrs. McCarthy	9, " "	65	Mr. Humphreys
25, Great Queen Street	145	Mr. Nesbitt.	6, Wild Court.....		
56, Parker Street			7, " "		

By a Local Government Board Provisional Order (No. 12), 57 Vict., which came into operation on the 1st day of November, 1894 (Art. 3), the powers, duties, and liabilities of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis so nominated as aforesaid, as the Local Authority for executing within so much of the Metropolitan Police District as is

comprised within the administrative County of London, the unrepealed provisions of the Common Lodging-houses Act, 1893, are transferred to the London County Council.

Sanitary Congress.

In July last an important Sanitary Congress, convened by the British Institute of Public Health, under the Presidency of Professor W. R. Smith, was held at King's College, London, for the discussion of various subjects relating to Public Health.

As one of your Delegates I attended at the several meetings, and beg to report that the following Resolutions, adopted by the various sections of the Congress, the whole of which (with the exception of those from the Engineering and Building Construction Section, which were referred to the Council by the Institute) were unanimously adopted:—

That, while the necessary provision of Block Dwellings for the Housing of the Working Classes is being pushed forward within the Metropolis and other large towns, it is desirable that every effort should also be made to increase the number of Cottage Dwellings in the most accessible suburbs of London and other large towns, especially in connection with the Railway systems.

That this Conference instructs the Executive of the British Institute of Public Health to press upon the Government the necessity of making it compulsory on all Local Authorities to provide adequate and suitable Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases, including powers for compulsorily acquiring land.

That, in the opinion of this Congress, the Local Government Board is not justified in affording owners and occupiers of land in the vicinity of a site proposed to be purchased by a Public Authority for infectious hospital purposes, any protection beyond that given them by the action of the general law.

That Municipal Authorities should be empowered to establish and maintain Winter Gardens, with wholesome entertainments for the people.

That the Preventive Medicine Section of the Congress of the British Institute of Public Health, now sitting in London, would suggest to the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board the advantage that would accrue to the Public Health if his Department would collect and publish

the salient points bearing upon the proof of the preventibility of Consumption and Tubercular diseases generally (*i.e.*—a summary of our present knowledge of the causation of these diseases), together with practical suggestions as to the details of precautionary measures to be observed by individuals, or to be adopted by public bodies; and if such facts and recommendations were disseminated as widely as possible.

That, in the opinion of this joint Conference of the Chemical and Municipal and Parliamentary Sections of the British Institute of Public Health, amendment of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act is required in the following, among other, directions:—

- (1). The modification of the Warranty Defence in such a way as to ensure the punishment of the real offender.
- (2). The appointment of some adequate official scientific authority for the fixing of milk and other standards, and the investigation of analytical methods.
- (3). The registration of itinerant vendors, and further provision for sampling goods in transit.
- (4). The requirement of clear and legible Labelling of Mixtures and Impoverished Goods.
- (5). The clear inclusion in the term "Food" of such articles as Baking Powders, which, under the law as at present construed, may be so made and sold as to injure the health of the public.

That the Local Government Board, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and the various County Councils have their attention called to the importance to the public of the early recognition and accurate diagnosis of Diphtheria, and that they be asked to afford medical men facilities for obtaining such Bacteriological assistance as may lead to the prompt recognition of the disease.

That Municipal Authorities should be empowered to establish and maintain Crematoria.

That Testators should be empowered to direct how their bodies are to be disposed of, and executors be compelled to observe such directions.

That it is desirable in the interests of Public Health that the present permissive action provided in the Public Health Act, 1875, to construct Public Slaughter Houses be made compulsory, and that after the building of such houses notice be given to owners of all private slaughter houses that at the expiration of two or three years no further slaughtering can be permitted in any but Public Slaughter Houses.

That it is desirable that a representation be made to Government that the costs incurred in Port Sanitary Work in seeking to protect the country from the invasion of Cholera should be paid in whole or in part by the State.

The following were the recommendations of the Engineering, &c., Section:—

That the present want of uniformity in the Regulations and Bye Laws of Local Authorities in relation to Sanitary Construction and Appliances is

detrimental to Sanitary progress and injurious to the health of the people, and should therefore be amended. That it is desirable that the Local Government Board should, after consultation, frame a model set of Rules and Regulations.

That it is important that every Sanitary Inspector should have a practical knowledge of Building Construction, for the reason that as his duty is to see the work properly carried out he cannot fulfil this duty unless he has the trade technical knowledge. That this decision be communicated to the Local Government Board.

That the want of uniformity is deeply regretted in the decisions given by judges and magistrates, and it is believed that the only remedy is the appointment by Government of a Special Tribunal, which should deal with all the questions of Building Construction and Sanitary Appliances, and all cases which arise out of building. This Court should consist of at most two Experts sitting with an experienced Barrister, or with one of the Official Referees. That such Court should sit from day to day so that no delay may occur. That such body should be appointed by the Local Government Board.

That, while fully recognising the wise application by the Corporation and Authorities of the City of London of the funds in their hands in the building of the Tower Bridge, this Congress cannot but express its hope that Municipal Baths should now engage their attention, and thus remove this stigma from this great city. Such Baths should be built on such a scale as to outvie any Baths in any other town at home or abroad, and it is suggested that if funds are not at present available the Baths might be built in sections extending over some years.

That the Congress desire to call the attention of the Board of Trade to the fact that, while railway cattle trucks are bound to have periodical cleansings, yet Carriages for human beings are outside its control. Having regard to recent scientific investigations, the Congress suggests some rules should be framed to bring Railway Carriages under at least as much Sanitary control as sheep and cattle now have.

That advantages will be attendant upon the adoption of statutory standards of purity of Sewage Effluents, framed to meet the varying conditions under which these effluents are delivered, and that the Local Government Board be invited to fix such standards.

That, being strongly of opinion that more information is required on all Sanitary appliances, ventilators, and sewers, and also on matters connected with building construction, the Engineering and Building Construction Section urgently recommend this Congress to appoint a small Standing Committee with power to act until the next Congress. That such Committee, by circular or otherwise, appeal to all Local Authorities throughout Great Britain and Ireland to aid them in the work; and that they also appeal to the City Companies and to other bodies and individuals for funds for making the necessary scientific researches. That such Committee from time to time make reports of the work they are doing.

Meteorology of London, 1894.

Based on observations at Greenwich under the superintendence of the Astronomer Royal, and compiled from the Quarterly Tables furnished to the Registrar-General by James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Temperature ...	41°·4	53°·3	58°·6	46°·4
Barometer ...	29·795	29·769	29·812	29·800
Rainfall ...	5·4 in.	5·00 in.	7·54 in.	8·94 in.
Sunshine ...	337·6 hours.	386·7 hours.	311 hours.	116 hours.

The weather during the first week of January was very cold; in February it was generally fine and warm; in the first fortnight of March there was frequent rain, but during the rest of the month the weather was remarkably fine and genial. The first half of April was spring-like, the remainder of the month was mild, with frequent rain. May was generally dull and cold with much rain, in the middle of the month there was a severe frost which caused much injury to vegetation. The weather during the first three weeks of June was cold and wet, but was afterwards bright and warm.

The weather during a great part of July was generally wet and dull, on some days the falls of rain were very considerable. August was generally unsettled, with very little sunshine, and frequent rain. In September the weather was cold and dull, with frequent rain.

The weather in October was generally dull, with frequent rain. November was a mild month, and there was much rain. December was mild and generally sunless, with frequent rain.

Sanitary Work.

Table 6, Appendix, contains a summary of the work carried out by Inspectors Bond and Robinson under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1890, and the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1891.

SECT. 1.—INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

A total of 11,209 visits and inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, who served 1,166 orders for the abatement of various nuisances and the sanitary amendments of houses and premises.

SECT. 2 (c).—ANIMALS KEPT SO AS TO BE A NUISANCE.

A number of rabbits, fowls, and a goat were found to be kept improperly. In every instance, upon orders being made upon the owners, they were promptly removed from the premises complained of.

SECT. 2 (e).—OVERCROWDING.

15 notices were served upon owners to reduce overcrowding in their rooms.

SECT. 2 (g) and SECT. 38.—FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

111 Workshops which are not Factories subject to the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, were inspected, and, where found necessary, orders were made upon the owners to carry out works for their improvement.

SECT. 5.—PROCEEDINGS AT POLICE COURT.

30 Summonses were issued against owners who failed to carry out the statutory notices ordered by your Board.

In every instance the Magistrates made a summary order for the abatement of the nuisances.

Sect. 20.—COW-HOUSE.

At an adjourned meeting of the Licensing Committee of the London County Council, held on the 26th November, the Licence was renewed for the undermentioned cow-shed to Mr. Edward Jones, subject to the following conditions:—

1. No more than 9 cows to be kept.
2. The door between the dung and grain pits and the cow-house to be closed by means of springs.
3. The dung and grain pits to be ventilated.
4. The dung to be removed daily.

Locality of Cow-shed.	Dimensions of Shed.	No. of Cows allowed.	No. of Cows in Shed at date of Licence.	Licensee.
No. 4, Goldsmith Street, Drury Lane	27 ft. × 19 ft. × 14 ft. = 7,246 cubic feet.	9	3	Mr. Edward Jones.

Sect. 20.—SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

At the annual licensing meeting of the Public Health and Housing Committee of the London County Council, held at Spring Gardens, on the 29th October last, licences were renewed to the two following slaughter-houses:—

Locality.	Licensee.
No. 6, Drury Lane	Mr. Arthur W. Lewin.
„ 23, Store Street	„ Wm. Kingsmill.

Previous to the licensing day your Clerk was directed to forward to the London County Council the following observations by your Board:—

“That the Board is of opinion that the Council should
 “refuse to renew these licenses, as a Committee of the
 “Board think that slaughter-houses should not exist in
 “crowded districts in the Metropolis.”

Sect. 26.—BAKEHOUSES.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

Premises.	Owner.
200, Shaftesbury Avenue	Mr. J. H. Linscott.
17, Drury Lane	„ Mills.
160, Drury Lane	„ R. Fuchs.
166, Drury Lane	„ Underwood.
33, Great Wild Street	„ Muheberger.
48, High Street	Mrs. Trickey.
63, High Street	Mr. Stumm.
8, Little Earl Street	„ Mead.
19, Little Earl Street	„ Vollmer.
5, Little St. Andrew Street	„ Hummler.
25, Little St. Andrew Street	„ Mead.
26, Little Queen Street	„ Smith.
60, Neal Street	„ J. Embach.
6, Torrington Place... ..	„ R. Parsons.
233, Tottenham Court Road	„ Cossavella.
14, Tower Street	„ Schmieden.

ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY.

Premises.	Owner.
2, Bloomsbury Court	Messrs. Cossavella and Fietta.
10, Bury Street	Mr. Ling.
8, Great Coram Street	„ C. F. Foulks.
38, Great Coram Street	„ Kistner.
155, High Holborn... ..	„ H. B. Rahe.
162, High Holborn... ..	„ H. B. Rahe.
63, Kenton Street	„ Groom.
21, Marchmont Street	„ J. W. Cameron.
59, Marchmont Street	Mrs. Balfour.
8, Museum Street	Mr. H. B. Rahe.
28, New Oxford Street	Anglo-Austrian Bakery Co.
88, Southampton Row	Mr. Chalmers.

Of the 29 bakehouses in the District, 17 are in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and 12 in St. George, Bloomsbury.

24 of the total number are underground, and 5 on the ground level.

The whole of the bakehouses were periodically inspected during the year, and, where necessary, orders were served upon owners to improve their Sanitary condition.

CONFERENCE FOR REGULATING BAKEHOUSES.

In October a conference of Vestries and District Boards was convened by the Vestry of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, as to amendment of the law regulating Bakehouses.

After considerable discussion the following resolutions were agreed to :—

1. That the present state of the law relating to Bakehouses requires amendment by the addition of the following clauses to the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 :—

(a). That uniform Metropolitan bye-laws regulating Bakehouses be made by the London County Council, and be confirmed by the Local Government Board, and that the duty of enforcing these bye-laws shall devolve upon the various Local Sanitary Authorities.

(b). That the portions of the bye-laws regulating the structure of Bakehouses do not apply to existing bakeries.

(c). That the London County Council be empowered to frame bye-laws for the construction of underground bakehouses. That all bakehouses erected after the passing of such bye-laws shall conform thereto.

Sect. 47.—UN SOUND FOOD.

Large quantities of fish, rabbits, and fruit intended for the food of man, upon being found unsound, were condemned and destroyed.

Sect. 55.—NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

343 certificates, of which 18 were duplicates, were received from Medical Practitioners after the following infectious diseases :—

Scarlet fever	84	and	5	duplicates.
Small-pox	7	„	3	„
Diphtheria	40	„	6	„
Enteric fever	33	„	4	„
Erysipelas	63			
Diarrhoea	98			

Sir Edwin H. Galsworthy, J.P., D.L., in his Annual Report to the Managers of the Asylum District Board, states :—

“ During 1894, the number of cases of infectious diseases notified under the Act of 1889 (for the whole of the metropolis) amounted to 40,925, as against 67,485 in 1893, 45,828 in 1892, 26,522 in 1891, and 29,795 in 1890; of these 40,925 cases, 18,440 were returned as scarlet fever, 3,360 as enteric fever, 21 as typhus fever, 11,190 as diphtheria (including membranous croup), and 1,192 as small-pox; the balance being made up of cases of other diseases notified under the Act, but not admissible into the Board's Hospitals.

Table with 10 columns and 4 rows, mostly blank.

51



Table with 10 columns and 4 rows, mostly blank with some red ink marks at the bottom.

Sect. 57.—DISINFECTION OF INFECTED PREMISES.

149 rooms were disinfected by the Board's servants free of charge, after the following infectious diseases :—

Small-pox	7
Scarlet fever	83
Diphtheria	34
Enteric fever	25
Total	<u>149</u>

Sect. 59.—DISINFECTION OF CLOTHING, &c.

The following articles of clothing, bedding, &c., were brought to the Stone Yard, and disinfected in the Washington Lyon's Steam apparatus :—

Articles.	Number	Articles.	Number	Articles.	Number.
Aprons ...	16	Curtains ...	7	Pinafores ...	8
Bags ...	2	Drawers ...	20	Quilts... ..	37
Beds ...	129	Dresses... ..	11	Rugs ...	29
Bedcovers ...	9	Dress Bodices ...	9	Scarves ...	3
Bedgowns ..	2	Dress Skirts ...	12	Shawls ...	35
Blankets ...	252	Dressing Gowns..	11	Sheets ...	272
Bolsters ...	97	Frocks ...	16	Shirts... ..	36
„ Cases ...	18	Gloves ...	0	Slippers ...	0
Boots ...	2	Guernseys ...	1	Socks... ..	14
Bonnet... ..	1	Handkerchiefs... ..	56	Stays ...	13
Capes ...	4	Jackets... ..	21	Stockings ...	18
Caps ...	8	Mats ...	0	Sundries ...	101
Carpets... ..	3	Mattresses ...	43	Table Cloths ...	2
Carpet Pieces ...	27	„ Cases ...	3	„ Covers... ..	1
Chemises ...	35	Neckties ...	1	Towels ...	47
Cloaks ...	3	Night Dresses ...	60	Trousers ...	9
Coats ...	18	„ Shirts ...	2	Ulsters ...	3
Collars ...	3	Palliasses ...	0	Vallances ...	17
Cushions ...	38	Petticoats ...	57	Vests ...	48
Counterpanes ...	101	Pillows ...	312	Wrappers ...	4
Cuffs ...	2	Pillow Cases ...	188	Total ...	<u>2,297</u>

DISINFECTANTS.

By Order of your Board 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 from 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 and alleys.

5. *Perchloride of Mercury*, for the disinfection of drains, sewers, and gully-pits.

A mixture of this is made in the proportion of—

Perchloride of Mercury ... 8 ounces (3,500 grains)

Methylated spirit 2 pints.

Aniline (green) half an ounce.

Water to make 50 gallons.

6. *Tuson's Disinfectant*, for the underground convenience in Shaftesbury Avenue.

SECT. 88.—MORTUARY.

The Public Mortuary in Goldsmith Street was built in 1883. During the ten years from the opening to the end of 1893, 858 bodies were received. In 1894 65 were ad-

mitted—the majority by order of the Coroner, the others at the request of relatives of the deceased, or were brought in by undertakers and the police. A few of the bodies were non-parishioners belonging to neighbouring parishes, and were received temporarily for the convenience of the jury and the friends of the deceased. The deaths caused from infectious diseases were placed in the separate chamber used for the purpose.

SECT. 90.—POST-MORTEM ROOM.

In the ten years, 1883-1893, there were 434 post-mortem examinations made in the room. In 1894 there were 36.

SECT. 92.—PLACE FOR HOLDING INQUESTS.

The place provided and maintained with the proper accommodation for the Coroner's Court in this district is a part of the mortuary building in Goldsmith Street.

During 1883-1893, 742 inquests were held, averaging a little over 70 each year. In 1894, 51 inquests were conducted there.

Sect. 94.—BYE-LAWS AS TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The Bye-laws under this section require certain particulars to be furnished to the Local Authority by the occupiers of houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

This section does not apply to Common Lodging-houses within the Common Lodging-houses Act, 1851, or any Act amending the same.

LOCALITY.	No. of Houses.	LOCALITY.	No. of Houses.
Arthur Street	21	Queen Street	8
Betterton Street	26	Sardinia Place	7
Drury Lane	40	Short's Gardens	12
Dudley Street (now Shaftesbury Avenue)	28	Stacey Street	15
Dyott Street	12	Tower Street	8
Earl Street, Little	9	Twyford's Buildings	6
Kenton Street	62	West Street	10
Lumber Court	12	Wild Court	5
Neal Street	41	Wild Street, Great	24
New Compton Street	59	Wild Street, Little	12
New Turnstile	8	White Lion Street, Great... ..	8
Nottingham Court	13		
Parker Street	3	Total	476

Sect. 96.—UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

22 Kitchens used as underground sleeping places were ordered to be vacated.

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.*

*President of the Incorporated Society of
Medical Officers of Health.*

*Fellow and Member of the Council of the
British Institute of Public Health.*

*Medical Officer of Health for the Ville
of Lincoln's Inn.*

Medical Officer of Health for the District.

APPENDIX.
TABULAR STATEMENTS.

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Returns for Tables I.—VI. were compiled by the Incorporated 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 1894, AND TEN YEARS PRECEDING.

GROSS NUMBERS.

The Year.	Estimated population.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Marriages.	Registered Births.	Corrected Deaths.				
					Total all ages.	Under one year.	Total under five years.	In public Institutions outside the District.	In public Institutions inside the District.
1894	*39,782	3,729	369	1,070	†745	144	‡247	216	182
1893	341	1,094	926	155	263	272	177
1892	357	1,129	919	180	298	253	137
1891	370	1,146	1,092	213	352	261	246
1890	347	1,183	1,035	190	299	258	197
1889	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
Average of 10 years, 1884-1893.	338	1,231	1,015	202	316	231	178

NOTES.

1.—Population at Census, 1891 (Revised), 39,782.

2.—Average number of persons in each house at Census, 1891, 10·6.

3.—Area of { St. George, Bloomsbury, 121 }
district { St. Giles-in-the-Fields, 123 } 244 acres.

* Census 1891.

† 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.

‡ 182 persons died in Public Institutions inside the District, but 68 were non-parishioners.

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 1894, 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 Public Institutions inside the District per 1,000 of total Deaths.
1894	26.8	18.7	134	193	331	244
1893	27.4	23.2	141	167	284	191
1892	28.3	23.1	159	195	324	149
1891	28.8	27.4	185	195	322	225
1890	26.0	22.8	160	183	288	190
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	32.6	26.1	182	227	411	180
Average of 10 years—1884 to 1893.	28.0	23.0	163	198	330	175

TABLE III.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE YEAR 1894 (INCLUSIVE OF THE DEATHS OF PARISHIONERS AT HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.						Total under Five Years of Age.	Grand Total all Ages.	SUB-DISTRICTS.		
	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.			St. George, Blooms-bury.	St. Giles, South.	St. Giles, North.
CLASSES.											
I. Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases	27	37	7	5	24	9	64	109	27	60	22
II. Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Dietic Diseases	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	2	1
IV. Constitutional Diseases	15	19	4	20	121	19	34	198	36	105	57
V. Developmental Diseases	26	—	—	—	3	34	26	65	23	35	7
VI. Local Diseases	42	41	2	14	183	79	83	301	81	201	79
VII. Deaths from Violence	8	1	1	3	18	9	9	40	11	20	9
VIII. Deaths from ill-defined and not specified Causes	26	5	—	—	6	—	31	37	8	21	8
	144	103	14	42	358	152	247	813	186	444	183
I. SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.											
1. MIASMATIC DISEASES.											
Small Pox, Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Unvaccinated	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Ditto No Statement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	4	11	—	—	—	—	15	15	3	8	4
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough	12	14	3	—	—	—	26	29	9	16	4
Diphtheria	1	8	3	—	1	—	9	13	5	6	2
Simple Continued or Ill-defined Fever (Malarial)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	1	—	4	5	—	1	10	3	3	4
Other Miasmatic Diseases (Influenza)	—	—	—	1	13	9	—	23	4	17	2
2. DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.											
Simple Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea, Dysentery	8	1	—	—	—	—	9	9	1	5	3
3. MALARIAL DISEASES.											
Remittent Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.											
Cowpox, and effects of Vaccination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases (e.g., Hydrophobia, Glanders, Splenic Fever)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. VENEREAL DISEASES.											
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea, Stricture of the Urethra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. SEPTIC DISEASES.											
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	1	1	—	—	3	—	2	5	—	3	2
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	27	37	7	5	24	9	64	109	27	60	22

II. PARASITIC DISEASES.												
Thrush, and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases .. .	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
III. DIETIC DISEASES.												
Want of Breast Milk—Starvation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scurvy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chronic Alcoholism	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delirium Tremens	--	--	--	3	--	--	3	--	2	1	--	--
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of the Heart	--	--	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--
Rheumatism	--	--	--	1	1	--	2	1	1	--	2	--
Gout	--	--	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Rickets	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cancer, Malignant Disease	--	--	--	10	9	--	19	4	4	11	--	--
Tabes Mesenterica	5	2	--	--	--	7	7	1	4	2	--	--
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	6	8	1	2	--	14	17	5	8	4	--	--
Phthisis	--	--	2	14	97	9	122	21	71	30	--	--
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula	4	9	--	4	9	--	13	26	4	6	--	--
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Constitutional Diseases	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	15	19	4	20	121	19	34	198	36	105	57	--
V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.												
Premature Birth	20	--	--	--	--	--	20	9	9	2	--	--
Atelectasis	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	2	--
Congenital Malformation	5	--	--	--	--	--	5	5	2	2	3	--
Old Age	--	--	--	--	3	36	--	39	13	23	3	--
	26	--	--	--	3	36	26	65	23	35	7	--
VI. LOCAL DISEASES.												
1. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.												
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	1	--	--	--	2	--	1	3	2	1	--	--
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	--	--	--	1	18	8	--	27	8	17	2	--
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane	--	--	--	--	11	4	--	15	5	8	1	--
Epilepsy	--	--	--	--	5	1	--	6	3	2	1	--
Convulsions	10	--	--	--	--	--	10	10	--	7	3	--
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans .. .	--	--	--	--	2	3	--	5	--	3	2	--
Other Diseases of Nervous System	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	2	1	--	1	--
Carried forward	11	--	--	1	40	16	11	68	19	38	11	--

1 2

TABLE III.—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.						Total under Five Years of Age.	Grand Total all Ages.	SUB-DISTRICTS.		
	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.			St. George, Bloomsbury.	St. Giles, South.	St. Giles, North.
Brought forward	11	—	—	1	40	16	11	68	19	38	11
2. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.											
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense, e.g., of Ear, Eye, Nose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.											
Pericarditis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Acute Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valvular Diseases of Heart	—	1	—	3	34	17	1	55	15	25	15
Other Diseases of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aneurism	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	1	1	2
Embolism, Thrombosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.											
Laryngitis	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1
Croup	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	2	—
Emphysema, Asthma	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis	21	23	1	1	37	25	44	108	10	76	22
Pneumonia	4	8	—	1	21	5	12	39	11	19	9
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS.											
Dentition	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—
Sore Throat, Quinsey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Stomach	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	6	2	3	1
Enteritis	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3
Obstructive Diseases of Intestines	2	2	—	1	5	2	4	12	4	6	2
Peritonitis	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	6	3	1	2
Ascites	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	11	3	3	5
Jaundice, and other Diseases of Liver	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	2	2	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.											
E.g., of Lymphatics and of Spleen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. DISEASES OF GLANDLIKE ORGANS OF UNCERTAIN USE.											
E.g., Bronchocele, Addison's Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.											
Nephritis	1	—	—	—	16	2	1	19	4	12	3
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	3	3	1
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Other Diseases of the Urinary System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

9. DISEASES OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.											
Male Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female Organs	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Abortion, Miscarriage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Placenta Prævia, Flooding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents of Childbirth	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	5	—	3	2
10. DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS.											
Caries, Necrosis	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.											
Carbuncle, Phlegmon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	42	41	2	14	183	79	83	361	81	201	79
VII. DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.											
1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—Fractures and Contusions											
.. .. .	1	1	—	1	8	6	2	17	8	8	1
.. .. . Gunshot Wounds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. . Cut, Stab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
.. .. . Burn, Scald	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
.. .. . Poison	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
.. .. . Drowning	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	10	—	5	5
.. .. . Suffocation	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. . Otherwise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. HOMICIDE—Manslaughter											
.. .. . Murder	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
3. SUICIDE—Gunshot Wounds											
.. .. .	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—
.. .. . Cut, Stab	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
.. .. . Poison	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
.. .. . Drowning	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
.. .. . Hanging	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	1
.. .. . Otherwise	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
4. EXECUTION—Hanging											
	8	1	1	3	18	9	9	40	11	20	9
VIII. DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.											
Dropsy	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	25	5	—	—	1	—	30	31	6	17	8
Mortification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumour	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
Abscess	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	—
Hæmorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causes not Specified or Ill-defined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	26	5	—	—	6	—	31	37	8	21	8

SUMMARY OF TABLE III.

	Number of Deaths.
I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES—	
1. Miasmatic Diseases	94
2. Diarrhœal	9
3. Malarial	—
4. Zoogenous	—
5. Venereal	—
6. Septic	6
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES	
III.—DIETIC DISEASES	3
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	198
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	65
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES—	
1. Diseases of Nervous System	68
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	—
3. Diseases of Circulatory System	60
4. Diseases of Respiratory System	153
5. Diseases of Digestive System	44
6. Diseases of Lymphatic System	—
7. Diseases of Gland-like Organs of uncertain use	—
8. Diseases of Urinary System	27
9. Diseases of Reproductive System—	
(a.) Diseases of Organs of Generation	1
(b.) Diseases of Parturition... ..	5
10. Diseases of Bones and Joints	3
11. Diseases of Integumentary System	—
VII.—VIOLENCE—	
1. Accident or Negligence... ..	30
2. Homicide	1
3. Suicide	9
4. Execution	37
VIII.—ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES	
Total	<u>813</u>

TABLE IV.

Showing the number of Deaths at all ages in 1894 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.
1. Principal Zymotic Diseases.	80	2·0	107
2. Pulmonary Diseases	148	37·2	198
3. Principal Tubercular Diseases	155	3·8	208
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	45	4·2	60
5. Convulsive Diseases	18	1·6	24

NOTES.

1. Includes Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping-cough, Typhus, Enteric (or Typhoid), and Simple Continued Fevers and Diarrhœa. 18 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, 1882 to 1893, FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES, AND THE NUMBER IN 1894, ETC.

DISEASE.	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	Annual average of 10 years, 1884 to 1893.	Proportion of deaths to 1,000 deaths in 10 years, 1884 to 1893.	1894	Proportion of deaths to 1,000 deaths in 1894.
Small-pox ...	19	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4.2	4.1	1	1.3
Measles ...	40	17	43	15	16	41	17	43	47	5	28.4	28.0	15	20.1
Scarlet Fever ...	15	4	5	20	4	4	8	...	3	12	7.5	7.4	2	2.6
Diphtheria ...	12	13	5	24	11	17	10	11	17	21	14.1	13.9	13	17.4
Whooping-Cough	48	26	38	21	17	14	17	29	11	18	23.9	23.6	29	38.9
Fever ...	20	10	9	3	7	8	10	11	9	6	9.3	9.1	11	14.7
Diarrhœa ...	47	18	37	24	11	30	23	19	17	25	25.1	24.8	9	12.0
Totals, St. Giles District ...	201	106	137	108	66	114	85	113	104	91	112.5	111.1	80	107.3
Totals, London	13,629	11,261	11,121	12,684	10,803	9,709	12,279	9,675	11,983	13,223	—	—	—	—
Totals, England and Wales ...	71,762	57,726	62,859	64,676	50,684	61,027	59,698	53,221	56,032	59,666	—	—	—	—

TABLE VI.

REPORT OF SANITARY WORKS, &c., IN 1894, CARRIED OUT UNDER THE
SUPERINTENDENCE OF SANITARY INSPECTORS BOND AND ROBINSON.

NATURE OF WORKS.		SUB-DISTRICTS.			Total.	
		St. George, Bloomsbury.	St. Giles, South.	St. Giles, North.		
Number of complaints received during the year...		41	74	33	148	
Number of houses and premises visited and inspected		3,343	5,472	2,394	11,209	
Result of Inspections.	Orders issued for sanitary amendments of houses and premises	323	531	312	1,166	
	Houses, premises, &c., cleansed, repaired, and whitewashed	91	200	142	433	
	Rooms disinfected after infectious diseases	32	70	47	149	
House Drains.	Repaired, cleansed, &c.	53	72	30	155	
	Trapped or ventilated	35	88	42	165	
	New constructed	152	33	41	226	
W.C.'s.	Repaired, cleansed, &c.	158	199	...	357	
	Supplied with water ... ..	...	...	..	...
	New constructed	2	3	...	5	
Dust Bins.	New provided	12	8	5	25	
	Repaired and covered	35	85	44	164	
Water Supply	Cisterns (new) erected ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Cisterns cleansed, repaired and covered	37	98	53	188	
Miscellaneous.	Number of Lodging-houses registered under Sanitary Act, 1866	89	210	180	479	
	Removal of accumulation of dung, animal and other refuse	50	123	102	275	
	Removal of animals improperly kept ...	1	...	5	6	
	Regularly inspected.	Bakehouses	14	8	7	29
		Licensed cow-houses	1	...	1
		Licensed slaughter-houses	1	1	2
Other proceedings, <i>e.g.</i> , legal proceedings	14	11	5	30		

TABLE VII.

(A.)—TABLE OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1894, IN THE METROPOLITAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF ST. GILES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							Aged under 5 or over 5.	MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																														
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		1	2	3	4	FEVERS.								10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22						
									Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Ty hrs.	Euteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.									
									(a).	(b).	(c).	(d).	(e).	(f).	(g).	(h).	(i).																						
St. George, Bloomsbury ..	129	26	8	5	9	52	29	under 5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	17	4	—	—	—	—	21	34	
St. Giles, South	173	50	46	3	7	49	18	5 upwards	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	23	10	4	—	—	—	43	95
St. Giles, North	113	35	18	—	6	39	15	5 upwards	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	21	8	4	—	—	—	27	77
Workhouse ..	141	8	—	—	4	75	54	5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	34	10	3	—	—	—	28	59
British Lying-in Hospital ..	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
French Hospital,	38	1	—	—	4	27	6	5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	7	3	—	—	—	—	11	37	
TOTALS ..	597	120	72	8	32	243	122	under 5	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	25	7	—	—	—	—	—	82	40	86	40	15	7	—	—	95	193
								5 upwards	—	—	2	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	86	40	15	169	—	—	169	404	

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto ..	216	24	31	6	10	115	30	under 5	1	1	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	40	16	1	2	21	54		
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto ..	68	4	—	—	7	40	17	5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	11	6	1	3	4				
								5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	64

TABLE VIII.

(B.)—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, DURING THE YEAR 1894, IN THE METROPOLITAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF ST. GILES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES, AGES AND LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.																															
	Census, 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1894.			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous (roup.	FEVERF.							Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoea.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERF.							Cholera.	Erysipelas.																		
									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	1	2								3	4	5	6	7	8	9					10	11	12	13												
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)																																													
St. George, Bloomsbury ..	—	—	—	under 5 5 upwards	—	8	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
St. Giles, North	—	—	—	under 5 5 upwards	5	17	14	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
St. Giles, South	—	—	—	under 5 5 upwards	1	23	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
St. Giles Workhouse	—	—	—	under 5 5 upwards	1	5	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
British Lying-in Hospital, Endell street ..	—	—	—	under 5 5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
French Hospital, Shaftesbury Avenue ..	—	—	—	under 5 5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	—	—	—	under 5 5 upwards	7	21	16	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District.—Yes. Since when?—31st October, 1889. Besides the above-mentioned Diseases, insert in the columns with blank headings the names of any that are notifiable in the District, and fill the columns accordingly. State here the name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick of the District. Mark (H.) the Locality in which such Hospital is situated; and if not within the District, state where it is situated? The Metropolitan Asylums' Board Hospitals.

* Diarrhoea in persons over 1 year of age was notifiable in the district from August 11th to September 29th inclusive.

TABLE IX.

THE MARRIAGE-RATE PER 1,000 IN ST. GILES DISTRICT FROM 1877 TO 1894.

Sub-Districts.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
St. George, Bloomsbury } St. Giles, South } St. Giles, North }	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	15.2	18.6	17.9	17.1	18.5

THE BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 IN ST. GILES DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICTS FROM 1873 TO 1894.

Sub-Districts.	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
St. George, Bloomsbury ...	27.0	26.56	25.55	25.27	25.21	23.8	24.3	22.0	23.7	21.4	21.6	23.2	21.8	21.9	21.8	19.4	22.2	20.3	20.4	19.6	17.6	15.5
St. Giles, South ...	32.7	29.49	31.11	27.97	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	38.8	40.5	41.5	41.2	41.4
St. Giles, North ...	30.4	31.82	29.58	31.0	27.09	26.0	26.7	24.8	32.9	29.0	28.4	28.0	23.0	19.7	18.3	18.9	16.3	19.2	23.3	25.1	25.3	26.3
Entire District ...	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	26.0	28.5	28.3	27.4	26.8

THE DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 IN ST. GILES DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICTS FROM 1873 TO 1894.

Sub-Districts.	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
St. George, Bloomsbury	18.0	17.94	18.83	18.99	15.58	16.47	17.9	19.8	18.0	14.7	14.1	16.0	18.0	14.6	16.6	11.9	14.9	14.9	18.4	16.7	14.3	11.1
St. Giles, South ...	30.2	33.16	26.71	25.35	29.49	26.4	27.3	26.8	28.9	31.5	37.2	38.9	34.5	36.3	36.3	32.5	32.8	37.0	39.2	31.6	34.5	30.5
St. Giles, North ...	20.3	21.82	25.27	23.36	21.51	22.24	22.1	24.8	27.9	18.1	20.8	23.0	18.4	18.5	16.4	12.2	11.9	16.9	26.5	22.1	23.0	15.3
Entire District ...	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	22.8	27.4	23.1	23.2	18.7

TABLE X.

REGISTERED BIRTHS IN 52 WEEKS OF 1894. SUB-DISTRICTS OF
ST. GILES.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	First Quarter. 13 weeks.		Second Quarter. 13 weeks.		Third Quarter. 13 weeks.		Fourth Quarter. 13 weeks.		Whole Year, 1894. 52 weeks.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	Total Children.
St. George, Bloomsbury	32	26	35	36	28	35	42	25	137	122	259
St. Giles, South	72	74	74	69	61	63	72	72	279	278	557
St. Giles, North	33	23	35	37	35	33	28	30	131	123	254
Whole District	137	123	144	142	124	131	142	127	547	523	1070

REGISTERED DEATHS IN 52 WEEKS OF 1894. SUB-DISTRICTS OF
ST. GILES.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	First Quarter. 13 weeks.		Second Quarter. 13 weeks.		Third Quarter. 13 weeks.		Fourth Quarter. 13 weeks.		Whole Year, 1894. 52 weeks.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes
St. George, Bloomsbury	23	21	17	14	14	12	14	14	68	61	129
St. Giles, South	56	61	46	29	28	33	30	34	160	157	317
St. Giles, North	25	26	17	17	17	12	23	14	82	69	151
Whole District	104	108	80	60	59	57	67	62	310	287	597

TABLE XI.

Showing the Localities in which fatal cases of the Principal Zymotic Diseases occurred in 1894.

Locality.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria.	Fever.	Diar-rhœa.	Total.
Alfred Place ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Andrew Street, Gt.	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3
Betterton Street ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Broad Street ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bury Street... ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Compton St., New.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Coram Street, Little (Peabody Buildings)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Denmark Place ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Denmark Street ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Drury Lane... ...	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	5
Duke Street ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Dyott Street ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Endell Street ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gilbert Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Goldsmith Street...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gower Street ...	—	—	—	—	—	1*	—	1
High Street ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Holborn	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Hunter Street ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
Kemble Street ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Kenton Street ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Kingsgate Street...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Marchmont Street	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Montague Mews ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Newton Street (Thurstan Bdgs.)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nottingham Court.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Parker Street ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Phoenix Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Queen Street ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Queen Street, Little	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Russell Street, Little	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Russell Street, Gt. .	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
Russell Square ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Carried forward.	1	11	—	15	10	8	6	51

TABLE XI.—Continued.

Locality.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Total.
Brought forward.	1	11	—	15	10	8	6	51
Sardinia Street ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Shaftesbury Avenue	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Do., French Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Short's Gardens ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Smart's Buildings...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Stacey Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Streatham Street (Model Buildings).	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Torrington Mews...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tottenham Ct. Rd.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
West Street ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
White Lion St., Lit.	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Wild Court ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Wild Street, Great	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	5
Do. (Peabody Bldgs.)	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	4
Wild Street, Little	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Woburn Mews ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Total	1	15	2	29	13	11	9	80

* Malarial fever contracted abroad.

TABLE XII.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE VITAL STATISTICS IN REGISTRATION LONDON, AND IN ST. GILES DISTRICT FOR 1894.

	Population 1891.	Births.	Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Annual rate per 1,000 living.			Deaths.							Deaths of Children under 1 year of age to 1,000 Births.
					Births.	Deaths.	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	
London	4,349,166	130,553	77,039	11,467	30.1	17.8	2.6	89	3,293	962	2,670	2,097	653	1,780	143
St. Giles District	39,778	1,070	745	80	26.8	18.7	2.0	1	15	2	13	29	11	9	134

TABLE XIII.

RETURN RESPECTING THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE REGISTERED IN 1893.

Date.	Registration Sub-Districts, comprised in Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned in Birth List Sheets.	Number of these Births duly entered in Columns 10, 11, and 13 of the Vaccination Register (Birth List Sheets) viz. :-				Number of these Births which are not entered in the Vaccination Register on account (as shown by Report Book) of—			
			Column 10. Successfully Vaccinated.	Column 11.		Column 13. Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to District the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removal to Places unknown or which cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	Cases still under proceedings, by summons and otherwise.
				Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.					
1893.	St. George, Bloomsbury ...	295	241	3	0	22	2	1	26	0
	St. Giles, North	244	165	1	0	39	1	0	36	2
	St. Giles, South	562	366	5	0	46	7	12	*125	1
	Whole District	1,101	772	9	0	107	10	13	187	3

* 63 of the 125 cases were born at the British Lying-in Hospital where children are not allowed to be vaccinated before leaving the Institution.

Date	Description	No. of Insects	No. of Eggs	No. of Larvae	No. of Pupae	No. of Adults	Remarks
1913	...	10	0	0	0	0	...
1914	...	10	0	0	0	0	...
1915	...	10	0	0	0	0	...
1916	...	10	0	0	0	0	...
1917	...	10	0	0	0	0	...
1918	...	10	0	0	0	0	...
1919	...	10	0	0	0	0	...
1920	...	10	0	0	0	0	...
1921	...	10	0	0	0	0	...
1922	...	10	0	0	0	0	...
1923	...	10	0	0	0	0	...
1924	...	10	0	0	0	0	...
1925	...	10	0	0	0	0	...
1926	...	10	0	0	0	0	...
1927	...	10	0	0	0	0	...
1928	...	10	0	0	0	0	...
1929	...	10	0	0	0	0	...

IVS. III