

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

Contributors

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1898-9.

THE
BOARD OF WORKS

FOR THE

St. Giles District.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25th MARCH, 1899.

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

London:

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MAP OF THE ST GILES DISTRICT.



SCALE OF 1/2 MILE.

880 YARDS

Stanford's Geog. Estab. London.

THE BOARD OF WORKS

FOR THE

St. Giles District.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 25th DAY OF MARCH, 1899.

In accordance with the provisions of the 198th Section of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855 (18 & 19 Vic., chap. 120), this Report is issued. It contains a list of Members, Committees and Officers, Commissioners of Public Libraries and Museums for the District, a General Report of the Proceedings of the Board, a Statement of Audited Accounts, and appended to it are the Engineer's and Surveyor's, the Analyst's and the Medical Officer of Health's Reports.

1898.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD,

With their addresses and the year in which they go out of Office.

Chairman: ROBERT WILLIAM DIBDIN, Esq., J.P., 56, Russell Square.

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

Names.			Addresses.	Go out of Office in
ABERCROMBIE, EDWARD	...	...	29, Great Queen Street.	1901
ANGEL, EDWARD	...	...	195, Shaftesbury Avenue.	1900
ANGEL, MAURICE	...	...	65, High Street.	1902
BARTER, ALFRED	...	...	19, Great Russell Street.	1900
BUSH, ALFRED...	...	...	83, Gower Street.	1901
BUSSELL, CHARLES	...	...	13, Gower Street.	1902
BUSSELL, STANLEY J.	...	...	13, Gower Street.	1901
DAVISON, JOHN	...	...	1, Little St. Andrew Street.	1902
DEED, ALFRED	...	...	91, New Oxford Street.	1901
DEED, MARTIN...	...	...	91, New Oxford Street.	1900
DOLL, CHARLES FITZ-ROY	...	...	5, Southampton Street.	1902
FORBES-ROBERTSON, JOHN	...	...	22, Bedford Square.	1900
FOX, ARTHUR	...	...	239, Shaftesbury Avenue	1900
GERMAN, FREDERICK	...	...	44, Broad Street.	1900
GIBSON, WILLIAM	...	...	41, Keppel Street.	1902
GLAVE, NOLAN...	...	...	80, New Oxford Street.	1901
GRAYDON, JAMES LAWRENCE	...	...	167, Drury Lane.	1900
HAMP, THOMAS JAMES	...	...	217, High Holborn.	1900
JACKSON, ALFRED JAMES	...	...	107, Great Russell Street.	1901
JEWELL, HENRY	...	...	29, Little Queen Street.	1900
JOLL, BOYD BURNETT	...	...	27, Bedford Square.	1901
MATTHEWS, THOMAS WILLIAM..	...	...	6, High Street.	1902
SMITH, JAMES	...	...	15, Great Russell Street.	1901
SURREY, EDMUND	...	...	13, Great Queen Street.	1901
TACON, JOSEPH WALTER	...	...	277, High Holborn.	1902
UPTON, EDWARD	...	...	51, Lincoln's Inn Fields.	1902
YATES, JOHN IVERSON	...	...	52, Great Queen Street.	1902

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY.

Names.	Addresses.	Go out of Office in
COLEMAN, EDWARD JAMES ...	12, Woburn Square.	1902
CRAWFORD, HENRY STALKER...	122, Southampton Row.	1900
DIBDIN, CHARLES	33, Woburn Square.	1902
DIBDIN, ROBERT WILLIAM, J.P.	56, Russell Square.	1901
DOUGLASS, WILLIAM TREGARTHEN	5, Upper Montague Street.	1900
GRIFFITH, SAMUEL CLEWIN ...	36, Upper Bedford Place.	1901
GUDGEON, JOSHUA HALLIDAY...	40, Marchmont Street.	1902
HAINES, GEORGE WATSON ...	64, Russell Square.	1900
HAVERS, KENNETH	95, Great Russell Street.	1902
HILL, JOSEPH HIGHAM	2, Bedford Square.	1902
IZARD, JOHN GRAFTON	5, Bloomsbury Square.	1901
JAY, ALFRED MARSHALL	11, Taviton Street.	1901
LATREILLE, HENRY COOPER ...	5, Bloomsbury Place.	1900
PORTER, HORATIO	16, Russell Square.	1900
SMITH, WILLIAM ROBERT	74, Great Russell Street.	1902
STILES, CHARLES	42, Southampton Row.	1901
THOMPSON, WILLIAM	23, Russell Square.	1901
THOMSON, HENRY ALEXANDER	55, Southampton Row.	1900
TURNER, CHARLES ERNEST ...	20, Bury Street.	1901
WILLOUGHBY, GEORGE PHILIP, J.P.	4, Bedford Square.	1902
WOLFE, JAMES WILLIAM	20, Russell Square.	1900

Auditors of Accounts.

COOPER, W. A., 81, High Holborn. | RUMMANS, J., 47, Southampton Row.
STOVELL, T., 50, High Street.

Representatives of the Holborn Division on the London County Council.

SIR JOHN DICKSON-POYNTER, M.P., 8, Chesterfield Gardens,
Mayfair, S.W.

J. F. REMNANT, ESQ., 10, Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park, W.

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

DIBDIN, ROBERT WILLIAM, J.P., 56, Russell Square.
DOLL, CHARLES FITZ-ROY, 5, Southampton Street.
FORBES-ROBERTSON, JOHN, 22, Bedford Square.
GARDINER, EDWARD JAMES, 110, Great Russell Street.
GRIFFITH, SAMUEL CLEWIN, 36, Upper Bedford Place.
PORTER, HORATIO, 16, Russell Square.
HAMP, THOMAS JAMES, 217, High Holborn.
SLACK, JOHN BAMFORD, 10, Woburn Square.
UPTON, EDWARD, 51, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

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

Librarian: TAYLOR, W. A., 198, High Holborn.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD, 1899-1900.

The Chairman of the Board, Robert WILLIAM DIBDIN, Esq., J.P., is an *ex-officio* Member of all Committees under Bye-law 6.

Finance Committee.

<i>Chairman</i>	JOSEPH WALTER TACON, Esq.
DAVISON, JOHN.	SMITH, JAMES.
FOX, ARTHUR.	STILES, CHARLES.
GIBSON, WILLIAM.	SURREY, EDMUND.
HAVERS, KENNETH.	WILLOUGHBY, GEORGE PHILIP, J.P.
MATTHEWS, THOMAS WILLIAM.	

Law and Parliamentary Committee.

<i>Chairman</i>	EDWARD UPTON, Esq.
BUSSELL, STANLEY J.	PORTER, HORATIO.
COLEMAN, EDWARD JAMES.	STILES, CHARLES.
DAVISON, JOHN.	THOMSON, HENRY ALEXANDER.
DEED, MARTIN.	WILLOUGHBY, GEORGE PHILIP, J.P.
DOUGLASS, WILLIAM TREGARTHEN.	

Sanitary Committee.

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.

<i>Chairman</i>	Dr. BOYD BURNETT JOLL.
ANGEL, MAURICE.	JACKSON, ALFRED JAMES.
CRAWFORD, HENRY STALKER.	JAY, ALFRED MARSHALL.
DAVISON, JOHN.	SMITH, JAMES.
GRIFFITH, SAMUEL CLEWIN.	TURNER, CHARLES ERNEST.
GLAVE, NOLAN.	WILLOUGHBY, GEORGE PHILIP, J.P.
HILL, JOSEPH HIGHAM.	

Works Committee.

<i>Chairman</i>	THOMAS JAMES HAMP, Esq.
ANGEL, EDWARD.	GUDGEON, JOSHUA HALLIDAY.
CRAWFORD, HENRY STALKER.	HAINES, GEORGE WATSON.
DAVISON, JOHN.	JEWELL, HENRY.
DEED, ALFRED.	MATTHEWS, THOMAS WILLIAM.
DOLL, CHARLES FITZ-ROY.	STILES, CHARLES.
GRAYDON, JAMES LAWRENCE.	WILLOUGHBY, GEORGE PHILIP, J.P.

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 T.	} Clerks in the Engineer's Office.
EVANS, SILAS	
BURTWELL, GEORGE J.	
REDMAN, WILLIAM	} Office Clerks in the Clerk's Dept.
OVERETT, CHARLES AYERS.....	
KISBEY, FRANK	
SURREY, HENRY	
KENT, EDWIN	Sanitary Clerk.
HATTER, JOSEPH	} Street Inspectors and In- spectors of Nuisances.
DOWLING, JOHN	
NEALE, ALFRED	
	Inspector of Street Cleansing and Watering
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.....	} Messengers.
SUMNER, FREDERICK THOMAS	

Sanitary Inspectors.

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, 1898, to the 25th day of March, 1899, and contains a summary of the more important proceedings of the Board. During this period 93 Meetings of the Board and Committees have been held, of which the following are particulars :—

Board Meetings—					
Ordinary	...	...	...	...	18
Special ...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	— 21
Committee Meetings—					
Finance	...	...	...	...	22
Law and Parliamentary	...	...	...	...	10
Sanitary	...	...	...	...	12
Works ...	...	...	...	...	22
Special ...	...	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	...	— 72
Making in all a total of ...					93

Changes in the Personnel of the Board.

At the election of members in June, 1898, Messrs. Stanley J. Bussell, Boyd Burnett Joll, and Edmund Surrey were elected in the place of Arthur R. Carter, John Milner, and Philip Valentine.

At the first meeting in June, George Philip Willoughby, Esq., J.P., was for the fifth time re-elected Chairman of the Board.

Accounts.

The accounts for the past year have been prepared in the usual form, and after being examined by the Board's Chartered Accountant, have been investigated by the elected Auditors, whose certificate of the result of their examination will be found appended at the foot of the accounts on page 51.

The comparative statement of Income and Expenditure of the past year with that of the previous year is as follows:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

For the years ending 25th March, 1898, and 25th March, 1899.

INCOME.	Year ending 25th March, 1898.	Year ending 25th March, 1899.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FROM RATES:		
General Rate... ..	58,919 8 9	60,679 13 6
Sewer Rate	4,950 0 0	3,550 0 0
Foundling Estate Rate	269 16 9	269 16 9
Brunswick Square Garden Rate	30 0 0	30 0 0
<i>Total Receipts from Rates</i>	<i>£64,169 5 6</i>	<i>£64,529 10 3</i>
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:		
For restoration of pavings and fines and expenses recovered	4,532 1 11	6,390 18 4
Loan on account of purchase of properties in High Holborn		17,160 0 0
For House Drain Connections with Sewers	413 5 11	514 1 10
Shaftesbury Avenue Lavatory Receipts	406 3 9	440 14 8
New Oxford Street Lavatory Receipts	1,650 7 10	1,649 7 5
High Holborn Lavatory Receipts (six months only, 1898)	266 3 1	595 17 5
High Holborn Lavatory Loan on account of construction	3,500 0 0	
High Holborn Lavatory—contributions to cost of construction	93 6 9	
The Board of Works for the Holborn District—contribution to cost of Kingsgate Street Sewer	175 0 0	
<i>Total Cash Receipts</i>	<i>£75,205 14 9</i>	<i>£91,280 9 11</i>
Cash Balance brought forward at the commencement of the year	5,655 9 5	5,714 9 1
	<i>£80,861 4 2</i>	<i>£96,994 19 0</i>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	Year ending 25th March, 1898.			Year ending 25th March, 1899.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
EXPENDITURE OF THIS BOARD :						
Salaries and Superannuation Allowance	4,261	0	6	4,484	13	4
Paving (including restoration of disturbed paving)	15,645	18	11	15,887	14	8
Cleansing	7,821	19	8	7,880	5	5
Dusting	3,658	18	9	3,659	16	3
Lighting	4,748	10	5	4,577	3	8
Watering	1,234	8	9	1,369	10	3
Stone Yard and Premises (including Mortuary and Coroner's Court)	687	10	3	523	5	9
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,071	1	4	1,001	18	11
Legal and Parliamentary	401	13	1	240	1	10
Loans—Repayments and Interest (on General Account)	341	10	2	338	4	3
St. Giles Churchyard	136	8	2	149	13	1
Sewer Account, Wages and Materials for Repairs (including Cost of House Drain Connections)	2,324	3	3	2,274	8	11
New Sewers	2,079	9	4	1,983	15	6
Shaftesbury Avenue Lavatory— Supplies, Maintenance, and Loan Repayment	598	10	1	547	7	4
New Oxford Street Lavatory— Supplies, Maintenance and Loan Repayment	839	6	11	751	3	7
Ditto—Construction and Enlargement Account...	17	16	10	—		
High Holborn Lavatory—Supplies Maintenance and Loan Repayment (six months only—1898)	325	14	4	684	16	0
Ditto—Construction Account	3,846	7	10	—		
Jubilee Commemoration Drinking Fountain ...	298	10	6	21	10	0
Short's Gardens Improvement—1899	—			700	0	0
Portsmouth Street Ditto —1898	241	17	6	—		
Purchase and Costs of Property in High Holborn	—			17,280	2	0
Total Expenditure of the Board	£50,580	16	7	£54,355	10	9
EXPENDITURE OVER WHICH THIS BOARD HAS NO CONTROL :						
School Board for London	22,360	9	0	22,593	18	9
Commissioners of Public Libraries and Museums	1,684	1	2	1,994	8	9
Foundling Estate Bond Interest	491	8	4	269	16	9
Brunswick Square Garden Committee	30	0	0	30	0	0
Total Cash Payments	£75,146	15	1	£89,243	15	0
Cash Balance carried forward at end of the year	5,714	9	1	7,751	4	0
	£80,861	4	2	£96,994	19	0

St. Giles Public Library.

The proceedings of the Commissioners, who are elected under the Public Libraries Act, 1892, are published separately.

In the month of June, 1898, an election took place to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Messrs. J. Forbes-Robertson, G. W. Haines and E. J. Gardiner. Mr. G. W. Haines did not seek re-election. Messrs. E. J. Gardiner, J. Forbes-Robertson and Horatio Porter were appointed to fill the vacancies.

In the month of February, 1899, the Board received from the Commissioners the copy of a resolution suggesting that application should be made to the Local Government Board for an order transferring the powers and duties of the Commissioners to the Board. In taking this matter into consideration the Board came to the conclusion that the transfer was desirable, and a resolution to that effect was accordingly passed and communicated to the Local Government Board, but up to the time of presenting this report no communication has been received in reply, and it seems that this is in consequence of the impending changes in the local government of London.

Improvements.

Short's Gardens, Widening.

A small improvement, but one of considerable advantage to the traffic in the immediate neighbourhood, has been arranged by the setting back of the new premises of the Charing Cross and Strand Electricity Supply Corporation on the south side of Short's Gardens at its entrance from Drury Lane. Messrs. Watney, Combe & Co., Limited, have made a contribution towards the cost.

Portsmouth Street.

The improvement in Portsmouth Street referred to in the last annual report has been completed during the year and the land thrown into the public way.

Suggested Widening of High Holborn between Southampton Row and Southampton Street.

It is much to be regretted that advantage was not taken by the London County Council of the demolition of property on the north side of High Holborn, between Southampton Row and Southampton Street, with a view to the same being widened. It is difficult to understand what influences were brought to bear upon the Improvements Committee of the London County Council, who after having in the first instance recommended that the same should be carried out, at a subsequent meeting withdrew their recommendation.

Parliamentary Bills and Schemes.

- London Improvements Bill.
- London Government Bill.
- London County Council Water Bills.
- Great Northern and Strand Railway Bill.
- National Telephone Company's Bills.
- Telegraph Act 1892 (Amendment) Bill.
- Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead Railway Act, 1893, Amendment Bill.
- County of London and Brush Provincial Electric Lighting Company's Bill.
- Central Electric Light Company's Bill.
- Superannuation (Metropolis) Bill.
- Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867 (Amendment) Bill.
- Metropolitan Water Companies Bill.
- Sale of Food and Drugs Bill.
- Metropolis Management Act Amendment (Bye Laws) Bill.

London Improvements Bill.—New Street—High Holborn to the Strand and Southampton Row Widening.

The necessity for the formation of a new north to south thoroughfare has been so apparent for such a long period of time that it is difficult to understand how it has never been carried out. Since the constitution of the London County Council there have been several schemes for the formation of a new street from High Holborn to the Strand, but it was not until the month of July, 1898, that anything approaching unanimity as to the line which the new thoroughfare should take was arrived at. In the month of June, 1898, the London County Council adopted a report of their Improvements Committee, recommending that application should be made to Parliament for power to construct a new street from High Holborn to the Strand and to sanction the widening of Southampton Row. This street is to be formed by the widening of Little Queen Street on its eastern and western sides, and by the formation of a new street from Great Queen Street to the Strand near the northern corner of the Olympic Theatre, from which point two curved streets are to be formed connecting the new thoroughfare with the Strand, which is to be widened at a point where Wych Street and Holywell Street open on to the roadway west of St. Clement Danes Church and between Catherine Street and Wellington Street. In addition it also includes six subsidiary or junction streets, viz: (1) between the new street and Little Wild Street; (2) between the new street and Lincoln's Inn Fields; (3) between the new street and the existing point of junction of Great Wild Street and Kemble Street; (4)

between the new street and Clare Street and Clare Market ; (5) between the curved street and Houghton Street, Strand, and (6) a new street between Wellington Street and Catherine Street.

There is in connection with this, a proposal for the widening of Southampton Row on the east side between Theobald's Road and High Holborn, and a widening of High Holborn on the north side between Southampton Row and a point 50 yards east from the centre of Southampton Row ; a new street, commencing in Kingsgate Street, at the west of Fisher Street, and a new street, commencing in Kingsgate Street, at the west of Eagle Street, into the widening of Southampton Row.

The importance of this work cannot be over-estimated. The Bill, when introduced into the House of Commons, was referred by the Board to the Law and Parliamentary Committee for consideration and report. A report was presented by the Clerk to the Board on the matter, and the Committee came to the conclusion, and the Board adopted their recommendation, that steps should be taken for protecting the interests of the district in certain matters of detail, viz.:—with regard to the payment of rates during the course of construction, the materials with which the new street should be paved, and the question as to out of what fund the cost of the maintenance of the same should be defrayed, and the application of the betterment charge.

The Bill was referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, who will, it is expected, very shortly deal with the matter.

London Government Bill.

Legislation on the subject of local government in the County of London has been in contemplation for a considerable number of years, but although a Royal Commission examined the question of the amalgamation of the City and County of London, the only Government Bill introduced on the subject since Sir William Harcourt's Bill of 1884, was introduced into the House of Commons by the First Lord of the Treasury on the 23rd February, 1899. The measure was entitled, "A Bill to make better provision for Local Government in London." It proposed to create municipalities on the basis of the Metropolis Management Acts, to consist of a number of areas, each with a Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, and to transfer to these municipalities all the powers and duties at present discharged by the Vestries and District Boards of Works and the powers of executing adoptive Acts. In the Bill, as introduced, a certain number of areas were included in the first Schedule as being those which in the opinion of the Government were fitted to be formed without further enquiry into Municipal Boroughs.

The question was an extremely important one to the District, because the Government had in their declarations on the first and second readings of the Bill in the House of Commons intimated that they had determined to form an area to be known as Greater Westminster, which was to include the whole of the Districts constituting the Parliamentary Boroughs of the Strand, Westminster and St. George, Hanover Square, and as the Bill also provided that St. Marylebone and St. Pancras were to be included in the first Schedule and that the City of London was not to be

enlarged, it followed that the St. Giles District was one of those central areas which would have to be linked with some other district in order that it might (unless special reasons were shown) form part of a district the rateable value of which should exceed £500,000, or have a population of 100,000. The rateable value of the St. Giles District being only £441,815, and the population but 38,237, it immediately became apparent to the Board that an amalgamation of some other district with that of St. Giles was necessary in order to form an area convenient for administrative purposes. Communications were thereupon opened with the Board of Works for the Holborn District, who, after an opportunity had been afforded for a Conference being held of both Boards, unanimously declared themselves in favour of an amalgamation of the Districts of St. Giles and Holborn for the purpose of forming one Borough under the Act.

A statement in support of these views was prepared and submitted to the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, and circulated among the metropolitan Members of Parliament, and, thanks to the invaluable services rendered by the Right Hon. Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P., who was ably assisted by Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P., John Lowles, Esq., M.P., Walter Hazell, Esq., M.P., and other Members of Parliament who were interested in the proposed Borough, the First Lord of the Treasury, when the committee stage of the Bill was reached, intimated that the Government had determined that one of the areas to be included in the first schedule to the Bill should be the Parliamentary Borough of Holborn.

Into the details of the Bill it is not necessary to enter at any great length; since the introduction of the measure it has undergone considerable modification in details, and it is quite possible that before it reaches the committee stage in the House of Lords, other modifications will have taken place.

London County Council Water Bills.

No less than four Bills were promoted by the London County Council, dealing with the question of supply of water to the Metropolis. The first of these provided for the purchase of the undertakings of the London Water Companies either by agreement or by arbitration. The second proposed to empower the London County Council to construct Reservoirs and Works at certain places in Wales; and to lay mains for the purpose of conveying the water to London. The third authorised the London County Council to construct Aqueducts and Works in the Counties of Brecknock, Hereford, Gloucester, Oxford, Buckingham, Herts, and Middlesex, with reservoirs in the latter county. The fourth was a finance Bill to authorise the Council to raise and expend money on Capital account for and in connection with the acquisition and construction of Water Works. The fate of the whole four Bills was the same, none of them have ever been read a second time up to the date when this report was printed.

Great Northern and Strand Railway Bill.

This Bill proposed to incorporate the Company and empower them to construct an underground railway from

Wood Green in the County of Middlesex to a point just north of the Strand in the Parish of St. Clement Danes. So far as the St. Giles District was concerned the railway would have traversed beneath the public ways of Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, Bernard Street, Colonnade, Guilford Street, Russell Square, Southampton Row, and across High Holborn, and, passing beneath the public ways of Little Queen Street, would propose to follow the line of the new thoroughfare from High Holborn to the Strand.

The only points on which the Board deemed it necessary to take steps were with a view of the insertion of a clause relating to the works, for the protection of the interests of the District, and an endeavour to cast upon the promoters an obligation to pay general district rates during course of construction.

The Bill has been read a second time, and is waiting reference to a Select Committee.

National Telephone Company's Bills.

Three Bills were promoted by the National Telephone Company which were known as No. 1 & No. 2 Bill and the Telegraph Act 1892 Amendment Bill.

The object of these Bills was to confer further powers upon the National Telephone Company and to enlarge the powers possessed by the Postmaster-General under section 5 of the Telegraph Act 1892, with regard to the execution of works which the Telephone Company might require. It is improbable that either of the Bills will be proceeded with this Session.

Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Railway Bill.

In the year 1893 an Act was passed authorising the construction of a Railway from Charing Cross to Euston with a branch to Hampstead. This Bill proposed to make certain amendments so far as the southern portion of the line was concerned, and as it did not in any way appear to interfere with the works proposed in the St. Giles District no action was taken in the matter.

County of London and Brush Provincial Electric Lighting Company's Bill.

This Bill was promoted by the County of London and Brush Provincial Electric Lighting Company, proposing to authorise the Company to construct Generating Stations, but as these works were not intended to be executed in the St. Giles District it was not necessary to take any action on that point, but the promoters of the Bill asked to be relieved by Section 15, of the obligation cast upon them by the Provisional Order granted by the Board of Trade for the lighting of the St. Giles District by which they were required to keep separate Capital and Revenue accounts relating to the area authorised by the Order. Instead of this, the Bill proposed to allow the keeping and making up one annual statement in respect of all their undertakings. The proposal was opposed, and the Bill was rejected by the Select Committee of the House of Commons to whom the same was referred.

Central Electric Supply Company's Bill.

This was a Bill promoted by the Central Electric Supply Company, Limited, which had been incorporated with the object of supplying electrical energy in bulk in certain districts in the County of London; but having regard to the result which attended the opposition of the Board to somewhat similar proposals by the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company in the Session of 1898, no action was taken on the Bill.

Superannuation.—Metropolis Bill.

This Bill, similar in terms to the one introduced in the Session of 1898, proposed to amend the Superannuation (Metropolis) Act 1866, with a view of bringing the provisions of that Act into line with the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act.

The Board, in the Session of 1898, presented a petition in favour of the Bill, believing that the principle which it proposed to sanction was just and equitable, a view which was shared by many of the Metropolitan Authorities. In dealing with this Bill they unanimously passed a resolution in favour of it, and directed a communication to be addressed to the President of the Local Government Board urging that it should be passed into law.

Metropolitan Streets Act 1867 (Amendment) Bill.

This Bill was introduced by the Home Secretary with a view of enabling the Commissioner of Police to exercise

further powers with regard to the regulation of Street Traffic. The Bill did not call for any action on the part of the Board with the exception that a communication was sent to the Home Secretary urging that no bye-law which might be made should in any way fetter local authorities in the discharge of their duties relating to the removal of refuse, the cleansing of thoroughfares, and other statutory duties.

Metropolitan Water Companies' Bill.

This Bill was a Government Measure, brought into the House of Commons by the President of the Local Government Board with a view of giving effect to recommendations contained in the first report of the Royal Commission upon the subject of water supply within the limits of the Metropolitan Water Companies.

The Royal Commission, in their interim report, expressed a decided opinion as to the desirability of communication being established between the various systems of the Metropolitan Water Companies.

The Bill was introduced with a view of giving effect to these recommendations.

Sale of Food and Drugs Bill.

This Bill was introduced into the House of Commons by the President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Walter Long, M.P., with a view of amending the law relating to the sale of food and drugs. There is no more important question,

and none on which the law is in a more unsatisfactory state than that relating to the sale of food and drugs in a pure state.

The Bill, as originally introduced into the House of Commons, was divided into three parts, the first relating to agricultural products, the second relating to the sale of food and drugs, and the third to supplemental matters

At an early date after its introduction it was perfectly apparent that the measure would require considerable amendment before it could be passed into law, and at the time of preparing this report the Bill was under consideration of the Standing Committee on Trade, to whom it was, after second reading, referred.

Metropolis Management Act Amendment (Bye-laws) Bill.

This Bill was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Monkswell, and proposed to confer powers on the London County Council to make Bye-laws under section 202 of the Metropolis Management Act with regard to the reconstruction of drains. Subject to certain amendments the Board expressed approval of the Bill, but owing to want of time the same was not passed; it has, however, been re-introduced in the present Session and has passed the House of Lords.

Contracts for Dusting, Slopping, and Watering.

The contracts for the removal of dust and slop and for street-watering, with Mr. George Cookson, were renewed

for a period of three years from the 25th March, 1899, on terms which were advantageous to the District. Obligations were imposed on the Contractor, prohibiting the user of the old pattern two-wheeled carts, compelling him to keep the vans in use in the district in a thoroughly cleanly condition, ensuring more prompt removal of refuse, and for a systematic washing of the wood and asphalte carriage-way pavements three times in every week.

Electric Lighting.

In the last report reference was made to the applications of the County of London and Brush Provincial Electric Lighting Company, Limited, and the Charing Cross and Strand Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, for Provisional Orders for the supply of electricity for lighting, motive power, and other purposes in the St. Giles District.

The Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade divided the District between the two Companies, a suggestion which was made by the Board. The Act confirming the Provisional Orders having been passed, the companies very shortly afterwards commenced their operations, and in so doing caused a very considerable disturbance to the public ways of the District, which was a subject of much complaint from inhabitants, who without doubt suffered considerable inconvenience.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

467 samples of food and drugs were purchased and analysed during the year.

The Analyst's report which will be found on page 74 contains full particulars. It is sufficient here to remark that of the samples purchased, 28 were adulterated, but in eight 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 £36 14s., were inflicted.

The carrying out of this Act has been very much hampered during the past year by the decisions which have been given in various cases stated for the opinion of the Divisional Court. The most serious obstacle to a proper enforcement of the Act at the present time is known as the warranty question, upon which there can be no doubt as to the necessity for a strengthening of the law.

Purchase of Freehold Property in High Holborn.

During the year offers were made to the Board, on terms which were considered advantageous, for acquiring some freehold property in High Holborn in close contiguity to the Board's property, and being of opinion that it was desirable that advantage should be taken of the offer, the Board accepted the proposals, and with the consent of the London County Council, acquired the same with a loan borrowed from the Council, the Board believing that great advantage will accrue at an early date from their having secured these properties.

Public Lavatories.

The Surveyor of Taxes having made an assessment under Schedule (A) of the Income Tax Act in respect of

the Public Lavatory in New Oxford Street, the Board appealed to the Commissioners against the assessment, and urged that it should be withdrawn.

After hearing the appeal the Commissioners declined to give effect to the Board's request. The question of what steps should be taken in the matter, with a view of obtaining a legal decision on the question, is under consideration at the present time.

Sanitary Work.

The monthly synopsis of Sanitary Work, which is forwarded to every member affords a useful record of the steps taken for preserving the public health in the District. Calculated on the information published month by month the following statistics are obtained :—

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

Visits and Inspections made	...	...	10,940
Notices for Abatement of Nuisances served			896
Proceedings before Police Magistrates	...		89

Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, the premises, No. 21, High Street, which were closed in the year, having been made fit for human habitation were reopened

In a number of instances it was found necessary to take proceedings before police magistrates for the abatement of smoke nuisances, in every instance convictions were obtained, but when application was made for the enforcement of penalties for breaches of the orders to abate, the Magistrates held that the evidence adduced by defendants

satisfied them that they had used all practical means in their power and had used due diligence for the abatement of the nuisances, and declined to inflict any penalties for the breaches of orders.

LODGING HOUSE REGULATIONS.

Number of houses on the Register	...	...	618
Notices to abate breaches served	...	...	332
Proceedings taken	...	...	8

With a view of preventing the spread of infectious disease, the Board determined that in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health approved, the expenses of an examination of material from suspicious cases of infectious disease should be defrayed by them, and an arrangement was made with the conjoint Board of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons to undertake this work on virtually nominal terms.

Renaming of Streets &c.

During the year orders have, at the suggestion of the Board been made by the London County Council for renaming the following streets :—

Little Coram Street and Little Guilford Street, and so much of the Colonnade, Guilford Street, in line therewith, incorporated under the name of Herbrand Street.

Colonnade Mews, Guilford Street renamed Bolton Mews.

Phoenix Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, incorporated with and under the name of Bucknall Street.

Employees' Holiday.

The usual outing of the Board's Employees took place on the 25th June, 1898. The Board made a grant of £10, in addition to the men's wages, and were gratified to receive in due course from the Engineer a report stating that the outing had been much appreciated, and the whole arrangements had passed off satisfactorily.

HENRY C. JONES,

Clerk to the Board.

June, 1899.

Abstract of Receipts and Payments of the Board for General

RECEIPTS.	Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
JOINT VESTRY OF ST. GILES AND BLOOMSBURY:							
General Rate under Precept 1898-9, on Account of Board's Expenses	6	36,500	0	0			
Ditto School Board Rate ...	21	22,185	4	9			
		58,685	4	9			
Public Libraries							
Rate Account, under Precept 1897-8	744	8	9	26			
Ditto, 1898-9	1,250	0	0				
		1,994	8	9			
					60,679	13	6
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:							
Disturbed Paving Works ...	63	4,498	14	1			
Licence Fees	81	116	5	0			
Sale of Food and Drugs Act, Fines and Expenses recovered	83	26	15	0			
Advertising Stations Rating Act	89	560	9	0			
Public Health (London) Act 1891—Refund by Metropolitan Asylums Board of Infectious Diseases Notification Fees	72	21	14	0			
London County Council—Refund of moiety of salary of Medical Officer of Health ...	103	350	0	0			
Expenses of Sanitary Works and Disinfecting recovered...	86	42	7	11			
St. Pancras Vestry proportion of cost of repaving West side of Woburn Square	63	133	17	8			
Carried forward ...		5,750	2	8	60,679	13	6

Purposes from 25th March, 1898, to 25th March, 1899.

PAYMENTS.	Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SALARIES AND SUPERANNUATION:							
Clerks and Officers	214	4,181	6	8			
Analyst	"	181	5	0			
Superannuation allowances ...	247	122	1	8			
					4,484	13	4
PAVING:							
Wages of Paviers' and labourers	260	2,943	2	4			
Granite and footway stone ...	283	2,158	18	11			
Gravel sand and shells...	291	445	14	10			
Bricks, lime and cement ...	296	67	16	4			
Cartage of materials	303	394	16	3			
Guard posts	307	34	15	6			
Paviors' implements	313	326	5	11			
Ironfounders' work	318	4	15	1			
Blocks for wood paving ...	322	64	8	9			
Road roller and water cart hire	326	52	8	0			
Asphalte paving under Contracts	333	7,516	8	8			
St. Pancras Vestry under Paving Agreements	341	106	6	4			
Wood paving under Contracts...	338	1,553	11	10			
Work to Gullies in repaving ...	345	218	5	11			
					15,887	14	8
CLEANSING:							
Street Orderlies' wages...	260	3,561	12	2			
" implements	394	478	6	7			
" clothing	402	73	8	11			
Cartage of slop under Contract	407	3,525	0	0			
Carried forward...		7,638	7	8	20,372	8	0

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Abstract of Receipts and Payments

	Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward...		5,750	2	8	60,679	13	6
Mortuary fees	105	11	11	0			
Green yard receipts	97	21	18	9			
Old paving stone and materials ...	107	391	0	5			
Rentals	129	62	10	0			
Sales of copies of reports... ..	122	0	1	2			
Other sums recovered in respect of damage to Public Posts, etc.	122	23	14	4			
SHORTS GARDENS IMPROVEMENT— Messrs. Watney, Combe, & Co.'s contribution towards cost ...	99	100	0	0			
Central London Railway in respect of Damage to the Board's premises	122	30	0	0			
					6,390	18	4
					67,070	11	10
London County Council Loan for purchase of Freehold Properties in High Holborn	133				17,160	0	0
TRANSFER FROM SEWER ACCOUNT— Management expenses for the year ending 25th March, 1899	117				600	0	0
Carried forward ...					84,830	11	10

Purposes from 25th March, 1898, to 25th March, 1899.

PAYMENTS.	Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SALARIES AND SUPERANNUATION:							
Clerks and Officers	214	4,181	6	8			
Analyst	"	181	5	0			
Superannuation allowances ...	247	122	1	8			
							4,484 13 4
PAVING:							
Wages of Paviers' and labourers	260	2,943	2	4			
Granite and footway stone ...	283	2,158	18	11			
Gravel sand and shells...	291	445	14	10			
Bricks, lime and cement ...	296	67	16	4			
Cartage of materials	303	394	16	3			
Guard posts	307	34	15	6			
Paviors' implements	313	326	5	11			
Ironfounders' work	318	4	15	1			
Blocks for wood paving ...	322	64	8	9			
Road roller and water cart hire	326	52	8	0			
Asphalte paving under Contracts	333	7,516	8	8			
St. Pancras Vestry under Paving Agreements	341	106	6	4			
Wood paving under Contracts...	338	1,553	11	10			
Work to Gullies in repaving ...	345	218	5	11			
							15,887 14 8
CLEANSING:							
Street Orderlies' wages... ..	260	3,561	12	2			
" implements	394	478	6	7			
" clothing	402	73	8	11			
Cartage of slop under Contract	407	3,525	0	0			
Carried forward...		7,638	7	8	20,372	8	0

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Abstract of Receipts and Payments

	Ledger Folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward	84,830	11	10
Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1898, brought forward	5,208	0	6

Carried forward ... 90,038 12 4

for General Purposes—continued.

	Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward ...					38,382	9	4
ST. GILES CHURCHYARD:							
Caretaker's Wages ...	260	110	10	6			
Improvement Works and Maintenance ...	503	39	2	7			
					149	13	1
ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES:							
Stationery and Bookbinding ...	517	222	13	10			
Printing ...	522	202	10	5			
Advertising ...	527	32	6	4			
Oil and Chandlery ...	530	34	11	8			
Coal and Coke ...	534	51	11	9			
Inspectors' Uniforms ...	537	63	14	6			
Rental of Telephone ...	543	20	0	0			
District Registrar's Returns ...	544	24	7	5			
Clock winding and repairs, Window cleaning, and Firewood ...	545	21	4	6			
Postage and Receipt Stamps ...	547	38	16	2			
Disinfecting materials ...	546	6	18	6			
Travelling expenses and incidentals ...	566	58	14	4			
					777	9	5
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:							
Painting and Plumbing in District under Sanitary Orders, etc. ...	550	31	4	10			
Street Nomenclature ...	552	13	11	4			
Deposits for restoration of Paving Works, balances returned ...	554	88	7	1			
Seats for Streets ...	556	2	19	9			
Sale of Food and Drugs Act— Purchases for Analysis ...	558	9	11	1			
Infectious Diseases Notification Fees ...	559	21	14	0			
Trees and Tree Guards ...	561	57	1	5			
					224	9	6
Carried forward ...					39,534	1	4

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Abstract of Receipts and Payments

	Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward	90,038	12	4

£90,038 12 4

for General Purposes—continued.

	Ledger Folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward					39,534	1	4
Law and Parliamentary expenses	564				240	1	10
Shorts Gardens Improvement	363				700	0	0
Jubilee Commemoration Drinking Fountain erected in New Oxford Street	485				21	10	0
Purchase of Freehold Properties in High Holborn		17,160	0	0			
Ditto Costs of Purchase and Mortgage		120	2	0			
					<u>17,280</u>	2	0

LOANS:

Goldsmith Alley Improvement—

Repayment ...	£36	0	0	569
Interest ...	42	18	3	572
				<u>78 18 3</u>

Purchase of Nos. 197-8, High Holborn—

Repayment ...	£177	0	0	570
Interest ...	82	6	0	574
				<u>259 6 0</u>
				<u>338 4 3</u>
				58,113 19 5

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS:

Precepts of Commissioners—

Under Precept, 1897-8 ...	590	744	8	9
Ditto 1898-9	"	1,250	0	0
				<u>1,994 8 9</u>

SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON:

Precepts	576	22,593	18	9
				<u>82,702 6 11</u>

Bank Balance, 25th March, 1899 ...				7,336	5	5
				<u>£90,038</u>	12	4

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RECEIPTS.		Ledger Folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance at Bankers,								
25th March, 1898	CB			8	2	10
Joint Vestry of St. Giles and Bloomsbury, under Precept,								
1898-9	193		269	16 9
						<hr/>		
						£277 19 7		

Brunswick Square Garden

RECEIPTS.				Ledger Folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Joint Vestry of St. Giles and Bloomsbury, under Precept,										
1898-9	...	...	...	195				30	0	0
								<hr/>		
								£30	0	0

PAYMENTS.		Ledger Folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest to Bondholders of								
Foundling Estate Rate								
Account Debt	...	...	582	260	16	10		
Inland Revenue for Income Tax	584			8	19	11		
			<hr/>				269	16 9
Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1899							8	2 10
			<hr/>					
						£277	19	7

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MISCELLANEOUS :

Carried forward	6,750	1	4
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Rate Account.

PAYMENTS.		Ledger Folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Garden Committee, under								
Precept 1898-9	585			30	0	0
						<hr/>		
						£30	0	0

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Sewer Rate

	Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward					6,750	1	4
Carried forward ...					6,750	1	4

Account—continued.

	Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...					4,805	11	9
NEW OXFORD STREET LAVATORY:							
Wages of Attendants ...	609	246	15	6			
Water Supply ...	689	66	4	0			
Lighting ...	689	100	4	0			
Attendants' uniforms, washing, soap, chandlery, etc. ...	692	123	5	8			
Repairs ...	694	22	1	4			
Income Tax ...	690	20	0	0			
		578	10	6			
PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co.'s LOAN:							
Repayment ... £112 15 10	695						
Interest ... 59 17 3	696						
		172	13	1			
					751	3	7
HIGH HOLBORN LAVATORY:							
Wages of Attendants ...	609	250	1	2			
Water Supply ...	600	16	6	6			
Lighting ...	650	47	16	4			
Attendants' uniforms, washing, soap, chandlery, etc. ...	599	55	7	0			
Repairs ...	598	25	3	1			
		394	14	1			
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL LOAN:							
Repayment ... £190 10 10	701						
Interest ... 99 11 1	702						
		290	1	11			
					684	16	0
					6,241	11	4
Transfer to General Account for Management Expenses ...	700	600	0	0			
Carried forward ...		6,841	11	4			

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Sewer Rate

	Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...					6,750	1	4

Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1898, brought forward					498	5	9
					<u>£7,248</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>

Account—continued.

	Ledger Folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...					6,841	11	4

Balance at Bankers, 25th March, 1899					406	15	9
					<u>£7,248</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>

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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 Precept	60,679	13	6			
Miscellaneous Receipts for Restoration of disturbed Paving, and Fines and Expenses recovered	6,390	18	4			
London County Council Loan for Purchase of Freehold Properties in High Holborn	17,160	0	0			
	84,230	11	10			
Transfer from Sewer Account for Management Expenses	600	0	0			
				84,830	11	10
FOUNDLING ESTATE RATE ACCOUNT:						
The Joint Vestry of St. Giles and Bloomsbury under Precept				269	16	9
BRUNSWICK SQUARE GARDEN RATE ACCOUNT:						
The Joint Vestry of St. Giles and Bloomsbury under Precept				30	0	0
Carried forward	85,130	8	7			

of the Board for the year ending 25th March, 1899.

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
GENERAL PURPOSES RATE ACCOUNT:						
Salaries and superannuation allowances	4,484	13	4			
Paving	15,887	14	8			
Cleansing	7,880	5	5			
Dusting	3,659	16	3			
Lighting	4,577	3	8			
Watering	1,369	10	3			
Stone yard and premises...	336	10	11			
Mortuary and Coroner's Court ...	186	14	10			
Miscellaneous and Establishment expenses	1,001	18	11			
Law and Parliamentary expenses	240	1	10			
Loans Repayment and Interest ...	338	4	3			
St. Giles' Churchyard	149	13	1			
Jubilee Commemoration Drinking Fountain	21	10	0			
Shorts Gardens Improvement ...	700	0	0			
Purchases and Costs of Freehold Property in High Holborn ...	17,280	2	0			
	58,113	19	5			
School Board for London... ..	22,593	18	9			
Commissioners for Public Libraries and Museums	1,994	8	9			
				82,702	6	11
FOUNDLING ESTATE RATE ACCOUNT:						
Interest on Bond debt and Income tax				269	16	9
BRUNSWICK SQUARE GARDEN RATE ACCOUNT:						
The Garden Committee under Precept				30	0	0
Carried forward	83,002	3	8			

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Summary showing the Total Receipts and Payments of

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward ...				85,130	8	7
SEWERS RATE ACCOUNT:						
The Joint Vestry under Precept	3,550	0	0			
Connections with Sewers, and Lavatories Receipts ...	3,200	1	4			
				6,750	1	4
				91,880	9	11

TOTAL RECEIPTS:

Actual Cash Receipts...	£91,280	9	11
Transfers ...	600	0	0
	£91,880	9	11

BALANCE AT BANKERS, 25th March, 1898:

General Account ...	5,208	0	6
Foundling Estate Account ...	8	2	10
Sewer Account ...	498	5	9
	5,714	9	1
	£97,594	19	0

the Board for the year ending 25th March, 1899—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward ...				83,002	3	8
SEWERS RATE ACCOUNT:						
Materials and Wages of Repairs ...	2,274	8	11			
New Sewers under Contract ...	1,983	15	6			
Shaftesbury Avenue Lavatory ...	547	7	4			
New Oxford Street Lavatory ...	751	3	7			
High Holborn Lavatory ...	684	16	0			
				6,241	11	4
Transfer to General Account for Management Expenses ...	600	0	0			
				6,841	11	4
				89,843	15	0

TOTAL PAYMENTS:

Actual Cash Payments	£89,243	15	0
Transfers ...	600	0	0
	£89,843	15	0

BALANCE AT BANKERS, 25th March, 1899:

General Account...	7,336	5	5
Foundling Estate Account ...	8	2	10
Sewer Account ...	406	15	9
	7,751	4	0
	£97,594	19	0

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Statement of the Assets and Moneys owing to the Board and

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES.	Ledger Folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
GENERAL PURPOSES RATE ACCOUNT:							
Contractors' and Tradesmen's							
Accounts due	Sch.	6,853	8	2			
Balance of Deposits for							
Restoration of Paving	Sch.	642	6	2			
London County Council for Loans—							
Goldsmith's Alley							
Improvement	£1,116	747					
Purchase of Nos.							
197-8, High Holborn	2,115	745					
Purchase of Freehold							
Properties in High							
Holborn	17,160	749					
					20,391	0	0
							27,886 14 4
FOUNDLING ESTATE RATE ACCOUNT:							
Bond Debt allotted to this Board							
1st August, 1856	Sch.	6,746	0	0			
Bondholders' Interest to Ladyday							
instant	113	67	9	2			
Inland Revenue for Income Tax	114	8	2	10			
							6,821 12 0
SEWERS RATE ACCOUNT:							
Tradesmen's Accounts due	Sch.	544	13	10			
Balances of Deposits for Drains	Sch.	31	3	3			
London County Council for Loan re							
Shaftesbury Avenue Lavatory	333	540	0	0			
Prudential Assurance Company							
for Loan re New Oxford Street							
Lavatory	335	1,621	15	5			
London County Council for Loan							
re High Holborn Lavatory	337	3,216	6	0			
							5,953 18 6
							£40,662 4 10

the Debts and Liabilities of the Board on the 25th March, 1899.

ASSETS AND MONEYS OWING TO THE BOARD.	Ledger folio.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
GENERAL PURPOSES RATE ACCOUNT:							
Impress Money in the hands of							
the Clerk and the Surveyor	359	120	0	0			
Due from Gas, Water, Electric							
Light, &c., Companies	Sch.	1,865	2	10			
Value of properties purchased							
in High Holborn	791	17,160	0	0			
Due for Restoration of Paving							
and other Works	Sch.	413	17	1			
Materials and Implements in							
Stock	Sch.	1,195	5	3			
London County Council, due on							
account of Salary of Medical							
Officer of Health	751	175	0	0			
Joint Vestry of St. Giles							
and Bloomsbury, balance of							
Precept 1898	221	408	14	0			
							21,337 19 2
FOUNDLING ESTATE RATE ACCOUNT:							
The Estate for Bond Debt							
chargeable under old Paving							
Acts ... ..	...	...	...	...			6,746 0 0
SEWERS RATE ACCOUNT:							
Joint Vestry under Precept	21	350	0	0			
Due for Construction of House							
Drains	Sch.	82	17	2			
Materials and Implements in							
Stock	Sch.	320	18	5			
							753 15 7
Balance at Bankers			7,751 4 0
							36,588 18 9
Balance of Liabilities over Assets			4,073 6 1
							£40,662 4 10

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Statement of Loans Outstanding.

Purpose of Loan.	Date of Original Borrowing.	Period of Repayment.	Original Amount Borrowed.	Balance Outstanding.	Mode of Repayment.
Coal Yard and Goldsmith's Alley Improvement	10th August, 1877	52 years	£1,874	£1,116 0 0	Annual instalments of £36 and interest at the rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum.
Enlargement of Offices	3rd June, 1880	30 years	8,000	2,115 0 0	Annual instalments of £177 and interest at the rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum.
Shaftesbury Avenue Lavatory	6th November, 1891	10 years	1,800	540 0 0	Annual instalments of £180 and interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.
New Oxford Street Lavatory	7th July, 1895	15 years	2,000	1,621 15 5	Thirty half-yearly instalments (on the annuity principle) of £86 5s. 3d. including principal and interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.
High Holborn Lavatory	24th May, 1897	15 years	3,500	3,216 6 0	Thirty half-yearly instalments (on the annuity principle) of £145 17s. 1d. including principal and interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
Purchase of Freehold Properties in High Holborn	21st December 1898	50 years	17,160	17,160 0 0	One Hundred half-yearly instalments (on the annuity principle) of £333 2s. 3d. including principal and interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
			£34,334	£25,769 1 5	

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, 1898, to the 25th day of March, 1899, 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, 1899.

WILLIAM A. COOPER.

J. RUMMANS.

THOMAS STOVELL.

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

ENGINEER'S AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT,
197, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.,

June 13th, 1899.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you the following Report on the Works executed by the Board during the year ending 25th March, 1899.

Pavings.

CARRIAGE-WAYS.

Situation.	Description of Paving.	Net cost.
Castle Street from Endell Street to Langley Street	Redressed granite on concrete foundation. ...	£ s. d. 303 0 1
High Street from Shaftesbury Avenue to Hampshire Hog Yard ...	2in. compressed asphalte on concrete foundation ...	578 16 11
Woburn Square, west side	3in. × 9in. × 5in. Karri wood blocks on concrete foundation ...	1,726 1 5
Church Passage, New Compton Street ...	2in. compressed asphalte on concrete foundation ...	47 7 0
*Compton, Street west of Hunter Street ...	3in. × 9in. × 5in. Jarrah wood blocks on concrete foundation ...	81 6 4

* See paragraph next page.

FOOTWAYS.

Situation.	Description of Paving.	Net cost.
Castle Street, north side from Endell Street to Neal Street	New 3in. Yorkshire stone flagging and granite kerb	£ s. d. 80 6 0
New Oxford Street, north side, Bury Street to Tottenham Court Road...	New 3in. Yorkshire stone flagging and repairs to granite kerb	860 10 7
Woburn Square, west side	Yorkshire stone flagging and kerb relaid	83 8 1
Church Passage	New 3in. Yorkshire stone flagging and granite kerb	6 8 9
High Holborn, north side, from Bury Street to Bloomsbury Court	New 3in. Yorkshire stone flagging and repairs to granite kerb	94 11 2
High Holborn, south side, from New Turnstile to Little Turnstile	New 3in. Yorkshire stone and repairs to granite kerb	89 5 9
Compton Street, from Hunter Street to Compton Mews	New 3in. Yorkshire stone and repairs to granite kerb	60 13 4

Repaving of Compton Street.

The St. Pancras Vestry, in February, 1898, addressed a communication to your Board to the effect that the Vestry was about to repave that portion of the carriageway of Compton Street, which was within the St. Pancras Parish with wood, and suggested the desirability of your Board paving the portion of the said street within the St. Giles District with similar material; this your Board agreed to do, and by arrangement the work was executed by the St. Pancras Vestry, your Board paying the sum of £81 6s. 4d. as the cost of the work within this District.

The footway paving on the South side of Compton Street, within the St. Giles District, was at the same time relaid and made good by the Board's Workmen—the net cost of the same being £60 13s. 4d.

Repaving of Holborn Place.

The thoroughfare known as Holborn Place, which so far as the carriageway is concerned, is a private thoroughfare leading from High Holborn to Whetstone Park, being in bad repair, the Owner was called upon, under the provisions of the Metropolis Local Management Acts, to repave the same. On his failing to do so the work was carried out by the Board's Contractors, and legal proceedings taken against the Owner for the recovery of the cost, which was then paid.

Trinidad Lake Asphalt, and Cork Pavement.

Several communications were addressed to the Board during the year, by the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., and the Cork Pavement Co., setting forth the advantages claimed by the respective Companies for their pavements, and asking the Board to give them an opportunity of laying specimens in some of the public ways within the District. The matter was referred to the Works Committee, who requested your Engineer to enquire into and report upon the respective pavings, which he did at considerable length on the 10th March, 1899. The Committee after giving full

consideration to the subject arrived at the conclusion that they were unable to advise the Board to adopt either of the pavements referred to, for use in the St. Giles District.

The macadamised roadways in the District were recoated and repaired with broken granite, a steam roller being used where necessary to level the surface.

Maintenance of Asphalte Carriage-way Pavements.

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

				Period.	Per yard superficial per annum.	
					s.	d.
Arthur Street	...	...	...	15 years	0	6
Marchmont Street...	...	...	...	15 „	0	6
Montague Place	...	...	...	15 „	0	8
Shaftesbury Avenue	...	...	...	10 „	1	4
Shorts Gardens	...	...	...	15 „	0	4
Theobalds Road	...	...	...	10 „	1	9

Drains.

130 applications were received during the year for the construction of new, and reconstruction of existing drains, at various premises within the District. The whole of the drains laid were tested by the Board's officials before being covered in; the fees received in respect of same amounted to £25 5s.

Sewers.

The following Sewer works were performed during the year :—

Great Queen Street, east end	222ft. run 4ft. by 2ft. 6in. new brick sewer constructed.
Smarts Buildings	200ft. run existing sewer underpinned and repaired.
Clarkes Buildings	253 ditto.
Galen Place	125ft. run new 12in. pipe sewer constructed.
Little Wild Street	} New side entrances to existing sewers built.
Russell Square	
Castle Street... ..	
Dyott Street... ..	
Tower Street... ..	
Hart Street	} New manholes to existing sewers built.
Stacey Street... ..	
Middle Yard	
Great Queen Street	

Cleansing Sewers.

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

Chapel Yard	450 gallons.	Automatic self-acting syphon.
Clarkes Buildings	600 do.	do. do.
Clarkes Mews	400 do.	Slide penstock.
Charing Cross Road	1,100 do.	Automatic self-acting syphon.
Denmark Place	800 do.	do. do.
Galen Place	650 do.	do. do.
Great Turnstile	830 do.	do. do.
Halls Yard	400 do.	Screw-down penstock.
Henrietta Mews	600 do.	Automatic self-acting syphon.

High Holborn	1,450	gallons.	Screw-down pen-stock.
Hyde Street	650	do.	do. do.
Lascelles Place... ..	500	do.	Hand flushing disc.
Lincolns Inn Fields ...	1,200	do.	Screw-down pen-stock.
Lumber Court	730	do.	Automatic self-acting syphon.
Montague Mews, two tanks each	450	do.	do. do.
Newmans Row	1,000	do.	do. do.
Russell Mews	700	do.	do. do.
Torrington Mews	800	do.	Screw-down pen-stock.
Torrington Square ...	625	do.	Automatic self-acting syphon.
Upper Montague Mews	530	do.	do. do.
New Turnstile	600	do.	Screw-down pen-stock.

The water used at the above tanks amounted to 727,000 gallons.

The following sewers were flushed by water obtained from the New River Company's mains, through leather hose, during the summer months; the quantity of water used was 2,041,550 gallons:—

Alfred Mews.
Bainbridge Street.
Bedford Avenue.
Bernard Mews.
Calsen Yard.
Charlotte Mews.
Church Passage.
Compton Mews.
Dunn's Passage.
Galen Place.
Gate Street.
George Yard.
Goldsmith Street.
Gower Mews.
Kennedy Court.
Lawrence Street.
Little Denmark Street.

Little White Lion Street.
Maynard Street.
Middle Yard.
Monarch Yard.
Neal's Yard.
New Yard.
North Crescent.
Queen's Head Yard.
Queen Street.
Redcar Yard.
Ridgmount Gardens.
Ridgmount Street.
Serle Street.
Stone Yard.
Tavistock Mews.
Tichborne Court.
Woburn Mews.

The street gully pits, for intercepting solid matter which would otherwise enter the sewers, were emptied by hand labour, and their contents loaded into vans and taken away. The quantity thus removed amounted to 2,049 van loads; there were also 74 van loads of solid matter removed from the sewers, the total amounting to over 6,000 cubic yards. The pits after being emptied, were recharged with a solution of perchloride of mercury, for disinfecting purposes.

Street Cleansing.

The cleansing of the District was performed by a staff of men employed by the Board, numbering 50 men, and comprising 2 foremen, 4 gangers, and 44 sweepers.

In addition to the manual labour employed, 2 sweeping machines, drawn by horses, were used in sweeping the carriageways.

The street sweepings carted away during the year amounted to a total of 6,461 van-loads, equal to over 19,000 cubic yards.

The surfaces of the following public ways were flushed with water taken from the New River Company's mains through leather hose, the quantity of water used amounting to 8,246,616 gallons:—

Bainbridge Street.
Bernard Mews.
Bucknall Street.
Bloomsbury Court.
Carrier Street.
Castle Street.
Clarkes Buildings.
Denmark Place.
Dunns Passage.
Drury Lane.
Eagle Street.
Galen Place.
Gate Street.

George Yard.
Goldsmith Street.
Great Queen Street arches.
Green Dragon Yard.
Great Turnstile.
Halls Yard.
Holborn Place.
Kennedy Court.
Lascelles Court.
Lascelles Place.
Lawrence Street.
Little Turnstile.
Little Earl Street.

Little Denmark Street.
 Lloyds Court.
 Little Wild Street.
 Lumber Court.
 Maynard Street.
 Middle Yard.
 Monarch Yard.
 Neals Yard.
 New Turnstile.
 New Yard.
 Newton Street.
 Nottingham Court.
 Parker Street.

Queens Head Yard.
 Sardinia Place.
 Smarts Buildings.
 Sardinia Street arches.
 Shorts Gardens.
 Shelton Street.
 Stacey Street.
 Tichborne Court.
 Tower Street.
 Twyfords Buildings.
 Vine Street.
 Wild Court.

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

COST OF STREET CLEANSING.

The total cost of street cleansing for the year, including the Sunday work, was as follows:—

Wages of men	...	...	...	...	...	£3,561	12	2
Brooms, scrapers, shovels, etc., and clothing for men	...	...	...	...	...	551	15	6
Cartage of slop and street sweepings, removal of manure, etc., and hire of horses for street sweeping machines	...	...	...	...	...	3,529	14	0
Removal of snow, additional labour, cartage, etc.						19	10	2
Water for flushing surfaces of courts, etc.					...	217	13	7
						<u>£7,880</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

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 surfaces of the asphalt and wood-paved roads, amounted to 6,397,000 gallons. During the summer months, permanganate of potash was added to the contents of the watering carts, one ounce being used to 400 gallons of water.

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 water in the vans, during the whole of the year.

The amount paid for water, meter hire, repairs				
to stand posts, etc., was	...	...	...	£332 13 3
To Contractor for horses, carts, and drivers	...	...	...	1,030 12 0
For permanganate of potash	...	...	...	6 5 0
				<hr/>
				£1,369 10 3
				<hr/>

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 refuse removed amounted to 8,229 van loads, equal to over 24,500 cubic yards.

The disinfection of the dust-bins in the District with carbolic acid powder, after their contents had been removed by the contractor's men, was continued during the year, the cost of the disinfectant used being £9 16s. 3d.

Limewhiting Courts.

The walls at the entrances to the following yards, courts, mews, etc., in the District were twice cleansed and limewhited during the year at a cost of £24 10s. 1d. :—

Calsen Yard.	Neals Yard.
Compton Mews.	New Yard.
Denmark Place.	Nottingham Court
Dunns Passage.	Plummers Court.
Halls Yard.	Portsmouth Place.
Henrietta Mews.	Sardinia Place.
Hunter Mews.	Sardinia Street.
Kennedy Court.	Silver Street.
Lascelles Court.	Southampton Mews.
Middle Yard.	Woburn Mews.

Underground Lavatories.

In my last report I gave an account of a week's enumeration of the persons using the public Lavatories in the district during the winter in January and February, 1898. A second enumeration was taken last summer in the month of July, the result of which is shewn by the following table :—

Table shewing the number of persons using the underground lavatories in the District from observations taken from the 11th to 17th July, 1898.

MEN'S LAVATORIES.				Total num- ber using convenience in one week.	Number using water closets.	Number using urinals.	Average per day of total.
Shaftesbury Avenue	...	...	...	10,804	1,399	9,405	1,543
New Oxford Street	...	...	...	31,539	3,441	28,098	4,505
High Holborn	...	...	...	14,317	1,620	12,697	2,045

The number of persons using the urinals, were obtained by deducting those using the w.c.'s from the total.

The persons using the lavatory basins were not considered, it being assumed that every person using them, also used either a water closet or urinal.

In the women's conveniences, payment is required from all persons using them whether the w.c.'s or the lavatory basins, and the number of people is ascertained from the actual money receipts.

WOMEN'S LAVATORIES.				Total number using convenience in one week.	Number using water closets.	Number using lavatory basins.	Average per day of Total.
Shaftesbury Avenue	...	...	...	476	465	11	66
New Oxford Street	...	...	...	2,498	2,328	170	357
High Holborn	...	...	...	618	576	42	88

Public Urinals.

The urinal in Southampton Mews was removed on the 23rd November, 1898, the Mews then being closed as a public way.

The following is a list of the public urinals above ground in the St. Giles District:—

Compartments.				Compartments.			
Colonnade	...	...	6	Seven Dials	...	...	6
Dunns Passage	...	...	5	Shorts Gardens	...	...	6
Galen Place	...	...	3	Torrington Mews	...	...	1
Little Guilford Street	...	...	4	Whetstone Park	...	...	3

The quantity of water used at the above ground urinals within the District during the year was 2,214,000 gallons.

The quantity used at the underground lavatories was 3,979,000 gallons.

Public Lighting.

The following are the number of public lamps within the District.

832	Lamps, circular, consuming	5 cubic feet of gas per hour
96	„ square, „	5 „ „ „ „
149	„ do. „	6 „ „ „ „
12	„ square and circular	8 feet
25	„ „ „ „	10 feet
9	„ „ „ „	12 feet
18	„ square	15 feet
9	„ hexagon and square	20 feet
1	„ hexagon	27 feet
2	„ „	30 feet
3	„ St. Giles Churchyard, circular	5 feet
12	„ spherical, hexagon and square	Meter lamps
<hr/>		
1168		

The amount paid for gas, including lighting and extinguishing, and the cleansing and maintenance of the lanterns, was £4,577 3s. 8d.

Incandescent Lighting.—Gower Street.

On the 3rd February last, at a meeting of your Works Committee, it was resolved that the lamps in Gower Street be fitted with Welsbach double incandescent burners, with anti-vibration springs, without chimneys, in lieu of the existing batwing burners. This was done after considerable delay, owing to the inability to get the necessary fittings from the Welsbach Company, and it was not until the 20th March that these fittings were supplied and fixed, the lamps being put into lighting on the 27th March, 1899.

It was at once seen that although there was considerable improvement in the lighting of the street, the installation was imperfect in several respects, and the Gas Light and Coke Company, who supply the District with gas, declined to take charge of them. Alterations were accordingly ordered to meet the Company's requirements, which caused further delay, and it was not until the 22nd April that the necessary amended fittings were supplied and the installation completed. The destruction of mantles during this interval, through the absence of chimneys, was so considerable as to confirm the experience elsewhere obtained, that the use of incandescent burners in public lamps without chimneys is inexpedient—the opening the lanterns for relighting the flash-lights, when extinguished by vibration or otherwise admits a puff of air into the lantern, which immediately destroys the mantles, and it is impossible to avoid this destruction. The cleansing of the lanterns is also the cause of damage to the mantles, both by the admission of wind and by the workman's arm when cleaning the lamp, but after long consideration your Committee resolved to recommend the Board, to continue the experiment in Gower Street for a further term of six months, to obtain further results as to the breakage of mantles, and at the same time to make a further experiment with the incandescent light in Montague Place, and around the garden side of Bedford Square by fitting each of the existing lamps with one single Welsbach burner only, with a new form of chimney, known as the bulb chimney, the burner to consume 4·2 cubic feet of gas per hour. This recommendation was approved by the Board on the 9th May, 1899, and orders were immediately given to the Welsbach Company for the necessary fittings. These have just been supplied and are now being fixed.

Hydraulic Power Mains.

Cast-iron pipes for the supply of hydraulic pressure have been laid during the year in the following streets in the District by the Hydraulic Power Company, Limited, permission to do so having been first obtained by the Company from the Board:—

Cosmo Place.
High Holborn.
Russell Square.

Woburn Place.
Southampton Row.

Electric Lighting.

As referred to in the Report of your Clerk, the Charing Cross and Strand Electricity Supply Corporation, Limited, and the County of London and Brush Provincial Electric Lighting Company, Limited, obtained powers to lay mains beneath the public ways of the District, for the purpose of supplying electric energy for public and private purposes, the former company being limited to that part of the District which is south of the central line of New Oxford Street and High Holborn, the latter company to the District lying north of the said line. The Charing Cross Company commenced their operations in Great Queen Street in September, 1898, and have been laying mains from that date to this, throughout the various streets in their allotted district. The County of London and Brush Company did not commence operations until April, 1899, since which time they have been continually at work laying their mains.

The works of these two companies have caused very great inconvenience to the public, and considerable labour to your Board and its staff in restoring and making good

the paving and other works disturbed by the Companies' operations.

Street Refuges.

No additional street refuges were formed during the year.

The following is a list of those now existing in the District:—

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.
Gower Street	...	...	at junction with Keppel Street and Store Street.
High Holborn	...	...	opposite the Royal Music Hall (entrance to underground Lavatories).
Do.	...	...	east of Little Queen Street.
Do.	...	...	west of Little Queen Street.
Do.	...	...	at junction with New Oxford Street.
Do.	...	...	„ „ Drury Lane and Broad Street.
High Street	...	...	at north end, by New Oxford Street (entrance to underground Lavatories).
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 (entrance to underground Lavatories).

Russell Square ...	...	by Southampton Row.
Shaftesbury Avenue ...	...	by 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 Clarke's Buildings.
Do.	...	opposite south-east corner of High Street.
Do.	...	by Great St. Andrew Street.
Do.	...	by Little Earl Street.
Theobalds Road ...	...	west end, by Southampton Row.
Tottenham Court Road .	...	south end, by New Oxford Street.

Closing Public Ways.

The owners of the property surrounding various mews in the northern part of the District which were *cul-de-sac*, applied to the Board for their consent to the closing of the same to public traffic. The Board, after giving full consideration to the matter, resolved to permit these *cul-de-sac* to be stopped, and accordingly the following mews were closed on the dates named :—

	Owners of surrounding property.	Date of closing <i>cul-de-sac</i> .
Southampton Mews	Duke of Bedford	February 1, 1899.
Montague Mews	do.	March 27, 1899.
Henrietta Mews	The Foundling Hospital	March 1, 1899.
Hunter Mews	do.	April 10, 1899.

The paving materials, street-lamps, and the ironwork in connection with the sewers, were removed by the Board workmen before the closing, and were either disposed of on the site, or taken to the Board's stone yard.

Board's Offices.

In December, 1897, several slight cracks and signs of settlement made their appearance in certain portions of the Board's premises. Examination of them led to the opinion that they were caused by the operations of the Central London Railway Company, in the construction of the new railway beneath the public way of High Holborn. I accordingly communicated with the Company whose Contractors and Surveyors inspected them and had several interviews with me upon the matter, and the Company ultimately agreed to cut out and make good all the damaged work; this the Company did in the month of September, 1898, I accepting, on behalf of the Board, a money payment of £30 to make good the decorative work by your own tradesmen.

St. Giles Churchyard.

In March last, several of the footpaths in St. Giles Churchyard sunk considerably, and hollows were formed which held considerable quantities of water, and on searching for the cause it was found that the drains throughout nearly the whole lengths of the paths were in bad repair, and blocked with solid matter, caused apparently by the uneven subsidence of coffins and human remains in the soil, in which the drains were laid. It accordingly became necessary to take up and relay the whole of the drains, which was done by the Board's workmen at a cost of £81 12s. The paving over the trench has not yet been made good, time being allowed for the ground to settle, but the work of restoring the same will shortly be set in hand.

Widening of Shorts Gardens.

In the year 1896 a proposal was considered by your Board for effecting a public improvement in Shorts Gardens at its entrance from Drury Lane by setting back the building at the south-east corner to range in line with the other houses in Shorts Gardens. Considerable negotiation took place at that time but with no result, the owner of the property demanding payment for the land proposed to be thrown into the public way at an amount the Board thought considerably in excess of its value for a public improvement, but during last year the property changed hands and came into possession of the Charing Cross and Strand Electricity Supply Corporation, Limited, who acquired it for the purpose of a distributing station, and negotiations were opened by your Board with the Corporation with a view of effecting the desired improvement, and ultimately it was arranged that the Corporation should set back the frontage as described in consideration of the Board paying them the sum of £700. The Corporation's new building is now in course of erection to the agreed line, and when the work is completed the ground will be thrown into the public way and paved over by your Board. Towards the cost of the improvement a contribution of £100 has been promised by Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid and Company, Limited, on the representation of the Clerk to the Board of the improved access which would be given by the improvement to their cooperage premises in Short's Gardens.

Improvement—Portsmouth Street.

The Public improvement in Portsmouth Street by setting back to the general line of frontage the George the Fourth Public-House, situate within the Strand District and the projecting shop front north of the said Public-House within the St. Giles District was agreed to with the owners and the new Public-House having been built, the hoarding enclosing the land adjoining has been set back to the new line of frontage, and the necessary works of repaving the widened carriageway and footways carried out. This, although but a small improvement, is one of an important nature, and has largely improved the approach to King's College Hospital and the Royal Courts of Justice.

Improvement—Herbrand Street.

The improvement agreed to be carried out in Little Guilford Street and Little Coram Street has not yet been effected. The whole of the property on the West side of the street is demolished and Contracts have been entered into by your Board for the new paving works, but the Freeholder, the Duke of Bedford, has not yet made the necessary arrangements for setting back the hoarding, and therefore the matter remains as it did a year ago.

Since this Report was in type I have received an intimation from the Architect to the Leaseholders of the land abutting on the west side of the street between Bernard Street and Great Coram Street that they propose

commencing the construction of the vaults beneath the widened public way next month, July. When this is done it will enable this portion of the new Herbrand Street to be widened and repaved.

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

Its superficial area is 245 acres.

Length of public ways, 15 miles 7 furlongs.

Total length of public and private ways, 16 miles.

The superficial area of carriage-ways is 47 acres, 1 rood, 247 yards.

Do.	do.	footways is ...	24	do.	0	do.	321	do.
			—		—		—	

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

Total number of public lamps	...	...	...	1,168
Do. iron guard-posts	...	...	...	326
Do. granite do.	...	...	...	32
Do. trees	...	...	...	160
Do. iron and wire tree guards	...	...	...	160
Do. water-posts	...	...	...	11
Do. street gullies	...	...	...	1,135
Do. sewer air-shafts to local sewers opening on to the street surface...	...	...	...	247
Do. do. do. to main sewers	do.	do.	do.	55
Do. air shafts to local sewers carried up the fronts of adjacent buildings	...	...	...	19
Do. shafts to main sewer	...	...	...	1
Do. manhole covers over sewers, flushing tanks, &c.	...	...	...	62
Do. manhole covers over subways belonging to the London County Council...	...	...	...	14
Do. sewer side-entrances to local sewers	...	...	...	80
Do. do. to main sewers	...	...	...	19
Do. street orderly bins for street sweepings	...	...	...	80
Do. bins to contain ballast for spreading over pavings when slippery	...	...	...	32

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, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.	For the supply of granite kerb, Yorkshire stone, &c., at a schedule of prices.	For one year from 25th March, 1899.
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, Tin- worth Street, Albert Embankment.	For the carting away of road sweepings from the public ways, the cartage of soil raised from gullies, &c., the removal of manure, the removal of dust and ashes from houses, watering and washing the public ways, and the supply of two horses, harness, and drivers for street - sweeping machines, &c., for the sum of £8,175 per annum.	For three years from 25th March, 1899.
Mr. J. WALKER, Purfleet Wharf, Camden Town.	For the cartage of materials, rubbish, &c., at a schedule of prices.	For one year from 25th March, 1899.
Messrs. ADCOCK, EASTON and Co., Charteris Works, Charteris Road, Finsbury Park.	For the supply of disinfectants at a schedule of prices.	Ditto.
Messrs. C. W. KILLING- BACK & Co., Bewley Cliff Wharf, James Street, Camden Town	Maintenance of sewers, &c., in streets set forth on page 56 of this Report.	For one year from the completion of the works, free of charge to the Board.

The Board has also entered into Contracts with several Paving Contractors for the maintenance of wood and asphalte pavements in various streets in the District, the contracts extending over periods varying from six to 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, etc., the execution of works, 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.

CLERKENWELL TOWN HALL,

ROSEBERY AVENUE, E.C.

31st May, 1899.

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, 1899.

The total number of samples examined during the twelve months was 469—a larger number than in the six preceding years, when the totals were as follows:—

1892-3	...	...	...	...	220
1893-4	...	...	...	...	266
1894-5	...	...	...	...	348
1895-6	...	...	...	...	318
1896-7	...	...	...	...	375
1897-8	...	...	...	...	406

Of the 469 samples submitted to me during the year, 467 were purchased by the Board's Inspectors, Messrs. William Henry Bond and John Robinson, who handed to

me 273 and 194 samples respectively. The other two samples were submitted by a private purchaser.

In the following table will be found a summary of the articles analysed during each quarter of the year and their nature and quality.

ARTICLE.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Gen.	Adult.	Gen.	Adult.	Gen.	Adult.	Gen.	Adult.	Gen.	Adult.	
Milk ...	60	3	67	2	51	3	50	10	228	18	246
Butter ...	3	1	49	1	34	2	16	3	102	7	109
Pepper ...	8	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	39	—	39
Coffee ...	—	—	—	—	23	4	—	—	23	4	27
Brandy ...	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6
Gin ...	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6
Rum ...	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	5	1	6
Whisky...	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6
Lard ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	12
Potassium Iodide (Prescription)	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	6
Mercury (Pill)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	6
Totals ...	71	4	116	3	162	10	90	13	439	30	469

It will be observed that 30 of the samples have been certified to be adulterated—about 6·4 per cent. The percentage for the six previous years is given below.

Year.	No. of Samples examined.	No. Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulterated Samples.
1892-3	220	19	8·6
1893-4	266	51	19·1
1894-5	348	45	12·9
1895-6	318	29	9·1
1896-7	375	57	15·2
1897-8	406	39	10·6

There is again a considerable decrease in the number of adulterated samples during the year—probably due to the continued activity displayed in carrying out the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts throughout the district.

Milk.

The milk supply of the District, as in former years, has again received much attention, 246 samples of this article having been submitted for analysis. Of these seven were distinctly of poor quality. Eighteen samples were undoubtedly adulterated either by the addition of water, or by the removal of some portion of the fat. The percentage of adulteration was 7·9, the number for the preceding year being 10·8.

The nature and amount of the adulteration in each case were as follows :—

No. of Sample.	Nature and Amount of Adulteration.			
1ST QUARTER (ending 30th June, 1898).				
G 25	At least	24·0	per cent. of fat removed.	
G 31	do.	30·6	do.	do.
G 48	At least	4·5	per cent. of water added.	
2ND QUARTER (ending 30th September, 1898).				
G 99	At least	3·3	per cent. of water added.	
G 102	do.	4·8	do.	do.
3RD QUARTER (ending 31st December, 1898).				
G 256	At least	3·0	per cent. of water added.	
G 283	do.	9·0	do.	do.
G 249	do.	12·4	do.	do.
4TH QUARTER (ending 31st March, 1899).				
G 383	At least	5·0	per cent. of fat removed.	
G 381	do.	7·0	do.	do.
G 382	do.	7·0	do.	do.
G 414	do.	8·6	do.	do.
G 432	do.	10·0	do.	do.
G 393	do.	16·0	do.	do.
G 436	do.	18·0	do.	do.
G 404	At least	3·1	per cent. of water added.	
G 394	do.	5·6	do.	do.
G 397	do.	11·2	do.	do.

The amount of fat removed varied from 5·0 to 30·6 per cent., while the quantity of water added ranged from 3·0 to 12·4 per cent.

It is a matter of considerable satisfaction that at length the Chemists of the Government Laboratory have admitted that the proper standard for fat in milk may be 3 per cent. For many years they adopted 2·75 per cent. as their standard, but on the most recent certificates which they have issued, the percentage of fat abstracted has been calculated for both numbers. This course is not all that might be desired, and it is to be hoped that before long they will see their way to use 3·0 per cent. only as the Standard.

The warranty question is still in a most unsatisfactory state, and the new Food and Drugs Bill, now before the House of Commons, does nothing in its present form to improve it. Some stringent measures for dealing with the givers of false warranties are most urgently needed.

Butter.

109 samples of butter were examined, seven of which proved to be adulterated (6·86 per cent.), the amount of foreign fat (fat other than the fat of butter) varying from 65 to 80 per cent.

No. of Samples.	Nature and Amount of Adulteration.			
	1ST QUARTER.			
G 387	At least 75 per cent. of foreign fat.			
	2ND QUARTER.			
G 123	At least 80 per cent. of foreign fat.			
	3RD QUARTER.			
G 174	At least 80 per cent. of foreign fat.			
G 291	do.	80	do.	do.
	4TH QUARTER.			
G 406	At least 65 per cent. of foreign fat.			
P P 187	do.	80	do.	do.
P P 188	do.	70	do.	do.

It will be noticed that two of the adulterated samples, P. P. 187 and 188, were submitted by a private purchaser from shops in the district.

Coffee.

Four of the 27 samples of coffee (14·8 per cent.) were found to contain chicory, the quantity of the latter varying from 40 to 60 per cent.

No. of Sample.	Nature and Amount of Adulteration.			
	3RD QUARTER.			
G 184	At least 40 per cent. of chicory.			
G 217	do.	45	do.	do.
G 187	do.	60	do.	do.
G 341	do.	60	do.	do.

Spirits.

One of the samples of Rum, G 325, was unduly diluted with water, the spirit strength being 40·2 degrees under proof. Rum should not be more than 25 degrees under proof.

Drugs.

Both the Potassium Iodide prescription and the Mercury Pill had evidently been prepared with considerable care in every case.

Pepper, Lard, &c.

The remaining samples were all certified to be "not adulterated" and were for the most part of good quality.

In conclusion I again venture to express a hope that the Government will see its way to include the formation of a Court of Reference in the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act now before the House of Commons.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. KEAR COLWELL.

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 to you my Annual Report upon the Public Health, Sanitary Condition and Vital Statistics of the District, for the Registration Year ending the 31st December, 1898, a period of fifty-two weeks.

I have proceeded in this report as far as possible on the same lines as adopted in those of previous years.

Area.

The St. Giles District comprises an area of 245 Statute acres, nearly equally divided between the two parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury.

For civil registration purposes it has been formed by the Registrar-General into three sub-districts, viz :—

1. St. George, Bloomsbury.
2. St. Giles, South.
3. St. Giles, North.

Houses.

No information was obtained at the quinquennial enumeration in 1896 as to the number of inhabited houses.

The number recorded at the Census 1891 was 3,729, and the average number of persons in each house was 10·2.

At the Census in 1891 there were within the area of Registration London 544,977 inhabited houses, containing an average of 7·7 persons to a house.

Population.

According to the Census taken in March, 1896, the population was stated to be:—

Males	...	...	...	18,563
Females	...	...	...	19,674 (excess over males 1,111.)
Total				38,237

A decrease of 14,462 persons since the Census Enumeration of 1851.

Marriages and Marriage-rate.

1898.	Population (Census 1896).	Number of Marriages.	Marriage- rate per 1,000.
St. Giles District ...	38,237	415	21·7

The marriages during the year numbered 415, compared with 371, 408 and 440 in the three preceding years. The 830 persons married were equal to an annual marriage-rate of 21·7 per 1,000, a rate of 3·8 per 1,000 higher than that of the decennial average 1888-97.

The following table shows that of the 415 marriages, 213 were celebrated according to the rights of the Established Church, 27 according to the rights of the Roman Catholics, 22 took place in other places of worship, and 153 were civil contracts at the Superintendent-Registrar's Office licensed for marriages.

Name of Building.	Denomination.	Number of Marriages.
Parish Church, St. Giles-in-the-Fields	Established Church	65
Parish Church, St. George, Bloomsbury	Ditto	100
Holy Trinity Church, Little Queen Street	Ditto	25
Christ Church, Woburn Square ...	Ditto	23
Sardinia Chapel, Sardinia Street ...	Roman Catholic ...	27
Bloomsbury Chapel, Bloomsbury Street	Baptist	6
Little Wild Street Chapel	Ditto	3
Kingsgate Chapel, Kingsgate Street ...	Ditto	1
Soho Chapel, Shaftesbury Avenue ...	Ditto	2
Keppel Street Chapel	Ditto	4
Great Queen Street Chapel	Wesleyan	2
Église Suisse, Endell Street	Swiss Reformed Church	4
Superintendent - Registrar's Office, Broad Street	Civil	153
Total number of Marriages ...		415

In Registration London the marriages during the year were 42,016, and the persons married 84,032, equal to an annual rate of 18·7 per 1,000 of the population. This is the highest rate recorded in any year since 1877.

In England and Wales the marriage-rate in 1898 was 16·2 and was higher than the rate in any year since 1876.

Births and Birth-rates.

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	Population (Census 1896).	Number of Births.	Ratio of Births to Population	Birth-rate per 1,000.
St. George, Bloomsbury... ..	16,110	234	1 in 68·8	14·5
St. Giles, South	12,976	588	1 in 22·0	45·3
St. Giles, North... ..	9,151	205	1 in 44·6	22·4
St. Giles District	38,237	1,027	1 in 37·2	26·8

Of the 1,027 births registered during the year, 533 were males, and 494 females.

The excess of registered births over deaths was 281.

The annual birth-rate of the District was equal to 26·8 per 1,000; this rate was 1·2 per 1,000 lower than the average rate of the decennial period 1888-97.

The birth-rate of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields was 35·8 being 21·3 per 1,000 higher than the rate for the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury.

The birth-rate of the Peabody Buildings, Great Wild Street (38·1) largely contributed to the high rate of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields.

In the whole of England and Wales the 922,873 births were equal to a birth-rate of 29·4 per 1,000, which is lower than that in any other year on record. (Registrar-General.)

The natural increase of population, by excess of births over deaths, was 370,833.

In London the estimated population middle of 1898 was 4,504,766. The annual rate of Births per 1,000 of the population was 29·5; the excess of Registered Births over deaths was 48,496, and the estimated increase of population during the year was 41,791.

Deaths and Death-rates.

626 deaths were registered in St. Giles during 1898. Of these 325 were males, and 301 females.

This number will not give a true death-rate, and must be altered by adding 205 deaths of parishioners in extra-parochial institutions, and by deducting the 85 deaths of non-parishioners at the French Hospital, the Parish

Workhouse, and the British Lying-in Hospital, public institutions situated inside the District.

The different corrections will be found in the following table.

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.			Population (Census 1896).	Regis- tered Deaths.	Deaths (cor- rected).	Ratio of Deaths to Population	Death- rate per 1,000.
St. George, Bloomsbury	...	...	16,110	158	217	1 in 74·2	13·4
St. Giles, South	...	...	12,976	314	371	1 in 34·9	28·5
St. Giles, North	...	...	9,151	154	158	1 in 57·9	17·2
St. Giles District	...	...	38,237	626	746	1 in 51·2	19·5

746 gives one death in 51·2 of the population, and is equal to an annual death-rate of 19·5 per 1,000, being 1·9 higher than the rate for the preceding year, and 1·6 below the decennial average.

The death-rate of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields was 23·9, being 10·5 higher than the rate for the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury.

In England and Wales the 552,040 registered deaths corresponded to an annual death-rate of 17·6 per 1,000, which, compared with the average in the ten years 1888-97, shows a decrease of 0·8 per 1,000.

In all London the registered deaths were 83,936, equal to an annual death-rate of 18·7 per 1,000 of the population, the average death-rate in the previous ten years having been 19·7.

Infantile Mortality.

There were 243 deaths of young children ; of these 158 were infants under one year, a number less than the average for the preceding three years.

The diseases which produced the heaviest fatality were :—Prematurity, 31 ; measles, 26 ; bronchitis, 22 ; and diarrhoea, 19.

The number of deaths under one year to 1,000 registered births was 153, in all London the proportion was 167 per 1,000 ; and in England and Wales the number was 161, which was 12 per 1,000 above the mean proportion in the ten years 1888-97.

This rate is high, but in Ireland it is still higher, for in a paper on the mortality of children in Ireland (1886-1896) read before the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland, Dr. Langford Symes states “that in the city of Dublin out of 1,000 children born 171·2 die in their first year, and in Belfast in every 1,000 total deaths no less than 519·8 are children under five years of age. We are not quite so bad in Dublin, but it is a reproach even to us that of our total deaths more than one-third are children under five (306·2 per 1,000).”

Dr. Grimshaw, the Registrar-General of Ireland, in a paper on “Child Mortality in Dublin,” traces it to the following causes :—

1, Poverty ; 2, Inferior house accommodation for the working classes ; 3, Drunkenness ; 4, Carelessness.

Senile Mortality.

There were 165 deaths at 65 years of age and upwards, compared with 138, 152, and 173 in the three preceding years.

The deaths occurred at the following advanced ages :

43 between 65 and 70 years.				
76	„	70	„	80
44	„	80	„	90
1 at 92 years.				
1 at 97 years.				

Only 48 were certified as deaths from “old age” and “decay of nature”; the remainder, 117, were returned as deaths from disease, chiefly of the heart and lungs.

Uncertified Deaths.

1898 is the fourth year in succession that no death has been returned in this District as “uncertified.”

Of the 83,936 deaths registered in London during the year 528 or 0·6 per cent were uncertified.

In England and Wales, 10,334 cases or 1·9 per cent. were not certified.

No action has yet been taken by Parliament to give effect to the recommendation of the Committee (1893) as to the sufficiency of the existing law for securing an accurate record of the true causes of death in all cases, especially for detecting them when death may be due to violence or criminal negligence.

Consequently a large number of deaths are still returned as uncertified either by a Medical Practitioner or by the Coroner.

Deaths in Public Institutions

(within the District).

1.—The Parish Workhouse, Endell Street.

The average number of inmates in the Parish Infirmary and Workhouse during the past year was 612.

The 130 deaths were equal to an annual death-rate of 21·2 per 1,000, compared with a death-rate of 21·4, the average for the preceding three years.

The 50 deaths which occurred at Cleveland Street Sick Asylum are excluded from this calculation.

2·3 notifications of infectious cases were received, viz., erysipelas 22, and diphtheria 1.

2.—The French Hospital, Shaftesbury Avenue.

This institution, which is situated within the district, continues to give valuable medical and surgical assistance to the sick poor, especially to the numerous foreigners who are located in Soho and the neighbourhood.

During the past year, 42 deaths, occurred in the hospital; of these, 37 were non-parishioners.

Five were infantile deaths and 5 were those of old people.

There was no zymotic death, and only one slight case of infectious disease was notified.

The majority of the deaths were caused from diseases of the heart and lungs.

3.—The British Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street.

The Medical Report for the year 1898 states “that 269 women were delivered in the wards of the hospital without any maternal mortality, and during the same

period, it is gratifying to note, an entire absence of puerperal fever."

The total number of children born was 276, seven of the labours resulting in twin birth.

12 of the children (non-parishioners) were born prematurely.

411 women were delivered at their own homes and all did well.

Section 1, subsection 5, of the Vaccination Act, 1898 applies to this and other lying-in hospitals as follows:—

"Notwithstanding any regulation of any lying-in hospital or infirmary, or other similar institution, the parent of any child in any institution shall not be compelled under such regulation or otherwise, to cause or permit the child to be vaccinated at any time earlier than the expiration of six months from its birth."

Deaths in Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, Workhouse Infirmarys, and other places situated outside the District.

According to the returns forwarded to me weekly from the General Register Office, Somerset House, the number of deaths of parishioners in the outlying public institutions &c., during 1898, was 205, the average number for the past five years 1893-97, being 219.

The deaths occurred in the following hospitals, &c. :—

Institution.	Number of Deaths.	Institution.	Number of Deaths.
Sick Asylum, Cleveland Street...	50	Brought forward ...	156
Middlesex Hospital	8	Western Fever Hospital ...	2
King's College Hospital ...	24	Evelina Hospital	1
University College Hospital ...	12	Westminster Hospital ...	1
Charing Cross Hospital... ..	19	St. Peter's Home Hospital ...	1
Children's (Great Ormond Street)	14	City of London Asylum ...	1
Guy's Hospital	4	Ilford Asylum	2
Cancer Hospital	2	Leavesden Asylum	3
Temperance Hospital	1	Colney Hatch Asylum ...	4
German Hospital	1	Caterham Asylum	9
National Hospital	2	Banstead Asylum	4
Homœopathic Hospital... ..	3	Darenth Asylum	1
Hostel of God Hospital	1	Hanwell Asylum	5
Friedenheim Hospital	1	Cane Hill Asylum	2
Home Hospital	1	Camberwell House	1
St. Luke's House Hospital ...	2	Hoxton House	2
St. George's Hospital	2	Hackney Infirmary	1
Royal Chest Hospital	2	City of London Infirmary ...	1
Royal Free Hospital	4	St. Saviour's Infirmary ...	1
North Western Fever Hospital	3	River Thames	1
		Private Addresses	6
Carried forward ...	156	Total	205

Artizans' Dwellings.

1.—Buildings belonging to the Peabody Donation Fund,

Secretary—Mr. J. CROUCH, 64, Queen Street, E.C.

A.—The Great Wild Street Block.

Superintendent—Mr. MANSHIP.

The average number of persons in residence during 1898 was 1,364, viz., 1,161 adults, and 203 children under 5 years

The vital statistics are shown in the following table.

Great Wild Street Block.	1898.	Decennial average 1888-97.	Above Decennial Average.	Below Decennial Average.
Birth-rate	38·1	39·1	—	1·0
Death-rate	26·3	16·4	9·9	—
Zymotic death-rate ...	5·8	3·3	2·5	—

During the year there were 52 births, equal to an annual birth-rate of 38·1 per 1,000, and 36 deaths, corresponding to a death-rate of 26·3 per 1,000.

There were 8 zymotic deaths, viz., 5 from measles; and 3 from diarrhœa; these were equal to a zymotic death-rate of 5·8 per 1,000.

Four notifications were received, viz., scarlet fever 3 and erysipelas 1.

21 of the total deaths were children under 5 years.

B.—The Little Coram Street Block.

Superintendent, Mr. J. SNELLING.

The average number of residents during 1898 was 752, viz., 635 adults, and 117 children under 5 years.

The vital Statistics are shown in the following table :—

Little Coram Street Block.	1898.	Decennial Average 1888-97.	Above Decennial Average.	Below Decennial Average.
Birth-rate	30·5	41·1	—	10·6
Death-rate	7·9	17·3	—	9·4
Zymotic death-rate ...	2·6	3·3	—	0·7

During the year there were 23 children born in the eight blocks of these buildings, equal to a birth-rate of 30·5 per 1,000.

There were 6 deaths corresponding to a death-rate of 7·9 per 1,000.

The two zymotic deaths, 1 from measles, and one from diarrhoea made a zymotic death-rate of 2·6 per 1,000.

18 notifications of infectious disease were received, viz., scarlet fever 8, diphtheria 4, enteric fever 2 and erysipelas 4.

Four of the total deaths occurred to children under 5.

The thirty-fourth annual report of the Trustees of the Peabody Donation fund has been issued. The net gain of the year from rents and interests has been £35,721 10s. 4d. and the total fund on December 31st last was £1,256,167 11s. 5d. The capital expenditure on land and buildings to the end of the year was £1,250,390 10s. 8d. There had been provided for the Artizan and labouring poor of London 11,367 rooms, besides bath rooms, laundries, and lavatories. These comprised 5,121 separate dwellings, viz., 100 of four rooms, 1,767 of three rooms, 2,412 of two rooms, and 842 of one room. The average weekly earnings of the head of each family in residence at the close of the year was £1 3s. 1d. The average rent of each dwelling was 4s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a week, and of each room 2s. 2d. The rent in all cases includes the free use of water, laundries, sculleries, and bath rooms. The mean population during the year was 19,562, showing a density of 714 people to the acre, or nearly twelve times that of London. The birth-rate for the year reached 33·1 per 1,000, which is 3·6 per 1,000 above that of all London for the same period. The death-rate was 14·7, which is 4·0 below the average of London, and the infant mortality 114·4 or 52·8 below that of London.

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

Secretary, Mr. HUMPHREYS, 8, Southampton Row, W.C.

A.—The Model Houses, Streatham Street, W.C.

Superintendent, Mr. SAYERS.

The birth, death, and zymotic death-rates for 1898, and the decennial average for 1888-97, are shown in the following table :—

Model Buildings. Streatham Street.	1898.	Average for 10 years, 1888-97.	Above Decennial Average.	Below Decennial Average.
Birth-rate	32·2	25·6	6·6	—
Death-rate	10·7	16·2	—	5·5
Zymotic death-rate ...	—	1·4	—	1·4

The population consisted of 186 persons, 162 adults and 24 children.

There were 6 births, equal to a birth-rate of 32·2 per 1,000, and 2 deaths (both adults) equal to a death-rate of 10·7 per 1,000, and 5·5 below the decennial average.

There was no zymotic death, and only three notifications of infectious disease received, viz., scarlet fever 2, and diphtheria 1.

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, W.C.

Superintendent, Mr. CHRISTIE.

The birth, death, and zymotic death-rates for 1898

and the decennial average for 1888-97 are shown in the following table:—

Thurstan and Holland Buildings.	1898.	Average for 10 years 1888-97.	Above Decennial Average.	Below Decennial Average.
Birth-rate	18.8	31.3	—	12.5
Death-rate	37.7	25.3	12.4	—
Zymotic death-rate ...	4.7	4.0	0.7	—

The number of residents during the year was 212, viz, 180 adults, and 32 children.

There were four children born in the buildings, equal to a birth-rate of 18.8 per 1,000 and 8 deaths, 5 being those of children under 5, were recorded, equal to a death-rate of 37.7 per 1,000.

The one infectious death from measles was equal to a zymotic rate of 4.7 per 1,000.

One case of diphtheria was the only notification received.

IV—Buildings belonging to the London County Council.

General Office, 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.

Agent for the Council, MR. ANDREW YOUNG.

The birth, death, and zymotic death-rates for the years 1897 and 1898 are shown in the following table:—

Shelton and Macklin Streets Buildings.	1897.	1898.
Birth-rate	39.2	* —
Death-rate	23.5	24.8
Zymotic death-rate ...	39.2	—

* No return of the number of births has been given.

The number of residents during the year was 241, viz, 191 adults and 50 children under 5.

There were 6 deaths, 4 adults and 2 children, equal to a death-rate of 24·8 per 1,000.

There was no zymotic death.

Deaths in Certain Classes of Diseases.

CLASS 1.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

This class of diseases, called “Zymotic,” comprises in the Registrar-General’s arrangement of the causes of death, six orders. The first and second orders (“miasmatic” and “diarrhœal”) include the diseases which the Registrar-General describes as the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class; the term “fever” includes “typhus,” “enteric or typhoid” and “simple continued forms of fever.”

The zymotic death-rate is made up from these seven diseases, as they are considered to be more or less of a preventable character.

In St. Giles’ District there were 70 deaths, equal to a zymotic death-rate of 1·8 per 1,000, against 1·6, 2·2, and 2·0 in the three preceding years.

In Registration London these diseases caused 12,482 deaths, equal to a death-rate of 2·77 per 1,000.

In England and Wales 69,714 deaths were attributed to these diseases, corresponding to a rate of 22·2 per 1,000 living, against 2·21 and 2·17 respectively in the two preceding years.

MIASMATIC ORDER.

1.—SMALL-POX (decennial average, 0·6).

Year.	No. of Notifications Received.	Removals to Hospitals.	No. of Deaths in Hospitals.	No. of Deaths at Home.	Total No. of Deaths.
1898	—	—	—	—	—

There has been no death from Small-pox in St. Giles District since 1895.

During the past year no case of the disease was notified.

The prevalence of Small-pox in London showed a further marked decline during 1898, when only one death was reported, the new cases notified being only 32 against 2,813, 1,192, 979, 225, and 104 in the five preceding years.

The number of Small-pox patients admitted into the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals during 1898 did not exceed five, and no case remained under treatment at the end of the year.

VACCINATION ACT, 1898.

On the 12th August last an Act was passed to amend the law with respect to vaccination, enabling persons having "conscientious objections" to claim exemption from vaccination for their children.

The important provisions are :

SECTION 1.

(1.) The period of vaccination is extended to six months from the birth of the child instead of three months as mentioned in the Vaccination Act of 1867.

(2.) The Public Vaccinator shall, if required, visit the home of the child for the purpose of vaccinating it.

(3.) If a child is not vaccinated within four months after its birth, the Public Vaccinator shall, after notice, visit the home of the child and shall offer to vaccinate it with glycerinated calf lymph, or such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board.

(4.) In case of the prevalence of infectious disease in the district, or in the house where the child resides, the Public Vaccinator shall give a certificate of postponement of vaccination, and also notice of such to the Medical Officer of Health for the district.

SECTION 2.

(1.) Is the exemption from penalties through conscientious objection.

This Act, which will remain in force until the 1st January, 1904, will not come into operation in its entirety until 1st January, 1899; but the provisions of section 2 come into force on the date of the passing of the Act.

2.—MEASLES (decennial average 24·7).

In 1898, there was an epidemic of measles over the Metropolis, which practically commenced in November, 1897, and continued to the middle of June, 1898.

In this district there were 26 deaths, 24 being young children under 5 years; this number was slightly above the corrected decennial average.

The deaths from this disease in all London were 3,075.

3.—SCARLET FEVER (decennial average 5·2)

Year.	No. of Notifications received.	Removals to Hospitals.	No. of Deaths in Hospitals.	No. of Deaths at Home.	Total No. of Deaths.
1898	65 and 4 duplicates	46	1	1	2

There were 69 notifications and 46 removals to hospitals against 205 and 164 respectively in the preceding year.

The 581 deaths from this cause in all London were also below the corrected average.

4.—WHOOPIING-COUGH (decennial average 17·9).

Was the cause of 9 children's deaths as compared with 18, 13, and 13 in the preceding three years successively.

5.—DIARRHŒA (decennial average 19·6).

The 22 deaths from diarrhœa, 19 of which were those of children under 5 years, were slightly above the average.

In all London diarrhœa was returned as the cause of 4,376 deaths, which were equal to a rate of 0·97 per 1,000, the highest rate recorded in any year since 1886.

6.—DIPHTHERIA (decennial average 12·4).

Year.	No. of Notifications received.	Removals to Hospitals.	No. of Deaths in Hospitals.	No. of Deaths at Home.	Total No. of Deaths.
1898	46	27	5	1	6

The 6 deaths all young children were 11·8 below the decennial average.

The notified cases were 46 as compared with 54 and 56 in the preceding years 1896-7.

During the past three years there has been a lowering of the case mortality of diphtheria in London; the following table shows to what extent this has occurred. (Annual report of the Statistical Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.)

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
Mortality per cent of all notified cases	23·8	24·5	24·7	21·2	19·9	17·4
Mortality per cent of notified cases admitted to Asylums Board Hospitals	24·8	27·1	25·0	18·3	17·7	14·9

In all London in 1898 diphtheria was the assigned cause of 1,772 deaths. These deaths were equal to a rate of 0·39 per 1,000 against rates of 0·54, 0·60, and 0·51 per 1000 in the three preceding years.

7.—CONTINUED FEVERS (decennial average 7·4).

Year.	No. of Notifications received.	Removals to Hospital.	No. of Deaths in Hospital.	No. of Deaths at Home.	Total No. of Deaths.
1898	27	14	3	2	5

There was no case reported from either typhus or simple continued fever, the 5 deaths, 2·4 below the

average, were all from typhoid or enteric form of fever.

The deaths from continued fevers in all London were 598, equal to a rate of 0·13 per 1,000, which was slightly below the decennial average.

In July a letter was received from the London County Council enquiring whether the Board would be in favour of powers being conferred upon them to establish a laboratory or make such other arrangements as would enable Medical Officers of Health and Medical Practitioners to obtain at the expense of the County an examination of pathological matter by competent bacteriologists. This communication was referred to the Sanitary Committee, who considered the same and recommended the Board "that having regard to the importance of providing facilities for dealing with cases of infectious disease, the Board should in all doubtful cases of diagnosis, where approved by the Medical Officer of Health, incur the expense of a bacteriological examination of material from suspicious cases of infectious disease." Upon this recommendation being adopted negotiations were entered into with the Conjoint Board of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, who undertook to make the necessary examinations; and a communication was forwarded to the London County Council, that in the opinion of the Board it was unnecessary for the powers suggested in their letter to be conferred upon them.

The following Regulations and Suggestions were drawn up and forwarded to the Medical Practitioners throughout the District:—

THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE ST. GILES DISTRICT.

197, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.

CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.

23rd January, 1899.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board to inform you that they have recently had under consideration the question of whether it was desirable that they should make arrangements by which Medical Practitioners in the District could obtain without expense to themselves, or their patients, examination by a competent bacteriologist of material from suspected cases of infectious diseases, with a view of aiding the diagnosis where the same did not clearly disclose the disease from which it was anticipated the person was suffering, and being of opinion that it is of great importance in the interests of public health, that every reasonable facility should be provided for promptly dealing with even suspected cases of infectious disease, the Board have made arrangements by which, in all cases where approved by the Medical Officer of Health for this District, they will be enabled to secure an examination of suspected matter at the Laboratory of the Conjoint Board of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The conditions under which this examination will be made are as follows :—

The examination will only be made on the written application of the Medical Practitioner called in to attend on any patient; such application to contain briefly the particulars of the case and to be transmitted to the Medical Officer of Health at this address.

If the Medical Officer of Health is satisfied that the case is a proper one for the Board to bear the expense of the examination, sterilised tubes and swabs will be provided by him, and an order will be given with which the tubes and swabs should be transmitted to the Laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

The fee will be paid by the Board.

The result of the examination will be communicated to the Medical Practitioner through Medical Officer of Health, immediately on receipt of the report from the Laboratory.

I enclose a memorandum prepared by the Medical Officer of Health as to the taking of suspected matter.

The Board rely upon your cordial co-operation in giving effect to these arrangements, and I trust that you will see that no case in which the diagnosis is clear will be submitted. Either the Medical Officer of Health or myself will be happy to receive from you any suggestions, as to how the arrangements may be made most advantageous to the interests of the public health.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY C. JONES,

Clerk to the Board.

Bacteriological Examinations in suspected cases of Diphtheria or Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.

DIPHTHERIA.

Place the patient in a good light. Remove the cotton wadding stopper from the tube containing the iron wire. Depress the tongue with a spatula, rub the cotton wadding pledget fixed at the end of the rod, gently, but firmly, against any visible exudate; or in other cases, including those in which the exudate is confined to the larynx, pass the pledget as far back as possible, rub it firmly against the mucous membranes of the pharynx and tonsils.

Still keeping the wire in one hand, withdraw the stopper from the tube containing the solidified blood serum, then rub the pledget once or twice over the surface of the serum, taking care not to break the surface in any way. Replace the plug, and then return the wire rod with its pledget to its tube, which also should be re-stoppered at once.

Label the serum tube.

Pack the two tubes in the box, taking care to put a little wadding at each end.

ENTERIC FEVER.

To obtain the blood for diagnostic purposes from a typhoid fever patient, the best plan is to wash the lobe of the ear, or the back of the finger just below the nail, very thoroughly, first with soap and water, and then with any antiseptic solution that is handy, or, better still, after washing, allow a cloth soaked in a weak solution of an antiseptic to remain on the part until dry; then wash thoroughly with absolute

alcohol. If antiseptic and alcohol are not available, be all the more careful to wash the part thoroughly with warm water and soap, and then rinse with clean warm water.

With a sharp protected needle—preferably lance-shaped—prick the lobe of the ear after compressing it, or the back of the finger, after constricting it just below the nail, as when drawing blood for ordinary blood estimation work.

Take one of the small tubes from the test tube and draw up a sufficient amount of blood to fill or nearly fill, the small bulb; then draw the blood away from the point of the pipette and seal off in the flame of a candle or gas, or even of a wax vesta.

Always obtain two such tubes if possible. Return these to the test tube and re-insert the cotton wadding plug.

Pack the two tubes in a box, taking care to put a little wadding at each end.

S. R. LOVETT,

Medical Officer of Health.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—NOTIFICATIONS.

The number of districts in which the system of notification is in force is 1,649, with a population of nearly 28,000,000 out of 1,821 districts with a population of 29,000,000.

According to the report of the Statistical Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the year 1898, the grand total of notifications in London under the 55th Section of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, was 37,316 against 45,415 for the previous year.

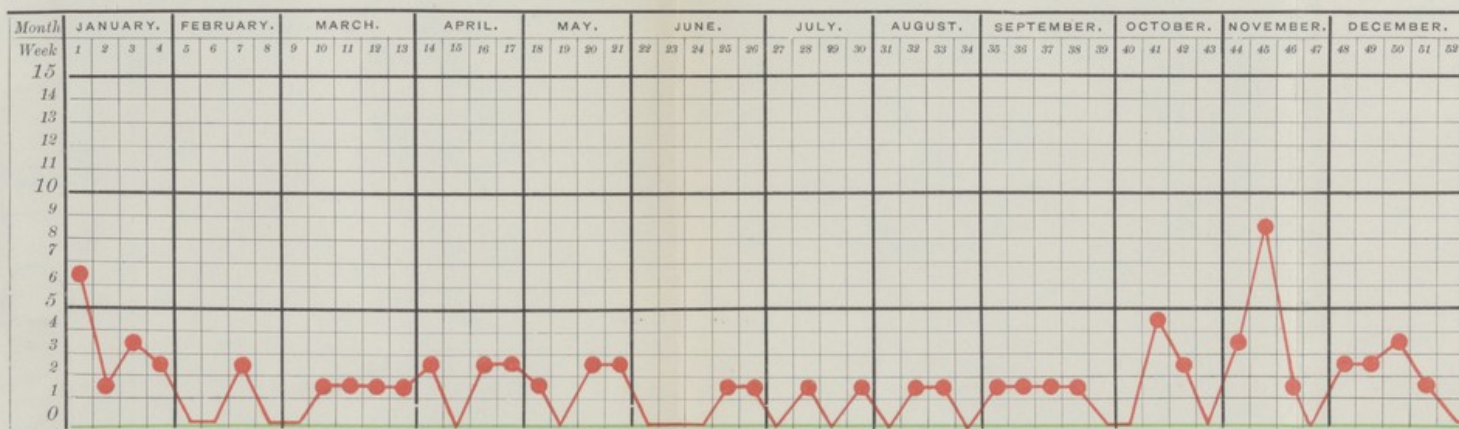
In St. Giles District 229 Certificates, including duplicates, were received from Medical Practitioners. They are duly scheduled under their several diseases in the following tables.

CHART SHOWING WEEK BY WEEK THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notified by Medical Practitioners as having occurred in the St. Giles District during 1898

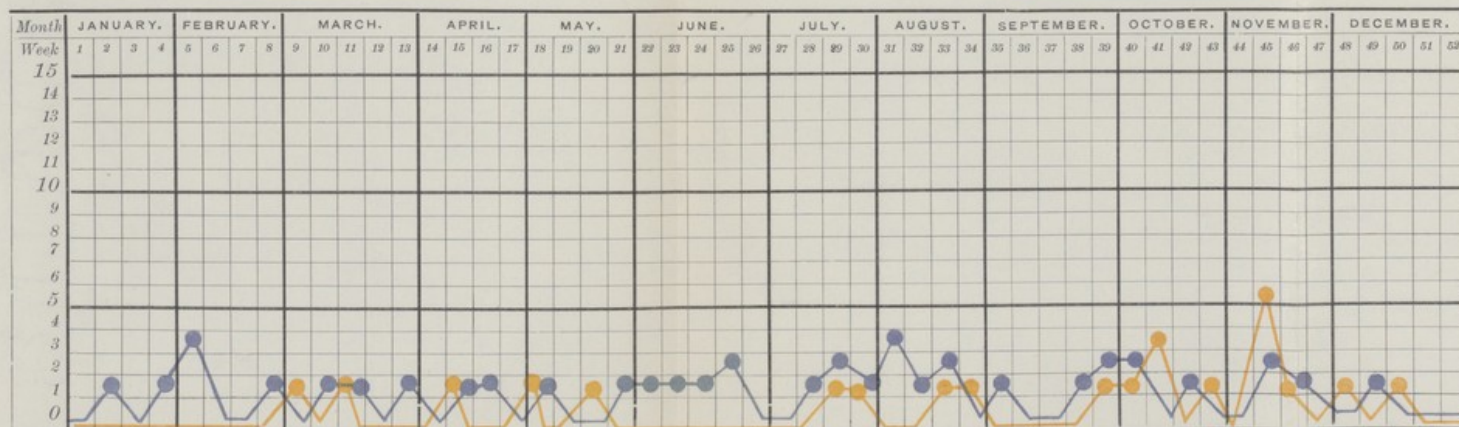
SMALL-POX _____ NO CASES.

SCARLET FEVER _____ 65 CASES.



DIPHTHERIA _____ 39 CASES.

ENTERIC FEVER _____ 23 CASES.





	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Cases notified	—	65	39	—	23	1	72	200
Duplicates	—	4	7	1	4	—	13	29
Total Certificates	—	69	46	1	27	1	85	229

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—REMOVALS TO HOSPITALS.

The Statistical Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board reports that 20,849 patients were admitted at their Fever and Small-pox hospitals from the several London parishes during 1898, against 22,964 received in the previous year, when a greater number of patients were treated than in any previous year, but the death-rate was the lowest on record.

The number of patients suffering from infectious diseases removed from this District to the several institutions of the Asylums Board and the general public hospitals is shown in the following table:—

Diseases.	Asylums Board Hospitals.	General Hospitals.	Total.
Small-Pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	42	3	45
Diphtheria	15	12	27
Enteric Fever	8	6	14
	*65	21	86

* The Report of the Statistical Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board gives 65 removals to their Hospitals, viz., Scarlet Fever, 39; Diphtheria, 8; Enteric Fever, 7; and other diseases, 11. The difference between the numbers points to errors in diagnosis.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Ambulance Service.

REMOVAL OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

1. APPLY ON WEEK DAYS, between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.	To the Chief Offices:	Postal Address: Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. Telegraphic Address: Asylums Board, London. Telephone Number 2858 and 2859 Gerrard.
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N.B.—Applications in the latter part of the day must be dispatched in time to reach the Offices before 8 p.m.

AT NIGHT, BETWEEN 8 p.m. and 8 a.m., and on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.	To the Ambulance Stations:	Eastern Ambulance Station, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, N.E. South-Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross Road (near Old Kent Road Rail- way Station), S.E. Western Ambulance Station, Seagrave Road, Fulham. S.W.
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2.—REMOVAL TO THE BOARD'S HOSPITALS.

(a) ONLY persons suffering from SMALL-POX, FEVERS, OR DIPHTHERIA are ADMITTED into the BOARD'S HOSPITALS.

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

(c) Unless a Medical Certificate be handed to the Ambulance Nurse the patient will not be removed.

(d) Patients should leave all valuables, money, &c., and all outside clothing at home, should wear body linen only, and be wrapped in the blankets provided for the purpose.

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

3.—CONVEYANCE TO OTHER PLACES.

(a) PERSONS suffering from ANY DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISORDER may be CONVEYED by Ambulance to PLACES OTHER THAN the BOARD'S HOSPITALS.

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

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

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

(ii.) Description of disease, and, in the case of fever, the particular kind of fever.

(iii.) Full address *from* which the patient is to be conveyed.

(iv.) Full address *to* which the patient is to be conveyed.

(c) The patient must be provided with a Medical Certificate of the nature of the disease, to be handed to the Driver of the Ambulance.

(d) The charge for the hire of the Ambulance, including (when the patient is over ten years of age) the services of a male attendant, is 5s. This amount must be paid to the Driver, who will give an official receipt for the same.

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

(f) The Ambulances may be sent outside the Metropolitan district only by special sanction of the Ambulance Committee or of the Clerk to the Board, and in such cases an extra charge will be made of 1s. for every mile outside the Metropolitan area.

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

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

T. DUNCOMBE MANN,

Clerk to the Board.

OTHER MIASMATIC DISEASES.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza is an intensely infectious disease. The deaths from it in St. Giles, which were 34, 1 and 6 in the preceding three years, were 12 in 1898.

The Registrar-General reports: "The deaths referred to influenza during 1898, numbered 1,283, against 2,117, 491, and 699 in the three preceding years. Although the deaths from this disease in 1898 were nearly double those in 1897, they were below the average for the eight preceding years."

II.—CONSTITUTIONAL AND TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

The diseases included in this important class are, cancer, phthisis, and the other forms of scrofulous and tubercular diseases.

The total deaths from these several diseases in 1898 were 208, equal to a death rate of 4.1 per 1,000, against 70 zymotic or so-called preventable deaths, equal to a rate of 1.8 per 1,000.

Phthisis or consumption alone caused 124 deaths, and was the most fatal disease of the year.

In my annual report for the year 1896 attention was directed to a number of important precautions suggested for the prevention of the continued propagation of tubercular diseases. The subject of prevention of consumption, which is attracting considerable attention in all directions,

has lately received a great impetus from the meeting of a number of representative men, held at Marlborough House, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, to further the objects of a National Association for the prevention of consumption and other forms of tuberculosis. The gathering was a notable one, and the objects of the newly-formed association were lucidly stated by Sir William Broadbent as follows:—

(1.) To educate the public as to the means of preventing the spread of consumption from those already suffering from the disease.

(2.) To extinguish tuberculosis in cattle.

(3.) To promote the erection of Sanatoria for the open air treatment of tuberculous disease.

III.—LOCAL DISEASES.

The 375 deaths from local diseases, so named after the systems or organs to which the diseases relate, occurred in their order of fatality as follows:—

Diseases of the respiratory	system	...	...	139
do. do. nervous	do.	...	...	73
do. do. circulatory	do.	...	...	70
do. do. digestive	do.	...	...	51
do. do. urinary	do.	...	...	31
Other diseases	...	...	...	11

Bronchitis and pneumonia were reponsible for 134 of the deaths, 47 of these being young children under five years.

IV.—SUDDEN AND VIOLENT DEATHS.

INQUESTS.

Coroner: Dr. T. G. DANFORD THOMAS.

Office: 87, Euston Road, N.W.

Inquiry Officer: Mr. JOHN BRYANT, 7, Cobden Buildings,
King's Cross Road, N.W.

Causes of Death.					St. George, Blooms- bury.	St. Giles- in-the- Fields.	Total.	
From Natural Causes.	{	Diseases of the nervous system ...				2	6	8
		Diseases of the circulatory system ...				4	14	18
		Diseases of the respiratory system ...				2	6	8
		Zymotic diseases				—	1	1
		Other diseases				2	3	5
From Accidental Causes.	{	Fractures, falls, contusions, &c. ...				—	9	9
		Suffocation (in bed with parents) ...				1	8	9
		Do. (impacted meat in throat) ...				—	2	2
		Burns				—	2	2
		Otherwise				1	—	1
From Suicidal Causes.	{	Poison (strychnine)				—	1	1
		Hanging				—	1	1
		Gunshot				1	1	2
		Drowning				1	—	1
		Otherwise				1	1	2
Total ...					15	55	70	

The 70 inquests held during the year were at the rate of 9·3 per cent. of the total deaths.

50 of the inquests were held at the Coroner's Court, Goldsmith Street, and 20 at Public Institutions outside the district, where the deceased had been removed for treatment.

The causes of death may be classified as follows:—

Deaths from disease	... ..	40
Deaths from violence	{ Accidents }	23
	{ Suicides }	7

The following were amongst the causes of death returned by the Coroner:—

M., aged 75. "Suffocation, a large piece of meat stuck in throat. Accident."

F., aged 46. "Injury to spleen from falling through skylight to ground. Accident."

M., aged 65. "Fractured skull from fall down stairs. Accident."

F., aged 4. "Burns, clothes having caught alight from candle. Accident."

F., aged 3. "Run over by dray. Accident."

F., aged 42. "Fractured skull from having fallen out of window. Accident."

F., aged 35. "Dislocation of spine by throwing herself from Putney Bridge. Suicide."

M., aged 63. "Run over by 'bus while crossing street. Accident."

F., aged 33. "Throwing herself out of window, delirium tremens. Suicide."

M., aged 62. "Suffocation from lodgment of piece of meat in larynx. Accident."

M., aged 2. "Run over by cab. Accident."

F., aged 48. "Erysipelas of arm, poisoned wound in finger. Accident."

The deaths in London attributed to violence numbered 3,514 as against 3,390, the corrected average number in the preceding ten years.

THE PUBLIC MORTUARY, GOLDSMITH STREET.

During the year 60 bodies, including 4 non-parishioners, were brought to the Mortuary, the majority 50, at the request of the Coroner, who ordered post mortem examinations to be made in 30 of the cases for inquest purposes.

There was no body deposited on account of death due to infectious disease, though there is a chamber set apart for the reception of such cases.

Bye-laws as to Houses let in Lodgings.

(54 and 55 Vic., Cap. 76 ; Sec. 94, Sub-sec. 1.)

Section 94 sub-section 1 gives power to Sanitary Authorities to make and enforce bye-laws as to houses let in lodgings.

This section does not apply to Common Lodging-Houses within the meaning of the Common Lodging Houses Act 1851 or any Act amending the same.

In this district the following 618 houses are registered under the Regulations made by your Board and confirmed by the Local Government Board in 1897.

Locality.	No. of Houses.	Locality.	No. of Houses.
Andrew Street, Great Saint	27	Nottingham Court...	12
Andrew Street, Little Saint	13	Parker Street ...	3
Arthur Street ...	21	Phoenix Street ...	13
Betterton Street ...	27	Portsmouth Street ...	5
Castle Street ...	18	Queen Street ...	8
Clark's Buildings ...	8	Queen Street, Great ...	21
Compton Street, New ...	59	Sardinia Street ...	6
Denmark Place ...	6	Sardinia Place ...	7
Drury Lane ...	26	Sheffield Street ...	1
Dudley Street (now Shaftes-		Short's Gardens ...	12
bury Avenue) ...	28	Smart's Buildings...	7
Dyott Street ...	12	Stacey Street ...	15
Eagle Street...	2	Stanhope Street ...	1
Earl Street, Little ...	9	Tower Street ...	5
Goldsmith Street ...	8	Twyford's Buildings ...	6
Handel Street ...	27	Turnstile, New ...	8
Kemble Street ...	10	West Street ...	10
Kenton Street ...	65	Wild Court... ...	5
Kingsgate Street ...	10	Wild Street, Great ...	24
Lumber Court ...	12	Wild Street, Little ...	12
Neal Street ...	41	White Lion Street, Great...	8

Common Lodging-Houses Acts, 1851 and 1853.

The Secretary of State, by a Provisional Order which came into operation on the 1st November, 1894, transferred to the London County Council the powers of the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police in respect of Common Lodging-Houses.

The following is a return of the Registered Common Lodging-Houses in this District.

Locality.	Name of Keeper.	Residence of Keeper.	Authorised Number of Lodgers.
No. 11, Short's Gardens ...	Mr. J. Biss ...	181, High Holborn ...	36
" 12, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	62
" 13, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	20
" 20, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	34
" 21, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	46
" 22, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	36
" 6, Betterton Street ...	Mrs. E. Cooper ...	6, Betterton Street ...	95
" 6, Wild Court ...	Mr. A. Humphrey	8, Southampton Row	35
" 7, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	30
" 1, Macklin Street ...	Ditto	Ditto	96
" 2, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	
" 3, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	
" 4, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	
" 5, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	
" 6, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	
" 7, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	
" 19, ditto ...	Mrs. M. Howell ...	24, Churchill Road ...	54
" 21, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	30
Parker Street Municipal Buildings ...	} Mr. A. Young {	London County Council, Offices, Spring Gardens	} 324
" 8, Parker Street ...			
" 10, Parker Street (back addition) ...	Mrs. E. Bresnahan	10, Parker Street ...	33
" 36, Parker Street ...	Ditto	Ditto	50
" 45, ditto ...	Mr. Nesbitt ...	25, Great Queen Street	115
" 25, Great Queen Street	Mr. E. Leonard ...	2, Adelphi Terrace ..	33
" 16, Castle Street ...	Mr. Nesbitt ..	25, Great Queen Street	50
" 9, Dyott Street ...	Mrs. M. Connor ...	16, Castle Street ...	14
" 14, Lumber Court ...	Mrs. R. Hill ...	9, Dyott Street, ...	30
" 3, Neal's Yard ...	Mr. W. Smith ...	21, Great Coram Street	73
" 20, Queen Street ...	Mr. T. Renwick ...	20, Queen Street ...	44
" 21, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	134
" 22, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	
" 23, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	
" 24, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	86
" 25, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	
" 12, Kemble Street ...	Ditto	Ditto	72
" 1, Kennedy Court ...	Mr. E. Nolloth ...	12, Kemble Street ...	
" 2, ditto ...	Mr. J. Walters ...	19, Newton Street ...	100
" 3, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	122
" 4, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	
" 5, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	
" 5, ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	

A total of 40 Common Lodging-Houses, registered for 1,854 lodgers.

According to the Report of the Medical Officer of Health of the Administrative County of London for the year 1897, the total number of houses on the Register at the end of the year was 581 providing accommodation for 28,718 persons.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

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

Since the passing of the Act, in this District, 154 houses which were found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health, as to be unfit for human habitation, were closed by the Justices under the enactments of the Act.

During 1898, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, Drury Lane, and 23, Short's Gardens, which were closed in 1896, have been rebuilt.

No. 33, Great Wild Street, closed in 1897, has been repaired and re-opened.

Water Supply.

During the year I inspected the undermentioned houses which had been newly erected, and found that they had a proper and sufficient supply of water, viz.,

246, High Holborn	...	...	...	...	Restaurant.
Chenies Chambers, Chenies Street	...	...	...	...	Flats.
28, Sardinia Street	...	...	...	...	Workshop.
18, Gate Street	...	...	...	...	do.
158, Drury Lane	...	...	...	...	do.
20, Sardinia Street	...	...	...	...	do.
22, do.	...	...	...	...	do.
24, do.	...	...	...	...	do.
26, do.	...	...	...	...	do.
154, Southampton Row	...	...	...	...	School of Shorthand.

62, Neal Street	...	...	...	...	Tenement House.
12, Gower Mews	...	...	...	...	Stable.
15, do.	...	...	...	...	do.
238, Tottenham Court Road	...	...	...	...	Shop and premises.
239, do.	...	...	...	...	do.
240, do.	...	...	...	...	do.
241, do.	...	...	...	...	do.
1, Drury Lane	...	...	...	...	Brewery premises.
2, do.	...	...	...	...	do.
3, do.	...	...	...	...	do.
4, do.	...	...	...	...	do.
5, do.	...	...	...	...	do.
7, do.	...	...	...	...	do.
8, do.	...	...	...	...	do.
9, do.	...	...	...	...	do.
3, Bolton Mews	...	...	...	...	Stable.
41, Neal Street	...	...	...	...	Shop and premises.
16, Sardinia Street	...	...	...	...	Workshop.
38, Great Coram Street	...	...	...	...	Shop and premises.

Sanitary Congress at Dublin.

Your Member, Mr. James Smith, your Clerk, Mr. Henry C. Jones, and myself, as your appointed delegates, attended the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, held at Dublin from the 18th to the 24th of August last.

The Congress opened its proceedings on Thursday morning, 18th August, at the Examination Hall of Trinity College, where the delegates, Mayors of many towns, and a large number of visitors from England, Scotland, Wales, and the Irish Provinces, were received by the Lord Mayor, the President of the Congress, and the Executive Committee.

After the reception, Sir Charles Cameron, President of the Congress, gave his address, in which he advocated as agents for improving the morale and physique of the

people. (1.) The lessening of overcrowding in the tenement houses. (2.) The better care of the children of the poor. (3.) The multiplication of open spaces and recreation grounds. (4.) The provisions of means of innocent amusements. (5.) Cheap baths and washhouses. (6.) Healthful dwellings at moderate rents, and *inter alia* he touched upon the state of the public health in Dublin, and the peculiarities of its death-rate, the water carriage of filth, the prevalence of typhoid fever, and the housing of the very poor.

After the President's address, His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant opened in state the Health Exhibition at the Royal University Buildings.

In the afternoon the Members of the Congress were received at a garden party given by the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess Cadogan at the Viceregal Lodge, Phoenix Park.

On Friday the 19th, in the Municipal and Parliamentary Section, the Right Hon. Joseph M. Meade, L.L.D., President of the Section, gave an interesting address on the dwellings of the very poor. Among the speakers were T. W. Russell, Esq., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board in England, who strongly advised the Corporation of Dublin to insist upon these houses, as far as it was possible to do it, being put in habitable order.

Upon the termination of this meeting there was a conference of Medical Officers of Health in the Examination Hall, where Dr. T. J. Stafford, Medical Commissioner, Local Government Board, Ireland, presided. Dr. Stafford,

as President of the Conference, proceeded to deliver an address on the Sanitary Acts and their administration in Ireland. This address was followed by a paper on "the Prevention of Tuberculosis" and another on the "Housing of the Poor."

On Saturday, the 20th, the Section in Preventive Medicine resumed its deliberations, when Dr. Grimshaw, C.B., F.R.C.P.I., Registrar-General for Ireland, delivered an address, the subject being "The Relations between Preventive Medicine and Vital Statistics." Papers were also read and discussed on "The Increase of Lunacy" and "Infectious Diseases in General Hospitals." Other papers in this Section were taken as read.

In the Section devoted to Chemistry and Meteorology, papers were read on: "The Protection of Water Supplies;" "Some Points in Regard to the Supply of Water to Small Towns and Villages in Ireland;" "On Ireland, its Capital, and Scenery;" "The Exact Determination of the Polluting Power of Drainage Waters by Bacterio-chemical Methods;" "The Causes and Management of Outbreaks of Typhus Fever occurring in Rural Sanitary Districts;" "Prevention of Measles in Rural Districts;" "On the Control of Infectious Diseases with special reference to Measles and Whooping-Cough;" "The Notification of Measles;" "The Methods and Appliances at our disposal for the Suppression of Outbreaks of Scarlatina, Small-pox, Diphtheria, and Typhus Fever in Urban and Rural Sanitary Districts having Populations of 5,000 and Under;" "Microbial Infection of Milk and other Food Materials;" "The

duties of the Community with regard to Tuberculosis;" "Rabies;" "The Functions of a Bacteriologist in a Public Health Department;" "The Treatment of Infectious Diseases in General Hospitals;" "Increase of Lunacy Cases;" "A Few Causes of the Increase of Lunacy in Ireland;" "A Discussion on Lunacy;" "Disinfection versus Quarantine for the attendance of Puerperal Fever;" "Ophthalmia;" "The Prevalence of Ophthalmia in Ireland;" "Some Bacteriological Aspects of Animal Vaccine with Lantern Demonstrations;" "The Management of the Sick in Workhouse Hospitals;" "The Management of Workhouse Hospitals;" "Hospital Reform treated chiefly from a Sanitary point of view;" "Distribution of Cancer in England;" "Some Aspects of Child Life;" "Defective Infant Life;" "Popular Education in the Laws of Health;" "Administrative Aspect of Marking of Meat;" "Defect in the Door-Bin System;" "Real Improvement in Sanitation for the Working Classes;" "Observations made in the Anthropological Laboratory of Trinity College, Dublin;" "Slaughter Houses."

Section B, "Chemistry and Climatology" was presided over by Professor J. W. Moore, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., and his opening address referred chiefly to the climatology of the City of Dublin.

The following papers were also read and discussed:— "Kingstown as a Health Resort;" "Valentia as a Health Resort;" "Climatology of Valentia Island;" "Remarks in connection with the National Hospital for Consumption for Ireland with some Meteorological and other Statistics;"

“ A Plea for the more Extended Microscopical Examination of Water Samples ; ” “ Composition of Underground Air in Dublin ; ” “ Legislation Relative to the Sale of Poisons ; ” “ On the Adulteration of Foods and Drugs ; ” “ The Commercial Production of Cold Sterilised Water.”

Section C, “ Engineering and Building Construction,” was presided over by C. P. Cotton Esq., Chief Engineering Inspector, Local Government Board, Ireland. After the delivery of the Presidential Address, the following papers were read and discussed:—“ The Designing and Construction of Refuse Destructors ; ” “ Hidden Dangers in the Sites of Dwelling-Houses ; ” “ The Subsoil in Relation to Sites for Dwellings ; ” “ The Disposal of Sewage in Tropical Climates ; ” “ The Sanitary Work of the Romans in Lincoln ; ” “ A Few Words on the Hygienic Aspect of Street Making ; ” “ Progress in Sewage Purification ; ” “ An Improved Method of Exhausting the Steam and Fumes from Wash-houses, Sculleries, &c ; ” “ Notes on the Design and Erection of Architectural Ironwork ; ” “ Descriptive Notes on the New Albert Bridge, Belfast.”

In the Municipal and Parliamentary Section the following papers were read:—“ The Terminable Leasehold System in regard to Municipal Sanitation ; ” “ Municipalisation of Tramways and Public Lighting ; ” “ Prevention of Hideous Hoarding and Structures in the Streets of the City ; ” “ The Extension of Towns as a means of Promoting Public Health ; ” “ Is Reform of the Existing Workhouse System in Ireland Desirable ; ” “ The Milk Supply of Towns ; ” “ Dublin Tenement Houses ; ” “ The Existing Sanitary Law : its Possibilities ; ” “ The Supervision by

Sanitary Authorities of Public Water Services in the Hands of Private Companies."

"CONFERENCE OF ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.—"Enteric Fever in the Army was the subject set down for discussion. The opening address was read by Lieut-Colonel Somerville Large, R.A.M.C. The following papers were also read:—"Enteric Fever amongst British Soldiers in India;" "Some Probable Causes of Enteric Fever among European Troops in India;" "Observations on Etiology, Vaccination and Serum Diagnosis in Enteric Fever."

CONFERENCE OF VETERINARIANS.—Presided over by Matthew Hedley, Esq., F.R.C.V.S., Chief Veterinary Inspector, Irish Privy Council. After the reading of the Presidential Address on "Tuberculosis in its relation to Public Health," the following papers were read:—"The Utilisation of the Flesh of Tuberculous Animals;" "The Milk of Tuberculous Animals in its Relation to Public Health;" "The Housing of Cattle: its bearing on the Elimination of Tuberculosis;" "The Comparative Duties of Medical and Veterinary Officers in dealing with Tuberculosis in its Relation to Public Health;" "Tuberculin, and its Use for the Suppression of Tuberculosis in Cattle;" "On the Agricultural Aspect of Tuberculosis;" "Compensation for Tuberculosis."

AT THE CONFERENCE OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.—After the Presidential Address on "Sanitary Progress in Scotland," the following papers were read:—"The Training of Sanitary Officers;" "The Necessity for Amendment of the Laws relating to Sewers and Drains;" "The Sale of

Food and Drugs Act from an Inspector's Point of View ;"
 " Laying and Jointing of Sewer Pipes."

On Tuesday noon, a general meeting of the Congress was held in the Examination Hall, Trinity College, the President, Sir Charles Cameron, in the Chair. The following resolutions were submitted from the Preventive Medicine Section by Dr. Grimshaw and approved :—

(1.) That this congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health hereby records its warm appreciation of the enlightened efforts of the Right Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P., President of the Local Government Board to protect the consumers of water supplied by the water companies, and ventures to express the earnest hope that during the forthcoming session the Government will introduce a public bill embodying the proposals submitted by Mr. Chaplin to the House of Commons on June 23rd last.

(2.) From a consideration of the serious mortality from tubercular disease and the known connection of tuberculosis with a bacillus which can by the adoption of proper means be destroyed, this section is of opinion that immediate steps should be taken to consider the question "whether tuberculosis should be added to the list of notifiable diseases, and what other effective steps should be taken with a view of reducing the mortality from this disease."

(3.) That this section hears with regret that the Notification Act is not formally adopted in Ireland ; and from a consideration of the material benefits that result to the public health from the notification of infectious diseases is unanimously of opinion that a representation should be made to the Government with a view of steps being taken to render the Act compulsory.

(4.) That the section regrets that no steps have been taken in the Local Government Ireland Act 1898 to render the appointment of county medical officers of health obligatory upon county councils, and they feel that urgent representations should be made to the Government pointing out the serious disadvantages to the public health which naturally will result and the great disadvantages the people of Ireland thereby incur.

(5.) That this section regrets to hear that infectious diseases are in some localities treated in connection with the general hospitals, and the members respectively submit that in the public health interest of the community it is urgently necessary that such treatment should

take place in separate and distinct institutions under proper public control.

(6.) That this section is of opinion that the union hospitals in Ireland should be dissociated from the workhouses and that patients admitted to them for treatment only should not be compelled to do anything which would cause them to be classed as paupers.

From section B the following resolutions were submitted :—

(1.) That legislation is urgently needed for securing the supervision of all public water supplies in order to insure the provision of pure and wholesome water, and further, that it is desirable that sanitary authorities should be empowered to make bye-laws with reference to the construction and protection of private wells, and to enable them to close all wells yielding a water liable to dangerous pollution.

(2.) That in the opinion of the section of Chemistry and Meteorology of the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health the public convenience calls for the adoption of West European time instead of Dublin mean time as the legal standard time for Ireland. The section would urge that as Greenwich time has long since been adopted in the Postal Department, the principle should be extended, and that the necessary amendment should be made in the Statutes (Definition of Time) Act 1890, which provides that whenever any expression of time occurs in any Act of Parliament or other legal instrument, it shall be held in Great Britain to be Greenwich meantime, and in the case of Ireland, Dublin meantime.

(3.) That this section approves the undermentioned recommendations with reference to legislation as regards poisons, and requests that a copy be forwarded to the Chief Secretary and the Lord Chancellor of England.

(a) That " wholesale dealing " should be defined as :—

1.—A sale to a person qualified to sell by retail.

2.—A sale to a manufacturer for use in the process of his business.

3.—A sale to public bodies who usually buy by contract.

(b) That the principle of qualification of the proprietor should not be departed from.

(c) That poisonous substances recognised to be poison should be added to the poison schedule.

- (d) That potent and seductive poisons in prescriptions should not be repeated except to the special direction of the prescriber.
- (e) That poisons may not be kept or sold in the shop or room in which groceries or excisable liquors are sold or kept, or in bottles in common use for the containing of beverages.
- (f) That a legal as well as a moral obligation should rest on the public as to storing and distributing poisons.

The first and third resolutions were unanimously adopted. The second resolution was, after a show of hands, declared by the President to be rejected.

The following resolution, submitted from the Municipal and Parliamentary section, was also carried :—

“That in the opinion of this section it is desirable that all authorities having the power to appoint and pay public analysts should be empowered to appoint and pay a public bacteriologist.”

Sanitary Work.

In Table VI. Appendix, there will be found a Summary of the Sanitary Work carried out during the year, under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1878 to 1891.

INSPECTIONS AND ORDERS.

The Sanitary Inspectors made 11,246 visits and inspections and served 1,128 orders for the abatement of various kinds of nuisances, and the sanitary amendment of houses and premises.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the majority of cases the nuisances were promptly abated, but in 48 instances where the Owners failed to

carry out the necessary works, legal proceedings were resorted to to enforce the Orders of your Sanitary Committee.

UN SOUND FOOD.

Quantities of Fish, Rabbits, Fruit and Vegetables which were unsound and unfit for the food of man were brought to the Stone Yard to be destroyed.

ANIMALS IMPROPERLY KEPT.

During the year complaints were received that a number of rabbits, fowls and dogs were kept in such place or manner as to be a nuisance or injurious to health. Upon notices being served on the Owners the animals were promptly removed.

OVERCROWDING.

22 notices were served upon Owners to reduce overcrowding in rooms.

Most of the cases were discovered from anonymous communications; overcrowding is very difficult to detect as it is a common practice among the parents to conceal from the landlord and the Inspector the number of their children; overcrowding mostly takes place at night after the public-houses are closed, it could then often be discovered by inspection at unusual hours, which for obvious reasons should if possible be avoided.

UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

10 underground kitchens used as sleeping-rooms were vacated when orders were served upon owners for their closure.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Summary of Work done during 1898 under the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1878-1895, and under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, so far as it relates to Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.—

Number of Workshops visited and inspected	...	119
Number of Workshops registered during the year		77
No of Persons employed in registered Workshops :—		
Males	... ..	140
Females	... ..	72
Young Persons	... ..	23
		— 235
No. of Orders served :—		
Water closet accommodation	... ..	20
Dirty condition of premises	... ..	7
Overcrowding	... ..	2
Other nuisances	... ..	3
		— 32
Notices sent to H.M. Inspector of Factories under section 27 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	... ..	4
Complaints received from H.M. Inspector of Factories as to overcrowding or insanitary condition of Workshops	... ..
		2

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

At a special meeting of the Public Health and Housing Committee of the London County Council, held on the 24th October, the following licenses were renewed for slaughter-houses :—

Locality.	Licensee.
No. 6, Drury Lane	Mr. C. Shortland.
No. 23, Store Street	Mr. Wm. Kingmill.

There has been a progressive decline in the number of applications for the license of Slaughter Houses in London in each of the last seven years, and the number now

licensed amounts to only 456 or about 200 fewer than in 1891. (Report of the Medical Officer of Health of London for 1897.)

COW-HOUSE.

At the same meeting the Committee of the London County Council, the license was renewed for the under-mentioned Cow-shed :—

Locality.	Licensee.	Dimensions of Shed.	No. of Cows Allowed.	No. of Cows now in Shed.
No. 4, Goldsmith Street	Mr. E. Jones	7,246 cubic feet.	9	4

In 1856, the usual number of cows in the several sheds in the District was 157, in 1898 the number was four.

BAKEHOUSES.

The bakehouses were periodically inspected during the year, and when found necessary orders were served for cleansing and lime-washing.

The * indicates the bakehouses, which are underground.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.

Premises.	Owner.
*160, Drury Lane	Mr. R. Fuchs.
200, Shaftesbury Avenue	Mr. Solomon Miller.
48, High Street	Mrs. Trickey.
*63, High Street	Mr. Stumm.
*19, Little Earl Street	Mr. Vollmer.
*5, Little St. Andrew Street	Mr. Hummler.
25, Little St. Andrew Street	Mr. Mead.
*26, Little Queen Street	Mr. Smith.
*6, Torrington Place... ..	Mr. R. Parsons.
*233, Tottenham Court Road	Mr. Cossavella.
*33, Great Wild Street	Mr. Kistner.
*60, Neal Street	Mr. Fritz.

ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY.

Premises.	Owner.
2, Bloomsbury Court	Mr. Cossavella.
*10, Bury Street	Mr. Hammond.
*38, Great Coram Street	Mr. Kistner.
162, High Holborn	Mr. H. B. Rahe.
*63, Kenton Street	Mr. Groom.
*21, Marchmont Street	Mr. 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. Wm. Chalmers.
*34, Southampton Row	Mr. Muller.
*106, Southampton Row	Mr. Harris.
*155, High Holborn	Mr. Fernandez.

DISINFECTION OF INFECTED PREMISES.

117 rooms were disinfected after the following infectious diseases :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	66
Diphtheria	...	...	34
Enteric Fever	...	...	16
Puerperal Fever	...	...	1

The number of rooms disinfected in 1895, 1896 and 1897 were 213, 221, and 301 respectively or an average of 245 for the three years.

DISINFECTION OF BEDDING, CLOTHING, &c.

The following articles were brought to the Stone Yard and disinfected in the Washington Lyon's Steam apparatus :

Articles.	Number	Articles.	Number	Articles.	Number
Aprons ...	6	<i>Brought for.</i>	706	<i>Brought for.</i>	1421
Bags ...	7	Drawers ...	7	Rugs ...	43
Beds ...	112	Dresses ...	2	Scarves ...	2
Bed-cases ...	7	Dress-bodices ...	15	Shawls ...	30
Bed-gowns ...	2	Dress-skirts ...	22	Sheets ...	237
Blankets ...	275	Dress'g Gowns ...	8	Shirts... ..	6
Bolster and cases	99	Frocks ...	16	Socks (pairs)...	9
Boots (pairs) ...	1	Handkerchiefs	42	Stays... ..	7
Braces ...	1	Jackets ...	13	Stockings,	
Capes ...	8	Mats ...	1	(pairs) ...	21
Cap ...	1	Mattresses and		Sundries ...	32
Carpets & piece	10	Cases ...	43	Table Cloths	2
Chemises ...	18	Necktie ...	1	Towels ...	55
Cloaks ...	2	Night Dresses.	41	Trousers ...	10
Coats ...	6	Petticoats ...	37	Valances ...	14
Collars ...	2	Pillows ...	263	Vests... ..	13
Counterpanes ...	116	Pillow-cases ...	178	Wrappers ...	3
Curtains ...	13	Pinafores ..	3		
Cushions ...	20	Quilts... ..	23		
<i>Carried for.</i>	706	<i>Carried for.</i>	1421	Total ...	1905

DISINFECTANTS.

By order of your Board the disinfectants used for the following purposes are :—

1. *Sulphur and Formic Aldehyde*, for the disinfection of rooms.

2. *Chloride of Lime*, containing not less than 30 per cent. of chlorine, for disinfecting the soil and refuse matter removed from the catch-pit gullies and sewers and house drains.

3. *Sanitas Powder and Fluid*, for use in the Mortuary and post-mortem room.

4. *Permanganate of Potash* (crystals) in street, watering and flushing of courts and alleys.

5. *Perchloride of Mercury*, for the disinfection of drains, sewers and gulley-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 Liquid Disinfectant*, for the underground conveniences.

7. *Kuna Pine*, for use in the Mortuary and post-mortem room.

8. *Carbolic Acid* (pale), containing not less than 95 per cent. of available Carbolic Acid for disinfecting urinals.

9. *Carbolic Acid* (prepared), soluble in water, containing not less than 25 per cent. of available carbolic acid. (This is not used as a disinfectant, but only for tracing drains.)

10. *Carbolic Acid Disinfecting Powder*, containing not less than 15 per cent. of available carbolic acid for deodorising dustbins.

11. *Carbolic Acid Crystals*, free from staining properties and corrosive matter, for use in the underground conveniences.

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;

*Vice-President (Past President) of the Incorporated Society
of Medical Officers of Health;*

*Fellow and Member of Council of the Royal Institute
of Public Health;*

Medical Officer of Health for Lincoln's Inn;

Medical Officer of Health for the District.



APPENDIX.

 TABULAR STATEMENTS.

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Return 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 1898, AND TEN YEARS PRECEDING.

GROSS NUMBERS.

The Year.	Census 1896.		Mar- riages.	Regis- tered Births.	Corrected Deaths.				
	Popu- lation.	Number of In- habited Houses.			Total all ages.	Under one year.	Total under five years.	In Public Institu- tions out- side the District.	In Public Institu- tions in- side the District.
1898	38,237	3,729	415	1,027	*746	158	243	205	†185
1897	—	—	440	981	676	146	216	199	155
1896	—	—	408	1,064	734	162	254	215	159
1895	—	—	371	1,120	851	185	273	196	190
1894	—	—	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
Average for 10 years, 1888-1897.	—	—	366	1,119	873	173	277	230	170

NOTES.

- 1.—Population at Census, March, 1896—38,237.
- 2.—Average number of persons in each house—10·6.
- 3.—Area of {St. George, Bloomsbury, 121} 244 statute
district {St. Giles-in-the-Fields, 123} acres.
- 4.—Rateable Value of the District, Quinquennial
assessment, £445,818.

* Inclusive of the deaths of parishioners at Public Institutions outside the District.

† 85 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 1898 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.
1898	26.8	19.5	153	211	325	247
1897	25.6	17.6	148	215	319	238
1896	27.8	19.1	152	220	340	216
1895	28.1	21.3	165	217	320	152
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
Average of 10 years—1888 to 1897.	27.1	21.1	154	199	317	189

TABLE III.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE YEAR 1898 (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, Bloomsbury.	St. Giles, South.	St. Giles, North.
CLASSES.											
I. Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases	30	33	4	4	14	3	63	88	26	41	21
II. Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Dietic Diseases	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	7	2	4	1
IV. Constitutional Diseases	9	20	5	13	146	22	20	215	61	109	55
V. Developmental Diseases	35	—	—	—	1	48	35	84	22	51	11
VI. Local Diseases	49	26	9	21	183	87	75	375	103	181	91
VII. Deaths from Violence	9	4	—	—	13	4	13	30	5	17	8
VIII. Deaths from ill-defined and not-specified Causes ...	26	2	—	—	3	1	28	32	8	16	8
Total all Causes	158	85	18	39	366	165	243	831	217	419	195
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.											
Small Pox, Vaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Unvaccinated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto No Statement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	10	14	2	—	—	—	24	26	5	18	3
Scarlet Fever	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough	3	6	—	—	—	—	9	9	2	4	3
Diphtheria	—	5	1	—	—	—	5	6	3	2	1
Simple Continued, Ill-defined, or Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	5	3	1	1
Influenza	—	—	1	—	9	2	—	12	4	5	3
Simple Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea, Dysentery	13	6	—	—	2	1	19	22	6	10	6
Remittent Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cowpox and Effects of Vaccination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venereal Affections	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Zymotic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PARASITIC DISEASES.											
Thrush	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worms, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DIETIC DISEASES.										
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	7	2	4
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of the Heart	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	5	3	1
Rheumatism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gout... ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer	—	—	—	—	32	16	—	48	18	12
Tabes Mesenterica	5	2	—	—	—	—	7	7	3	1
Tubercular Meningitis	2	7	1	—	—	—	9	10	4	5
Phthisis	—	3	1	11	106	3	3	124	18	72
Other Forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula	2	7	2	2	6	—	9	10	4	11
Other Constitutional Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.										
Premature Birth... ..	31	—	—	—	—	—	31	31	7	19
Atelectasis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	3
Old Age	—	—	—	—	1	48	—	40	14	29
LOCAL DISEASES.										
Apoplexy	—	—	—	—	9	8	—	17	7	8
Epilepsy	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	7	3	4
Convulsions	9	—	1	—	—	—	9	10	3	5
Other Diseases of Brain and Nervous System	—	—	—	1	26	12	—	39	11	23
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
Diseases of Circulatory System	—	—	3	5	44	18	—	70	13	32
Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	22	13	2	1	28	27	35	93	22	47
Pneumonia	6	6	—	3	22	4	12	41	12	25
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	1	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	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 35.	35 and upwards.			St. George, Bloomsbury	St. Giles, North.	St. Giles, North.
LOCAL DISEASES—continued.											
Dentition ...	1	4	—	—	—	—	5	5	2	1	2
Sore Throat, Quinsy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis ...	10	2	—	—	1	—	12	13	3	5	5
Peritonitis ...	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	7	3	2	2
Diseases of Liver ...	—	—	—	1	10	4	—	15	5	3	7
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	—	—	—	2	7	2	—	11	4	5	2
Diseases of Lymphatic System and of Ductless Glands ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Diseases of Urinary System ...	—	—	—	2	20	9	—	31	10	13	8
Diseases of Generative System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents of Childbirth ...	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4	1	—	3
Diseases of Locomotive System ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—
Diseases of Integumentary System ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—
DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.											
ACCIDENT—Fractures or Contusions ...	—	2	—	—	5	2	2	9	—	5	4
" Gunshot Wounds ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Cut, Stab ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Burn, Scald ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1
" Poison ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Drowning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Suffocation ...	9	—	—	—	1	1	9	11	1	9	1
" Otherwise ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
HOMICIDE—Manslaughter ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUICIDE—Gunshot Wounds ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	1
" Cut, Stab ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Poison ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
" Drowning ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
" Hanging ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
" Otherwise ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—
EXECUTION—Hanging ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND OTHER CAUSES	26	2	—	—	3	1	28	32	8	16	8

SUMMARY OF TABLE III.

I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES—						Number of Deaths.
1. Miasmatic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	60
2. Diarrhœal ...	...	...	...	...	...	22
3. Malarial ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
4. Zoogenous ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
5. Venereal ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
6. Septic ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES						—
III.—DIETIC DISEASES ...						7
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES						215
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES						84
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES—						
1. Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	73
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	...	70
4. Diseases of Respiratory System...	...	...	...	...	...	139
5. Diseases of Digestive System	...	...	...	...	...	51
6. Diseases of Lymphatic System	...	...	...	...	...	1
7. Diseases of Urinary System	...	...	...	...	...	31
8. Diseases of Generative System	...	...	...	...	...	4
9. Accidents of Childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	2
10. Diseases of Locomotive System...	...	...	...	...	...	2
11. Diseases of Integumentary System	...	...	...	...	...	2
VII.—VIOLENCE—						
1. Accident or Negligence	...	...	...	...	...	23
2. Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	—
3. Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	7
4. Execution	...	...	...	...	...	—
VIII.—ILL-DEFINED AND OTHER SPECIFIED CAUSES						32
Total						831

TABLE IV.

Showing the number of Deaths at all ages in 1898 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 . .	*70	1·8	93
2. Pulmonary Diseases	139	3·6	186
3. Principal Tubercular Diseases .	160	4·1	214
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	57	55	76
5. Convulsive Diseases	12	11	16

NOTES.

1. Includes Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping-cough, Typhus, Enteric (or Typhoid), and Simple Continued Fevers and Diarrhoea. * 10 of these deaths occurred in outlying Public Institutions.
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, 1888 to 1897, FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES, AND THE NUMBER IN 1898, ETC.

DISEASE.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	Annual average of ten years 1888 to 1897.	Proportion of deaths to 1,000 deaths 1888 to 1897.	1898	Proportion of deaths to 1,000 deaths in 1898.
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	0·6	0·6	—	—
Measles ...	16	41	17	43	47	5	15	13	41	9	24·7	26·5	26	34·8
Scarlet Fever ...	4	4	8	—	3	12	2	5	7	7	5·2	0·2	2	2·6
Diphtheria ...	11	17	10	11	17	21	13	13	5	6	12·4	0·6	6	8·0
Whooping Cough	17	14	17	29	11	18	29	13	13	18	17·9	0·9	9	12·0
Fever ...	7	8	10	11	9	6	11	2	4	6	7·4	0·5	5	6·7
Diarrhœa ...	11	30	23	19	17	25	9	30	17	17	19·8	22·5	22	29·4
Totals, St. Giles District ...	66	114	85	113	104	91	80	77	87	63	88·0	71·0	70	93·8
Totals, London	10,803	9,709	12,279	9,675	11,983	13,223	11,544	11,544	14,100	11,525				
Totals, England and Wales ...	50,684	61,027	59,698	53,221	56,032	73,499	52,771	64,901	66,936	67,051				

TABLE VI.

REPORT OF SANITARY WORKS, &c., IN 1898, 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		42	45	26	113
Number of houses and premises visited and in- spected		3,385	5,299	2,562	11,246
Result of Inspections.	Orders issued for sanitary amendments of houses and premises	309	513	306	1,128
	Houses, premises, &c., cleansed, re- paired, and whitewashed	122	224	129	475
	Rooms disinfected after infectious diseases	38	53	26	117
House Drains.	Repaired, cleansed, &c.	48	59	22	129
	Trapped or ventilated	25	33	35	93
	New constructed	46	25	22	93
W.C.'s.	Repaired, cleansed, &c.	51	144	106	301
	Supplied with water	—	—	—	—
	New constructed	1	8	9	18
Dust Bins.	New provided	6	16	6	28
	Repaired and covered	28	55	21	104
Water Supply	Cisterns (new) erected	—	—	—	—
	Cisterns cleansed, repaired and covered	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.	Number of Lodging-houses registered under Sanitary Act, 1866	104	267	246	618
	Removal of accumulation of dung, animal and other refuse	29	130	72	231
	Removal of animals improperly kept ...	1	1	3	5
	Regularly inspected. Bakehouses	13	6	6	25
	Licensed cow-houses	—	1	—	1
	Licensed slaughter-houses	—	1	1	2
	Other proceedings, e.g., legal proceedings	5	109	8	*122

* 74 of these were for the abatement of Smoke Nuisances.

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 1898, 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. — (a).	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births. (d)	Aged under 5 or over 5. (e)	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.													
	Last Census. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1898. (c)			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
					Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	—	—	Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	—	—	
									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.					
(a).	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	—	—	Small-pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	—	—	
St. George, Bloomsbury	16,110	—	—	under 5	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				5 upwards	—	30	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Giles, North	9,151	—	—	under 5	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				5 upwards	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Giles, South	12,976	—	—	under 5	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Giles				5 upwards	—	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Workhouse	—	—	—	under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
British Lying-in Hospital	—	—	—	under 5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
...	—	—	—	5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
French Hospital	—	—	—	under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	38,237	—	—	under 5	—	18	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				5 upwards	—	47	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	35	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 other diseases 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; or if not within the District, state where it is situated?—The Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals.

TABLE IX.

THE MARRIAGE-RATE PER 1,000 IN ST. GILES DISTRICT FROM 1888 TO 1897.

Sub-Districts.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Average rate per 1,000 for 10 years, 1888-1897.
St. George, Bloomsbury ...	15.0	14.1	15.2	18.6	17.9	17.1	18.5	18.6	21.3	23.0	17.9
St. Giles, South ...											
St. Giles, North ..											

THE BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 IN ST. GILES DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICTS FROM 1888 TO 1897.

Sub-Districts.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Average rate per 1,000 for 10 years, 1888-1897.
St. George, Bloomsbury ...	19.4	22.2	20.3	20.4	19.6	17.6	15.5	19.3	18.6	17.5	19.4
St. Giles, South ...	41.9	40.3	38.8	40.5	41.5	41.2	41.4	42.5	41.8	40.1	41.0
St. Giles, North ...	18.9	16.3	19.2	23.3	25.1	25.3	26.3	23.3	24.1	19.4	22.1
Entire District ...	26.6	27.3	26.0	28.5	28.3	27.4	26.8	28.1	27.8	25.6	27.1

THE DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 IN ST. GILES DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICTS FROM 1888 TO 1897.

Sub-Districts.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Average rate per 1,000 for 10 years, 1888-1897.
St. George, Bloomsbury ...	11.9	14.9	14.9	18.4	16.7	14.3	11.1	14.7	11.4	11.6	13.9
St. Giles, South ...	32.5	32.8	37.0	39.2	31.6	34.5	30.5	31.5	30.8	26.9	32.7
St. Giles, North ...	12.2	11.9	16.9	26.5	22.1	23.0	15.3	18.6	16.3	15.1	17.7
Entire District ...	18.7	19.9	22.8	27.4	23.1	23.2	18.7	21.3	19.1	17.6	21.1

TABLE X.

REGISTERED BIRTHS IN 52 WEEKS OF 1898. 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, 1898, 52 weeks.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total Chil- dren.
St. George, Bloomsbury	28	34	33	33	30	24	32	20	123	111	234
St. Giles, South	71	62	81	63	86	76	73	76	311	277	588
St. Giles, North	26	27	25	28	28	23	20	28	99	106	205
Whole District	125	123	139	124	144	123	125	124	533	494	1,027

REGISTERED DEATHS IN 52 WEEKS OF 1898. 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, 1898, 52 weeks.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
St. George, Bloomsbury	24	18	12	20	20	25	20	19	76	82	158
St. Giles, South	54	51	32	42	43	27	39	26	168	146	314
St. Giles, North	23	23	14	15	23	24	21	11	81	73	154
Whole District	101	92	58	77	86	76	80	56	325	301	626

TABLE XI.

Showing the localities in which fatal cases of the principal Zymotic Diseases occurred in 1898:—

Locality.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Total.
Bedford Place ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Betterton Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bloomsbury Square	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Broad Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Calsen Yard ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chenies Street ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Clarke's Buildings.	—	—	—	2	—	*1	—	3
Compton St., New	—	—	—	—	*1	—	2	3
Coptic Street ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Coram St., Great...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Coram St., Little (Peabody Bldgs.)	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Drury Lane ...	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	5
Dyott Street ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Endell Street ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Guilford Street ...	—	—	—	*1	—	—	—	1
High Street ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Holborn, High ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	4
Kemble Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kenton Street ...	—	—	*1	—	—	—	—	1
Keppel Mews South	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kingsgate Street...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Lumber Court ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Marchmont Street..	—	1	—	—	*1	—	1	3
Neal Street ...	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	6
Newton Street (Thurston Bldgs.)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nottingham Court	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Parker Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Phoenix Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Plummers Court ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Queen St., Great ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Carried forward ...	—	19	2	8	5	4	14	52

* Non-parishioner died at French Hospital.

TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

Locality.	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Fever.	Diar-rhœa.	Total.
Brought forward	—	19	2	8	5	4	14	52
Sardinia Place ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Sardinia Street ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Southampton Row	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stacey Street ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Store Street ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Torrington Mews...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Wild Street, Great	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wild Street, Great (Peabody Bldgs.)	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	8
Woburn Mews ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total ...	—	26	2	9	6	5	22	70

Two of the deaths occurred in Institutions belonging to the Metropolitan Asylums Board and three in General Hospitals.

TABLE XII.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE VITAL STATISTICS IN REGISTRATION LONDON AND IN ST. GILES DISTRICT, FOR 1898.

	Population, 1898.	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.	Diph- theria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.	
London (esti- mated to middle of the year...	4,504,766	132,432	82,037	12,482	29.5	18.3	2.77	1	3.075	583	1,772	2,160	598	4,376	167
St. Giles Dis- trict ...	38,237	1,027	746	70	26.8	19.5	1.8	—	26	2	6	9	5	22	153

TABLE XIII.

RETURN RESPECTING THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE REGISTERED IN 1897.

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. Success-fully Vaccinated.	Column 11.		Column 13. Dead Unvaccinated.	Postpone-ment by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts 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 or otherwise.
				Insuscep-tible of Vaccina-tion.	Had Small-pox.					
1897.	St. George, Blooms-bury	284	220	2	—	23	7	—	28	4
	St. Giles, North ...	178	118	1	—	17	8	—	33	1
	St. Giles, South ...	526	334	1	—	60	8	11	108*	4
	Whole District ...	988	672	4	—	100	23	11	169	9

* 60 of the 108 cases were born at British Lying-in Hospital, where children are not allowed to be vaccinated before leaving the Institution.

TABLE XIV.

Meteorology of the Year.

Based on observations at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and at various other stations, by Mr. James Glaisher, F.R.S., the Astronomer Royal.

		1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Temperature	...	41°·5	52°·4	62°·7	48°·5
Barometer	...	29·875 ins.	29·740 ins.	29·903 ins.	29·748 ins.
Rainfall	...	3·24 ins.	5·32 ins.	2·51 ins.	7·78 ins.
Sunshine	...	156·9 hours	453·5 hours.	619·1 hours	185·4 hours

TABLE I

Meteorology of the Year

For the year ending 31st December 1904, the following are the principal features of the weather and climate of the United Kingdom, as recorded by the Meteorological Office.



Temperature	Mean	Max	Min
Jan	41.2	51.2	31.2
Feb	42.5	52.5	32.5
Mar	44.0	54.0	34.0
Apr	46.5	56.5	36.5
May	49.0	59.0	39.0
Jun	51.5	61.5	41.5
Jul	54.0	64.0	44.0
Aug	56.5	66.5	46.5
Sep	54.0	64.0	44.0
Oct	51.5	61.5	41.5
Nov	49.0	59.0	39.0
Dec	46.5	56.5	36.5

