The CHAIRMAN announced himself in favour of provision for the after years of Inspectors, but thought that it must be met by the Inspectors themselves contributing out of their salaries, by the Local Authorities paying an amount during the good behaviour of their officers into the fund at command of the Local Government Board, and by the Local Government Board supplementing it by a grant from the Imperial Exchequer to enable the officials to retire comfortably after a certain number of years.

Mr. J. Osborne (St. Paneras) had been much struck by the consensus of opinion which had run through the papers. They found that the status of the Inspector wanted considerable improvement, and they were agreed as to the way in which the improvement should take place. He had had considerable experience—over sixteen years—as a Sanitary Inspector, and he must say that the men he had come in contact with were never open to any bribery. The duties of Inspectors of Nuisances were certainly very varied, but in the President's address he thought that that gentleman travelled a little beyond the duties and even the powers of a Sanitary Inspector. At the present time they had nothing whatever to do with the construction of the drainage, or the sanitary condition, of a house until it was occupied. In his opinion it was one of the great curses of their work that the construction of the drainage and sanitation in many districts at the present day was left to take care of itself. The jerry-builder employed a navvy, and he was the sanitary engineer, throwing in his drain and getting it out of sight as soon as possible. The British workman was the best in the world if his work could be seen, but if his work could not be seen he was certainly the worst. The construction of drains in new properties should be under the supervision of a practical sanitary officer, who should be responsible for their proper construction and be in a position to give a Certificate. With respect to the knowledge that was necessary for an Inspector previous to holding an appointment, he greatly believed in the officer being thoroughly conversant with the whole of the different sections of the building trade; unless, too, Inspectors had tenure of office made secure, there was a tendency to make them shirk their duties.

The Chairman moved a vote of thanks to the writers and readers of the papers. He gave expression to the hope that there would be an alliance of Sanitary Inspectors throughout the kingdom.

Mr. Washington Lyon seconded. He thought that the day was not far distant when the Sanitary Inspector would be looked upon as almost second to the Doctor.

Mr. Steens having replied, an acknowledgment of the valuable services of the Secretary (Mr. A. Perry) was made by the Chairman, and duly replied to.

THE SANITARY ASPECTS OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

LECTURE TO THE CONGRESS.

By W. H. PREECE, F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., &c. Electrician to the British Post Office.

THE chief tendency of modern legislation in our British Parliament is to improve the environments of the human frame, so that we may live, and move, and have our being with greater health to the individual, and greater prosperity to the nation. The cleanliness of dwellings, the drainage of towns, the removal of filth, the suppression of nuisance, have not only been specified but the inspection of the means to effect these objects and of their results are defined and insisted upon by Acts of Parliament. People often speak disrespectfully of our grandmotherly Government, but at least in this region of domestic legislation, the control it has exercised over the food we cat, the water we drink, the air we breathe, is of a true parental order, and deserves our unreserved admiration and respect. The Home Office and the Local Government Board act the part of a wise and economic head of the house to the nation, while each community has its own Local Board or Authority to carry out hygienic provisions, to enforce sanitary principles, to prevent infection, to stamp out disease, to sweeten labour, and to prolong life.

I contemplated at one time submitting an historical summary of these features of sanitary legislation during the present generation, but not only would the task be very onerous, but it would be so lengthy that I should have very little time left to discuss the question set before me—the Sanitary aspect of Electric Lighting.

The propositions that I propose to submit and to demonstrate to you are these:—

1. That electricity and light being analogous forms of

energy, the former is naturally the proper source of artificial illumination.

2. That all other sources of artificial illumination being dependent on the absorption of oxygen, and resulting in the vitiation of air are injurious to health.

3. That the same authority which regulates the sanitation of our dwellings and the supply of our food, should also control the purity of the air we breathe, and of the light we work by.

Light, however it be produced artificially, is simply the equivalent of work that has been done elsewhere. Whether it be by the combustion of tallow or oil, by the burning of coal or of gas, by the glowing of a fine wire, or the formation of the brilliant arc, energy has been expended somewhere, to be transferred and reproduced in some other place in the form of light. The great principle of the conservation of energy teaches us that the amount of energy in the universe is a fixed quantity, that it can be neither created nor destroyed, that it can only be transferred, and that any expenditure of energy -work done-anywhere is the equivalent of energy utilized somewhere else. The rate at which this energy is expended is called *power*, and the amount of power which we foolishly call a horse-power, and which we roughly imagine to be equivalent to the power exerted by a horse in drawing a load along a road, is competent to produce an amount of light which is very simply measured. Our standard of light is the light given by a No. 6 sperm candle, burning 120 grains per hour. Now the energy of one horse-power constantly expended will give by the aid of

| Tallow | ••• | | the | light o | of 6 ca | ındle |
|------------|-------|-----|------|----------|---------|------------|
| Sperm | ••• | ••• | | ., ., | 8.7 | " |
| Oil | ••• | ••• | , | " | 9 | 3) |
| Gas | ••• | ••• | | 59 | 13 | " |
| Electric o | curre | nt(| Wolf | | 248 | ,, |
| •• | | 1 | Arc | ,, 1 | 492 | 99 |

The results to the air of these different modes of producing artificial illumination are well shown by the following Table:—

Products of Combustion in developing 100 candles per hour.

| Illuminant. | Quantity Consumed. | Carbonic Acid Produced. | Water Vapour. | Heat. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Tallow Sperm Oil Gas Electricity | lbs. | Cub. ft. | lbs. | Calories. |
| | 2·2 | 51·2 | 2·3 | 9,700 |
| | 1·7 | 41·3 | 2·0 | 7,960 |
| | 1·3 | 33·6 | 1·8 | 7,200 |
| | 56 Cub. ft. | 40·3 | 2·5 | 12,150 |
| | (Coal) 2·2 lbs. | 0 | 0 | 257 |

Thus we see how very much more efficient electricity is than

any other agent for the production of light.

The tendency of the teaching of the present day, is to show that the transmission of light waves and of electrical undulations, is of the same character and at the same speed. Clerk Maxwell by theory, and Hertz by experiment, have placed this beyond doubt. A current of electricity passing through a fine filament, first raises its temperature, and then as the current is increased in strength, it glows brighter and brighter until finally it is disintegrated and dissipated with great brilliance, and the light disappears. There has been no chemical consumption of material. The passage of the current has resulted in light, and light seems to have been the natural sequence of the flow of electricity. Energy has however been developed somewhere. There is a boiler for the production of steam, an engine for the application of power, a dynamo for the formation of electric current.

Gas has to be extracted from coal, purified in gas works, distributed through pipes, and chemically combined with the oxygen of the air in jets or burners.

The simple candle, however, is its own gas works. We simply apply a match and the flame itself becomes boiler, engine, and light emitter combined.

In all cases, therefore, we have to consider—

(a) The source of energy. The distribution of energy.

The utilization of energy as light.

The sources of energy at our disposal are—

Wind. Water. Coal (steam). Gas. Mineral oil.

The inconstancy of the wind in our climate renders it inapplicable for the steady and constant supply of power required for artificial illumination.

Water, on the other hand, is an unfailing source of power in some countries, but the quantity required to produce even small effects is opposed to its use anywhere but in mountainous or hilly districts where it is abundant. It requires a quarter of a ton of water falling one foot per second to produce one horse power, or falling ten feet to produce ten horse power. If we wish to maintain ten ordinary electric glow lamps alight for five hours with a fall of ten feet we should require 100 tons of water per hour, or 500 tons altogether.

At Keswick, in Cumberland, a central station has been established, which is worked by a fall of twenty feet of the water of the river Greta, generating fifty horse-power by means of a turbine. At Portrush, in Ireland, a fall of twenty-six feet generates currents that work a trainway to the Giant's Causeway. Many private houses in Scotland are so lighted.

There are innumerable places in the United Kingdom where this power is being allowed to run to waste. The non-utilization is due probably to ignorance, and ignorance as much as indifference is the great obstruction which all new industries have to overcome, even when practicability and economy are almost self-evident.

The power of running streams and of the tides is used in some countries for grinding corn, but the power utilizable is small, and no practical means have yet been introduced to employ them for small installations of electric lighting, though busy minds are actively engaged on this neglected field.

Steam and therefore coal becomes in all comparatively flat countries the principal source of power, while for small installations, gas and mineral oil are extremely convenient cleanly and economical suppliers of energy. Indeed, gas as a source of heat is coming more and more into use, and if a cheaper form of gas, such as water-gas were distributed for fuel purposes as it probably will be in the future—it would solve the difficulty of the transit of coal, and prevent the possibility of that nuisance. the formation of smoke in the midst of shops and dwellings.

The power that is thus expended is employed in developing electrical energy. Motion is imparted to coils of copper wire in a field of magnetism, and a certain resistance has to be overcome when the lines of force in this field are cut by the wire; the energy of motion is absorbed, it takes the form of electricity, and as an electric current it can be transmitted to a distance, and there utilized. The amount of energy which is found in the form of currents is that delivered by the belt of the engine to the dynamo, less a small amount wasted in friction and in heat in the metal of the dynamo; but this is so small that it is a common thing now to obtain dynamos with an efficiency of 94 per cent. that is, 6 per cent., only of the power applied to it is lost as heat in the dynamo itself.

If a child has a skipping rope made of copper wire and, with its face turned due North or South, it skipped, the rope would cut the lines of magnetic force of the earth in the proper direction, the rope would experience resistance, energy would be absorbed by the rope, and electric currents would be developed from hand to hand of the child. The child thus becomes an animated dynamo. The lines of force of

the earth flowing North and South are cut twice in each revolution of the skipping rope, but alternately in opposite directions. Hence the currents generated are alternately flowing in opposite directions, and the child becomes an alternate current dynamo. It is a very simple thing to straighten these currents and to make them flow continuously in the same direction, and to convert these alternate effects into continuous

currents flowing in the same direction.

Now, all electric currents require an electro-motive force, or a difference of electric pressure to drive them through the resistance of metallic conductors, in the same way that water and gas require pressure to drive them through pipes. This electro-motive force in the case of the skipping-rope is very minute, because the intensity of the earth's magnetic field is very small (it is only $\frac{1}{20000}$ th of the field of an ordinary dynamo), the motion of the rope is comparatively slow, and there is only one cutting conductor. If we increase the number of conductors, their speed, and the strength of the field, we can magnify the electric pressure to any amount.

All new ideas require new names to indicate them, and if they are new quantities capable of measurement, they require new units to compare them with numerically. Difference of electric pressure is called voltage, and the unit of comparison is a volt. The skipping rope develops only a very small fraction, about $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of a volt. There are now dynamos at Deptford which will generate 10,000 volts, and a flash of lightning is the result of perhaps millions of volts. The human frame is very sensitive to voltage, 50 volts is scarcely perceptible, 100 volts give a distinct though slight shock, 500 volts are painful, and 1,000 volts might probably under certain circumstances kill a man, 10,000 volts if effective through the whole frame would certainly destroy life. We have recently read of a deplorable attempt in the United States to utilize this power for the execution of criminals, an attempt surrounded with sickening horrors, the result of the ignorance that exists at present as to the effects of electricity on the human frame.

The unit of electric current by which measurements are made is called an ampere. If an ampere be circulated around a bar or ring of iron, it will magnetize it with a definite amount of magnetism dependent on its dimensions and quality.

If it be transmitted through a bath of nitrate of silver, it will deposit four grammes of silver per hour. If it be driven through a fine filament of carbonized cotton six inches long, such as Edison and Swan use for their glow lamps, by an electromotive force of 100 volts, it will develop a brilliant light of 32-candle power.

The actual energy conveyed by the current is measured by the product of the volts and amperes, and this measures the rate at which energy is being transmitted or expended. The unit of measurement is called the watt, which is a much more scientific and accurate unit of power than the absurd horse power that has become so rooted among our engineers. A man in pumping expends about 50 watts; in rowing a race he expends about a 100; in running rapidly up-stairs he expends 500 watts for a few seconds; a horse drawing a load on a level road expends about 500 watts. The so-called horse power is 746 watts. An ordinary are lamp consumes 500 watts, and an electric tramcar going at seven miles an hour on an average tramway, requires a mean power of about 3000 watts.

Electrical energy is measured and paid for in 1000 watts or in *kilowatts* delivered per hour. A kilowatt-hour is called the Board of Trade unit of electrical energy, and it is defined in all Provisional Orders confirmed by Act of Parliament, thus:

"The expression 'unit' shall mean the energy contained in a current of one thousand amperes flowing under an electromotive force of one volt during one hour."

This Board of Trade unit has not yet received a name. I have proposed to call it a Bot, from the initial letters of the Board of Trade, but there is generally a very strong aversion to a new name, however much it may be wanted, and we have during the past few years had a plethora of new names in electrical science.

One Board of Trade unit will keep an ordinary 10-candle power glow lamp alight for 30 hours, or it will keep 30 of such lamps alight for one hour. In Newcastle this energy costs $4\frac{1}{2}d$., in Liverpool 6d., in London $7\frac{1}{4}d$., and in most other places 8d. Taking the cost at 6d., a 10-candle power glow lamp would cost one-fifth of a penny per hour, which is the cost of a 5-feet gas burner at 3s. 4d. per 1000 cubic feet. There is thus very little difference between the price of gas and that of electricity.

The output of a dynamo is measured in watts, and, as the number of watts in ordinary dynamos is necessarily numerous, the *kilowatt*, or 1000 watts, is the unit employed. Thus, a dynamo of 100 kilowatts developes energy equivalent to 134 horse power, and as, for ordinary purposes, the ratio of the power utilized as electric current to the power indicated in the cylinders of the engine may be taken at 80 %, it will follow that it will require 160 horse power to drive such a dynamo at full load.

The relations between mechanical and electrical measurements are thus very simple and wonderfully accurate.

100 kilowatts, or 100,000 watts, deliver sufficient energy to illuminate 3,000 10 c.p. lamps, and one of the most difficult problems which the electrical engineer has to solve is to design the best and most economical method of distributing this energy over an extended area. If the distribution be confined to one big building, like the Pavilion in Brighton, or the Post Office in London, the solution is simple. If it be over a widely scattered district, like Croydon, Wimbledon, or the districts of the great vestries of London, the solution is complicated. Every district must be governed by its own conditions, and be controlled by its own environments.

There are several modes of distribution under high pressure or low pressure; by means of alternate currents or of continuous direct currents; by two wires or three wires or five wires. Then again, the supply may be for light or motive power, for street lighting, or for private lighting. If it be by high pressure, say of over 300 volts, then, as such pressures cannot be admitted into our houses, there must be a reduction of this pressure to the safe and ordinary 100 or 50 volts by means of alternating transformers or of secondary batteries.

The ruling guide is of course economy. A certain number of kilowatts are generated in the central station, at a price per hour that is easily obtained from the coal bills, the stores list, and the wages sheet. A certain proportion of this energy is delivered to the consumers, and paid for by them by meter or by contract. A certain proportion is lost:—wasted as heat in the apparatus and conductors. What is the proportion between the energy paid for, and that generated by the central station? What is in fact the efficiency of the system? It is difficult in the present tentative and youthful condition of the industry to obtain a true answer. Most central stations are in their pioneer condition. I have however, examined the figures of certain well known systems, from which I gather that we may estimate the following efficiencies as fairly practical:—

Low pressure—

Efficiency.
Continuous direct current......90 per cent.

High pressure—

Alternate current60
Direct current battery50

In fact, one Company—the St. James and Pall Mall—working on the low pressure system, have on the first half-year of 1890 secured a return of 94.3 per cent. on the energy delivered, while another company, working on the high pressure battery system, secured only 29 per cent.

In January of this year, at the Kensington Court Central Station, working at low pressure, 25,893 bots were registered and paid for, as against 28,291 generated and distributed, representing an efficiency of 92 per cent. At Dacre Street, Westminster, also working at low pressure, in the quarter ending June 24th—the summer and lowest quarter—the efficiency was 84.4 per cent. At the House of Commons the efficiency has been 89.8 per cent.

A simple way of looking at the matter is to find out the coal consumed per bot paid for by the consumer. It comes out-

Low pressure 9 lbs. High pressure 17 lbs.

It is worth noting that it would require 38 lbs. of coal distilled in the gas works to produce the same light by means of

the ordinary fish-tail burner.

The misfortune is, that the low pressure system is applicable only to confined and restricted districts. It involves the use of such heavy conductors, that as the district increases in extent, the weight of copper required varies as the third power of the radius of the area served. While with the high pressure system the weight of copper required diminishes with the pressure used.

It must however be recollected that the use of high pressure involves the use of very highly insulated conductors, and therefore what is saved in copper may be expended in insulation. The question that decides the economic use of high or low pressure is the distance or length of mains and feeders, when the difference between 17 and 9 lbs. of coal (or a penny per bot) is swallowed up in interest on capital and waste of energy in the heavy conductors required by the low pressure system.

The consequence is that while compact areas, covered by a radius of half a mile, are best served on the low pressure system, those supplied beyond a radius of one mile can be served economically only on the high pressure system; while the intermediate range is to be considered simply with reference to its own requirements and its own conditions, such as the supply of water and of coal, the convenience of water and railway carriage, the value of land, the demand of residential districts, and of manufacturing and business quarters. Each district must therefore be dealt with on its own merits.

In London at the present moment several different systems are being used or installed for very similar districts. Thus we have the alternate current transformer system at Brompton, St. Martin's, St. Giles, and the various portions served by the London Electric Supply Association, the high pressure battery system in Chelsea, the low pressure system aided by secondary

batteries to regulate pressure and to maintain the supply of energy during the small hours of the morning, or when breaksdown or cases of emergency arise, in Kensington, Westminster, St. James's, Notting Hill, and St. Paneras. The proper system

to be used is therefore still in a tentative condition.

The great question that divides the merits of the high and low pressure is that of safety to person. Grossly exaggerated accounts of accidents in America have seriously prejudiced the public mind against the high pressure system. If people only saw for themselves the conditions that surround the distribution of electricity in the United States, they would not be surprised at the accidents that have happened—they would wonder at their being so few. Poles are frequently carried down the principal streets of the towns carrying open telegraph, telephone, fire signal, and electric light wires, all together on the same support. without any particular rules or regulations. A lineman who ascends a pole to attend to a telephone wire is very apt to touch suddenly an electric light conductor. He receives a shock, and is thrown down perhaps on the ground and killed, or perhaps among the other wires, where he may be probably burnt or otherwise injured.

Such things are impossible in England. Mains and conductors must, by legislation, be placed underground in all towns; but where they are for local reasons placed overground, they are subjected to carefully prepared rules and regulations, and to watchful and constant inspection. A high pressure conductor would certainly be dangerous if it were handled, but it should never, under any circumstances, be so placed as to be in a position to be touched by anyone but the skilled technical men who have the charge of its maintenance. There is no case on record of anyone being hurt on a well designed underground

system.

The great hygienic advantage of the electric light when illumining our dwellings and our workshops is not that it purifies the air, but that it prevents the air from being vitiated by the introduction into it of the products of combustion, such as carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, sulphurous acid, &c., it prevents the air from being weakened by the abstraction of oxygen, and it prevents it from having its temperature raised by undue radiation, and by throwing into it heated gases.

While legislation and the greatest possible stringent regulations have been drawn up to prevent the adulteration of food and the poisoning of water, scarcely any attention has been devoted to the prevention of the admission of noxious gases and poisonous vapours into the air of our habitations. Carbonic oxide is a poison of the deadliest character, and gas jets are freely used which deliver copious discharges of this daugerous gas into the atmosphere of our rooms. If we were consistent in our legislation, we ought to forbid the use of any burner which thus poisons the air. A man at rest exhales '00424 cubic feet of carbonic acid gas (CO₂) and '1189 cubic feet of air per pound weight per hour, while a gas jet burning 5 cubic feet of coal gas exhales 4 cubic feet of CO₂. The maximum proportion of CO² to air consistent with health is 6 volumes in 10,000, 10 volumes affect the heart, and 30 volumes produce headaches. Rheumatism, bronchitis, and other ailments proceed from higher proportions. In fact, 5 cubic feet of gas requires 8,000 cubic feet of pure air per hour to maintain it healthy. The electric light requires no such provision.

That the electric light is a powerful element of health is evidenced by the fact that those who use it not only feel all the better for its introduction, but their appetite increases, and their sleep improves, and the visits of the doctor are reduced in frequency. Workpeople work all the better, and absences from illness are far less frequent. In the Savings Bank in Queen Victoria Street, London, where 1,200 persons were employed, the absences from illness were so far reduced, that the extra labour gained paid for the electric light. In Liverpool and many other places the same result has been observed.

The influence of artificial light on the eyes has a very important sanitary bearing. Why is it that there is so much short-sightedness in the present day? Is it due to our mode of producing light? Some assert that the injury to the eyes is due to the heat rays and not the light rays. If that be so the electric light must be much less injurious than any other. On the other hand, no one can have experimented with arc lamps without having had his retina painfully affected, which leads one to think that the ultra-violet rays have some influence. No one has, however, ever complained of the influence of a steady glow lamp upon the eyes, and it is possible to read and to write for many hours by such a light without experiencing the least fatigue.

The electric current is not altogether free from being a cause of fire, and though its use is by no means very general, still it is used sufficiently to make itself felt as an element of danger in this respect. The following table shows the number of fires in London which can be traced to the different methods of lighting:—

1887. 1888. 1889. Total.

| iting:— | | 1887. | | | | 1889. | | |
|-------------|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|------------|
| Lamps | | 245 | ••• | 205 | ••• | 257 | ••• | 707 |
| Gas | | 188 | | 197 | ••• | 209 | | 594 |
| Candles | | 142 | | 113 | | 136 | | 391 |
| Electricity | ••• | 0 | ••• | 1 | ••• | 2 | ••• | 3 |

The progress of the electric light in our homes has been much more rapid in England than in any other country, but its employment for street-lighting, for shops and manufactories, has been infinitely more rapid and extensive in the United States than with us. In America the growth has been enormous. There are now 250,000 arc lamps, illuminating the public streets and shops, and 3,000,000 glow lamps in dwellings, stores, and workshops.

The following Table shows the development of the Berlin Central Stations:—

| | Effective Horse-Power. | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------|---------------|-------|-------|------|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| Station. | 1884 | 1885 | 1886 | 1887 | 1888 | 1889 | When Com- pleted. | | | |
| Friederickstrasse | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | | | |
| Markgrafenstrasse | ••• | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 2400 | 2400 | 3100 | | | |
| Mauerstrasse | *** | ••• | 500 | 1250 | 1250 | 2950 | 4950 | | | |
| Spaudauerstrasse | *** | ••• | ••• | | ••• | 2000 | 4000 | | | |
| Schiffbauerdamm | ••• | | · ·· | ••• | ••• | 1000 | 6000 | | | |
| Total | 300 | 1300 | 1800 | 2950 | 3550 | 8650 | 18350 | | | |
| 16 c.p. lamps, or equivalent | 2500 | 4600 | 13229 | 24660 | 34750 | | ••• | | | |
| Kilometres of cable | ••• | 8 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 75 | | | | |

The progress in England has been very much checked by inordinate speculation and by terrible failures in some of the earlier work done. There is something very captivating in the practical applications of electricity, and something romantic in its mystery. The neophyte has rushed into it with remarkable fervour, and the lessons of failure have in consequence been very severe. The users of the light have also been paying heavily for the education and experience of amateur tradesmen and inexperienced contractors, and have neglected to avail themselves of the professional services of the experienced electrical engineer. People who would not build houses without the architect, nor construct bridges without the engineer, nor make their wills without the lawyer, rush wildly into the use of electricity without any professional assistance, where, above all things, experience and knowledge are essential to prevent disaster and disappointment. Large installations have been completed without specifications to guide the contractor, and without inspection to see that the work has been properly done. The user has paid violently for his temerity, and fires and accidents have been the result. The heavy price of wiring a rented house, and the expensive character of the fittings proposed, have deterred many from adopting the light, even when it is within their reach. Highly insulated wire is unfortunately expensive. All cheap wires are nasty and dangerous. There is nothing that becomes the electric light better than simplicity, and its effect is frequently marred by elaborate brass work. It possesses also most active and widespread opponents, both in oil and gas—opponents who have benefited by its introduction, and who are not slow to profit by its advance. The improvements in gas and oil lamps are as marked as the advancements in electric light, and as means of artificial illumination alone—that is as far as light-giving power is concerned—there is little choice between the three, but oil and gas cannot lose those elements of discomfort and ill-health which differentiate them from the cool and pure glow lamp.

A very important question arises for discussion. Legislation has slipped in to place the virtual control of the supply of electrical energy in the hands of the local authority of the district to be served. Is this supply to be the result of the capital of private enterprise, or is it to be effected by raising money on the security of the rates?

It is argued that the supply of electricity being a purely commercial undertaking, it should therefore be carried out by a limited liability company. The Acts of 1882 and 1888 do not encourage monopoly, but rather court competition, and competition attracts capital. Competition properly regulated and controlled secures economy in supply, and certainly enforces economy in working, while it encourages improvements, and induces perfection of apparatus and novelty in processes. These arguments are plausible, but are easily refuted by those who desire to uphold vested monopolies. Direct competition always means ultimately enhanced cost to the public, for the same public has to pay for double plant, and each competitor only gets half revenue.

The supply of light is in precisely the same category as the supply of water or the supply of gas, and the days have certainly passed when the public will tamely submit to the transference of their right to such vested interests as those of water or gas companies.

It is very easy to argue pro or con on each side. The local authority has to regard the security of traffic, the safety of person, the repression of crime, and the proper supervision of the premises of its ratepayers. It is the custodian of the public interests. It has to control the health, cleanliness, comfort, and beneficial sanitation of its habitable dwellings. It therefore must secure the best light, and if it can do this, and at the

same time relieve the rates which are generally creeping up to dangerous dimensions, then its action would be wise and economical. But it would be entering into commercial rivalry with an active competitor—the Gas Companies; and its commercial control by such a shifting authority as a committee of a Town Council or of a Local Board, subject to the changes of political warfare—to the vagaries of press dictation, and to the fear of November elections—is a very doubtful proceeding. On the other hand, in many instances, such bodies have successfully dealt with the water question, the tramways, and even with the gas. In fact, one-third of the gas capital (21 millions) in this country is in the hands of 173 Local Authorities, and more than half a million of profits go to the reduction of rates.

Bradford has already grappled with the question. It has established a central station for the supply of the electric light. Brighton, St. Pancras, and Bristol are doing the same, and many other places are following suit. They are shying at the probability of handing over their districts to a speculative company, with a virtual though not a legal monopoly, to supply electrical energy for 42 years. Many corporations contemplate a middle course. They have obtained the power for themselves, but they have farmed for shorter terms the right of supply to private enterprise, which can do what they are afraid to do, viz., speculate and experiment. The Board of Trade has sanctioned and facilitated such a transfer of statutory rights.

It is surprising that Gas Administrations in England have not been more enterprising in developing Electric Lighting. In Vienna, Rome, and Stockholm the Gas Companies have established Central Stations, and the progress of the industry in those cities is very great. The proper function of gas is to supply heat, not light, and as a source of power it has a future more brilliant than its past. If it could be supplied as fuel it would remove the troubles of coal transit and storage, of ash and dust removal, of smoke and of stoking. It has even been shown that it is cheaper to convert coal into gas on the spot, and to use the gas as the source of power, than to apply the coal direct for the production of steam in boilers. The waste of energy in the use of coal is enormous. The energy contained in one pound of coal if burnt in one hour is theoretically sufficient to supply 5.6 horse-power for that hour. The best practical result yet obtained by the steam engine is scarcely one horse-power.

The electric light is unquestionably the light of the future. Its use is advancing with leaps and bounds. Not only is it naturally the proper source of light, but economically it must

eventually supplant its rivals. When electrical energy is generally distributed through our towns, and its supply is continuous, and properly controlled, so that it is always within the reach of all; and when means can be devised to wire up houses as cheaply as they are now fitted for gas, everyone will take it, not alone for its beauty, but because it is, above all, a source of health and comfort.

WORKING HOURS FOR WORKING MEN

LECTURE TO WORKING CLASSES.

By B. W. RICHARDSON, M.D., F.R.S.

Dr. RICHARDSON brought the work of the Congress to a close by delivering a lecture to the working classes. Choosing for his subject, "Working Hours for Working Men," the Lecturer opened by expressing regret that at such congresses as these the working classes could not take an active part throughout with the other members, and he anticipated the day when this would certainly be done. He then proceeded to treat on work as every man's portion, and on the value of work, not only as a fact, but as an idea, provocative of good results even from the humblest worker. Next he dwelt on the will in relation to work, and coming to the apportionment of work in relation to hours of work, from a sanitary and health point of view alone, he fixed on the period of eight hours as an excellent standard of time, not absolute, because quality of work varied so much, but as a fair average. The reason why such a standard is not followed, is not so much the fault of the employer or employed, as of the public at large, which continually, in the most exacting manner, makes hard workers keep long hours really for no useful purpose whatever. One part of the great reformation in hours of labour should therefore begin by lessening the demand for long hours by delivering a lecture to the working classes. Choosing for his should therefore begin by lessening the demand for long hours through all classes of the community. Bodily powers and hours of work then came under review, in which review it was first shown that, whether he will or not, every man has to perform an amount of work which is rather startling when it is fully an amount of work which is rather starting when it is fully computed. Thus the work performed by the heart of a man every twenty-four hours, equal to the task of raising one hundred and twenty-two tons one foot, is of itself a striking illustration of work that must be done. This was followed by a description of added work thrown upon the body by daily labour; and here it was indicated that it is not usually the case that work injures by being thrown on the body as a whole, but

by its being thrown upon one particular part or organ of the body, which thereupon wears out first, and is the cause, by its failure, of premature death. From the same circumstance certain occupations wear out life much sooner than others, and in these limitation of hours of work ought always to be insured. Three classes of work are of special moment: (1) where with bodily exertion the intensest watchfulness is demanded-example, the railway engine driver; (2) where the work is one continued grind and monotony—example, the postman; (3) where the work is excessively hard, as in pile driving, by which the full natural work of 240 foot tons per day may be raised to a third more. Dr. Richardson also noticed occupations in which the body, while at work, is in a bent position. In every such instance the period of eight hours for work is the maximum, and is often too long. In other occupations where work is intermitted or is very light, although hours may seem long, the labour may not be hurtful. In essence the argument went to show that for health's sake work ought to be measured out according to the strain which it puts on the body or the mind, or on both together; and the lecturer's contention was that work might be measured out on the principle of adapting this application of the powers of man to his proper working necessities.

Some objections which might be made to the arguments that had been advanced were next stated and met: such as the objection that man is not a mere machine; that some luxuries, like indulgences in alcoholic drinks, may wear out more determinately and rapidly than the hardest work; and that many men who have no occasion to work injure themselves by physical pleasures and labours quite as much as those who work for their bread. The objections were admitted in so far as results might be concerned, but it was urged that between these self-imposed means for shortening life and the work which is inflicted by assumed necessity during daily working-class labour there is

no necessary connection whatever.

To the varieties of wearing labours to which reference had already been made, Dr. Richardson added several others, and supplied a number of facts showing how under many occupations specified life was necessarily shortened. He showed also how in the same occupation, that of the blacksmith for example, the value of life is reduced by the addition of hours of extra work to hours of ordinary and fair work.

The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the subject of relaxation of work, days of rest and of recreation—holidays. The necessity for full recreation was strongly insisted on. Of all things, Sunday ought to be retained as a day of rest from labour, not in the fashion of the Jewish Sabbath, nor in the

stern Puritan fashion, but as a day of pure and rational rest, with change of mind as of body from the common toils of the week to communion with the Lord of Nature in all His works and ways, and through those who present the beautiful in nature with the greatest art and greatest purity. With an eight hours system of labour, there must be introduced a better system of recreation during week days, in which good music must play a first part. Dr. Richardson repudiated in toto the notion that working men and women were not wishing for better and healthier pleasures than any they had up to this time enjoyed. To them recreation has never yet come in good form, but it will come in good form with the effect of lightening the pressure of common labour, by inducing new labourers to enter the wider fields of art and learning for the instruction and entertainment of the people.

Bank holiday formed the last topic, on which debatable subject Dr. Richardson broke new ground. He contended that bank holiday, from its crush, its shortness, and head over heels character, and with its entire dependence on the weather for pleasure or pain, ought to be revised, and that working men and women, like those of other classes, should have their longer vacation at convenient times or as they required it for the

recreation and health of them and their families.

Touching the whole question of labour, an example bearing to millions of minds a meaning as beautiful as it is forcible requires to be set. The yoke must be made easy, the burden light, before the healthy working heart can beat out to its full days the healthy body and the healthy mind.

OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTE, RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF MEMBERS, &c.

The Objects of the Institute are: To promote the advancement of Sanitary Science in all or any of its branches, and to diffuse knowledge relating thereto.

Examinations are held, and Certificates of Competency in Sanitary knowledge are granted. The Examinations are held in London and also in Provincial centres, and as at present arranged, are adapted for Local Surveyors and Inspectors of Nuisances.

Courses of Lectures and Demonstrations for Sanitary Officers, specially adapted for Candidates preparing for the Institute's Examination for Inspectors of Nuisances, are held twice a year preceding these Examinations; a nominal admission fee is charged for each course.

A Congress for the consideration of subjects relating to Hygiene, and an Exhibition of Sanitary Apparatus and Appliances, are usually held annually by the Institute.

Fellows, Members, and Associates are entitled to attend all meetings and Congresses of the Institute, and to take part in the discussions, and have free admission to any Conversazione given by the Institute, and to Exhibitions of Sanitary Appliances held in connection with the Institute, so long as they continue to pay their Subscription.

Holders of Half-Guinea Congress Tickets are entitled to the use of the Reception Room in the town of meeting, and to admission to the Presidential and other Addresses; to all the Meetings of the Congress; to the Exhibition of the Institute; and to any Conversazione given by the Institute.

At the Congress many valuable papers in connection with Sanitary Science are read and discussed, and are printed in the volume of Transactions, which volume also contains a Report upon the Exhibition of Sanitary Apparatus and Appliances held in connection with the Congress.

Sessional Meetings of the Institute are held in London from time to time, for the reading of papers and for discussions upon subjects connected with Sanitary Science. Lectures and Demonstrations for Medical Men, on subjects relating to Hygiene, are given in the Summer months.

Lectures on Domestic Hygiene, specially intended for Ladies, are given during Lent.

The Parkes Museum, which is maintained by the Institute, contains a great variety of the most approved forms of apparatus and appliances relating to health and domestic comfort—for instance, the drainage of the Museum itself has been planned by Mr. Rogers Field, M.Inst.c.e., and Professor W. H. Corfield, M.A., M.D., and has been arranged so as to be open to inspection; by which means a practical illustration is afforded of one of the best methods of overcoming difficulties commonly met with in the drainage of town houses.

There is a continuous water supply, and about forty of the most approved forms of Sanitary Apparatus, consisting of Closets, Water Waste Preventers, Flush Tanks, &c., are arranged in a separate corridor, and may be seen in operation.

Various forms of Drain Pipes, Soil Pipes, Disconnecting Apparatus, and Models of Systems of Drainage, are on exhibition.

Numerous methods of Ventilation and Warming are exhibited.

Stoves, Fire-places, and Gas Stoves, which combine recent Hygienic improvements, are in use in the Museum, and others are on exhibition. Cowls and Terminals for Chimneys, Air Shafts, and Drain Ventilators, are on view.

Various gas-lights, arranged to prevent the products of combustion from mixing with the air of the room, are in use in different parts of the building.

Specimens showing methods of, and materials for, house construction, as well as materials applicable to the treatment of walls, floors, and ceilings are exhibited, together with Models and Plans of Dwellings, Hospitals, and other buildings.

The Museum contains an admirable collection illustrating the constituents and preparation of food, arranged by Mr. Thomas Twining, of Twickenham.

Professors of Hygiene are allowed the use of the Museum for Demonstrations to their Students.

In order to preserve the Educational character of the Museum, it

is essential that the Council should be continually adding new inventions to the collection, and as the space is limited, it is necessary for them to retain the power of changing the exhibits from time to time; this precludes any charge being made to exhibitors for space in the Museum.

There is a large Library of Sanitary Literature, which contains, in addition to standard works on Sanitary Science, a collection of Reports of Medical Officers of Health over the whole country; and a Reading Room supplied with the principal Sanitary periodicals, both home and foreign.

The Council earnestly request authors of works on Hygiene and the allied Sciences to present copies of their books to the Library.

The Museum is open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Mondays to 8 p.m., and is free to the public except when Lectures or Meetings are being held. The Library and Reading Room are open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., for the use of Members, Associates, and Students.

Members are elected by ballot by the Council. The Admission Fee payable by a Member is £3 3s., and the Annual Subscription £2 2s.

Any person elected a Member who shall either be a Medical Officer of Health, or have from some Examining Body a Sanitary Science Certificate (the sufficiency of which Certificate shall be recognised by the Council), or be both a Surveyor having his appointment from some Parliamentary Sanitary Authority and a Member or Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, or hold the Certificate of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain or of this Institute, of competency for the appointment of a Local Surveyor, shall pay the smaller Annual Subscription of £1 1s., and shall be exempt from the payment of any Entrance Fee.

Members desirous of becoming Life Members may do so on payment of £21, in lieu of the Annual Subscription.

Fellows are elected by the Council from the Members of one year's standing, on one or other of the following grounds:—

1. That he is an eminent man of science. 2. That he is a person of distinction as a legislator or an administrator. 3. That he is a person who has done noteworthy sanitary work.

Honorary Fellows.—Foreigners distinguished in connection

with sanitary science can be elected by the Council. Honorary Fellows are not corporate members of the Institute.

Associates are elected by ballot by the Council. The Admission Fee payable by Associates is £2 2s., and the Annual Subscription £1 1s.

Associates who, at the time of their election, shall either have received the Certificate of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain or of this Institute, of competency for the appointment of Inspector of Nuisances, or who have held the appointment of Inspector of Nuisances in any district at the date of the incorporation of the Institute, shall pay the smaller Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., and shall be exempt from the payment of any Entrance Fee.

Associates are not Corporate Members of the Institute.

Forms of application for admission to the Institute, and the Examinations; and all further information can be obtained from the Secretary.

The Following Arrangements have been made for the Session, 1891.

Sessional Meetings for Communications and Discussions on Sanitary Subjects, Wednesdays, February 11th, March 11th, and April 8th, at 8 p.m.

Lectures and Demonstrations for Sanitary Officers, specially adapted for Candidates preparing for the Institute's Examination for Inspectors of Nuisances. Two Courses each of Sixteen Lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 p.m., the first commencing on January 30th, and the second on October 6th.

Examinations for Surveyors and Inspectors of Nuisances:—For Dates and Towns in which they are held, see page 289.

Lectures on Domestic Hygiene, specially intended for Ladies. A Course of Four Lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 p.m., commencing March 3rd.

Ordinary General Meeting for 1891, Tuesday, March 17th.

EXAMINATIONS IN SANITARY SCIENCE FOR LOCAL SURVEYORS AND INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Chairman.

PROF. W. H. CORFIELD, M.A., M.D.OXON, F.R.C.P.

Registrat. G. J. Symons, F.R.s.

A. WYNTER BLYTH, M.R.C.S. H. PERCY BOULNOIS, M.INST.C.E. SIR DOUGLAS GALTON, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.

HENRY LAW, M.INST.C.E. W. H. MICHAEL, Q.C., F.C.S., M.R.C.S.

R. W. PEREGRINE BIRCH, M.INST.C.E. | LOUIS PARKES, M.D., PUB. HEALTH CERT, LOND. PROF. H. ROBINSON, M.INST.C.E. II, SAXON SNELL, F.R.I.B.A. J. F. J. SYKES, M.B., B.SO. PUB. HEALTH. ERNEST TURNER, F.R.I.D.A.

THE great and increasing importance of the duties devolving upon Local Surveyors and Inspectors of Nuisances, in connection with the various Acts relating to Public Health, Drainage and Water Supply, the Sale of Food and Drugs, &c., led the Council of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain in 1877 to establish Voluntary Examinations, to appoint a Board of Examiners, and to grant Certificates of Competency in Sanitary

The Sanitary Institute, in which the older body has been incorporated,

is continuing this important work.

The Examinations are arranged in two grades, and are intended to enable Local Surveyors and Inspectors of Nuisances, or persons desirous of becoming such, or of obtaining the Certificate of the Institute, to prove their competency in the subjects of Examination. A register of successful Candidates is kept at the Offices of the Institute, and a copy will be forwarded to Local Boards and Sanitary Authorities on application. Many Boards and Corporations require Candidates, when making applications for appointments, to produce a certificate of this kind.

Up to Dec., 1890, 33 Examinations had been held; 1132 Candidates had been examined, 170 as Local Surveyors, and 962 as Inspectors of Nuisances; of these 657 passed the Examinations and received Certificates,

70 as Local Surveyors, and 587 as Inspectors.

In order to make the Examinations for Inspectors more accessible to persons residing in the country, the Council have arranged to hold periodical Examinations in the following centres, in addition to the Examinations held in London, provided that at least 20 Candidates send in applications for Examination:—Newcastle-on-Tyne; Liverpool, Leeds or Manchester: Birmingham or Bristol: London.

These Examinations in the Provinces will be carried out in the same way as the Examinations in London, and similar Certificates will be granted. It is hoped that later on arrangements may be made for holding them also

in Scotland and in Ireland.

Each Examination occupies a portion of two days. On the first day the Examination of Surveyors occupies six hours-viz., usually from 11 a.m. till 2 p.m., and from 3 till 6 p.m., and consists of written papers only. Inspectors of Nuisances have three hours' written Examination on the first day-viz., usually from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. On the second day the Examination, for each class, usually commences at 11 a.m., and is vivâ roce, with one or more questions to be answered in writing, if deemed necessary.

Every Candidate is required to furnish the Board of Examiners with satisfactory testimonials as to age and personal character, and to give two weeks' notice previous to presenting himself for Examination. The fee for Examination must be paid to the Secretary, by Post-Office order or otherwise; 10s. 6d. on making application, and the remainder at least one week before the day of Examination. On the receipt of the fee, a ticket will be

forwarded admitting to the Examination.

No one under 21 years of age is admitted to the Examinations.

A Certificate of Competency, signed by the Examiners and bearing the Seal of the Institute, is granted to each successful Candidate: but it must be distinctly understood that no Certificate will be granted to any Candidate unless he can write legibly, spell correctly, and possesses a fair knowledge of arithmetic, so that he may be able to prepare a report on any subject connected with his duties, creditable to himself and to the Authority employing him.

The fees payable for the Examination are as follows:-

As Surveyors, £5 5s.

As Inspectors of Nuisances, £3 3s.

But when the Examinations are held in Provincial Towns, £1 1s. extra will be charged to the Candidate in order to cover the expenses incurred in holding an examination out of London.

Unsuccessful Candidates are allowed to present themselves at any other

Examination within twelve months on payment of half fees.

The probable date of the Examinations for 1891 are as follows:-For Surveyors—

London-Friday and Saturday, June 5th and 6th.

For Inspectors of Nuisances—

Birmingham-Friday and Saturday, February 13th and 14th.

London-April 10th and 11th, Newcastle— June 26th and 27th. London— December 4th and 5th. Manchester— December 18th and 19th.

The forms to be filled up before the Examination, by Candidates and by those persons recommending them, will be supplied on application to the Secretary.

SYLLABUS of SUBJECTS for EXAMINATION.

FOR LOCAL SURVEYORS.

- (1.) LAWS AND BYE-LAWS—A thorough knowledge of the Acts affecting Sanitary Authorities, as far as they relate to the duties of Local Surveyors; also, of the Model Bye-Laws issued by the Local Government Board.
- (2.) SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE—The Sanitary arrangements of houses.

including internal drainage, the construction of water-closets, privies, and dry-closets, the removal and disposal of refuse; the Sanitary defects of Builders and Plumbers' work; the Sanitary principles of Sewerage and Drainage and their application in the preparation of schemes for, and in the construction of, Sewerage works; the flushing and ventilation of sewers, and the treatment and disposal of sewage.

(3.) Water Supply of Towns and Houses—The sources of water, methods of collecting, purification (filtration, softening, &c.), and distribution. The Sanitary principles of Water Supply, and their application in the preparation of schemes for, and in the construction of, Water-works; the various ways in which water is likely to become polluted, and the best means of ensuring its purity.

(4.) STRUCTURAL—Regulation of Cellar Dwellings and Lodging Houses, and of Baths and Wash-houses: General principles of Ventilation and their practical application; the amount of air and space necessary for men and cattle: the means of supplying air, and of ensuring its purity.

(5.) HIGHWAYS AND STREETS—The Sanitary principles which should be observed in the construction and cleansing of streets and roads.

Candidates will be required to make free-hand sketches.

Any person having passed the above Examination and received the Certificate for Local Surveyor is, upon proposal and election as Member of the Institute, by virtue of holding such Certificate, exempt from payment of the Entrance Fee, and will only be called upon to pay the reduced subscription of £1 1s. annually.

FOR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Duties of Inspectors of Nuisances as defined by the Local Government Board.

(1.) He shall perform, either under the special directions of the Sanitary Authority, or so far as authorized by the Sanitary Authority, under the directions of the Medical Officer of Health, or in cases where no such directions are required, without such directions, all the duties specially imposed upon an Inspector of Nuisances by the Public Health Act, 1875, or by the Orders of the Local Government Board, so far as the same apply to his office.

(2.) He shall attend all meetings of the Sanitary Authority when so required.

(3.) He shall by inspection of the District, both systematically at certain periods, and at intervals as occasion may require, keep himself informed in respect of the nuisances existing therein that require abatement under the Public Health Act, 1875.

(4.) On receiving notice of the existence of any nuisances within the District, or of the breach of any by-laws or regulations made by the Sanitary Authority for the suppression of nuisances, he shall, as early as practicable, visit the spot, and inquire into such alleged nuisance or breach of by-laws or regulations.

(5.) He shall report to the Sanitary Authority any noxious, or offensive businesses, trades, or manufactories established within the District, and the breach or non-observance of any by-laws or regulations made in respect of the same.

(6.) He shall report to the Sanitary Authority any damage done to any works of water supply, or other works belonging to them, and also any case of wilful or negligent waste of water supplied by them, or any fouling by gas, filth, or otherwise, of water used for domestic purposes.

Syllabus of Subjects for Examination.

The Provisions of the Acts and Model Bye-Laws relating to the duties of Inspectors of Nuisances.

A knowledge of what constitutes a

Methods of Inspection, of Dwellings, Cellar Dwellings, Dairies, Milk-shops, Markets, Slaughter-houses, Cow-sheds, and Nuisances especially connected with Trades and Manufactories.

The Physical Characteristics of good Drinking Water—the various ways in which it may be polluted, by Damage to Supply Works or in Houses, and the means of preventing pollution—Methods of Water Supply.

(7.) He shall from time to time, and forthwith upon complaint, visit and inspect the shops and places kept or used for the sale of butchers' meat, poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or milk, or as a slaughter-house, and examine any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or milk which may be therein; and in case any such article appear to him to be intended for the food of man, and to be unfitfor such food, he shall cause the same to be seized, and take such other proceedings as may be necessary in order to have the same dealt with by a Justice: Provided, that in any case of doubt arising under this clause, he shall report the matter to the Medical Officer of Health, with the view of obtaining his advice thereon.

(8.) He shall, when and as directed by the Sanitary

(8.) He shall, when and as directed by the Santary Authority, procure and submit samples of food, drink, or drugs suspected to be adulterated, to be analysed by the analyst appointed under "The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875," and upon receiving a certificate stating that the articles of food, drink, or drugs are adulterated, cause a complaint to be made, and the other proceedings processibal by that Act

take the other proceedings prescribed by that Act.

(9.) He shall give immediate notice to the Medical Officer of Health of the occurrence within the district of any contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease; and whenever it appears to him that the intervention of such officer is necessary in consequence of the existence of any nuisance injurious to health, or of any overcrowding in a house, he shall forthwith inform the Medical Officer of Health thereof.

(10.) He shall, subject to the directions of the Sanitary Authority, attend to the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health with respect to any measures which can be lawfully taken by an Inspector of Nuisances under the Public Health Act, 1875, for preventing the spread of any contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease of a dangerous character.

(11.) He shall enter from day to day, in a book to be provided by the Sanitary Authority, particulars of his inspections and of the action taken by him in the execution of his duties. He shall also keep a book or books, to be provided by the Sanitary Authority, so arranged as to form, as far as possible, a continuous record of the sanitary condition of each of the premises in respect of which any action has been taken under the Public Health Act, 1875, and shall keep any other systematic records that the Sanitary Authority may require

Authority may require.
(12.) He shall at all reasonable times, when applied to by the Medical Officer of Health, produce to him his books, or any of them, and render to him such information as he may be able to furnish with respect to any matter to which the duties of Inspector of Nuisances relate.

(13.) He shall, if directed by the Sanitary Authority to do so, superintend and see to the due execution of all works which may be undertaken under their direction for the suppression or removal of nuisances within the district.

The Characteristics of good and bad Food (such as Meat, Fish, Milk, Vegetables).

The sale of Food and Drugs' Act,

The Regulations affecting persons suffering or recovering from Infectious diseases, and some knowledge of such diseases.—The principles of Ventilation, and simple methods of Ventilating Rooms.—Measurement of Cubic Space.

Disinfectants and Methods of Disinfection.

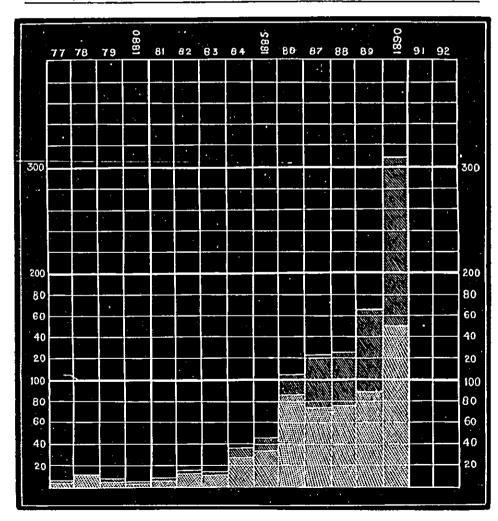
A Knowledge of the General Duties of the Oflice, and Methods of keeping the necessary Books and Records. Writing and Spelling.

The proper conditions of good Drainage—The advantages and disadvantages of various Sanitary Appliplances for Houses—Inspection of Builders and Plumbers' work—Scavenging and the Disposal of Refuse.

Any person having passed the above Examination and received the Certificate for Inspectors of Nuisances is, upon proposal and election as Associate of the Institute, by virtue of having such Certificate, exempt from payment of the Entrance Fee, and will only be called upon to pay the reduced subscription of 10s. 6d. annually.

Table shewing the number of Candidates examined and certified each year; and Diagram relating to the Inspectors' Examination only.

| | Nur | nber Exam | ilned. | Certificated. | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------|-----------|--------|---------------|----------------|----------|---------------------|-----------|--|--|--|
| Year. | | | (D-A-1 | | Number. | Per cent | Per cent, of Total, | | | | |
| | Surveyor | Inspector | Total. | Surveyor | Inspector | Total. | Surveyor. | Inspector | | | |
| 1877 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 67 | co | | | |
| 1878 | l ii | 10 | 21 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 27 | 100 | | | |
| 1879 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 4 | G | 50 | 67 | | | |
| 1880 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 6 | $\mid 2 \mid$ | 8 | GO. | 67 | | | |
| 1881 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 6 [| 8 | 29 | 86 | | | |
| 1882 | Ġ | 15 | 21 | 3 | 13 | 16 | 50 | 87 | | | |
| 1883 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 8 | 11 | 1.1 | 43 | 85 | | | |
| 1884 | 14 | 36 | 50 | 7 | 27 | 34 | 50 | 75 | | | |
| 1885 | 20 | 44 | 64 | 5 | 33 | 38 | 25 | 75 | | | |
| 1886 | 19 | 105 | 124 | 9 | 86 | 95 | 47 | 82 | | | |
| 1887 | 17 | 122 | 139 | 7 | 75 | 82 | 41 | 61 | | | |
| 1888 | $2\dot{5}$ | 124 | 149 | 8 | 77 | 85 | 41 32 | G2 | | | |
| 1889 | 9 | 165 | 174 | 7 8 5 | 89 | 94 | 56 | 54 | | | |
| 1890 | 18 | 307 | 325 | 8 | 151 | 159 | 44 | 49 | | | |
| | 170 | 962 | 1132 | 70 | 587 | 657 | 41 | 51 | | | |



EXHIBITIONS OF SANITARY APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES.

THE Exhibitions of Sanitary Appliances are held annually in connection with the Autumn Congress, and unpatented exhibits are protected by a certificate granted by the Board of Trade, under the Patents Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883.

Judges are appointed by the Council to examine the several exhibits, and award Medals and Certificates of Merit to such objects as they may consider worthy.

Selected exhibits of such a nature as to require practical trials which cannot be carried out on the spot, are submitted to such trials subsequent to the close of the Exhibition.

The Exhibits are arranged in the following Classes: -

CLASS I.—Building Materials, CONSTRUCTION AND MACHINERY.

Sec. 1.-Materials and Construction.

2. - Damp-proof Courses.

3.—Paints & other Protectives. 4.—Wall Papers and Coverings.

5.— Flooring. 6.—Decorative Materials.

7.-Machinery and Mechanical Appliances.

8.-Laundry Appliances.

CLASS II .- WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE,

Sec. 1.—Apparatus for Water Supply.

2.—Filtering & Softening Water.

3.-Water Waste Preventers. 4.—Flushing and Watering.

5.—Sinks.

6.-Baths and Lavatories.

7.-Water Closets.

8.-Urinals.

9.-Sewers, Drain Pipes, and Accessories.

10.—Traps and Gullies.

11.—Dry Closets.

12.—Sewage Treatment.
13.—Miscellaneous Sanitary Goods.

CLASS III. - HEATING, LIGHTING AND VENTILATING.

Sec. 1.—Heating Apparatus. 2. - Cooking Apparatus. Sec. 3.-Smoke Preventing Appli-

4.-Lighting, including Electric Lighting.
5.—Ventilating Gas Burners.

6.—Ventilators.

CLASS IV .- PERSONAL HYGIENE, FOODS, FILTERS & DISINFECTANTS.

Sec. 1.—Clothing.
2.—Beds and other Furniture.

3.—Hospital and Sick-room Appliances.

4,—Domestic Appliances. 5.—School Fittings.

6.-Gymnastic Apparatus.

7.—Foods.

8.—Domestic Filters.

9.-Mineral Waters.

10.-Soaps and other Detergents. 11.—Antiseptics & Disinfectants.

12.—Disinfecting Apparatus.

CLASS V.-MISCELLANEOUS.

Articles of Sanitary interest not included in the above Classes, such as:-

Sec. 1.—Scientific Instruments.

2.—Books and Periodicals

3.—Prevention of Accidents.

4.—Respirators & Face Guards for Unhealthy Occupations.

5.—Fire Preventing Appliances.

6.—Methods for the Disposal of the Dead, &c., &c., &c.

-Sundries.

| E | 1890, Brighton, | 108 | 1,000 | 30.000 | 18 | 32 000 | ***Co | S one | * | 67 |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| INSTITUTE. | 1889. Vorcestor. | 108 | 000 | 98,000 | 61 | 03000 | 23 | Non | 55 | 5 |
| THE IN | 1887. Bolton. | 112 | 800 | 95.03.0 03.0 | 66 | 600 | | C | 07 | 76 |
| OF | 1886, York, | 130 | 900 | 30,000 | ဗ္ဗ | 30.000 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| CONGRESSES | 1885. Lelecster. | 135 | 1,000 | 00000 | 17 | 37.000 | ਨ | Ħ | 65 | 119 |
| | 1884, Dublin. | 134 | 000 | 40,000 | 19 | 35,000 | 18 | 11 | 83 | 66 |
| H THE | I883. Glasgow. | 126 | 750 | 20,000 | 53 | 20,000 | ត | 13 | 53 | # |
| HIIM N | 1882. Newcastlo. | 110 | 000 | 14,520 | 53 | 8,373 | 15 | 41 | 51 | :5 |
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| - 1 | 1879. Croydon. | 180 | 710 | : | 17 | : | <u> </u> | G | જ્ઞ | 52 |
| NI CI | 1878. Stafford. | 116 | 319 | : | 16 | • | 13 | 9 | <u>?</u>] | t- |
| NS HE | 1877. Leamington | 117 | 294 | | 77 | • | 13 | None. | None. | |
| EXHIBITIONS HELD | | Number of Exhibi- tors | Number of Exhibits | Space occupied (in square ft.) | Number of days Ex- hibition was open | Total number of Visitors | Number of Medals awarded | Number of Special Certificates | Number of Certifi- cates | Number of Exhibits deferred for further trial |

given

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CONCRESS AND EXHIBITION AT BRIGHTON, 1890.

Awards of the Judges of the Exhibition.

MEDALS.

BURMANTOFT'S WORKS, LIMITED, Leeds, for Exhibit of Decorative Pottery and Faience.

CLEMENS, ABELL & Co., Worcester, for Street Sweeping Machine. GREENALL, JOHN, 120, Portland Street, Manchester, for Greenall's

Steam Washer. CLIFF, JOSEPH, & SON, Leeds Fire Clay Company, Leeds, for "Cecil" Slop Sink.

CLIFF, JOSEPH, & Son, Leeds Fire Clay Company, Leeds, for "Imperial" Porcelain Bath.

Tylon, J., & Sons, 2, Newyate Street, London, E.C., for "Ariston" Slop Sink and Water-closet combined.

Moule's Patent Earth Closer Co., 5a, Garrick Street, London, W.C., for Moule's Earth Closets.

BURMANTOFT'S WORKS, LIMITED, Leeds, for Decorative Faience Fire-places and Mantels.

Stott, J., & Co., 174, Fleet Street, London, for Mercury Gas Governor.

HAYWARD BROTHERS & ECKSTEIN, 187, Union Street, London, S.E., for Reflecting Pavement and Roadway Lights.
THE CELLULAR CLOTHING Co., LIMITED, 75, Aldermanbury, London,

E.C., for Cellular Fabrics.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., for Improvements in Pharmaceutical Preparations.

DANN, A., The Creamery, Western Road, Brighton, for Model Working Dairy. HAMMER, GEORGE M., & Co., 370, Strand, London, W.C., for

School Furniture. BRAND & Co., 11, Little Stanhope Street, Mayfair, London, W., for

Meat Preparations. CLARK, J. J., Goldstone Farm Bread Factory, West Brighton, for Improvements in Bread Making.

CALVERT, F. C., & Co., P.O. Box 513, Manchester, for Carbolic Acid and Preparations of it.

LYON, WASHINGTON, 85, Asylum Road, Peckham, S.E., for Steam

ALLEN, W. H., & Co., 13, Waterloo Place, London, S.W., for Sanitary Publications.

BRIGHTON VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE, Brighton, for Models of Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY, London, for Models of Railway Rolling Stock and Appliances.

HAYWARD BROS. & ECKSTEIN, 187, Union Street, London, S.E., for Self-locking Coal Plate.

SWIFT, JAMES, & Son, 81, Tottenham Court Road, London W., for Microscopic Apparatus.

CERTIFICATES.

HAMMER, GEORGE M., & Co., 370, Strand, London, W.C., for Exhibit of Church Fittings.

SMEATON, JOHN, SON & Co., 50, Great Queen Street, London, W.C., for Excelsior Dust Shoot.

BEAUMONT, E. A. B., Regency Square, Brighton, for Crutch with Side Handle.

MERRYWEATHER & Sons, Greenwich Road, London, S.E., for Armoured India-rubber Hose.

SMITH, COLLIER & Co., 29, Aldermanbury, London, E.C., for Venetian Blind Fittings.

Wire-wove Roofing Co., Queen Victoria Street, London, for Wire-wove Roofing.

Beves & Co., 117, Church Street, Brighton, for Wood Moulding. HARRIS, J. F & G., 58 & 60, Wilson Street, Finsbury, E.C., for Fancy Wood Decorations.

CRESSWELL, HENRY, 562, Western Road, Hove, Brighton, for Decorative Tiles and Pottery.

HAINES, J., 70, Church Road, Brighton, for Artistic Pottery and Porcelain.

BRIGHTON WATER WORKS, Brighton, for Baker's Water Hydrant. CLEMENS, ABELL & Co., Worcester, for Improved Chain Pump.

CLIFF, JOSEPH, & Sons, Leed's Fire-clay Company, Wortley, Leeds, for White Enamelled Fire-clay Sinks.

Tylor, J., & Sons, 2, Newgate Street, London, E.C., for Lavatory Basins and Fittings.

BOSTEL BROS., 18, Duke Street, Brighton, for Lavatories.

SMEATON, JOHN, SON & Co., 50, Great Queen Street, London, W.C., for Imperial Spray Bath.

BURN & BAILLIE, 14, Newcastle Street, Farringdon Street, London, for Combination Bath Fittings.

BURN & BAILLIE, 14, Newcastle Street, Farringdon Street, London, for Lavatory with Overflow which can be cleansed.

BURN & BAILLIE, 14, Newcastle Street, Farringdon Street, London, E.C., for Hinged Grating for Overflow of Bath.

Tylor, J., & Sons, 2, Newgate Street, London, E.C., for "Weir"
Overflow Valve Water-closet.

Tylon, J., & Sons, 2, Newgate Street, London, E.C., for "Column" Water-closet.

Burn & Baillie, 14, Newcastle Street, Farringdon Street, London, E.C., for Improved Urinal.

DOULTON & Co., Lambeth, London, S.E., for "Special" Urinal. BOSTEL BROS., 18, Duke Street, Brighton, for Collar Joint for

connecting Water-closet to Soil Pipe.

BOSTEL, D. T., 73, Ebury Street, London, for Union Joint for connecting Water-closet to Soil Pipe.

Burn & Baillie, 14, Newcastle Street, Farringdon Street, London, for Cast Iron Drain Pipes Inspection Chamber and Traps.

DURRANS, T. H., & Sons, 43, Upper Baker Street, London, for Metallic Jointed Manhole Cover with Metal-faced Joint.

CLIFF, JOSEPH, & Sons, Leeds Fire-clay Company, Wortley, Leeds, for Winser's Channel Bends.

BURN & BAILLIE, 14, Newcastle Street, Farringdon Street, London, for Brass Traps for Baths and Sinks.

CLIFF, JOSEPH, & Sons, Leeds Fire-clay Company, Wortley, Leeds, for Stokes's Gully.

CLIFF, JOSEPH, & Sons, Leeds Fire-clay Company, Wortley, Leeds, for "Beancliff" Disconnecting Trap.

Burn & Baille, 14, Newcastle Street, Farringdon Street, London, for India-rubber Expanding Plug for Drain-testing.
Clemens, Abell & Co., Worcester, for Street Watering Van.

Sanitary & Domestic Engineering Co., 212, High Road, Kilburn, London, for Gradient Indicating Blocks.

FLOWER, THOMAS JAMES Moss, Liverpool Chambers, Corn Street, Bristol, for Adjustable Gradient Indicator.

FLOWER, THOMAS JAMES Moss, Liverpool Chambers, Corn Street, Bristol, for Watts's Asphyxiator for Testing Drains.

HEIM, H., 41, Holborn Viaduct, London, for Cast and Sheet Iron Ventilating Gratings with Louvre Valves.

HEIM, H., 41, Holborn Viaduct, London, for Round Ventilating Valves.

EAGLE RANGE FOUNDRY COMPANY, 176, Regent Street, London, for Eagle Grate.

EAGLE RANGE FOUNDRY COMPANY, 176, Regent Street, London, for Improvements in Eagle Ranges.

REED, C. G., & Son, 26, North Street, Brighton, for Stoves, Mantelpieces, and Brass Work.

Peters, Bartsch & Co., Derby, for Chemical Heat Retainers.

IMPERIAL SMOKE CONSUMER CO. 63 Recough Road London for

IMPERIAL SMOKE CONSUMER Co., 63, Borough Road, London, for Boiler-covering Bricks.

WILSON, CHARLES, & SONS, Leeds, for Gas Kettle.

HAYWARD BROTHERS & ECKSTEIN, 187, Union Street, London, S.E., for Mica Flap Outlet Ventilator with "Hit and Miss" Front.

HAYWARD BROTHERS & ECKSTEIN, 187, Union Street, London, S.E., for Ornamental "Hit and Miss" Air Bricks.

HAYWARD BROTHERS & ECKSTEIN, 187, Union Street, London, S.E., for the Southwark Universal Venetian Ventilator.

KITE, C., & Co., Christopher Works, Chalton Street, London, N. W., for Wall Inlet Ventilator.

WALL, DAVID WILLIAM, 2, Camberwell Road, London, S.E., for Sanitary Hat Linings.

WALKER, WALTER, Brighton, for Wire Mattresses and Adjustable Bed Rests.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., for Medicine Chests and Pocket Cases.

MILLS, J., 24, Northwood Road, Brighton, for "Excelsior" Adjustable Invalid Chair and Couch.

Brigden, J. L., & Co., 187, Western Road, Brighton, for "Bath" Chair,

DANN, A., The Creamery, Western Road, Brighton, for "Victoria" Churn.

WILLIAMS, A., 190, Brunswick Road, Bromley, London, E., for Embroidery Machine.

HAINES, J., 70, Church Road, Brighton, for China Slop Pails.

HALLIWELL & Co., Pool Valley, Brighton, for Wieker Mail Cart. HALLIWELL & Co., Pool Valley, Brighton, for "Harrow" Safety Bievele.

EDMUNDS, JOSEPH, 10, Stonefield Terrace, Liverpool Road, London, N., for Currio Powder and Paste.

WYBORN, EDWARD, 32, Marine Parade, Brighton, for Case showing the Relative Constituents of Various Milks.

THE MORRIS TUBE AMMUNITION Co., LIMITED, 11, Haymarket, London, S. W., for Circulating Arrangement for Filters.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., for Lanoline and Preparations containing it.

Edge, H. K., 9, Farringdon Road, London, E.C., for Hydroleine. Lever Bros., Port Sunlight, Birkenhead, for Sunlight Soap.

Tucker, John, & Co., 51, Paddington Street, London, W., for Preparation of Eucalyptol.

Beal, John, & Son, 55, East Street, Brighton, for Fancy Stationery, Bindings, and Machine Ruling.

SHARP, BURT, 79, West Street, Brighton, for Specimens of Photography.

SELECTED FOR PRACTICAL TRIAL.

Aspinall & Co., New Cross and Peckham, London, S.E., Aspinall's Enamel.

D'OYLY & Co., LIMITED, 405, Oxford Street, London, W., Wall Papers and Hangings.

OLIVER, FRANK & Co., 153, Western Road, Brighton, Upholstery Silks.

Peters, Bartson & Co., Derby, Indestructible Combination Washers for Flanged Joints.

CROSSLEY BROTHERS, Openshaw, Manchester, and 10, St. Bride Street, London, E.C., Horizontal Gas Engine.

Bunoess, Henry John, 42, New England Road, Brighton, High Pressure Ball Valve.

Tylor, J., & Sons, 2, Newgate Street, London, E.C., Quarter-turn Screw-down Tap.

Bungess, Henry John, 42, New England Road, Brighton, High Pressure Bib Tap.

BOSTEL, D. T., 73, Ebury Street, and 24, Charing Cross, London, S. W., Rubber Tube Ball Valve.

BOSTEL BROS., 18 and 19, Duke Street, Brighton, Professor Thompson's Water Tap.

LONDON WATER METER Co., 2, Chancery Lane, London, E.C., Water Meters.

Tylon J., & Sons, 2, Newyate Street, London, E.C., Household Water Meter.

Tylon J., & Sons, 2, Newgate Street, London, E.C., Positive Water Meter.

BOSTEL BROS., 18 & 19, Duke Street, Brighton, Anti-Calcaire.

DOULTON & Co., Lambeth, London, Thirlmere Waste-preventing Cistern.

Tylon J., & Sons, 2, Newgate Street, London, E.C., Tower Waste Preventer.

Tylon, J. & Sons, 2, Newgate Street, London, E.C., Bean's Waste Preventer.

DOULTON & Co., Lambeth, London, Automatic Flush Tank.

RAINBOW ENGINEERING COMPANY, 9, Victoria Street, London, S.W., Rosher System of Heating the Water of Swimming Baths.

Burn & Baille, 14, Newcastle Street, Farringdon Street, London, E.C., Valve Water-closet, with Basin and Valve-box in one piece of earthenware.

JONES, JOHN, 40, Sydney Street, Chelsea, S.W., Manhole Cover

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KING, HENRY, 7, Clarence Place, High Street, Kensington, London, W., Improved Double Seal Manhole Cover.

ARCHER PIPE Co., LIMITED, Avenue Mansions, Piccadilly Circus, London, W., Archer Pipe Joint.

CLIFF, JOSEPH, & SONS, Leeds Fire-clay Co., Leeds, Double Seal Pipe Joints.

DOULTON & Co, Lambeth, London, Self-adjusting Joints.

JONES, JOHN, 40, Sydney Street, Chelsea, S.W., Drain Stoppers. SMEATON, JOHN, SON & Co., 50, Gt. Queen Street, London, W.C.,

Cast Lead Eclipse Trap.

WILSON, CHARLES, & SONS, Carlton Works, Leeds, Open Gas Fire. Sugg, William, & Co., Vincent Works, Westminster, "Charing Cross" Gas Fire.

FREEMAN, EMERY & Co., 27, Freeman Street, Birmingham, Gas Fire.

GREENALL, JOHN, & Co., 120, Portland Street, Manchester, Marsh Greenall's Regenerating Gas Heating Stove.

HEIM, HERMAN, 41, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., Improved Helios Stove.

IMPERIAL SMOKE CONSUMER Co., 63, Borough Road, London, S.E., Boiler Non-Conducting Composition.

FREEMAN, EMERY & Co., 27, Freeman Street, Birmingham, Artizan Gas Cooking Stove.

Sugg, William, & Co., Vincent Works, Westminster, "Westminster" Kitchener.

SMEATON, JOHN, SON & Co., 50, Gt. Queen Street, London, W.C., for Improved Fire Bars and Bridge.

IMPERIAL SMOKE CONSUMER Co., 63. Borough Road, London, S.E., Barnes' Sectional Bridge for Boilers.

IMPERIAL SMOKE CONSUMER Co., 63, Borough Road, London, S.E., Invicta Smoke Consuming Appliances.

Suaa, W., & Co., Vincent Works, Westminster, Regenerative Fish-tail Gas Burner.

MERRYWEATHER & Sons, Greenwich Road, London, S.E., Electric Hand Lamp for Examining Drains.

Burgess, Harry John, 42, New England Road, Brighton, Gas Utilizer.

Sugo, W., & Co., Limited, Vincent Works, Westminster, Sun Burners.

STOTT, J., & Co., 174, Fleet Street, E.C., and Vernon Works, Oldham, "Stott Thorp" Ventilating Reflex Gas Light.

KITE, C., & Co., Christopher Works, Chalton Street, London, N.W., "Simplex" Water Jet Air Propeller.

KITE, C., & Co., Christopher Works, Chalton Street, London, N. W., Fixed Exhaust and Downcast Drain Ventilators.

Jones, John, 40, Sydney Street, Chelsea, Cowl for Preventing Down Draughts.

Sugo, William, & Co., Vincent Works, Westminster, Cowl for Preventing Down Draughts.

Moore, F. Augustus, 25, Bedford Row, London, W.C., "M.P." Noiseless Flue Extractor Ventilator.

MOORE, F. AUGUSTUS, 25, Bedford Row, London, W.C., "M.P." Chimney Cowl.

KITE, C., & Co., Christopher Works, Challon Street, N.W., Ridge Ventilator.

KITE, C., & Co., Christopher Works, Chalton Street, N.W., Under Roof Ventilator.

MOORE, F. AUGUSTUS, 25, Bedford Row, London, W.C., "M.P." Roof Ventilator.

Burnoughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., Paper Fibre Lint.

RIZINE FOOD COMPANY, 41, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., Rizine Food.

EDGE, H. K., 9, Farringdon Road, London, E.C., Essence of Beef. EDGE, H. K., 9, Farringdon Road, London, E.C., British Lion Sauce.

CLARK, J. J., Goldstone Farm Bread Co., West Brighton, Germ Bread and Flour.

BARTHAM, A., Hastings, Delft Rye Yeast.

Bush, J. P., Manufacturing Co., 32, Snow Hill, London, E.C., Bovinine.

META-CHA TEA Co., 37, St. Mary Ave, London, E.C.; and 118, St. James's Street, Brighton, Assam Tea.

COWAN, COLIN CAMPBELL, London, Baking Powder and Scotch Oatmeal.

THE HAILE WESTON SPA Co., 37, St. Mary Ave, London, E.C., and St. Neots, Hunts, Crystal Waters.

Shelvey & Co., German Place, Brighton, Mineral Waters.

Tucker, John, & Co., 51, Paddingdon Street, London, Eucalyptus Soap.

Evershed, John, & Son, Station Street, Brighton, Primrose Soap.

SYDNEY, EDWARD, 177, Farrant Avenue, Wood Green, London, N., Quilaline.

MERRYWEATHER & Sons, Greenwich Road, London, S.E., Microbolizer.

The name of one of the Judges being prominently associated with J. Tylor & Sons' "Clear way" Regulator Valve-closet (Mr. Rogers Field's pattern), this Exhibit has been excluded from competition for Awards.

Note.—A complete classified list of the Awards given at all the Exhibitions held by the Institute, can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING 1890.

In addition to the works enumerated in the following list, valuable donations of back numbers of Reports, and other official publications have been received from: Dr. Alfred Carpenter (33 vols.), Prof. W. II. Corfield (20 vols.), G. J. Symons (5 vols.)

* For publications of Societies and Institutions, &c., see under "Academies."

ACADEMIES (AMERICAN).

Manitoba, Historical and Scientific Society. Two Provisional Governments in Manitoba, containing an Interesting Discussion of the Riell Rebellion. By Rev. Prof. Bryce, LL.D., 11 p., 8vo. Winnipeg, 1890.

—— Historical and Scientific Society. Land and Sea Birds nesting within the Arctic Circle in the Lower Mackenzie River District, as observed by R. R. Macfarlan, 35 p., 8vo. Winnipeg, 1890.

The Society.

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Historical and Scientific Society. Annual Report for 1889.

12 p., 8vo. Winnipeg, 1890.

Historical and Scientific Society. An Application of the

Water Spray to the Ventilation of Water Closets. The Society. Philadelphia. College of Physicians. Transactions, Third Series, Vol XI., 1889. 125 p., 8vo. Philadelphia, 1889. The College. Toronto. Canadian Institute. Annual Report, 1888-9, being Part of an Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1889. 118 p., 8vo. Toronto, 1889. The Institute.

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Melbourne. Inter-colonial Medical Congress of Australia. Transactions of Second Session held in Melbourne, Victoria, Jan., 1889. 1,029 p., 8vo. Melbourne, 1889.

The Secretary (Professor II. B. Allen).

—— Australian Health Society. Health Lectures for the People.

125 p., 8vo. Melbourne, 1889.

—— Working Men's College. Report, 1889. 107 p., 8vo. Melbourne, 1890.

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Melbourne. Australian Health Society. Fourteenth Annual Report, 1888-9. 16 p., 8vo. Melbourne, 1889. A. Lindall.

—— Victorian Institute of Engineers. Rules for Electrical Installations. 11 p., 8vo. Melbourne, 1889. The Institute.

New South Wales. Royal Society. Journal and Proceedings for 1888, Vol. XXII., 389 p., 8vo. Sydney, 1889. The Society.

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South Australian School of Mines and Industries, and Technological Museum. Annual Report, 1889. 40 p., 8vo. Adelaide, 1890.

School of Mines.

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Transactions, Vol. XXXIII., 1889-90. 286 p., 8vo. Glasgow, 1890.

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Association of Public Sanitary Inspectors of Great Britain. Seventh Annual Report, Session 1890. 27 p., 8vo. London, 1890. The Association.

Reports of the Homes for Inchriates Association, together with Sixth Annual Report of the Dalrymple Home at Rickmansworth. 14 p., Svo. London, 1890.

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Royal Institute of British Architects. Journal of Proceedings, 1890. Ito. Fortnightly.

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—— Royal Institution of Great Britain. Proceedings, Vol. XII., Part III. 379-614 p., Svo. London, 1890. The Institute.

Society of Arts Journal. Svo. Weekly. The Society.
Society of Architects. Proceedings for 1890. Svo., monthly.

London.

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Index 1861-1889, 248 n. 8vo. London, 1890. The Society.

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Surveyors' Institution. Transactions. Vol. XXIII. Parts
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St. Thomas's Hospital. Reports, Vol. XVIII. 540 p., Svo. London, 1890.

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Report of the French Commission on the use of explosives, in the presence of Fire-damp, in Mines. Parts 1 and 2. 112 p., 8vo. Newcastle, 1890.

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Amsterdam. Verslagen en Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie Van Wetenschappen. Vol. VI., 650 p., Svo.; and Vol. VII., 600 p., Svo. Amsterdam, 1889-90.

Royal Academy of Sciences, --- Jaarbock Van de Koninklijke. Akademie Van Wetenschappen. Gevestigate Amersterdam Voor 1889. 59 p., 8vo. Amsterdam, Royal Academy of Sciences,

Italy, Société Royal Italienne d'Hygiene. Los Institutions Sanitaires en Italie. 630 pages, 4to. Milan, 1885. Prof. A. Corradi.

Paris. Société centrale des Architects Français. Annuairo pour l'année 1890. 72 p., Svo. Paris, 1890. The Society. Rome. Giornale della Reale Societa Italiana D'Igiene. Svo. 1890. The Society.

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Board of Agriculture. Agricultural Produce Statistics of Great Britain. Showing the estimated total produce, the extent in statute acres, and the estimated average yield per acre of the principal crops for the year 1889. 53 p., Svo. London, 1890.

The Board. — Third Annual Report on Insects and Fungi injurious to the crops of the Farm, the Orchard, and the Garden, by C. White-

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Canalis, Dr. Pietro. Note sulla epidemia colerica del 1887 nella citta

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— Studi Sulla infezione Malarica. 32 p., folio. Torino, 1889. Direzione della Sanità Publica.

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The Author. - Sanitation, Reprints from the Report of the Church Congress. 7 p. Svo. London, 1890. The Author.

Catalogue, International Health Exhibition Library. 153 p., 8vo. London, 1884. Professor J. Marshall.

Compton, R. E. B. Artificial Lighting in Relation to Health. 27 p., Svo. London, 1884. The Author.

Cooper, C. II. Scarlatina in its Relation to Cow's Milk at Wimbledon and Merton, 1886-7. 10 p., 8vo. London, 1888.

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Corradi, Prof. A. Il X Anno della R Società Italiana d'Igiene, relazione del Prof. Corradi. 7 p., 8vo. Milan, 1889.

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Corradi, Prof. A. Del Commercio degli Stracci in relazione all' Igiene publica. 42 p., 8vo. Milan, 1888. The Author.

L'Influenza Origine et acceptions diverses de cette parole. Série chronologique des épidémies d'influenza en Italie La grand

épidémie de 1580. 30 p., 8vo. 1890. The Author. Crimp, W. Santo. Sewage Disposal Works. 277 p., 8vo. London, The Author.

Crispi, Sig. Norme e programmi pel il conferimento delle attestazioni di idoneità. 3 p., folio. Rome, 1890.

Direzione della Santà Publica. - Regolamento Speciale per 1° Servizi di Ispezione e par 1° Laboratori Municipali di Vigilanza Igienica e Sanitaria. 33 p., folio. Rome, 1890. Direzione della Sanità Publica.

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Druetti, Dott G. Sullo Stato Sanitario Degli emigranti nelle

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The Authors. Fazio, Dott Eugenio. Batterii dellé Acque minerali loro importanza Biologica ed igienica. 40 p., 8vo. Naples, 1890.

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- Influences climatériques et sanitaires des Forêts dangers du déboisement. Communication faite a la IX. Congrès International de Mèdecine, 1887. The Author.

Fazio, Professor E. Revista. Internazionale D'Igiene, March, 1890. Monthly. Naples, 1890.

Fraser, W. Cardiff Union Rivers' Pollution Report, 13th August, 1890. 8 p., 8vo. 1890. The Author.

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of 57 plans. Berlin, 1884. The Author. Holdsworth, W. A. Weights and Measures Acts, 1878-89. 180 p.,

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Des Moins, 1890.

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Japan. A Summary of the Four Annual Reports of the Central Sanitary Bureau attached to the Home Department of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1884 to 1887. 132 p., 8vo. Tokio, 1890. Central Sanitary Bureau.

Imperial Navy. Annual Report on the Health of, for 22nd year of Meiji, 1889. 53 p., 8vo. Tokio, 1889.

Kemp, J. The Public Works of Haverhill. 21 p., Svo. London,
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The Author.

Knight's Annotated Model By-laws. Third Edition. 242 p., Svo. London, 1890.

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Latham, Baldwin. Bombay, Sanitation of. 112 p., 8vo. London, 1890.

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Leet, C. H. The Ship's Surgeon of To-Day. 46 p., 8vo. Liverpool,

1889.

Limner, Luke (John Leighton). "Madre Natura" versus the Moloch

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|---------------------------------|-----------|
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| Building World | Monthly |
| Contract Journal | Weckly |
| Direzione della Sanità Publica | - Monthly |
| Engineering and Building Record | Weekly |
| Industries | " |
| Journal d'Hygiène | " |
| Local Government Chronicle | " |
| Metropolitan | ** |
| Municipal Record | 1) |
| Nursing Record | Monthly |
| Plumber and Decorator | ,, |
| Practitioner | ** |
| Public Health | 11 |
| Sanitarian | " |
| Sanitary News | Weekly |
| Sanitary Record | Monthly |
| Sei-i-Kawi Medical Journal | • |

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LIST OF HON. FELLOWS, FELLOWS, MEMBERS, AND ASSOCIATES.

(Additions and Corrections up to December, 1890).

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1890. Dec. Greene, Dr. H. R., Pasha, Chief of the Sanitary Department, Cairo.

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1890. June. Pasteur, Prof. Louis, Paris.

1890. June. Santa, Dr. Prosper de Piétra, Paris.

1890. June. Vallin, Dr. Emile, Professor of Hygiene, Director of the School of the Military Sanitary Service, Lyons.

1890. June. Davy, Mariè, President of the French Society of Hygiene.

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Road, Bradford.

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| 1890. May. | NORTH, Samuel W., M.R.C.S., F.G.S., M.O.H., Micklegate, York. |
| | I UIN. |

| 1888. Aug. | NORTHUMBERLAND, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., |
|-------------|--|
| 1890. Nov. | D.C.L., LL.D., 2, Grosvenor Place, S.W. Notter, Professor J. Lane, B.A., M.D., D.P.H., Leigh |
| 1888. Oct. | Grange, Woolston, Southampton. OHREN, Magnus, ASSOC.M.INST.C.E., F.C.S., Lower |
| 1888. Oct. | Sydenham. OLLARD, J. F., The Manor House, North Runcton, |
| 1888. Oct. | King's Lynn. Olland, William Ludlam, Musticott House, Walsoken, |
| 1889. Nov. | Wishcach, Norfolk. Pager, Charles Edward, M.R.C.S., D.P.H., M.O.H., Town |
| 1888. Oct. | Hall, Salford. Раскт, J., J.r., Stuffynwood, Mansfield. |
| | Parkes, Charles Henry, Netherfield, Weybridge. |
| 1888, Aug. | Dening Louis Coltman with wings have 61 |
| 1888. Oct. | Parkes, Louis Coltman, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., 61, Cadogan Square, S. W. |
| 1888. Oct. | Prous, J. Wallace, Assoc.M.Inst.c.r., 9, Welbeck Mansions, Cadogan Terrace, S. W., (21, Queen Anne's |
| | Gate, S.W.). |
| 1888. Oct. | Plumbe, Rowland, F.R.I.B.A., 13, Fitzroy Square, W. |
| 1888. Aug. | Poore, George Vivian, M.D., F.R.C.P., 30, Wimpole St., W. |
| 1890. Jan. | Powell, Francis Sharp, M.P., 1, Cambridge Square, |
| 1000, 0001 | W., (Horton Old Hall, Bradford). |
| 1888. Oct. | PRITCHARD, E., M.INST.C.E., F.G.S., 2, Storey's Gate, S. W., (37, Waterloo Street, Birmingham). |
| 1888. Oct. | RAWLINSON, SIR Robert, K.C.B., M.INST.C.E., 11, The Boltons, Brompton, S. W. |
| 1000 12.1. | Redwood, T. Hall, M.D., The Lawn, Rhymney. |
| 1890. Feb. | REYNOLDS, Prof. J. Russell, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 38, |
| 1888. Oct. | Grosvenor Street, W. |
| 1888. Nov. | RICHARDSON, Benjamin Ward, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., 25, |
| 1000, 11011 | Manchester Square, W. |
| 1888. Oct. | RICHARDSON, J., M.INST.C.E., Methley Park, Leeds. |
| 1890. Jan. | Ripon, Most Hon. Marquess of, K.G., D.C.L., F.R.S., |
| | 1, Carlton Gardens, S. W. |
| 1888. Oct. | Robins, Edward Cookworthy, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 46, Berners Street, W. |
| 1888. Oct. | ROBINSON, PROF. Henry, M.INST.C.E., 13, Victoria Street, S. W., (54, Boundary Road, N.W.). |
| 1888. Oct. | Russell, Hon. F. A. Rollo., P.R.MET.SOC., Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park. |
| 1888. Oct. | Russell, Jas. A., M.A., F.R.C.P. Edin., M.B., B.SC., F.R.S.E., Woodville, Canaan Lane, Edinburgh. |
| 1890. Jan. | Russell, J. B., M.D., Ll.D., M.O.H., Glasjow. |
| | |
| 1889. Jan. | SALT, Thomas, M.P., 85, St. George's Square, S.W. |
| 1889. Dec. | SEATON, Edward Cox, M.D., F.R.C.S., 35, George Street, |
| 4000 O 4 | Hanover Square, W. |
| 1888. Oct. | SHAW, George, 20, King Edward Street, Newgate St., E.C. |
| 1888. Dec. | Sieveking, Sir E. H., M.D., 17, Manchester Square, W. |

| 1889. | Nov. | SMITH, James, Osborne, A.R.I.B.A., 34, Southampton |
|--------------|----------|---|
| • | | Street, Strand, W.C., (65, Frithfield Gardens, |
| | | |
| 1000 | Δ. | Uxbridge Road, W.). |
| 1888. | Oct. | SMITH, William Robert, M.D., P.R.S.E., F.C.S., B.SO., D.PH. |
| | | CAMB., 74, Great Russell Street, W.C., (Plumstead, |
| | | Kent). |
| 1888. | Oat | SNELL, H. Saxon, P.R.I.B.A., 22, Southampton Build- |
| 1000. | Oct. | |
| | | ings, W.C., and Lynden Lodge, Elmfield Road, |
| | | Bromley, Kent. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Steele, John Charles, M.D., Guy's Hospital, S.E. |
| 1889. | | Stephens, Henry C., M.P., Avenue House, Finchley. |
| 1888. | | STRONG, Henry John, M.D., Whitgift House, George |
| 1000. | Oct. | |
| | | Street, Croydon. |
| 1888. | Oct. | SYKES, J. F. J., M.B., B.SC., D.P.H., 171, Camden Road, |
| | | N, W_{\bullet} |
| 1888. | Ano. | SYMONS, G. J., F.R.S., 62, Camden Square, N. W. |
| 1889. | | Tirron I Stanford ren reast at Amus Deule |
| 1000. | Dec. | TAYLOR, J. Stopford, M.D., M.O.H., G. Grove Park, |
| | | Liverpool. |
| 1889. | Dec. | Taylor, John W., M.D., D.SC., J.P., M.O.H., Examiner |
| | | in Medical Jurisprudence, and for the final B.Sc. |
| | | in the department of Public Health, University of |
| | | |
| 1000 | Ο | Edinburgh, Rothesay House, Scarborough. |
| 1888. | Oct. | TEMPLE, RIGHT REV. Frederick, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF |
| | | LONDON, The Palace, Fulham. |
| 1888. | Oct. | THOMPSON, John, M.D., F.R.C.S., J.P., Lynton House, |
| | | Bideford, |
| 1889. | Dog | |
| | | THOMPSON, SIR Henry, M.B., 35, Wimpole Street, W. |
| 1888. | | THORNE, R. Thorne, M.B., 45, Inverness Terrace, W. |
| 1888. | Oct. | TURBERVILL, Col. T. Picton, Ewenny Priory, Bridgend, |
| | | Glamoryan. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Turner, Ernest, f.R.I.B.A., 246, Regent Street, W. |
| 1888. | | TWINING, Thomas, Perryn House, Twickenham. |
| 1889. | | |
| 1000. | red. | TYNDALL, Professor John, r.R.s., Hind Head House, |
| | _ | Shotter Mill, near Petersfield. |
| 1889. | Dec. | Walford, Edward, M.D., D.P.H.CAMB., M.R.C.S., M.O.H., |
| | | Town Hall, Cardiff. |
| 1888. | Oct | WARING, COL. G. E., Jun., M.INST.C.E., Newport, Rhode |
| 1000. | Oct. | |
| 1000 | Δ | Island, U. S. America. |
| 1888. | _ | WATERHOUSE, Alfred, R.A., 20, New Cavendish St., W. |
| 1888. | Aug. | WESTMINSTER, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., Grosvenor |
| | _ | House, W. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Whitelegge, Benjamin Arthur, M.D., B.SC., D.P.H.CAMB. |
| | JUL. | |
| 1600 | Λ.ι | Wakefield. |
| 1888. | | WILLIAMS, Dawson, M.D., 25, Old Burlington Street, W. |
| 1888. | Oct. | WILSON, George, M.A., M.D., F.R.S.E., 7, Avon Place, |
| | | Warwick. |
| 1889. | Jan. | Wix, H. A., 3, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. |
| | | of arming aronors it must won Trust areas |

ORDINARY MEMBERS (MEM. SAN. INST.)

† Marked thus have passed the Examination of the Institute for Local Surveyors.

Marked thus have passed the Examination of the Institute for Inspectors of Nulsances.

| 1889. | Dec. | ACLAND, | Sir | Henry | W., | к.о.в., | м,р., | D.C.L., | F.R.S., |
|-------|------|---------|------|-------|-----|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| | | Broa | ord. | | | | | | |

1890. May. Adams, Frederick Edward, M.D., D.P.H., Wellingborough, Northampton.

1889. Mar. Adams, James, M.D., M.O.H., Springwell, Barnes, Surrey. Adds, William Judson, Executive Engineer and Secretary to the Bassein Municipality, Bassein, Burmah.

1889. Mar. Adkins, George, L.R.C.P.LOND., D.P.H., M.O.H., Yealmpton, Plymyton, Devon.

1888. Dec. Airy, Hubert, M.A., M.D., Local Government Board, S.W.

1888. Oct. ALDAM, William, Frickley Hall, near Doncaster.

1889. Feb. ALDWINCKLE, Thomas William, F.R.I.B.A., 2, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

1888. Oct. ALEXANDER, W. C., Aubrey House, Campden Hill, W. 1889. Nov. ALLAN, Francis J., M.D., D.P.H. (EDIN.), 53, Devonshire

Street, Portland Place, W.
1889. Apr. Allerey, Charles Henry, M.D., F.R.O.S., D.P.H., Plas

Newydd, Princes Road, St. Leonards-on-Sca.

1888. Oct. Ames, H. St. Vincent, M.A., Cote House, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.

1888. Oct. Anderson, Geo., c.r., 35a Great George Street, West-minster, S. W.

1889. Jan. †Anderson, John Reid, The Cottage, Gibson's Hill, Norwood, S.E.

1890. Dec. Anderson, John, Assoc.M.Inst.c.e., Town Hall, Montrose, N.B.

1888. Oct. Andresen, August F., Priory Cottage, Mill Lane, West Hampstead.

1888. Oct. Andrew, Capt. C. W., 286, Kennington Park Road, S.E.

1889. Mar. Andrews, G. R., Surveyor, Johannesburg, South Africa. 1888. Oct. Andrews, Jonathan, 10a, Mount Street, Berkeley

Square, W.
1890. Apr. Angell, A. Torrington, 2, Drayton Gardens, S.W.

1888. Oct. †Angell, John A., Assoc, M. Inst. c.e., 50, Leyspring Rd., Leytonstone, Essex.

1889. Nov. Anson, Frederick Henry, M.A., Assoc.M.Inst.c.e., 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

1888. Oct. Armstrong, Prof. H. E., Ph.D., F.R.S., 55, Granville Park, Lewisham, S.E.

1890. Oct. ASPINALL, Miles, 11, Kendrick Street, Stroud.

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|------------|--|
| 1888. Oct. | Aumonier, F., 110, High Street, Manchester Square, W. |
| 1888. Oct. | Baker, Sir Benjamin, K.C.M.O., M.Inst.C.E., 2, Queen's Square Place, Westminster. |
| 1888. Oct. | Baker, R., Ballingdon House, Green Lanes, N. |
| 1888. Oct. | BANNER, E. G., Wessex House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. |
| 1890. May. | BARTON, John Isaac, Ryde, (Ventuor), Isle of Wight. |
| 1890. May. | BATEMAN, James, Assistant Engineer, Natal Govern- ment Railway. |
| 1888. Oct. | BATHURST, THE RT. HON. THE EARL, 20, Grosvenor Gardens, S. W. |
| 1888. Oct. | BAUGH, Alfred C., Egerton Street, Wrexham. |
| 1888. Oct. | Bean, Alexander Thomas, 7, Victoria Street, S.W. |
| 1888. Dec. | +Beard, E. T., The Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk. |
| 1888, Oct. | Beaud, George, Thickthorn, Kenilworth. |
| 1888. Oct. | Beard, Neville, The Mount, Ashbourne. |
| 1889. Dec. | Beardmore, George Russell, L.B.C.P.LOND., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H.CAMB., Warwick House, Upper Street, Islington. |
| 1888. Oct. | Beck, Marcus, M.D., 30, Wimpole Street, W. |
| 1888. Oct. | Beddoe, John, B.A., M.D., T.R.S., Mortimer House, Clifton, Bristol. |
| 1888. Oct. | Beevor, Mrs. Elizabeth, 129, Harley Street, W. |
| 1888. Oct. | Bell, Thomas, L.R.C.P. LOND., Uppingham, Rutland. |
| 1888. Dec. | ‡Benjamin, Horace Bernton, r.R.a.s., 28, Albemarle Street, W., (37, Upper Grosvenov Street, W.). |
| 1888. Oct. | Bennett, Hugh, M.n.c.s., Builth Wells, Brecon. |
| 1888. Oct. | Bernard, William Larkins, 39, Broad Street, Bristol. |
| 1888. Oct. | †Berrington, R. E. W., Assoc.M.Inst.c.e., Graiseley, Wolverhampton. |
| 1888. Oct. | BICKERSTETH, E. R., F.R.C.S., 2, Rodney Street, Liver-pool. |
| 1888. Oct. | Black, SurgMajor W. G., 2, George Square, Edin-burgh. |
| 1889. Mar. | Blair, William Nisbet, Assoc.M.Inst.c.e., Town Hall, Bootle-cum-Linacre. |
| 1888. Oct. | BLASHILL, T., F.R.I.B.A., Superintending Architect, London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W. |
| 1889. Nov. | Bleksley, Arthur Herbert, J.v., Borough of Kimberley, Griqualand West, Cape Colony. |
| 1889. Mar. | Blumer, Frederick Milnes, B.A., M.B., M.O.H., Foregate Street, Stafford. |
| 1889. Feb. | Bolding, John T., 19, South Moulton Street, W. |
| 1888. Oct. | Bond, Frederick Adolphus, M.B., C.M.EDIN., D.P.H.EDIN., Seerscroft, Faygate, Sussex. |
| 1890. Apr. | Boobbyer, Philip, M.B., M.R.C.S., M.O.H., The Guildhall, |

Nottingham.

1888. Dec. Bostock, H., The Oaklands, Rowley Avenue Stafford. 1888. Oct. Box, M. H. BRACE, W. H., M.D., 7, Queen's Gate Terrace, S. W. 1888. Oct. Brackett, Wm., 42, London Road, and 27, High Street, 1888. Oct. Tunbridge Wells. Bladshaw, James D., B.A., M.B., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., 1888. Oct. 30, George Street, Hanover Square, W. 1889. Mar. Brebner, George Reith, M.D., D.P.H., Bensham Lodge, West Croudon. 1888, Oct. Bridges, J. H., M.B., F.R.C.P., The Brambles, Wimbledon. 1888. Nov. Bristowe, John Syer, M.D., F.R.S., 13, Old Burlington Street, W. 1889. Apr. Brodie, John Shanks, Assoc.M.INST.C.E., Town Hall, Whitchaven, Cumberland. 1889. Mar. BROOKE, Walter, ASSOC, M. INST. C. E., Town Surveyor, Richmond, Surrey. BROOKE, William, M.D., M.O.H., Shaw, near Oldham. 1889, Apr. 1888. Oct. Brown, William Ibbs, St. Michael's Avenue and Guildhall, Northampton. 1888. Oct. BRYANT, Thomas, F.R.C.S., 65, Grosvenor Street, W. 1888. Dec. Buckton, Mrs. 27, Ladbroke Square, W. 1888, Dec. †Bunten, Charles, Casilla, 448, c/o L. J. Lowe, Calle Rividaira 165, Buenos Ayres. Burdwood, James Watson, M.O.H., Bourne, West 1890. Apr. Cottage, Bourne, Lincoln. 1888. Dec. Burmester, Miss E., 9, Park Square, W. Bunn, Alfred, F.R.I.B.A., 85, Gower Street, W.C. 1890, Jan. 1889. Apr. Burron, Samuel Hubert, F.R.C.S., M.O.H., 50, St. Giles's Street, Norwich. 1889. Jan. †Burton, W. Kinninmond, Professor of Sanitary Engineering, Imperial University, Tokio, Japan. 1889. Feb. †Campbell, Adam Horsburgh, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Borough Surveyor's Office, Stratford-on-Avon. CAMPBELL, Charles, Neepsend, Sheffield. 1888. Oct. 1888. Oct. CAMPBELL, HON. Dudley, 1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple. 1889. Mar. CAMPBELL, Kenneth Findlater, ASSOC. M. INST. C. E., Borough Engineer, Stockton-on-Tees. 1888. Oct. CARLINE, John, ASSOC, M.INST.C.E., Lewisham Board of Works, S.E. CARLTON, George Brody, ASSOC, M.INST.C.E., Knighton, 1889. Mar. Oak Hill Road, Beckenham. 1888. Nov. CARRITT, Ernest, 18 & 19, Great St. Helens, E.C. 1890. Nov. CHART, Robert Masters, Mitcham, Surrey. 1888. Oct. CHATTERTON, George, M.INST.C.E., 46, Queen Anne's

Gate, S. W.

CHATTOCK, Miss Frances C., Solihull, Birmingham.

1888. Oct.

| 022 | | farm bring. |
|-------|-------|--|
| 1888. | Oct. | CLARKE, James Wright, 17, Shelgate Road, Northcote Road, Wandsworth. |
| 1888. | Oct. | CLARKSON, J. W., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.L., c/o Messrs. H. S. King & Co., Pall Mall, S. W. |
| 1890. | Oct. | †CLOTHIER, Samuel Thompson, Street, Somerset. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Coates, C., f.r.o.p., 10, Circus, Bath. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Cock, Frederick, M.D., 1, Porchester Houses, Porchester Square. |
| 1888. | Oct. | COKE, William Harriott, M.R.C.S., Whitfield House, Ashford, Kent. |
| 1888. | Oct. | COLLINGRIDGE, W., M.A., M.D., D.P.H., Port of London Sanitary Offices, Greenwich, S.E. |
| 1888. | Oct | Collinson, John, 90, Cromwell Road, S.W. |
| 1888. | | †Comber, P. F., M.Inst.C.E. Ineland, Fairy Hill, |
| | | Bray, Co. Wicklow. |
| 1888. | | †Cooper, C. H., Assoc.M.Inst.c.E., Local Board Offices, Wimbledon. |
| 1888. | Oct. | COOPER, Francis A., ASSOC.M.INST.C.E., c/o H. F. Cooper, Nottingham and Notts Bank, Newark. |
| 1888. | Oct. | COOPER, Henry W., 27, Upper George Street, Edgware Road, W. |
| 1888. | Nov. | Cooper, John, jun., Croydon. |
| 1889. | | †Coopen, William, 32, Cheetham Street, Cheetham, Man- chester. |
| 1888. | Oct | Corbett, Joseph, 9, Albert Square, Manchester. |
| 1888. | | Corsan, John R., 80, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. |
| 1888. | | COURTNEY, MAJOR D. C., R.E., 22, Collingham Gardens, |
| | | Kensington, S.W. |
| 1889. | Oct. | Cowan, Peter Chalmers, p.sc. (Edin.), Assoc.M.Inst.c.e., 9, College Gardens, Belfast. |
| 1888. | Oct. | COWTAN, Frank, 309, Oxford Street, W. |
| 1890. | Oct. | †‡Craio, G. A., Wood's Temperance Hotel, High Street, Berwick-on-Tweed. |
| 1888. | Oct. | CRANBROOK, THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT, O.C.S.I., 17, Grosvenor Crescent, S. W. |
| 1889. | June | . CREGEEN, Hugh Stowell, 42, Freelands Road, Bromley, |
| 1888. | Oct. | Kent. †CRIMP, W. Santo, ASSOC.M.INST.C.E., F.G.S., London County Council, Spring Gardens. |
| 1888. | Oct. | CROMBIE, James, M.B., D.P.H.EDIN., The Butts, Brentford. |
| 1888. | Oct. | CROWLEY, Frederick, Ashdell, Alton, Hants. |
| 1889. | | |
| 1888. | Oct. | CUNNINGHAM, SIR H. S., K.C.I.E., 11, Egerton Gardens, S. W. |
| 1888. | Ont | †Curwen, John F., 51, Highgate, Kendal. |
| | Mar. | |
| 100V. | mill. | Highfields, Shanklin, I. of Wight. |
| | | |

| • | | |
|---------------|--------|---|
| 1888. | Oct. | †DARCH, John, 74, Sarsfield Road, Balham, S.W. |
| 1890. | | †DAVIS, Neville Brookes, 32, Ashburnham Road, Bed- |
| 1000 | Oak | ford. |
| 1888. | Uct. | Dawson, Charles James, Surveyor to the Local Board Barking. |
| 1888, | Oct. | DAY, Ernest, P.R.I.B.A., 5, Foregate Street, Worcester. |
| | Nov. | DAY, William White, M.D., D.P.H.CAMB., Church Street |
| | _ | Lower Edmonton. |
| 1888. | _ | DEBENHAM, F. G., Cheshunt Park, Herts. |
| 1888. | Oct. | DE CHAUMONT, Miss Anna Kennedy Francois, Alladale, Woolston, Southampton. |
| 1889. | Nov. | DE COURCY-MEADE, Thomas, Assoc.M.INST.C.E., 1, Park |
| 2000 | _,,,,, | Villas, The Park, Highgate, N. |
| 1888. | Oct. | DE SOLDENHOFF, Richard, 12, Newport Road, Cardiff. |
| 1888. | _ | DENNIS, Nelson F., Town Surveyor, West Cowes. |
| | May. | DIXEY, Harry Edward, M.D., Woodyate, Great Malvern. |
| | Apr. | DONALD, James Turner, L.R.C.S., M.O.H., Paisley. |
| | Apr. | DONOVAN, Dennis D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Superintendent |
| | 1 | Medical Officer of Health, City of Cork. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Douglas, George, Burstem. |
| 1888. | | Doulton, James Duncan, Lambeth. |
| 1890. | | DRUMMOND, Edward, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.CAMB., Rome. |
| 1888. | | DRURY, Edward Dru., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 35, Bucklers- |
| | | bury, E.C. |
| 1889. | Nov. | Dunior, Archibald, M.D., M.R.C.S., M.O.II., Holywood, |
| | | Belfast. |
| 1889. | Apr. | EATON-SHORE, George, ASSOC.M.INST.C.E., Borough En- |
| | • | gineer, 190, Edlestone Road, Crewe. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Enuny, Rt. Hon. Lond, Moor Park, Rickmansworth. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Eccles, Miss Jane Helen, 3, Dean's Yard, Westminster, |
| 1000 | 0.4 | S.W. |
| 1888. | _ | ELFORD, John, Borough Surveyor, Poole, Dorset. |
| 1888. 1934 | | EMERSON, W., F.R.I.B.A., 8, The Sanctuary, S. W. |
| 1059. | May. | English, Edgar, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H., High Street, Mexborough, Rotherham. |
| 1889. | Jan. | Enichsen, J. Eric, f.r.s., 6, Cavendish Place, W. |
| 1888. | Nov. | EVERS, SURGMAJOR B., care of Messrs. Watson Bros., |
| | | 27, Leadenhall Street, E.C. |
| 1889. | Jan. | FARRER, SIR T. H., BART., 27, Bryanston Square, W. |
| 1888. | Oct. | FAWCETT, William Milner, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., 1, Silver |
| | | Street, Cambridge. |
| 1888. | _ | FERNIE, C. W. B., Keythorpe, Leicester. |
| 1888. | _ | Field, Horace, 14, Gray's Inn Square, W.C. |
| 1888. | Uct. | FINLAY, David W., B.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.CAMB., 9, Lower Berkeley Street, W. |
| 1888. | Oct. | FISHER, T. J., 50, Thorne Road, South Lumbeth. |
| 1888. | _ | FORDE, H. C., M.INST.C.E., 4, Great Winchester St., E.C. |
| 1888. | | FOSTER, Reginald Le Neve, F.C.S., North Road, Droyls- |
| | | don, Manchester. |
| | | are red and are received as |

| 021 | |
|-------------|---|
| 1999 Oct | FRANK, Philip, M.D., Cannes, France. |
| 1888. Oct. | Fraser, James, M.Inst.c.E., 100, Castle Street, Inverness. |
| 1888. Oct. | Fraser, W. J., Assoc. M. Inst. c. E., 98, Commercial |
| 1889. Jan. | Road, E. |
| 1888. Nov. | FRYER, James, 13, Bloomsbury Street, Vincent Square, |
| 1000. 1101. | S. W. |
| 1888. Oct. | GALTON, Francis, F.R.S., 42, Rutland Gate, S. W. |
| 1889. Mar. | Gange, Frederick A., M.D., M.O.H., Faversham, Kent. |
| 1888. Oct. | †GEEN, Harry, Hillside, Okehampton, Devon. |
| 1889. June. | |
| 1000. 0 | Wetherby, Yorkshire. |
| 1889. Dec. | †Gibson, William, Bonhay Road, Exeter. |
| 1889. Jan. | †Gilby, Charles, Bath. |
| 1888. Oct. | G11A, D., Farleigh, Weston-super-Mare. |
| 1888. Dec. | Gladstone, J. H., Ph.D., P.R.S., 17, Pembridge Square, |
| | W. |
| 1888. Dec. | Glen, A. W., 33, Davies Street, Berkeley Square, W. |
| 1890. Mar. | Godfrey, Robert, Assoc.M.Inst.c.e., King's Heath, |
| · · · | Worcestershire. |
| 1889. Nov. | GOODYEAR, Herbert, ASSOC.M.INST.C.E., Colchester, Essew. |
| 1889. June. | Govde, Herbert, M.D., D.P.H., Small-pow and Vaccina- |
| | tion Hospital, Highgate Hill, Upper Holloway, N. |
| 1889. Apr. | GRANT, Ogilvio, M.B., C.M.EDIN., M.O.H., Queen Mary's |
| | House, Inverness. |
| 1888. Oct. | Gray, Alexander, 25, Greenhill Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| 1890. Apr. | GREATOREX, Albert Daniel, Municipal Offices, South- |
| | hampton. |
| 1888. Oct. | GRELLIER, William, F.R.I.B.A., 6, Queen Anne's Gate, |
| _ | S.W. |
| 1888. Oct. | GROVES, Joseph, B.A., M.D., F.G.S., Carisbrooke, Isle of |
| 1000 T | Wight. |
| 1890. Jan. | GRUGGEN, William, D.P.H., 11, Montpelier Road, |
| | Edling, W. |
| 1888. Oct. | HALL, E. T., F.R.I.B.A., 57, Moorgate Street, E.C. |
| 1888. Oct. | HANCOCK, Charles, M.A.OXON, 2, The Cloisters, Temple, E.C., and Reform Club, S.W. |
| 1900 Dec | HANSON, John, Victoria Chemical Works, Wakefield. |
| 1890. Dec. | HARDIE, Gordon K., M.D., Florence Road, Ealing. |
| 1889. Apr. | HARDING, J. R., ASSOC, M.INST.C.E., Surveyor, Epsom, |
| 1889. Mar. | Surrey. |
| 1880 Apr | HARE, C. J., M.D., F.R.C.P., Berkeley House, 15, Man- |
| 1889. Apr. | chester Square, W. |
| 1889. Mar. | |
| 1009. Mill. | Severn Road, Cardiff. |
| 1900 4 | HARRIS, Arthur Wellesley, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H., |
| 1890. Apr. | M.O.H., High Street, Southampton. |
| 1000 Avt | HARRIS, William John, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., F.R.MET.SOC., |
| 1888. Oct. | Church House, Heene, Worthing. |
| | Onaica money morally. |

| 1888. | Oct. | Harrisson, Thomas Harnett, Assoc.M.Inst.c.e., Central Buildings, North John Street, Liverpool. |
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| 1888. | Dec. | Harrold, Miss C., 10, Church Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Hasham, Lewis, Ravenswood, near Bolton. |
| 1889. | | Hastings, George Woodyatt, M.P., Barnards Green House, Nr. Malvern. |
| 1888. | Oct. | HAYWARD, C. F., P.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 47, Museum Street, Bloomsbury, W.C. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Head, Henry, 41, Wimpole Street, W. |
| 1880. | | HEAD, Mrs. H., 41, Wimpole Street, W. |
| 1888. | | Hellyer, S. Stevens, 21, Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C. |
| 1889. | Mar. | HERBERT, Johnson, L.R.C.P., 7, Abbey Terrace, West Cliff, Whitby. |
| 1889. | Jan. | HILL, Pearson, 6, Pembridge Square, W. |
| 1888. | | Hill, Samuel, A.R.I.B.A., 16, Russell Square, W.C. |
| 1888. | | Hill, William H., Town Hall, Kensington. |
| 1888. | | HILL, Miss F. M. Davenport, 25, Belsize Avenue, N.W. |
| 1888. | | HILL, Miss R. Davenport, 25, Belsize Avenue, N.W. |
| 1889. | | Hongerts, E. A. Brayley, 39, Redcliffe Square, South |
| 1000. | Tilli. | Kensington, S. W. |
| 1888. | Oct | Hongson, Shadworth II., 45, Conduit Street, W. |
| 1890. | | Holberton, Henry Nelson, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. |
| 1000. | 111/11 | East Moulsey. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Holmes, Timothy, M.A., F.R.C.S., 18, Great Cumberland Place, W. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Holt, H. P., Assoc.M.Inst.c.E., F.G.S., The Cedars Didsbury, Manchester. |
| 1889. | Mar. | Hooley, Cosmo C., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., The Union Offices, Barton-upon-Irwell, Manchester. |
| 1889. | Nov. | Hoopen, Charles, M.R.C.S., M.O.H., Aylesbury, Bucks. |
| 1889. | Jan. | t‡Houghton, John, Poplar Road, King's Heath, near Birmingham. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Howard, E., 84, Upper Whitecross Street, E.C. |
| 1888. | | Howe, George, 41, Wigmore Street, W. |
| 1890. | June. | ‡Hor, Peter, 2, Dudley Place, W. |
| 1888. | | †Hubber, Frank, 85, South Street, Exeter. |
| 1888. | Dec. | Inolis, Cornelius, M.D., 1, Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W. |
| 1890. | May. | Ivon-Moore, T., R. E. Establishment, Barbadoes, Wes Indies. |
| 1890. | Nov. | †James, Arthur Charles, AssistSurveyor, Borough Surveyor's Office, Cambridge. |
| 1889. | May. | James, Charles Alfred, L.R.C.P, M.R.C.S., D.P.H., 24 Cazenove Road, Stamford Hill, N. |
| 1890. | Jan. | Jones, Frederick Felix, M.O.H., Llanfyllm, Montgomery |
| | Oct. | Jones, John Watkin, Maesyffynon, Tonalaw, near Pont |
| | | y-pridd, South Wales. |

| 1889. May. | JOWETT, William, Lower Hall, Mellor, Stockport. |
|-------------|--|
| 1889, Apr. | KEEP, Claudo Charles, York House, Handsworth, Bir- |
| 1889. Mar. | mingham. Kempster, William Henry, M.D., M.O.H., Oak House, |
| 1000. 1441. | Buttersea, |
| 1888. Oct. | KENNETT-BARRINGTON, SIR Vincent Hunter B., 65, |
| | Albert Hall Mansions, Kensington Gore, S.W. |
| 1889. Jan. | KINSEY, W. Barns, M.INST.C.E., F.G.S., Park House, |
| 1889. Mar. | Lennard Road, Croydon. |
| 1000. Mar. | Kinsey-Morgan, A., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., M.O.H., Bourne-mouth. |
| 1889, Dec. | KIRBY, Oscar John, Engineer and Manager Water |
| | Works, Batley. |
| 1889. Mar. | Kirwan, Surgeon-Major A., D.P.H., Colwyn, Cargate |
| 1000 35 | Avenue, Aldershot. |
| 1889. Mar. | Kyle, Thomas W., M.D., D.P.H., M.O.H., Measham, Atherstone. |
| 1888. Oct. | LACY, William George, 24, Ringford Road, West Hill, |
| 2000. 0011 | Wandsworth, |
| 1889. May. | Laing, R., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.MET.SOC., M.O.H., 29, |
| 4000 7 | Waterloo Road, Blyth, Northumberland. |
| 1888. Dec. | IAVENDER, Charles Henry Nalder, 2, Ulster Terrace, |
| 1888. Oct. | Regent's Park, N. W. LAWRENCE, Edwin, 10, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. |
| 1888. Oct. | LE GRAND, A., 100, Bunhill Row, E.C. |
| 1888. Oct. | Lemon, James, M.Inst.C.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., P.G.S., |
| | Lansdowne House, Southampton, (Palace Chambers, |
| 4200 0 . | Westminster). |
| 1888. Oct. | Leonard, Hugh, 7, Hanover Square, W. |
| 1888. Oct. | LE ROSIGNOL, Francis, F.S.I., 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C., (29, Penn Road Villas, |
| | Camden Road, N.). |
| 1889. June. | LETTS, Thomas Hollins, 185, Earls Court Road, South |
| | Kensington. |
| 1888. Oct. | LINGARD, Alfred, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H.CAMB., St. Ermins |
| 1888. Oct. | Mansions, Westminster. |
| 1000. Utt. | LINGARD, J. Edward, ASSOC.M.INST.C.E., Rodney Chambers, Derby. |
| 1888. Oct. | LLOYD, Robert Samuel, 84 & 85, Whitecross St., E.C. |
| 1888. Oct. | LLOYD, Thomas, The Square, Winchester. |
| 1890. Mar. | LOANE, Joseph, M.R.C.P.E., D.P.H., M.O.H., 98, Tres- |
| 1000 4 | sillian Road, St. John's, S.E. |
| 1889. Apr. | Lockwood, Phillip Causton, M.INST.C.E., 1, Gloucester |
| 1889. Jan. | Place, Brighton. Lowe, Mrs. Thomas, Solihull, Birmingham. |
| 1888. Oct. | Lyon, Washington, 85, Asylum Road, Peckham, S.E. |
| 1888. Dec. | McArthur, A., M.F., 79, Holland Park, W. |
| 1890. Oct. | McBeath, William, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., New Swindon, |
| | Wills. |
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| 1888. Oct. | Macassey, L. Livingston, M.INST.C.E., 1, Elm Court, Temple, E.C. |
| 1888. Oct. | Molntosii, James, Duneevan, Oatlands Park, Weybridge. |
| 1888. Oct. | ‡Mackenzie, F. Morell, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., 10, Hans Place, S. W. |
| 1888. Oct. | MACKEY, John B., 2, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C. |
| 1888. Oct. | McKie, Hugh Umsworth, Assoc.M.inst.c.e., 111, Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster. |
| 1888. Oct. | Machagan, James McGrigor, M.D., Riding-Mill-on- Tyne, Northumberland. |
| 1889. Jan. | McLean, Surgeon-Gen. W. Campbell, c.B., M.D., Army Medical School, Netley. |
| 1888. Oct. | McMorran, Alexander, Galloway House, Carlton Road, Putney. |
| 1890. Apr. | McNeill, Roger, M.D., D.P.H., J.P., Gesto Hospital, Edinbane, Isle of Skye, Inverness. |
| 1889. Mar. | MACNAMARA, Charles Edward, L.K.Q.C.P.I., D.P.H., 11, Cambridge Gardens, Notting Hill, W. |
| 1888. Oct. | †MAGUIRE, William Robert, F.R.MET.SOC., 10, Dawson Street, Dublin, and Town Hill, Dalkey, Co. Dublin. |
| 1888. Oct. | Maltby, Frederic Thomas, Assoc.M.Inst.c.e., Borough Engineer, Dorchester. |
| 1890. July. | Standish, Wigan, Lancashire. |
| 1888. Dec. | MARSHALL, John Ingham F., M.R.C.S., 28, St. Saviour-gate, York. |
| 1888. Dec. 1888. Oct. | Martindale, William, 10, New Cavendish Street, W. Martineau, E. H., F.R.I.B.A., 30, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, W. |
| 1888. Oct. | Mason, Hugh H., M.R.C.S., Abbey Lodge, Barking. |
| 1889. Nov. | ##Massey, Joseph Bennett, 64, Burns Street, Burnley, |
| 1888. Oct. | Lancaster. Mathews, J. Douglass, f.R.I.B.A., f.S.I., 11, Dowgate. Hill, E.C. |
| 1888. Oct. | †MAWBEY, E. G., ASSOC.M.INST.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyer, Town Hall, Leicester. |
| 1888. Oct. | Melissenos, G. C. A. Melisurgo, Assoc.M.Inst.c.e., Palazzo Cocozzo, 76, Via Poerio, Naples. |
| 1888. Oct. | †Metcalf, John W., Ravenstone, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. |
| 1888. Oct. | MIDDLETON, Reginald E., M.INST.C.E., M.I.M.E., 49, Parliament Street, S. W. |
| 1888. Oct. | MINEARD, George Edward, F.R.H.S., 70, Philbeach Gardens, Earl's Court, S. W. |
| 1888. Oct. | Mocatta, F. D., 9, Connaught Place, W. |
| 1888. Oct. | Montagu, Samuel, 12, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. |
| 1888. Oct. | Moore, J. H., St. Michael's Lodge, Bournemouth. |
| 1890. Mar. | Hardis House, Seaford. |
| 1889. July | . Morison, John, M.D., D.P.H., Victoria Street, St. Albans. |

1888. Oct. †Morley, J. G., Assoc.M.INST.C.E., Town Hall, Stratford, E. 1889. May. Morris, Pryce Jones Langford, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.O.H., Halesworth, Suffolk. 1888. Oct. Moseley, George, F.R.O.S., 27, Willbury Road, Hove, 1888. Oct. MOUAT, F. J., M.D., 12, Durham Villas, Kensington, 1888. Oct. MOUAT, SURGEON-GENERAL J., C.B., F.R.C.S., 108, Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 1888. Oct. MUMBY, B. H., M.D., M.R.C.S., M.O.H., Portsmouth. Munce, James, Assoc.M.Inst.c.E., Town Hall, Belfast. 1889. Apr. Munday, Major Henry, 23, Oakley Square, N. W. 1889. Dec. 1889. Apr. MURPHY, Francis Henry Swinton, M.D., D.P.H., The Army Medical Department, Belmont, Queenstown. 1889. Jan. MYERS, BRIGADE-SURGEON A. B. R., M.R.C.S., L.S.A. 1888. Oct. NANSON, Tom, 9, Park Crescent, Stockwell Park Road, S. W. 1888. Nov. NASH, BRIGADE-SURGEON William, M.D., 18, Victoria Street, Westmister, S.W. 1889. May. NASMYTH, Thomas Goodall, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., F.R.S.E., Cowdenbeath, Fife. 1889. Mar. Nelson, E. M., Hanger Hill House, Ealing. 1888. Oct. NELSON, George H., The Lawn, Warwick. 1888. Oct. NEWTON, Edward, F.B.C.S., 85, Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, W. 1888. Oct. NICOL, W. E., Ballogie, Aboyne, Aberdeen. 1888. Oct. †Nichols, H. Bertram, Assoc.M.Inst.c.E., Grosvenor Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham, 1890. Dec. Nunn, F. C., Assoc.M.Inst.c.e., Eastnor, Sydenham Hill, Surren. 1888. Oct. PAGE, Herbert Markant, M.D., D.P.H.CAMB., M.R.C.S., 16, Prospect Hill, Redditch, 1888. Dec. PAGET, G. E., M.A., 3, Sunderland Terrace, Westbourne Park, W. 1888. Oct. PAGLIARDINI, T., 21, Alexander Street, Westbourne Park, W. 1889. May. PARKER, G. R., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.O.H., 34, King Street, Lancaster. 1889. Mar. PARKER, John, ASSOC.M.INST.C.E., 42, Dryden Street, Nottingham. 1890. Mar. †Parker, John, Assoc.M.INST.C.E., City Engineer, Here-Parkes, Miss P., 8, Grove Road, Surbiton, S.W. 1888. Oct. 1888. Oct. Parsons, II. Franklin, M.D., Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W. 1889. Mar. Partridge, Thomas, M.R.C.P.I., M.K.Q.C.S.I., L.S.A., M.O.H.,

Stroud, Gloucester.

1889. May. PATTEN, Charles Arthur, L.R.C.P., M.O.H., Ealing.

1888. Oct. Pattinson, S., Ruskington, Sleaford, Lincoln. 1888. Dec. Peake, Francis, The Waldrons, Croydon. 1888. Dec. PEEL, Edmund, Brunfys, Ruabon, North Wales. 1888. Oct. †Phillipson, Burton R., Baggot Street, Dublin. 1890. Oct. † Pougio, Eloi John, 20, Marylands Road, Harrow Road, W. 1888. Oct. Powers, George Thompson, Rotherwood, Sydenham Hill, (28 and 29, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.). 1888. Oct. Powell, J., 10, St. George's Crescent, Liverpool, 1888. Dec. PRIESTLY, Mrs. Eliza, 17, Hertford Street, Maufair. PRITCHETT, G. E., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Oak Hall, Bishop's 1888. Oct. Stortford, (1, Hanway Place, Oxford Street, W.). 1888. Oct. PULLAR, Robert, J.P., F.R.S.E., Tayside, Perth. 1888. Oct. Pullin, T. H. S., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.S.A., Sidmouth, Devon. 1888. Oct. PURNELL, W. J., Vincent Row, Vincent Street, Westminster. 1888. Oct. PURNELL, E. W., Vincent Row, Vincent Street, S. W. 1888. Oct. Quain, R., M.D., F.R.S., 67, Harley Street, W. 1889. Nov. † RADCLIFFE, Joseph, F.R. MET. Soc., The Waterworks, Todmorden, Lancaster. 1800. Nov. RADFORD, John Charles, ASSOC.M.INST.C.E., Surveyor, 113, High Street, Putney. 1888. Oct. †Radford, W. H., Assoc.M.Inst.c.e., A.R.I.B.A., Pelham Chambers, Angel Row, Nottingham. 1889. Mar. †RAILTON, James, Town Hall, Lower Edmonton. RAINGER, Charles Henry, 9, Bath Place, Cheltenham. 1889. Mar. READ, Richard, ASSOC. M. INST. C.E., City Surveyor, Gloucester. 1890. Nov. Reid, George, M.D., D.P.H., M.O.H., St. Mary's Grove, 1888. Nov. REYNOLDS, Mrs. Russell, 38, Grosvenor Street, W. 1890. Mar. Rhodes, John William, 3, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.1888. Oct. RIDINGS, H. Sadleir, M.A., M.INST.C.E., Town Hall, Walthamstow. 1888. Oct. Roberts, Frederick F., M.D., 102, Harley Street, W. Roberts, Richard Lawton, M.D., D.P.H.CAMB., M.R.C.S., 1890. Jan. L.S.A., Ruabon, North Wales. 1888. Dec. Robins, Edward, 105, Regent Street, W. Roe, Surgeon-Major, E. A. H., 17, Whitehall Place, 1888. Dec. 1889. Apr. Rogers, George Arthur, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., M.O.H., 404, Commercial Road, E. 1888. Oct. ROTH, W. M.D., 6, Kaizer Wilhelm Platz, Dresden, N. RUSSELL, RIGHT HON. LADY Agatha, Pembroke Lodge, 1888. Oct. Richmond Park, Surrey, 1889. Mar. SANDELL, Henry W. Adrian, M.R.C.S., M.O.H., Leighton

Buzzard.

| 1889, Mar. | Schofield, Gerald, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Durham House, Bournemouth. |
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| 1888. Oct. | Scott, Bowes, Broadway Chambers, S.W. |
| 1889. Mar. | Scott, Hugh Hamilton, Assoc.M.Inst.c.E., Town Hall, Hove, Brighton. |
| 1888. Oct. | Scott-Moncrieff, W. D., M.I.M.E., 86, Newman Street, W. |
| 1888. Oct. | Schiven, J. Barelay, M.R.O.S., 95, Oxford Gardens, North Kensington. |
| 1888. Dec. | SEARLES-WOOD, Herbert D., F.R.I.B.A., 157, Wool Exchange, E.C. |
| 1889. Jan. | Selby, Prideaux, Koroit, North Park, Croydon. |
| 1889. Mar. | Sellers, William, Junt., M.D., M.O.H., Bank House, Radeliffe, Manchester. |
| 1889. Mar. | Shadwell, St. Clair B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.O.H., Lynhurst, Walthamstow. |
| 1889. Mar. | SHAW, Charles Knox, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.O.H., 2, Pevensey Road, St. Leonards-on-Sca. |
| 1889. Apr. | Shaw, Josephus, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., M.O.H., 151, Lower Road, Rotherhithe. |
| 1889. Mar. | SHIRTLIFF, Edward Matthew, M.D., M.O.H., Elm Side, Kingston-on-Thames. |
| 1889. Jan. | Shone, Isaac, Gt. George Street Chambers, S.W. |
| 1888. Oct. | Shonksmith, John Henry, Micklegate, Yock. |
| 1888. Oct. | Sillar, W. O., St. James' Lodge, Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath, S.E. |
| 1888. Dec. | SIMPSON, William John, M.D., D.P.H.CAMB., Health Officer, Calcutta. |
| 1888. Oct. | Siordet, James Lewis, M.B., F.R.C.P., Mentone, Alpes- Maritimes, France. |
| 1888. Oct. | SKRINE, Henry Duncan, Claverton Manor, Bath. |
| 1888. Oct. | SMEATON, J., 56, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. |
| 1889. June.; | †SMITH, Charles Chambers, Union Offices, Gargrave Road, Skipton, Yorkshire. |
| 1888. Oct. | SMITH, Percival Gordon, F.R.I.B.A., Highfield, Stone- bridge Park, Willesden. |
| 1883. Oct. | SMITH, R. W., Mount Rundell, Harborne, Birmingham. |
| 1888. Oct. | SMITH, Thos. Fredk. H., F.R.O.S., L.S.A., Farningham, Kent. |
| 1889. Feb. | SMITH, T. V., 111, Grosvenor Road, S.W. |
| 1889. Mar. | SMITH, William Howard, ASSOC.M.INST.C.E., City Surveyor, Carlisle. |
| 1889. Jan. | Snell, Alfred, W., A.R.I.B.A., 1, Park Road, Wimbledon. |
| 1889. Apr. | Southam, Arthur, Assoc.M.Inst.c.e., 60, Old Town, Clapham. |
| 1889. Mar. | SQUANCE, Thomas Coke, M.D., F.R.MET, SOC., M.O.H., 4, Beauclerc Terrace, Sunderland. |

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| 1888. | Oct. | STAINTHORPE, W. Waters, M.D., D.P.H.EDIN., Kirk-leatham, Redear. |
| 1888. | Oct. | STANSFIELD-BRUN, J., ASSOC.M.INST.C.E., F.R.I.B.A., District Surveyor, Bradford-on-Avon. |
| 1889. | Jan. | STEAVENSON, W. E., M.D., D.P.H., 15, Mansfield Street, Portland Place, W. |
| 1889. | Apr. | STEEL, William D., M.D., M.O.H., D.P.H., Neville Street, Abergavenny. |
| 1889. | Mar. | Steeves, George Walter, B.A., M.D., M.O.II., 53, Parkfield Road, Liverpool. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Stephenson, J. Gurdon L., Assoc.M.Inst.c.e., M.I.M.E., F.O.S., 6, Drapers Gardens, E.C., and 14, Maxilla |
| 1890. | Oct. | Gardens, Notting Hill, W. Stevens, Joseph Wallace, Belph, Whitwell, near Chesterfield. |
| 1888. | | Stevenson, Thos., M.D., 45, Gresham Road, S.W. |
| | Mar. | Stewart, Alan, Maldon, Essex. |
| | Jan. | Stiff, Ebenezer, London Pottery, Lambeth. |
| | Mar. | STIRLING, Alex. W., M.D., M.O.H., Shaftesbury House, Grays, Essev. |
| 1888. | | STONE, W. H., Lea Park, Godalming. |
| 1888. | Oct. | STREET, William C., A.R.I.B.A., ASSOCINST.C.E., 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S. W. |
| 1888. | Dec. | Sudeley, Right Hon. Lord, 7, Buckingham Gate, S. W. |
| 1889. | Jan. | †Swainson, John Henry, M.S.A., Assoc.M.Inst.c.E., 59, Hope Street, Wrenham. |
| 1889. | Jan. | †Swan, Harold, 49, Belleville Road, Wandsworth Common. |
| 1888. | Dec. | Swinburne, C. A., Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S. W. |
| 1889. | Mar. | SYKES, Matthew Carrington, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Barnsley. |
| 1888. | Oct. | †Tattersall, W., 90, Arden Terrace, Accrington. |
| 1888. | Oct. | TAYLOR, Charles, M.R.O.S., L.S.A., 3, Lorraine Road, Holloway, N. |
| 1889. | Jan. | TAYLOR, Wm. Fredk., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Brisbane, Queensland. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Teale, T. Pridgin, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., 38, Cook-ridge Street, Leeds. |
| 1888. | Oct. | THOMAS, Walter, ASSOC.M.INST.C.E., Castleknowie, and Town Hall, Dover. |
| 1888. | Oct. | †THOMAS, W. E. C., ASSOC.M.INST.C.E., Eaglesbush, Neath. |
| 1889. | | THOMPSON, Thomas William, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., M.O.H., Med. Inspr., Local Government Board, S. W. |
| 1890. | June. | †Thomson, Gilbert, 75, Bath Street, Glasgow. |
| 1888. | | THORNEYCROFT, LieutCol., Tettenhall Towers, Wolver-hampton. |
| 1888. | Oct. | THORNLEY, J. E., Lyndon, Bickenhill, Birmingham. |
| 1890. | | THRESH, John Clough, M.B., B.S., D.SC., F.I.C., F.C.S., |
| • | | M.O.H., Chelmsford. |

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| 1889. | Jan. | Thring, Right Hon, Lord, K.c.B., r.R.g.s., 5, Queen's |
| | | Gate Gardens, S. W. |
| 1889. | | |
| 1888. | | TITMAS, William, 34, Grafton Street, W.C. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Travens, William, M.D., F.R.C.S., 2, Phillimore Gar- dens, W. |
| 1888. | Dec. | Trew, J. Fletcher, 12, Clarence Street, Gloucester, (22, Broad Street, Bristol). |
| 1889. | Nov. | Tripe, John W., M.D., M.R.C.S., M.O.H., F.R.MET.SOC., Town Hall, Hackney. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Tyndale, Walter Clifford, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S. W., (St. Stephen's Road, Ealing). |
| 1889. | Mar. | |
| 1888. | Dec. | Vacuer, Francis, F.R.C.S., M.O.H., 31, Shrewsbury Road, Birkenhead. |
| 1888. | Oct. | VALON, William A., ASSOC.M.INST.C.E., Connaught Mansions, Victoria Street, S. W., (Ramsgate). |
| 1889. | Nov. | |
| 1888. | Oat | Wakefield, Miss E. M., Broughton, Longdon, Rugely. |
| 1888. | | WALLACE, William, 27A, Old Bond Street, W. |
| | | |
| 1890. | | †‡WALLIS, Arthur Gray, 46, Talbot Street, Southport. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Wallis, H. Sowerby, P.R.MET.SOC., 25, Northwood Road, |
| 1890. | Apr. | Highgate, N. Wallis, Isabel White, 49, Olifton Hill, St. John's Wood, N. W. |
| 1890. | Nov. | WHEELER, Charles, 12, Dovccote Villas, Wood Green. |
| 1889. | | Welch, Henry, M.D., B.SC., D.P.H.EDIN., Public Health Offices, Blackpool. |
| 1888. | Nov. | |
| 1888. | Dec. | |
| 1888. | Oct. | White, William, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 30a, Wimpole Street, W. |
| 1889. | Apr. | |
| 1888. | Oct. | Wilkinson, W. B., Northumberland Street, Newcastle- on-Tyne. |
| 1888. | Oct. | #WILKINSON, William, Town Hall, Salford, (20, Aldren Street). |
| 1888. | Oct. | WILLIAMS, C. T., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R. MET. SOC., 47, Upper Brook Street, W. |
| 1889. | Dec. | |
| 1889. | Apr. | |
| 1000 | $\Delta \omega$ | AW-room I D V' 11 Il Aulandon Conneconth |

1888. Oct. †Wilson, J. B., Kirklandhow, Arlecdon, Carnforth.

1888. Oct. WITHERS, J. B. Mitchell, F.R.I.B.A., 73, Surrey Street, Sheffield. 1888. Oct. ##WITTS, J. W., M.S.E., Borough Engineer's Office, Leeds. Wood, Jacob, Highbury Park, N. 1888. Oct. 1888. Nov. Wood, William, M.D., 99, Harley Street, W. 1889. Mar. Woodman, John, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.O.H., Southernhay, Exeter. 1888. Oct. WOODWARD, Edward Francis, 43, Southwell Street, Bristol. 1889. Jan. †Worth, John Edward, Assoc.M.Inst.c.E., F.R.Met.soc., Coombes Croft House, High Road, Tottenham. 1888. Oct. Wyndiam, Rev. Francis M., M.A., Oxon, St. Charles College, St. Charles Square, W. 1889. May. YARROW, George Eugene, M.D., M.O.H., Oakley House, 317, City Road, E.C.

ASSOCIATES (Assoc. SAN. 1NST.)

1888. Oct. Yull, W., Assoc, M. Inst. C.E., 3, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

‡ Marked thus have passed the Examination of the Institute for Inspectors of Nuisances.

1888. Oct. #Abrams, Henry, 5, Westmoreland Road, Bromley, Kent. 1889. Nov. ‡Adams, Albert E., Local Board Offices, Wood Green. 1888. Oct. ‡Adams, H. J., 25, Coleford Road, Wandsworth. 1888. Oct. Adams, Miss Rose (Ladies' Sanitary Association), 22, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W. 1888. Oct. AITKEN, Charles, Inglefield, Totland Bay, Isle of Wight. 1889. Jan. ‡ALLEN, William Henry, 22, Moira Street, Cardiff. 1890. Nov. #Amor, Alfred, Octagon Chambers, Nelson Street, Bath. 1888, Oct. Amon, Daniel C., 39, Shirley Road, Freemantle, Southampton. 1889. May. ‡Anderson, Tom, 32, Harrington Street, Hampstead Road, N.W. 1890. July. Annett, William Fenn, 5, Church Street, Kensington. 1889. Apr. Baker, William, 2, Chetwynd Road, Lawrence Road, Southsea. 1890. Mar. BAILEY, G., 159, Parrock Street, Gravesend. 1889. July. BAILEY, William, 74, Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester. 1889. June. ‡Bainton, John, Scunthorpe, near Doncaster.

1890. Feb. BALSTER, Herbert, Town Hall, Margate.

| 1888. | Oct. | Bamlett, Adam Carlisle, Thirsk, Yorkshire. |
|-------|--------|--|
| 1889. | | ‡Вангоот, James, 124, Surrey Lane, Battersea. |
| 1888. | | BARRON, John, 81, Landor Road, Stockwell, S. W. |
| 1888. | | BASCOMBE, H. C., 18, Oxford Street, Totterdown, |
| 1000. | 17011 | Bristol. |
| 1000 | Tuna | |
| 1000. | o mic. | BASSETT, William Joshun, 10, Elizabeth Street, Eaton |
| 1000 | TN. 1. | Square, S. W. |
| | Feb. | |
| 1890. | | BAXTER, Frank E., 374, Kennington Road, S.E. |
| 1888. | | ‡Baxten, John, 374, Kennington Road, S.E. |
| 1889. | | ‡Веск, William Coker, Hastings. |
| 1889. | | BEEL, Joseph Hicks, The Alverstoke Local Board, Gosport. |
| 1889. | June. | BIRCH, John Ernest William, 107, Cobden Road, South |
| | | Norwood, S.E. |
| 1890. | May. | BIRD, William Fred., Heath Villa, Radstock, Somerset. |
| | | BISHOP, William F., 8, Francis Place, Nine Tree Hill, |
| | • | Bristol. |
| 1888. | Oct. | BLACK, Andrew E., 57, Academy Street, Inverness. |
| 1888. | | Blake, E. T., M.D., 47, Seymour Street, Hyde Park, W. |
| 1889. | | BLAND, William, 420, Liverpool Road, Patricroft. |
| 1890. | | Bond, George, 28, Kew Bridge Road, Brentford. |
| 1890. | | Boxp, William Henry, St. Giles Board of Works, |
| 2000. | V | Holborn, W.C. |
| 1888. | Oct. | BOSTEL, G. Stanford, 18, Duke Street, Brighton. |
| 1889. | | Bover, William T., Acton, W. |
| 1889. | | Bowyer, Harry David, Park Street, Slough. |
| 1888. | | Boxee, W., Board of Works, High Street, Poplar, E. |
| 1888. | | Boxp, Richard Wade, 105, New Bond Street, W. |
| 1888. | | |
| 1888. | _ | Breeze, John, Poynton Lodge, Wellington, Salop. Broan, Clement B., Stamford Brook Lodge, Ravenscourt |
| 1000. | Oct. | Park, W. |
| 1890. | Nov | |
| | | ‡BROOK, John, Albany Place, Stratford-on-Avon. |
| 1890. | | BROUGHTON, Thomas, Garston, near Liverpool. |
| 1890. | | BROWN, Edward, Local Board Offices, Burgess Hill. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Brown, R. Railston, 1, Blenheim Terrace, Bridlington |
| 1000 | 0.1 | Quay, Yorkshire. |
| 1888. | | BROWN, W. E., 19, Havelock Road, Hastings. |
| 1890. | | BRYAN, George John, 4, South Norwood Hill, S.E. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Buchan, W. Paton, Fairyknowe, Cambuslang, Lanark- |
| | _ | shire, N.B. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Buckeridge, Walter, 5, Alexander Street, Westbourne |
| | | Park, W. |
| 1888. | | ‡Bugler, W. J., Alpha House, Putney. |
| 1888. | Dec. | Burn, Robert G. N., 14, Newcastle Street, Farringdon |
| | | Street, E.C. |
| 1888. | Oct. | Burroughs, S. M., Snow Hill, E.C. |
| 1889. | Oct. | ‡Burscough, Frederick Peter, 18, Spring Hill Terrace |
| | | Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire. |
| | | |

1889. May. BUTLAND, R. J., Town Hall, Brighton.

1890. Apr. BUTTERWORTH, Arthur, Board of Works, Maxey Road, Plumstead. 1889. Feb. Buxton, Anthony, Carisbroke, Isle of Wight. 1890. Feb. CALLAWAY, Albert Henry, Grosvenor Villa Evesham Place, Stratford-on-Avon. 1888. Oct. CAPTEN, Joseph II., 32, Exeter Street, Sloane Street, S.W. 1889. Apr. #Chaney, William II., 36, Essex Street, Strand. 1888. Oct. CHEEK, Philip, 4, Wharves, Goods Station, King's Cross. 1889. Feb. CHRISTIE, David, 76, Brunswick Avenue, Hull. 1888. Oct. CLARKSON, Joseph, 76, Linaker Street, Southport. 1889. Jan. ‡CLAYTON, Edward, Mansfield, Notts. 1890. June. CLIFTON, Henry Chas., 50, Porchester Road, Bayswater. 1888. Oct. ‡Cobham, C., The Shrubbery, Gravesend. 1888. Oct. Cobham, G. R., 3, Edwin Street, Gravesend. 1890. Apr. #Cockburn, Henry Mace, 27, Claremont Road, West Kilburn, N.W. 1890. Dec. COOK, William Gough, 395, Kennington Road, S.E. 1889, Feb. Cooper, William George, Sanitary Inspector, Bournemouth. 1890. Jan. ‡Copestick, George Christopher, 1, Arboretum Square, Arboretum Street, Derby. 1890. Jan. Connerr, Richard Lawrence, Oakengates, Salop. 1889. Jan. Connon, Robert Curtis, Hillside Cottage, Duffield, Derby. 1890. June. #Conrick, Alfred. 1889. Mar. Cottle, Arthur Thomas, Selly Oak, Near Birmingham. 1890. Mar. Court, Thomas Henry, 103, King's Road, Peckham, (140, Tanners Hill, Deptford). 1889. Jan. Cowpen, Joseph, 22, Talma Road, Brixton. 1888. Oct. Cowper-Coles, Cowper Bickerton, 95, Wigmore Street, 1890. June. ‡CROCKER, Thomas William, Vestry Hall, Pancras Road, N.W.1889. June. ‡Crockwell, George E., 14, Church Street, Ilfracombe. 1888. Oct. CROGHAN, Thomas Andrew, 37, Devonshire Gardens, 1890. Feb. ‡Crosse, Hammond William, St. Mary's Cottage, Putney. 1890. Feb. ‡Crossley, James, 30, Shaftesbury Street, Eccles. 1890. Jan. CROWTHER, William Christopher, 51, Hind Street, Stockton-on-Tees. 1889. June. ‡Daltry, John, Sanitary Inspector, Wellington, Salop. 1888. Oct. ‡Darley, George, 49, St. Marks Street, Woodhouse, Leeds. 1890. May. ‡DAVIES, T. Lane, 5, Leopold Street, E. 1890. June. DAWSON, William, 6, Brooklands Road, Birkenhead. 1890. Mar. ‡Dean, Samuel Saunders, Hugglescote, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. 1890. June. ‡Dee, Thomas George, 17, Grosvenor Road, S. W. 1888. Dec. Densham, Charles A., 55, Cochrane Street, St. John's Wood, N.W.

1890. May. ‡Dick, William, Kirknewton, Midlothian. 1889. Apr. Douglas, The Hon, J., Thursday Island, Torres Strait, Queensland. 1890. Jan. Doven, John Henry, 13, King Street, Kensington Square, W. 1889. Jan. #DRAKE, W. Medley, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield. 1889. June. Duck, Albert George, 211, Tooley Street, Horsleydown, 1890. Feb. Dunbar, David, 41, Summerfield Terrace, Aberdeen. 1889. Feb. DYER, Samuel, 3, Wellington Road, Bridlington Quay. 1889, Jan. Dysox, John Henry, Park Terrace, Thornhill, near Dewsbury. 1889. June. ‡Earlsley, William Oakley, 3, Clephane Road, Canonbury, $N_{\rm e}$ 1889, Mar. #Easton, Charles Joseph, Coombes Croft House, High Street, Tottenham. 1890. Mar. ‡Edmonds, Henry James, 76, St. John Street Road, E.C. 1889. Jan. ±Edmonds. William II., 105, Great College Street, N. W. 1890. Nov. EDWARDS, John, 16, Gladstone Street, St. George's Road, S.E.1888. Oct. ‡Emptage, Daniel, Dane Hill Sanitary Works, Margate. 1888. Oct. Evans, John Evan, 137, Weston Street, Tooley Street, 1890. May. ‡Evington, Charles William, 12, Bridlington Street, 1888. Oct. #FAIRCHILD, Samuel C. G., 569, Wandsworth Road, Clapham, S.W. 1890. Mar. Finen, William, 44, Mason Street, Kingston-upon-Hull. 1889. Jan. #FINCHER, John Gazeley, Aldershot. 1888. Oct. #Flower, T. J. Moss, Liverpool Chambers, Corn Street, Bristol. 1890. June. #Folland, John Percy, 22, Liverpool Street, King's Cross. 1888. Oct. #Fordham, Wm. Francis, Hampton House, High Road, 1890. May. #Fornester, William, Headcorn, Ashford, Kent. 1888. Oct. France, T. W. Chapman, 36, Bristol Road, Edgbaston. 1890. Jan. †Fulcher, George, Stony Stratford. 1889. May. Fulton, Peter, 72, High Street, Camden Town, N.W. 1888. Oct. GAIRDNER, PROF. W. T., M.D., LL.D., The University, Glasgow. 1888. Nov. #GARDNER, C. T., 32, Annandale Road, Chiswick. 1888. Oct. #GARLAND, Wm., 12, Higher Maudlin Street, Barnstaple. Gass, John Bradshaw, A.R.I.B.A., 19, Silverwell Street, 1888. Oct. 1889. June. 2GATHERCOLE, William Henry Joseph, Engineer's Office,

Guildhall, E.C.

hampton, Sussex.

1890. May. ‡Gibbs, Arthur Gordon, 12, Western Road, Little-

1890, Mar. #Gibson, John, 5, Stanghow Road, Skelton-in-Cleveland. 1889. Mar. #Gilbeart, John Joseph, 11 & 12, Little Chester Street. Belgrave Square, W. 1890. Jan. #Gillies, Neill, Lochgilphead, Argyllshire, N.B. 1889. Apr. #Golds, Thomas William, Vestry Hall, Paddington. 1888. Oct. #Goodwyn, Arthur Ayde, 10, Grosvenor Road, Richmond, 1889. Jan. #Grant, Walter, 14, Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne, 1890. Nov. #Graves, Matthew Dodgson, 74. College Street, York. 1889. Juno, #Greenwell, Allan, Surveyor's Office, Frome. 1888, Oct. Grindle, Miss Sarah C., 11, Willswood Park, Torquay. 1890. June. GRINHAM, Philip Boys, Tichborne Down, Alresford. 1890. June. #Groom, William Edwin, 117, Wells Street, Camberwell. 1888, Oct. #GUNN, Alexander, 123, King Street, Aberdeen, 1890. Jan. #HALL, George Berringer, r.g.s., 10, Waldemar Avenue, Fulham Road. 1890. May. Halstead, Robert, 301, Queensgate, Burnley. 1889. June. #HARRISON, George, Keyham, Leicester. 1890. Feb. HARRISON, Henry, 5, Beaconsfield Terrace, West Kensington. 1888. Oct. #HARRISON, Wm. L., 7, Dock Street, Hull. 1888. Oct. #HART, W. S., 29, Coley Hill, Reading. 1800. Jan. HIAY, Alexander, Barony Local Authority, Glasgow. 1888. Oct. HEAD, Robert H., 7, Upper Baker Street, N. W. 1888. Oct. Hearn, Walter, 72, High Street, Huntingdon, and 27. Mecklenburgh Square, W.C. 1888. Oct. #HEARNE, William, Buenos Ayres. 1889. June. Helsbox, Horace, 14, St. Edmunds Terrace, Primrose Hill, N.W. 1890. Mar. #HILLS, Arthur Reginald, 24, Harley Street, Bow, E. 1888. Dec. Honns, W. F., 36, Melbourne Street, Stalybridge. 1890. Mar. ‡Honges, Albert, 57, Hall Street, Blakenhall, Wolverhampton. 1890. May. #Holland, Percy, Fairstead Cottage, Newmarket. 1889. June. HIOLMES, William, 23, Belgrave Rd., Keighley, York-1889. June. #Hooper, Thomas Rowland, Redhill, Surrey. 1890. Jan. Hoopen, William, 4, Lucas Road, St. John's Road, Penge, S.E. 1888. Oct. Horncastle, Henry, Chobham, Woking Station, Surrey. 1888. Oct. #Horrocks, Joseph, 10, Union Street, Southport. 1889. Jan. *HOUGHTON, Robert Alfred, 5, Springfield Road, Wimbledon. 1890. Nov. ‡Hughes, Edward J., 102, Camden Street, Birkenhead. 1890. Jan. Imrie, Henry William, 28, Parry Place, Plumstead. 1890. Feb. #INGRAM, William Jones, Goldsworth Road, Woking. JACOB, Oswald, Sanitary Inspector, Feltham, Middlesex. 1889. Feb. Jaspen, Robert Wevill, Withersfield Road, Haverhill,

Suffolk.

1890. Jan. JELLIS, John, 188, Uttoarter Old Road, Derby. 1889. July. #Jenner, Richard Messenger, Parade Road, Sandgate. 1890. May. Johnson, John William, 785, Commercial Road, Limehouse, E. 1890, Nov. Jourson, Joseph Edward, Town Hall, Hall. 1890. June. Jones, John, 40, Sydney Street, Chelsea. 1890. Nov. #Jones, Julius Morris Wilson, 27, Mornington Road, Bow. E. 1889, June. #Jones, William, Cemlyn, Dolgelly, Merioneth. 1890, Mar. #Jours, William, Gateshead. 1890. Dec. #Juny, II. A., North-East Lodge, Chelsea Bridge, Grosvenor Road, Pimlico, S.W. 1888. Oct. 2Keal, J., Southview Hill Road, Sutton, Surrey. 1888, Oct. #Kemsley, Jesso, Casilla del Correo, Buenos Agres. 1888. Oct. #Kiell, John, 103, High Street, Barnstaple. 1889, Feb. #King, Frederick William, Heybridge, Maldon, Essew. 1888. Oct. Kire, Charles, 31, Barronsmere Road, East Finelley. 1890. May. ‡Knight, Robert, junt., Dunfermline, Fife. 1889, Feb. #KS10HT, William Henry, 10, Bury Road, Nord Park, N. 1889. June. ‡Lander, James, 111, St. John's Road, Upper Holloway. 1888. Oct. HAPWORTH, J., Vestry Hall, Bethnal Green, E. 1889, Nov. TLAURIE, John, Albany Villas, Weston Road, Gloucester. 1889. July. #Layland, William Thomas, Grimstone, King's Lynn. 1889. Jan. ‡Lean, James Walter, 114, Culford Road, De Beauvoir Town, N. 1889. Mar. #Lee, James, 25, Trafford Street, Rochdale. 1888. Oct. #LEGG, S. C., 117, Powerscraft Road, Lower Clapton, N.E. 1888. Dec. #Lennox-Clarke, A. 1889. Jan. ±Lewis, Arthur, Isham, Wellingborough. 1888. Oct. ‡Liautroot, Thomas, 3, Trevor Square, Knightsbridge. 1890. May. ‡Lightroot, William Charles, 20, High Road, Knightsbridge. 1890. Jan. ‡Lilly, William Gent, 5, Whitcomb Street, W.C. 1890. Nov. #Little, William, 51, Trafalgar Street, Carlisle. 1890. Feb. ‡Littleton, Louis, 45, Roundhill Street, Bradford. 1890. Mar. ‡Lock, G. H., 64, Richards Terrace, Routh, Cardiff. 1889. Jan. ‡Lukes, Arthur Henry, Town Hall, Gravesend. 1890. Nov. ±Lund, Clifton, 2, Arbour Street, Southport. 1888. Oct. ‡Lund, Jeremiah, St. James's Vestry, Piccadilly. 1888. Oct. #McDonald, A. L., 37, George Street, Gipsy Hill, S.E. 1888. Oct. MacIntosii, James, 38, Langham Street, W. 1889. July. Mackay. George Archibald D., Inspector of Cleansing, Edinburgh. 1889. Apr. Mackay, James John, 186, Kensal Road, W. 1890. Feb. #MACLENNAN, John, Carnock House, Carnock, Dunfermline. 1890. June. #Maguire, James, Sanitary Inspector, Huddersfield. 1890. May. MALCOLM, Alfred, Clayton, near Manchester. 1889. July. †MARLAND, George, 88, Huddersfield Road, Oldham.

1889. May. Marson, A. J., 390, San Martin, Buchos Aures. 1890. Apr. Mason, Jonathan, 1, Grove Terrace, Grove Road, Legtonstone. #MATHIAS, H. D., 43, Weldon Street, Walton, Liverpool. 1888, Oct. 1889. Feb. #May, William H., Vestry Hall, Hampstead. 1888, Dec. MERRILL, John, Albany Road, Sheffield, 1889. Jan. #MILLARD, William David, 1, Elswick Villas, Ramsgate. 1890, Oct. #MILNER, W., 18, St. Paul's Road, Preston. 1888. Oct. #MINTY, Samuel, The Triangle, Bournemouth. 1890. Feb. MITCHELL, Edward, 25, St. Saviour's Road, Croydon. 1888. Oct. Mollingux, Walter Frank Yate, Shifnal, Salop. 1800. June. Moody, Henry Fred, 26, Cavendish Street, Gt. Grimsby. 1889. Jan. Morgan, Francis Robert, 43, Upper Baker Street, N,W1889. July. ‡Nettleton, Charles William, 16, Winchester Terrace, Westminster, S.W. 1888. Dec. Norris, Joseph, Sunningdale, Surrey. 1890. Mar. Norrish, John Thomas, 9, Cathbert Road, Brighton. 1890. May. ‡Nurcombe, Benj., 9, Kingswood Road, Clapham Park. 1890. June, ‡NUTLEY, Charles Vernon, 13, Dalling Road, Hammer-1889. Feb. #OLDTIELD, David, Bloomfontein, Orange Free States, South Africa. OLIVER, G., 14, St. John's Road, Waterloo, Liverpool. 1889. Jan. OLIVER, John Penry, 8, Grove Terrace, Highgate Rd., N. 1889, Mar. #Ollett, John Henry, Sanitary Inspector, Eastbourne. 1889. Nov. Ond. James, 11, Portman Street, W., (41, Upper George Street, W.). 1888. Oct. Palliser, Christopher, Northallerton. 1890. Jan. PALMER, Henry Arthur, P. H. Office, N. Church Street, Sheffield. 1890. May. PARHAM, John, junr., 113, Malham Road, Forest Hill. 1889. Oct. PARSONS, William, St. Luke's Vestry Hall, City Road, E.C.1889. Jan. PATRICK, Alfred Ross, South View, East St., Farnham. 1890. May. ‡Pattison, William Phillip, 8, Addison St., Sunderland. 1888. Oct. Pearce, George Edward, Dartford, Kent. 1888. Oct. Peanson, John, Sanitary Inspector, Grace Hill, Folke-1890. June. PERMAN, Edward, 3, Railway St., Newport, Monmouth. 1888. Nov. Penny, Arthur, 45, Townshend Road, St. John's Wood. 1889. June. Perny, Walter Harold, 10, Berkeley Avenue, Bishopston, Bristol. 1889. Feb. ‡Pettit, George Mackness, Frederick Villa, Padua Road, Penge, S.E. 1890. May. PHILLIPS, Henry, 2, Pickard Street, City Road, E.C. 1890. Jan. Poole, James, 2, Trafalgar Place, Kensington. 1888. Oct. POTTER, Ben, Heathfield House, Broadway, Ealing.

| 010 | ASSOCIATES, |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1000 T | Domestic Wilder Wilder Williams |
| 1009. Jan. | POTTER, Thomas Wickford, Estate Works, Thoresby |
| 1990 Tan | Park, Ollerton, Notts. ‡Povison, Frederick Thomas, 11, Hobury Street, Chelsea. |
| 1889. Jan. 1889. Feb. | POWELL, David Henry William, Surveyor, Pontypool. |
| 1889. Jan. | PRATT, Joseph, 12, Kirkdale, Sydenham. |
| 1889. Mar. | Press, William James, Rose Villa, Abingdon Street, |
| 1000, 4141. | Burnham, Somerset. |
| 1888. Oct. | PROGER, John L., 11, Cwrtiy-vie Road, Penarth, Cardiff. |
| 1888. Oct. | ‡Rains, Joseph, Kettering. |
| 1890. Nov. | RANDLE, William Thomas, Head Inspector, Karachi, |
| 2000, 200, | India. |
| 1888. Oct. | ‡Reavell, George, Jun., Alnwick, Northumberland. |
| 1888. Oct. | ‡RICHARDS, Daniel, 3, Spencer Street, Park Road, |
| | Battersea |
| 1890. Apr. | ‡Robertson, John Shirras, 4, Belmont Street, Aberdeen. |
| 1890. Jan. | ‡Robinson, John, 79, Lavender Road, Clapham |
| | Junction. |
| 1888. Oct. | ‡Rogens, Richard, Macs Helew, Carnarvon. |
| 1890. May. | ‡Ruscor, Ernest Henry, 6, Great Castle Street, Regent |
| | Street, W. |
| 1889. July. | |
| ander T | Road, Bedford. |
| 1889. Jan. | \$\frac{1}{2}\text{Sadletr}, Richard J., 6, Cornford Grove, Balham. |
| 1890. Dec. | SAISE, Alfred John, Fishponds, Stapleton, Bristol. |
| 1888. Oct. | \$SAITER, Thomas, 2, King's Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea. |
| 1890. May. | \$SAUNDERS, Percy, 29, The Drive, Thornton Heath. |
| 1890. June. | |
| 1888. Oct. | SEDGWICK, Sydney, 10, Mortimer Street, Cavendish |
| 1888. Oct. | Square, W. Sevenoaks, William, Acre House, Windsor. |
| | SEVENORS, Witham, Mere House, Windsor \$Shadrake, W. A., 8, Hind Street, Stainsby Road, |
| 1000. Out. | Poplar, E. |
| 1890. Feb. | ‡Sitaw, Peter, Selham Cottage, Selham, Petworth, Sussex. |
| 1889. Jan. | \$SHELDON, W. E., The Croft, Wantage, Berks. |
| 1888. Oct. | SHORE, Ambrose J., 68, Adys Road, East Dulwich. |
| 1889. Apr. | \$SHORT, James Allen, 4, Vronhill Street, Liverpool. |
| 1889. Apr. | \$Sidwell, Henry Thomas, Elm Cottage, Herne Bay, Kent. |
| 1888. Oct. | ‡SIMMONS, Nimrod, Glendale, Clifton, Bristol. |
| 1890. Jan. | \$Simpson, John Thomas, 28, King's Road, Peckham. |
| 1890. May. | ‡Simpson, John, 30, Belmont Street, Aberdeen. |
| 1890. Feb. | Slater, Robert, Headingley Hill, Lecds. |
| 1890. Apr. | ‡Sleath, Frederick Edward, 60, Great Prescott Street, |
| | Whitechapel. |
| 1888. Oct. | †SMITH, George Allen, Vestry Hall, Hampstead. |
| 1890. June. | ‡Sміти, Joseph Sidney, 73, Elm Park, Brixton Hill, S.W. |
| 1890. Nov. | |
| | ‡SMITH, W. H., 60, Alma Vale Road, Clifton, Bristol. |
| 1888. Oct. | ‡Sopen, Henry Charles, 108, Park Street, Camden Town, |
| | N. W. |

1888. Oct. \$\pmod Sortwell, W., 14, Retreat Place, Paragon Road, Hackney, E. 1888. Oct. Southfort, The Mayor and Corporation of. 1888. Oct. ‡STANLEY, A. W., 12, Midland Street, Hull. 1888. Oct. ‡STEERS, George, 21, Brereton Road, Bedford. 1888. Oct. #Stevenson, John, Surveyor's Office, East Molesey, Surrey. 1890. Apr. Stratford, George Wilkin, 126, Vauxhall Street, Upper Kennington Lane. 1880. Apr. \$\frac{1}{2}STRUTT, Thomas Frederick, 5, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 1800. Feb. SUTHERLAND, Walter, 8, Voclas Street, Livernool. 1890. Nov. #Suttle, Alfred, Manor Square, Otley. 1890. Nov. †Sydenham, Sydney, 37, Broad Street, Bath. 1889. Jan. Tait, James, Roslyn Place, Dean Street, Kilmarnock. 1889. Jan. Tate, William, 77, Glengall Road, Kilburn. 1890. Nov. TAYLOR, Henry Thomas, 10, Higham Street, Everton, Liverpool. 1889. Jan. Taylon, James, 17, Oxford Street, Hereford. 1890. May. Taylon, James, 10, Mount Pleasant, Waterloo, Liverpool. 1889. Jan. TEMPLE, William Herbert, Scarborough. 1890. May. THOMAS, George, Royal Engineers' Office, Preston. 1888. Oct. THOMAS, Thomas, 4, Chandos Road, Redland, Bristol. 1888. Oct. THOMAS, W. K., 16, Berkeley Place, Clifton, Bristol. 1890. Oct. Thompson, Bernard H., Royal Engineers' Office, Windsor. 1890. Nov. ‡Thorner, William Frederick, 5, Napier Villas, Napier Road, Southsea. 1889. Feb. Thorre, James, Hobson House, Tytherington, Macclesfield. 1890. June. ‡Tomkins, Alfred, 62, Church Street, Camberwell, 1890. Nov. ‡Trice, Henry John, South Hayling, Hants. 1888. Oct. Tuckey, George F., 47, Milk Street, Bristol. 1889. Jan. Tunstall-Clarke, William, 18, Holly Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 1890. June. ‡Turner, Alfred, 33, Wordsworth Road, Penge, S.E. 1890. Dec. Veasey, Thomas Frederick, Assoc.M.Inst.c.e., 2, Clarence Terrace, Richmond, Surrey. 1890. June. ‡WALKER, Francis, 18, Mardall Street, Shepherd's Bush, 1888. Oct. Wallace, Miss J., 6, Hyde Park Gardens. 1889. Nov. Wallas, Irwin Clarke, 37, Torbay Road, Willesden Lane, N.W. 1890. Nov. Wallis, Thomas Wilkinson, Surveyor, Louth, Lincoln. 1890. May. ‡Wansbrough, Cecil Shartman. Arlington Villa, Barrow-in-Furness. 1888. Nov. Watts, George Nelson, 147, High St., Notting Hill, W. 1890, Jan. ±Watts, Gerald, 7, Earl Street, Cambridge. 1890. Feb. #WATTS, William Frederick, Bitterne, Southampton,

| 1888. Oct. | ‡Wede, James A., 1, Stanley Villas, St. Marks Road, Hanwell. |
|-------------|---|
| 1890. Nov. | ‡Weeks, Alfred James, 140, Lavender Hill, Clapham Common. |
| 1888. Oct. | ‡Wells, G. F., 37, Prospect Street, Hull. |
| | WHEELER, John, M.D., 35, Oxford Road, Kilburn, N.W. |
| 1888. Oct. | #Wilkinson, W., Ford Street, Derby, |
| 1890, Nov. | ‡Williond, George Baines, Guildhall, Nottingham. |
| 1889. Mar. | #WILLEY, Andrew William, 14, Watney Street, Commer- |
| 10001 20001 | cial Road, E. |
| 1889. Mar. | ‡Wilson, Charles Turle, 37, Burney Street, Greenwich, |
| 20000 | S,E |
| 1889. June. | #Wilson, John, Town Hall, Kensington. |
| 1889. July. | #Wilson, William, 3, Orsborne Terrace, South Shields. |
| | #WISSER, F. Sawyer, 52, Buckingham Palace Road, S. W. |
| 1889. Apr. | #WINTER, Edward, 19, King's Gardens, W. Brighton. |
| | #Wood, Peter, 177, Ashmore Road, Paddington. |
| | Woodcock, Henry, 16, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham. |
| ·1889. Mar. | #Woonton, James, 64, Anthony Street, E. |
| | ‡Wилск, Thomas Philip, 15, Great Alie Street, White- |
| 1890. May. | chapel. |
| 1889. Jan. | ‡WRIGHT, John, Juny., 3, Surbiton Park Terrace, Kingston-on-Thames. |

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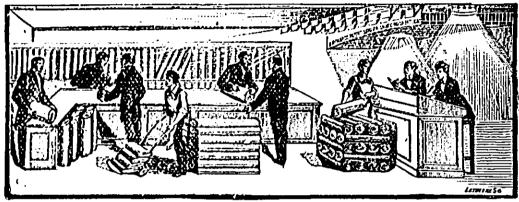
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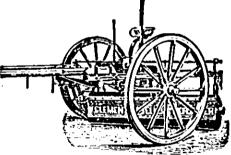
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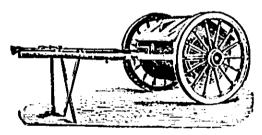
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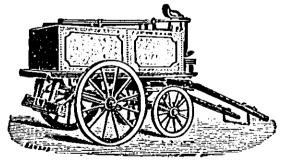






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Since it became established that the Per-Chloride of Mercury in the presence of a free acid, or its equivalent, was by far the most efficacious disinfectant, medical practitioners generally, and especially those who have to do with the prevention of fevers, have felt the great want of a convenient preparation which would contain the Per-Chloride of Mercury in the necessary strength together with a free acid, or its equivalent; and which would at the same time be in such a form as could be safely entrusted to Fever Nurses, Sanitary Inspectors and others by whom the processes of disinfection are usually carried out.

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The preparation called the "St. Bede Disinfectant" has most powerful disinfecting and antiseptic properties, and is also a valuable deodorant. At the same time its colour and smell are quite sufficient safeguards against the possibility of its mistaken use. I have therefore no hesitation in strongly recommending it on public grounds.

EDWARD SEATON, M.D., F.R.C.P., Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry. (Signed) Medical Officer of Health for Chelsea.

Lecturer on Sanitary Science and Public Health, St. Thomas' Hospital, London. THE DETAILS OF THE EXPERIMENTS REFERRED TO IN DR. SEATON'S REPORT ARE AS FOLLOWS:-The "St. Bede Disinfectant" was now in solution, one block being dissolved in one quart of water.

1.—The "killing power," i.e., the power to kill microbes, was tested on the following microbes: (A) bacillus anthracis without spores, (b) spores of bacillus anthracis, (c) the comma-bacillus found in Asiatic cholera, (b) the bacillus found in human typhoid fever.

Of normal cultivations in broth of these several microbes, about three drops were added to

comma-bacillus found in Asiatic cholera, (b) the bacillus found in human typhoid fever.

Of normal cultivations in broth of these several microbes, about three drops were added to about three cubic centimetres of the disinfectant solution, well mixed, and after the lapse of five minutes, one to two drops of the mixture were added to tubes containing about 10 c.c. normal sterile beef broth; for control similar normal sterile beef broth was inoculated with a mere trace of the same culture fluids used for the above experiments. All broth tubes were placed in the incubator at 37° C., while all the control tubes showed already after twenty-four hours' copious typical growth of the several microbes, the others were perfectly clear and remained so afterwards. It follows from these experiments that five minutes' exposure of bacillus anthracis, of spores of bacillus anthracis, of the choleraic bacilli, and of the typhoid fever bacilli to the "St. Bede Disinfectant" solution is sufficient to kill these microbes.

2.—An important and extremely severe test of the killing power of the "St. Bede Disinfectant" solution was made in the following experiments:—

To normal human faceal matter in thick solution, previously sterilised and contained in test tubes, was added a certain quantity of normal culture fluid of the choleraic bacilli and of the typhoid fever bacilli respectively, about one-seventh of the culture fluid being added to six-sevenths of the faceal solution. After mixing well the disinfectant was added to each of the faceal mixtures in equal proportions, so that each of the test tubes contained \(\frac{1}{2}\) of the faceal matter plus culture fluid, and \(\frac{1}{2}\) of the disinfectant. After five minutes a number of test tubes containing sterile beef broth, as in the former series, were inoculated with a drop or two from these forcal mixture tubes, then placed in the incubator and kept at 37° C., but no growth appeared in them and the fluids remained sterile. At the same time that the above experiments were ma addition to them of the culture fluids, but before the addition of the disinfectant, these control tubes were also placed in the incubator and kept at 37° C., they all showed abundant normal growth after twenty-four hours of the choleraic bacilli and of the typhoid bacilli respectively.

(Signed) E. KLEIN, M.D., F.R.S.,
Professor of Bacteriology at the College of State Medicine, London.

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| Chloride of Sodium | | •• | •• | •• | •• | 0.51 | 11 |
| Insoluble Siliceous ? | Intter | •• | •• | •• | •• | 0.24 | " |
| Thymol, Eucalyptus | | | d Water | ٠. | •• | 2.65 | 11 |
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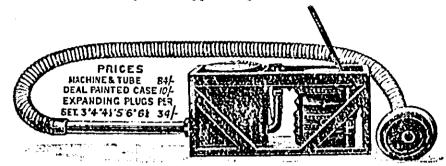
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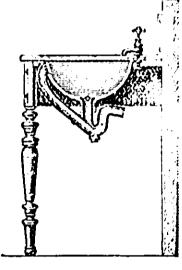
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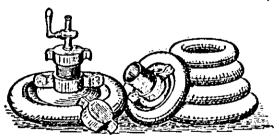
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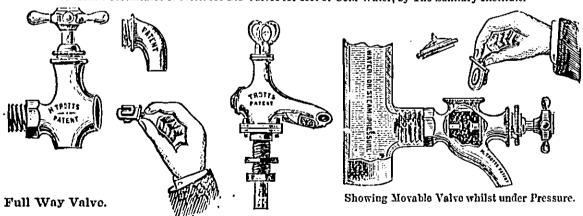
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