

Forty-second annual report on the health and sanitary condition of the Parish of St. Mary, Islington.

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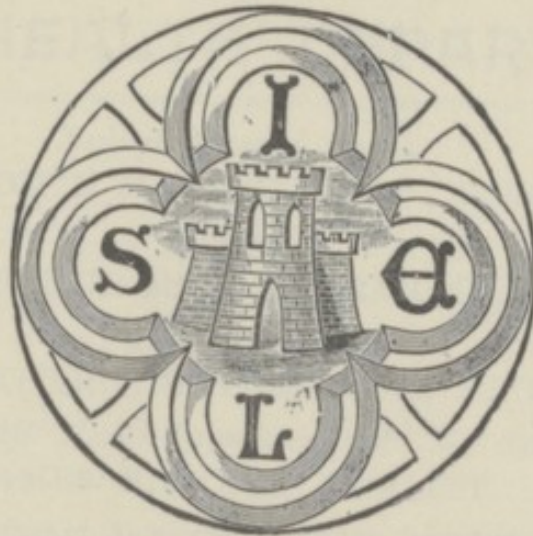
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1897.



FORTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE
Parish of St. Mary, Islington.
ALFRED EDWIN HARRIS.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

LONDON :
CHAS. STRAKER & SONS, LTD.,
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1898.

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HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

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JAMES RICHARD LEGGATT.

Inspectors of Nuisances and Sanitary Inspectors.

District	1	..	WILLIAM COOK, Cert. Sanit. Inst.
"	2	..	JAMES WILLIAM COWLING.
"	3	..	WILLIAM WALTER WARD.
"	4	..	ELIAS JAMES GRIVELL, Cert. Sanit. Inst.
"	5	..	WILLIAM HOLSGROVE FLOOD, Cert. Sanit. Inst.
"	6	..	ALLEN BAGSHAW, Cert. Sanit. Inst.
"	7	..	CHARLES LAWRENCE, Cert. Sanit. Inst.
"	8	..	JOHN METCALF, Cert. Sanit. Inst.
"	9	..	WILLIAM IRVING, Cert. Sanit. Inst.
"	10	..	HARRY JOHN JAMES WATSON, Cert. Sanit. Inst.
"	11	..	EDWARD ISAAC FORTUNE, Cert. Sanit. Inst.
"	12	..	JOHN PEERS, Cert. Sanit. Inst.
"	13	..	WILLIAM ROLFE.
"	14	..	PATRICK MERNAGH, Cert. Sanit. Inst.

Inspector of Workshops, Bakehouses and Smoke Nuisances.

GEORGE WEST.

Inspector of Houses let in Lodgings.

JAMES JARVIS JORDAN.

Inspector of Workshops, &c., in which Females are employed.

JESSY MACDONALD STEWART GRAY, Cert. Sanit. Inst.

Engineer in charge of Steam Disinfectors.

JOSEPH TWIZELL.

Caretaker of Shelter House.

MRS. TWIZELL.

Mortuary Keeper.

ARTHUR ROBINSON.

Distributor of Disinfectants.

JOHN REDDY.

Disinfectors.

JOHN WRIGHT AND THOMAS DIXON.

Clerical Staff.

Chief Clerk	..	..	..	..	GEORGE HAROLD KING.
Second Clerk	..	..	..	..	HENRY ANGEL.
Third Clerk	..	..	..	..	ALBERT ERNEST HITCHIN.
Fourth Clerk	..	..	..	..	GEORGE JAMES ELDRIDGE.
Fifth Clerk	..	..	..	..	EDWARD ALBERT ABBOTT.
Sixth Clerk	WALTER JOSEPH WOLFE.
Junior Clerk	ARTHUR R. WITTRICK.

Messenger.

WILLIAM SMITH.

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VESTRY HALL,
UPPER STREET,

July 1st, 1898.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Vestry of
St. Mary, Islington.*

SIR, MADAM, and GENTLEMEN,

It affords me great pleasure once more to present to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of your great Parish, the more particularly as I have again to congratulate you on its extraordinary healthiness, a healthiness which I will venture to assert is not attained, at all events in the United Kingdom, by any Urban District with an equally large population.

I desire to state here that I have been very pleased with the punctuality, the diligence, and the general conduct of the staff, Clerical and Inspectorial, of the Public Health Department, and that they have endeavoured so far as they could to help forward the sanitary work of the district.

I must also acknowledge the assistance that Mr. J. R. Leggatt, the Superintendent and Chief Sanitary Inspector, has been to myself and to the Inspectors, and I would bring under your notice the careful manner in which he has made inquiries into the insanitary conditions existing on all the premises against whose owners legal proceedings were contemplated or taken.

To Mr. G. H. King, Chief Clerk, I have to express my indebtedness for the skilled way in which he has prepared much of the statistics contained in this report, as well as in my Quarterly Returns, and for his very great willingness at all times to assist me in my Clerical Work.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ALFRED E. HARRIS,

Medical Officer of Health.



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR 1897.

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF ISLINGTON.

Area.—The area of Islington is 3,109 acres, inclusive of canals and open spaces. In this report the divisions of the Sanitary District dealt with are the Sub-registration Districts and the Wards. Their acreage, their estimated populations and their densities are given in the two succeeding tables.

TABLE I.

Showing the Areas, Densities, and Estimated Populations of the Sub-registration Districts.

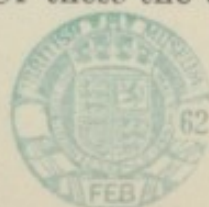
Sub-Districts.	Areas in Acres.	Persons to an Acre.	Acres to a Person.	Estimated Number of Persons living at the middle of 1897.
Upper Holloway	1,028	97	0·010	100,351
Islington, South-west	813	133	0·008	107,832
Islington, South-east	463	145	0·007	67,167
Highbury	805	82	0·012	65,969
Islington.. ..	3,109	110	0·009	341,319

TABLE II.

Showing the Areas, Densities and Estimated Populations of the Wards.

Wards.	Area in Acres.	Persons to an Acre.	Acres to a Person.	Estimated Number of Persons living at the middle of 1897.
Tufnell	420	78	0.01	32,922
Upper Holloway	291	127	0.007	37,005
Tollington	320	95	0.01	30,424
Lower Holloway	415	101	0.009	42,015
West Highbury	452	83	0.01	37,304
East Highbury	353	81	0.01	28,665
Thornhill	172	195	0.005	33,482
Barnsbury	141	164	0.006	23,136
St. Mary's	148	116	0.008	17,627
Canonbury	234	110	0.009	25,636
St. Peter's	163	203	0.005	33,103
Islington	3,103	110	0.009	341,319

Density.—From these tables it is learned that the sub-registration district of Islington South-east is by far the most densely populated, as it is least in area, and contains the second smallest population, albeit a population which is larger than many a well-known provincial town, and than no less than nineteen of the sanitary districts into which London is divided. Among the former, such towns as Hastings, Reading, Hanley, Worcester, Warrington, Darlington, Dudley, Hartlepool, Stockton and Coventry will readily occur to the mind, while among the latter may be included Woolwich, St. Saviour, Southwark, Westminster, St. James', Westminster, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's. Of these the two latter alone are more densely populated.



St. Peter's is the most congested of the Wards, 203 persons living on each acre. It is nearly approached by Thornhill with 195, which in turn is followed by Barnsbury with 164. The densities of the remaining wards range from 127 persons to an acre in Upper Holloway, to 78 in Tufnell.

A study of Tables V. and VI. on pages 11 and 12 shows that the densities of none of the large towns, and no great number of the Metropolitan Sanitary Districts, approaches those of the more thickly populated Wards of Islington.

Population.—The estimated population of Islington at the middle of 1897 was 341,319 persons, which is an increase of only 1·1 per cent. on that of the preceding year. This is very different to the rate of increase which prevailed in past years, when it was no unusual circumstance for it to be as much as 3, 4, 5 and even 6 per cent. per annum. Islington is now pretty full, and, as shown in previous reports, is nearly covered with houses, so that any future increase of the population can only be attained by a greater aggregation of the people in the houses already built, and to a small extent by the occupation of houses yet to be erected.

Ages of the Population.—In every one thousand of the population 118 are under 5 years old.

206	„	between 5	„	and 15 years.
200	„	15	„	25 „
172	„	25	„	35 „
124	„	35	„	45 „
87	„	45	„	55 „
54	„	55	„	65 „
28	„	65	„	75 „
11	„	75	„	upwards.

The age distribution of Islington is almost identical with that of London, so that in comparing their mortality returns very little correction would have to be made. It is not similarly distributed in other places as the following table shows.

TABLE III.

Showing the number of Persons in the several Districts mentioned living at Nine Groups of Ages in every thousand of their population.

DISTRICTS.	—5	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	75 and up-wards.
England and Wales ..	123	228	193	151	115	86	57	34	13
Urban Districts ..	123	225	199	157	118	85	53	30	10
Rural „ ..	123	237	178	134	107	88	67	46	20
London	119	207	201	170	123	87	53	29	11
Islington	118	206	200	172	124	87	54	28	11

It is for the purpose of correcting such differences as are shown here that Tables XIII. and XIV. (pages 19 and 20) have been constructed.

TABLE IV.

Showing the estimated number of Persons living in the Parish at the middle of 1897, at Nine Age Periods, and distinguishing Males and Females.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0—5	20,129	20,146	40,275
5—15	34,874	35,442	70,316
15—25	31,608	36,653	68,261
25—35	27,885	30,822	58,707
35—45	20,122	22,199	42,321
45—55	13,758	15,937	29,695
55—65	7,775	10,657	18,432
65—75	3,884	5,674	9,558
75 and upwards ..	1,199	2,555	3,754
All ages ..	161,234	180,085	341,319

The Populations of the Wards and Sub-Districts have been given in Tables I. and II.

The following Tables (V. and VI.) are interesting as showing the effect of density on the mortality.

TABLE V.

Showing the Estimated Populations, Densities and Death Rates of the 33 Great Towns, arranged in order of density.

District.	Estimated Populations, 1897.	Density (Persons to an Acre).	Death Rates.		Areas in Acres.
			All Causes.	Zymotic Diseases.	
Huddersfield	101,454	8·6	16·40	1·50	11,852
Halifax	95,747	11·2	16·48	1·39	8,530
Croydon	121,171	13·4	13·07	1·43	9,012
Norwich	110,154	14·6	18·77	2·21	7,558
Sheffield	351,848	17·9	21·20	3·49	19,651
Blackburn	131,330	18·8	19·50	3·45	6,974
Leeds	409,472	19·0	19·88	2·80	21,572
Swansea	100,309	19·7	15·82	1·36	5,087
Nottingham	232,934	21·2	18·78	2·81	10,935
Bradford	231,260	21·4	17·45	2·22	10,791
Leicester	203,599	23·7	17·66	3·13	8,586
Wolverhampton	87,287	24·8	22·05	4·22	3,525
Burnley	106,122	27·1	19·51	3·98	3,923
Hull	225,045	27·4	18·56	3·25	8,226
Cardiff	170,063	28·1	14·94	2·19	6,064
Preston	115,103	28·1	24·36	5·63	4,089
Derby	103,291	29·9	16·03	1·92	3,450
Oldham	145,845	30·8	19·18	2·61	4,730
Birkenhead	111,249	31·9	18·26	2·45	3,849
Gateshead	101,070	32·2	18·28	2·33	3,138
Portsmouth	182,585	39·1	16·21	2·53	4,320
Birmingham	505,772	39·8	21·59	3·88	12,705
Newcastle	217,555	40·5	19·09	2·09	5,371
Salford	213,190	41·2	23·91	5·50	5,171
Manchester	534,299	41·4	23·10	3·81	12,911
Plymouth	97,658	42·6	19·04	2·17	1,540
Sunderland	142,107	43·1	19·70	2·56	2,868
Liverpool	633,078	47·8	24·37	3·83	6,552
Brighton	121,401	48·0	15·06	1·64	2,529
Bristol	232,242	49·7	17·20	1·83	4,461
Bolton	121,433	51·5	21·97	4·02	2,357
West Ham	273,682	58·2	15·66	2·61	4,706
London	4,463,169	59·8	18·19	2·58	74,672
Islington	341,319	109·7	15·80	1·82	3,109

TABLE VI.

Showing the Estimated Populations, Areas, Densities and Death-rates of the 33 Great Towns in 1897, arranged in order of Density.

DISTRICT.	Estimated Population, 1897.	Area in Acres.	Persons to each Acre.	Death Rates.	
				All Causes.	Zymotic Diseases.
London	4,463,169	74,672	59·8	18·19	2·58
Lee	39,215	7,006	5·6	13·2	1·43
Lewisham	86,152	5,773	14·9	12·8	1·71
Plumstead	61,057	3,383	18·0	13·7	1·97
Wandsworth	195,612	9,285	21·1	13·4	1·91
Hampstead	77,275	2,248	34·4	11·8	1·16
Woolwich	41,409	1,126	36·8	17·8	2·54
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	12,711	286	44·4	16·3	1·19
Hammersmith	105,959	2,286	46·3	16·7	1·99
City of London	30,228	654	46·2	21·3	1·66
Greenwich	178,367	3,425	52·1	17·2	2·27
Stoke Newington	34,136	638	53·5	14·3	2·12
Rotherhithe	40,643	754	53·9	18·9	3·26
Camberwell	257,575	4,450	57·9	16·6	2·91
Westminster	53,027	813	65·2	19·0	2·47
Hackney	216,698	3,299	65·7	16·5	2·90
Fulham	120,040	1,701	70·5	17·0	3·04
St. George, Hanover Square	80,330	1,117	71·9	13·2	1·10
Poplar	169,811	2,333	72·8	19·8	3·07
Lambeth	300,048	3,941	76·1	17·5	2·65
Battersea	168,877	2,169	77·8	16·2	2·79
Kensington	171,427	2,188	78·3	15·7	1·78
St. Pancras	242,255	2,672	90·6	18·7	2·47
St. Olave, Southwark	11,480	125	91·8	18·7	2·47
Marylebone	140,808	1,506	93·5	22·1	2·96
Paddington	126,161	1,256	100·4	18·3	1·61
Islington	341,319	3,109	109·7	15·8	1·82
Chelsea	96,692	794	121·7	17·8	2·55
St. Saviour, Southwark	24,919	204	122·1	24·6	3·66
Limehouse	58,508	465	125·8	25·1	3·54
Bermondsey	85,629	627	136·5	22·1	4·35
St. James', Westminster	22,576	163	138·5	17·5	1·87
Strand	23,552	166	141·8	21·3	2·06
St. Giles	37,840	244	155·0	18·4	1·63
Mile End Old Town	111,883	677	165·2	18·7	2·97
Bethnal Green	129,098	755	171·0	21·4	3·41
Clerkenwell	66,162	380	174·1	22·1	3·61
St. Luke	41,279	237	174·2	25·7	3·82
Holborn	30,493	168	181·5	23·1	2·79
Shoreditch	121,883	648	188·0	21·6	4·07
Newington	122,191	631	193·6	21·2	3·59
St. George-in-the-East	47,917	244	196·3	26·4	4·27
St. George, Southwark	60,388	284	212·6	23·7	4·35
Whitechapel	79,724	357	223·3	20·4	2·16

In this Table it is seen that there are 25 Metropolitan Sanitary Districts with a lesser, and 17 with a greater density than Islington.

MARRIAGES.

There were 6,000 persons married during the year, representing a marriage rate of 17·58 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The marriages registered in each quarter were as follows:—

		No. Persons married.		Persons married per 1,000 inhabitants.
1st quarter	...	922	=	10·80
2nd	„	1,638	=	19·20
3rd	„	1,844	=	21·61
4th	„	1,596	=	18·70
		—		—
The year	...	6,000	=	17·58
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>

In the preceding six years the marriages and the persons married rate were as follows:—

	No. Persons Married.		Persons married per 1,000 inhabitants.
1891 ...	5,482	=	16·95
1892 ...	5,566	=	17·14
1893 ...	5,306	=	16·16
1894 ...	5,388	=	16·23
1895 ...	5,360	=	15·97
1896 ...	5,938		17·25
	—		—
1891-96 ...	33,040		16·75
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>

TABLE VII.

Showing the Marriages and Marriage Rates in the several periods mentioned.

Periods.	Marriages.	Persons married per 1,000 of the Population.
1841—50	6,109	16·03
1851—60	10,901	18·12
1861—70	16,194	17·55
1871—80	20,958	16·88
1881—90	23,324	15·49
1891—96 (6 years)	16,520	16·75

In London the rate during the year was 17·58, and in England and Wales 18·5 per 1000 inhabitants.

BIRTHS.

There were 9,842 births registered during the year as against 9,921 in the preceding year, which, it must be recollected, consisted of 53 weeks. The birth-rates are, however, almost identical, that for 1896 being 28·82 compared with 28·83 in 1897.

Of the births 5,045 were those of males and 4,797 of females. The proportion of females born to every 100 males was 95·1.

In Table VIII. it will be noticed that for some six years past the birth-rate has been gradually declining, but curiously enough being about equal to that which obtained in the first decade of systematic registration, when it was 28·65 per 1,000 inhabitants (Table IX.). In column 5 of this Table the births have been calculated on the supposition that the inhabitants in the parish at each period were equal to the number living in 1897. There it is seen that the births per annum in the decade 1841-50 were on the average 101 less than those of 1897, but in 1851-60 they averaged 1,950 more; in 1861-70 2,855, in 1871-80 2,650, in 1881-90 1,272, and in the six years 1891-96 263 more than in the year just closed. This is certainly not a matter for congratulation for in communities which are full of energy and work the birth-rate is generally high, whereas in communities and nations where these qualities are lacking it usually declines. Islington, however, is not as yet "to hastening ills a prey," for never in its history was it so full of business life, nor did its streets so resound with traffic.

TABLE VIII.

Showing the Births, Birth-rates, &c., in Islington, for the year 1897, and for the preceding 25 years.

Year.	Total Births.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Females born to every 100 Males.	Excess of Registered Births over Registered Deaths
1897	9,842	28.83	5,045	4,797	95.1	4,447
1872	8,000	36.1	4,051	3,949	97.5	3,970
1873	8,522	37.4	4,364	4,158	95.3	4,129
1874	8,669	37.0	4,316	4,353	100.9	3,989
1875	9,032	37.5	4,657	4,375	93.9	4,376
1876	9,186	37.1	4,735	4,451	94.0	4,397
1877	9,310	36.6	4,807	4,503	93.7	4,472
1878	9,456	36.1	4,736	4,720	99.7	4,298
1879	9,917	36.8	4,965	4,952	99.7	4,596
1880	9,846	35.5	5,155	4,693	91.1	4,560
1881	9,968	35.1	5,176	4,792	92.6	4,852
1882	10,051	34.9	5,178	4,873	94.8	4,787
1883	9,888	34.0	5,075	4,813	94.8	4,748
1884	10,011	34.0	5,131	4,880	95.1	4,782
1885	9,643	32.3	4,987	4,656	93.3	4,320
1886	9,814	32.5	4,937	4,877	98.8	4,653
1887	9,726	31.9	4,929	4,797	97.3	4,326
1888	9,568	30.9	4,906	4,662	95.0	4,704
1889	9,559	30.5	4,869	4,690	96.3	4,807
1890	9,419	29.7	4,790	4,620	96.4	3,701
1891	9,797	30.6	4,891	4,906	100.3	3,940
1892	9,552	29.5	4,904	4,648	94.7	3,867
1893	9,749	29.8	5,032	4,717	93.7	3,358
1894	9,502	28.7	4,862	4,640	95.4	4,239
1895	9,879	29.6	4,963	4,916	99.0	4,119
1896	9,921	28.8	5,054	4,867	96.3	4,037

TABLE IX.

Showing the Population, Births and Birth-rates in the several decades since 1841, in the six years 1891—6, and in 1897.

Periods.	Mean Population in each Decade.	Number of Births in each Period.	Birth Rates.	Average Yearly Number of Births, corrected on the basis of the Popu- lation of 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
1841—50.. ..	72,767	20,850	28·65	9,781
1851—60.. ..	121,353	41,915	34·54	11,792
1861—70.. ..	181,529	67,520	37·20	12,697
1871—80.. ..	244,884	89,627	36·60	12,492
1881—90.. ..	299,857	97,647	32·56	11,114
1891—96 (6 years)	328,767	58,400	29·60	10,105
1897	341,319	9,842	28·83	9,842

The following statement gives the birth-rates for the country as well as for the populous places:—

England and Wales	...	...	30·7 per 1·000.
33 Great Towns	...	...	30·7 „
67 Urban Districts...	...	...	30·1 „
London	...	...	30·0 „
The Encircling Districts—	...	...	30·2 „
St. Pancras	...	...	29·0 „
Stoke Newington	...	...	24·5 „
Hackney	...	...	29·2 „
Hornsey	...	...	22·5 „
Clerkenwell	...	...	31·7 „
St. Luke	...	...	45·2 „
Shoreditch	...	...	35·5 „
Islington...	...	...	28·8 „

The birth-rates of the towns whose populations are greater than that of Islington were all higher than the rate of this Parish, and were as follows:—

Birmingham	33·3	per 1,000.
Liverpool	35·3	„
Manchester	33·2	„
Leeds	31·6	„
Sheffield	34·4	„

In the three succeeding Tables full particulars are given as to the births and birth-rates in the several quarters of the year, to which are added for comparative purposes the birth-rates that obtained in London and in the 33 Great Towns.

TABLE X.

Showing the Births (distinguishing Males and Females) and Birth-rates in 1897 and in the four quarters of the year, together with the rates in 1896 and those of London and the Great Towns in 1897.

Quarter.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth Rate.	BIRTH RATES.		
					1896.	London, 1897.	33 Great Towns, 1897
1st	1,323	1,247	2,570	30·12	29·22	31·1	31·7
2nd	1,228	1,164	2,392	28·03	28·77	29·1	30·0
3rd	1,246	1,194	2,440	28·59	27·20	30·3	31·1
4th	1,248	1,192	2,440	28·59	30·01	29·5	30·1
The Year	5,045	4,797	9,842	28·83	28·82	30·0	30·7
1896	5,054	4,867	9,921*	28·82*	28·83	30·2	30·7
Increase or decrease } on 1896 .. }	—9	—70	—79	+0·01	—·01	0·2	—

* 53 weeks.

TABLE XI.

Showing the Births of Males and Females for each quarter and for the year in the several Sub-registration Districts.

	Upper Holloway.			Islington South-west.			Islington South-east.			Highbury.			Whole Parish.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st. Qr.	376	360	736	466	424	890	268	252	520	213	211	424	1,323	1,247	2,570
2nd „	363	346	709	411	352	763	233	247	480	221	219	440	1,228	1,164	2,392
3rd „	396	355	761	403	381	784	251	243	494	196	205	401	1,246	1,194	2,440
4th „	345	353	698	450	402	852	242	256	498	211	181	392	1,248	1,192	2,440
YEAR	1,480	1,424	2,904	1,730	1,559	3,289	994	998	1,992	841	816	1,657	5,045	4,797	9,842

TABLE XII.

Showing the Birth-rates, for each quarter and for the year, of Islington, of London, and of the 33 Great Towns.

Sub-Districts.						1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Upper Holloway	..	..	..	..	..	29·34	28·26	30·33	27·82	30·12
Islington, South-west	..	..	..	..	..	33·01	28·30	29·03	31·60	28·03
Islington, South-east	..	..	..	..	..	30·96	28·60	29·41	29·65	28·59
Highbury	..	..	..	..	..	25·70	26·70	24·31	23·76	28·59
Islington	..	..	..	..	..	30·12	28·03	28·59	28·59	28·83
London	..	..	..	..	..	31·1	29·1	30·3	29·5	30·0
33 Great Towns	..	..	..	..	..	31·7	30·0	31·1	30·1	30·7

TABLE XIII.

Recorded and Corrected Death-rates per 1,000 Persons living in the 33 Great Towns in 1897, and in Islington, arranged in order of their Corrected Death-rates.†

Towns, in the order of their Corrected Death-rates.	Standard Death-rate.*	Factor for Correction for Sex and Age Dis- tribution.†	Crude or Recorded Death-rate. 1897.	Corrected Death-rate, 1897.‡	Comparative Mortality Figure, 1897.§
Cols.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
England and Wales ..	19·15	1·0000	17·43	17·43	1000
England and Wales, less the 33 Towns ..	19·45	0·9845	16·52	16·26	933
33 Towns ..	17·71	1·0813	19·10	20·65	1185
Croydon	18·37	1·0424	13·67	13·62	781
Brighton	18·94	1·0110	15·06	15·23	874
Portsmouth	18·73	1·0224	16·21	16·57	951
Cardiff	17·16	1·1159	14·94	16·67	956
West Ham	17·75	1·0788	15·66	16·89	969
Islington	17·90	1·06983	15·80	16·90	970
Swansea	17·53	1·0924	15·82	17·28	991
Derby	17·36	1·1031	16·03	17·68	1014
Bristol	18·33	1·0447	17·20	17·97	1031
Norwich	19·99	0·9579	18·77	17·98	1032
Halifax	17·20	1·1133	16·48	18·35	1053
Plymouth	19·70	0·9720	19·04	18·51	1062
Huddersfield	16·47	1·1627	16·40	19·07	1094
Leicester	17·64	1·0855	17·66	19·17	1100
London	17·87	1·0656	18·19	19·38	1112
Hull	18·23	1·0504	18·56	19·50	1119
Gateshead	17·83	1·0740	18·28	19·63	1126
Bradford	16·73	1·1446	17·45	19·97	1146
Birkenhead	17·42	1·0993	18·26	20·07	1151
Nottingham	17·81	1·0752	18·78	20·19	1158
Sunderland	18·25	1·0493	19·70	20·67	1186
Newcastle	17·58	1·0892	19·09	20·79	1193
Blackburn	17·05	1·1231	19·50	21·90	1256
Oldham	16·72	1·1453	19·18	21·97	1260
Leeds	17·28	1·1082	19·88	22·03	1264
Burnley	16·67	1·1487	19·51	22·41	1286
Wolverhampton	18·30	1·0464	22·05	23·07	1324
Sheffield	17·22	1·1120	21·20	23·57	1352
Birmingham	17·33	1·1050	21·59	23·86	1369
Bolton	16·90	1·1331	21·97	24·89	1428
Manchester	16·90	1·1331	23·10	26·17	1501
Liverpool	17·44	1·0980	24·37	26·76	1535
Preston	17·42	1·0993	24·36	26·78	1536
Salford	17·03	1·1244	23·91	26·88	1542

* The Standard Death-rate signifies the death-rate at all ages calculated on the hypothesis that the rates at each of the twelve age-periods in each town were the same as in England and Wales during the ten years 1881-90, the Death-rate at all ages in England and Wales during that period having been 19·15 per 1,000.

† The Factor for Correction is the figure by which the Recorded Death-rate should be multiplied in order to correct for variations of sex and age distribution.

‡ The Corrected Death-rate is the Crude or Recorded Death-rate after Correction has been made for variations of age and sex distribution and may be obtained by multiplying the latter by the Factor for Correction.

§ The Comparative Mortality Figure represents the Corrected Death-rate in each town compared with the Recorded Death-rate at all ages in England and Wales in 1897, taken as 1,000.

TABLE XIV.*

Recorded and Corrected Death Rates per 1,000 Persons living in London and in the several Metropolitan Sanitary Districts, arranged in order of their Corrected Death-rates.

DISTRICT.	Standard Death-rate.	Factor for Correction for Sex and Age Distribution.	Crude or Recorded Death-rate, 1897.	Corrected Death-rate, 1897.	Comparative Mortality Figure, 1897.
England and Wales ..	19.15	1.0000	17.43	17.43	1000
England and Wales, less the 33 Towns ..	19.45	0.9845	16.52	16.26	933
33 Towns	17.71	1.0813	19.10	20.65	1185
London	17.97	1.0656	18.19	19.38	1112
Hampstead	16.63	1.15153	11.8	13.58	779
Lewisham	17.92	1.06864	12.8	13.68	785
Plumstead	19.09	1.03458	13.7	14.17	813
Lee	17.67	1.08376	13.2	14.30	820
Wandsworth	17.93	1.06804	13.4	14.31	821
St. George, Hanover Square	17.34	1.10438	13.2	14.57	836
Stoke Newington ..	17.85	1.07283	14.3	15.34	880
Paddington	17.72	1.08070	14.4	15.56	893
Islington	17.90	1.06983	15.8	16.90	970
Hackney	18.30	1.04645	16.5	17.26	990
Kensington	17.38	1.10184	15.7	17.30	993
Battersea	17.80	1.07584	16.2	17.43	1000
Camberwell	18.10	1.05801	16.6	17.56	1007
Greenwich	18.63	1.02791	17.2	17.68	1014
Hammersmith	18.05	1.06094	16.7	17.71	1016
Fulham	18.27	1.04817	17.0	17.82	1022
Lambeth	18.24	1.04989	17.5	18.37	1054
Chelsea	17.95	1.06685	17.8	18.99	1090
Mile End Old Town ..	18.58	1.03068	18.7	19.27	1105
St. James, Westminster	17.16	1.11597	17.5	19.53	1120
Rotherhithe	18.49	1.03569	18.9	19.57	1123
Marylebone	17.82	1.07464	18.3	19.67	1128
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	15.74	1.21665	16.3	19.83	1137
St. Pancras	17.89	1.07043	18.7	20.01	1148
Woolwich	16.99	1.12713	17.8	20.06	1151
St. Giles	17.27	1.10886	18.4	20.40	1170
Poplar	18.49	1.03569	19.8	20.50	1176
Westminster	16.94	1.13046	19.0	21.47	1232
Whitechapel	17.74	1.07948	20.4	22.02	1263
Newington	18.32	1.04531	21.2	22.16	1271
Bethnal Green	18.39	1.04133	21.4	22.28	1278
Shoreditch	18.45	1.03794	21.6	22.42	1286
St. Olave, Southwark	18.42	1.03963	22.1	22.97	1318
Bermondsey	18.10	1.05801	22.1	23.28	1341
Clerkenwell	17.28	1.10822	22.1	24.49	1405
City of London	16.65	1.15015	21.3	24.50	1406
Holborn	17.62	1.03683	23.1	25.10	1440
Strand	16.24	1.17919	21.3	25.11	1441
St. Saviour, Southwark	18.29	1.04702	24.6	25.75	1477
St. George, Southwark	17.35	1.10375	23.7	26.16	1501
Limehouse	17.59	1.08869	25.1	27.32	1567
St. George in-the-East	18.43	1.03907	26.4	27.43	1574
St. Luke	17.72	1.08070	25.7	27.77	1593

* Vide notes to Table XIII.

DEATHS.

There were 5,395 deaths registered in London of persons belonging to the Parish of St. Mary, Islington. Of these deaths 2,707 were males and 2,688 females.

The death-rate was 15·80 per 1,000 of the population, and it is the lowest since registration was introduced in 1837.

The deaths were 754 below the mean number annually registered during the 12 years 1885-96, while the death-rate is 2·21 per 1,000 below the average death-rate of those years. This means that 754 persons are now alive, who, if the rate which obtained during the 12 years had been experienced in 1897, would otherwise have died.

This is a large saving of human life, for which, from whatever cause or causes arising, Islingtonians have very great reason to be thankful.

The nearest approach to the present death-rate was that of 1894, when it was 15·92 per 1,000.

It is advisedly stated that the death-rate for 1897 was the lowest since registration was introduced in 1837. The writer is aware that on several occasions former Medical Officers of Health recorded marvellously low figures, as for instance in 1886, when the death-rate was reported as being 15·7, in 1887 as 16·0, in 1888 as 14·0, in 1889 as 13·3, and in 1890 as 15·6. Now all these death-rates were absolutely incorrect, in the first place, because the deaths of Islingtonians in the Metropolitan Hospitals were not included, and in the second place, because there were errors in the estimated population, ranging from over 20,000 in 1885 to nearly 50,000 in 1890.

Down to 1885 it was very difficult to correctly gauge the number of deaths of parishioners in Hospitals without the Parish, and, indeed, each of my predecessors commented on the difficulty in their Annual

Reports. Thus in 1864, Dr. Ballard after having calculated that to the deaths registered in the Parish minus the deaths of non-parishioners, there should be added 234 as "being the share of deaths in various Metropolitan Institutions which would fall to us, were those deaths apportioned out to the metropolitan districts in the proportion of their numerical strength." Then he goes on to add, "I am bound to say that although I take credit for so large a number, and have annually done so in accordance with this rule of apportionment, there is reason to believe that I am treating our Parish unjustly. From a return made last year to the House of Commons, it would appear that during the 10 years 1851-60, the annual correction necessary on this account was only an addition of 20 for about each 2,000 deaths. The true corrections I presume, would be about the same now."*

In 1871, Dr. Corfield, who was then Medical Officer of Health, wrote, "we must, however, add a certain number as our share of the deaths taking place in Public Institutions in London, other than those included in our mortality tables; if we calculate this upon the population, a method which is perhaps as unfavourable a one as could be taken, we find it to be 297, a higher number than usual."

In his report for 1874, my predecessor, Dr. Tidy, said, in speaking of the 4,680 deaths registered in the Parish, "these are exclusive of those of non-residents in the various Hospitals, which I have not considered it needful to take into calculation, our data for their estimation being so imperfect that any attempt to do so is very little better than a guess."† Nevertheless, it is most difficult to understand why, from 1885 downwards, he continued to omit the correction, although the materials for it had been supplied weekly by the Registrar-General, who continues to supply them to the present time.

* At this time, however, he was overstating the population by over 4,000 in 1862 to 15,000 in 1868.

† In this decade the population was overstated by 2,000 in 1874, increasing to nearly 10,000 in 1880.

A curious fact is, that previous Medical Officers of Health have assumed that the deaths registered by the Parish Registrars were in excess of the real number of deaths which should be credited to the district. And apparently they had reasonable grounds for doing so. It is very uncertain that they were correct, because since the Registrar General began to distribute the deaths it has become evident that those registered by the Parish Registrars are not always in excess of the distributed deaths, and sometimes the reverse is the case. As a proof of this, take the figures since 1885 to 1896 (inclusive.)

In the six years 1885-90, it is found that on two occasions, namely, in 1885 and 1890, the *distributed* deaths exceeded those *registered* in the Parish, and that in these six years the total deaths *actually* exceeded the latter by 47.

Deaths registered in the Parish Register, 1885-90 ...	33,256
Deaths distributed by Registrar General, 1885-90 ...	33,303
<hr/>	
Excess of distributed deaths	47
<hr/>	

On examining the next six years the distributed deaths are in each of five years seen to exceed the deaths entered in the Parish Registers, while in one year only are they less.

The figures are :—

Years.	Entered in the Parish Registers.	After distribution of London deaths by Registrar General.
1891	6,326	6,326
1892	5,983	6,075
1893	6,317	6,405
1894	5,103	5,266
1895	5,779	5,753
1896	5,747	5,871
<hr/>		<hr/>
1891-6	35,255	35,696
<hr/>		<hr/>

Deaths registered in the Parish Register, 1891-6 	=	35,255
Deaths after distribution of the London deaths by Registrar General, 1891-6	=	35,696
		<hr/>
Excess of distributed deaths	=	441
		<hr/>

Thus in the six years 1891-6, after the deaths of persons who died in London Public Institutions had been distributed to their residential districts, *the deaths as recorded in the Islington parish registers were increased by 441.*

Under these circumstances it is not unreasonable to look on the death-rates, as given in the Medical Officers' Reports from 1855 to 1892 inclusive, as inaccurate, and to conclude that the death-rates calculated on the deaths registered by the District Registrars give a truer idea of the mortality. Further, it should be stated, that the invariable over-estimation of the populations renders any comparison between the death-rates given by the Medical Officers of Health and those of to-day out of the question.

In the succeeding table is shown the population for each year (actual and as estimated by the Medical Officer of Health) and also the deaths together with those registered by the Parish Registrars, given in their reports by the Medical Officers, and as distributed by the Registrar General. There, also, are exhibited the death-rates as calculated on the actual population, as well as those given by the Medical Officers, together with the death-rates calculated on the distributed death returns of the Registrar General.

By the term "actual," which is used in column 1 in reference to the population, is meant the populations as calculated by modern scientific methods on the bases of the enumerations of the people which were made at the beginning and end of each decade. The figures, therefore, show the populations as nearly correct as human beings can devise.

TABLE XV.

Years.	Populations.		Deaths.			Death-Rates.		
	Actual.	As Estimated by Medical Officer of Health.	Entered in the Parish Registers.	As stated in Medical Officer of Health's Reports.	As Distributed by Registrar General.	Calculated on Figures, Columns 1 and 3.	Calculated on Figures as stated by Medical Officer of Health, Columns 2 and 4.	Real Death-rate, calculated on Figures in Columns 1 and 5.
Columns	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1851	96,411	—	2,082	No Medical Officer of Health.	Not distributed.	21·6	No Medical Officer of Health.	—
1852	101,245	—	2,086			20·6		—
1853	106,322	—	2,395			22·5		—
1854	111,652	—	2,800			25·1		—
1855*	117,251	—	2,680			22·9		—
1856	123,130	135,000	2,677			21·7	18·0	—
1857	129,303	143,000	2,586			20·0	17·7	—
1858	135,818	Not stated	2,777			20·4	Not stated	—
1859	142,628	—	2,898			20·3	Do.	—
1860	149,779	—	3,028			20·2	Do.	—
1851-60 (mean)	121,353	139,000	2,600	2,717	—	—	—	—
1861	156,585	157,130	3,123	3,150	Not distributed.	19·9	20·0	—
1862	161,664	164,986	3,496	3,217		21·6	19·4	—
1863*	166,906	173,235	4,340	4,023*		26·0	22·7	—
1864	172,319	181,896	4,594	4,077*		26·0	22·4	—
1865	177,907	181,897	4,617	4,035		29·9	22·2	—
1866	183,677	190,992	5,154	4,424		28·1	23·2	—
1867	189,634	200,541	4,509	4,009		23·8	20·0	—
1868	195,784	210,568	4,886	4,457		24·9	20·7	—
1869	202,134	Not stated	4,937	4,502		24·4	Not stated	—
1870	208,688	208,709 ²	5,078	4,618		24·3	22·2	—
1861-70 (mean)	181,529	185,550	4,473	4,051	—	—	—	—

* 53 weeks in the year.

² Calculated after Census of 1871 was taken.

TABLE XV. *continued.*

Years.	Populations.		Deaths.			Death-Rates.		
	Actual.	As Estimated by Medical Officer of Health.	Entered in the Parish Registers.	As stated in Medical Officer of Health's Reports.	As Distributed by Registrar General.	Calculated on Figures, Columns 1 and 3.	Calculated on Figures as stated by Medical Officer of Health, Columns 2 and 4.	Real Death-rate, calculated on Figures in Columns 1 and 5.
Columns	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1871	215,243	214,932	5,048	4,923	Not distributed.	23.5	22.9	..
1872	221,345	220,807	4,196	4,231		19.0	19.2	..
1873	227,620	226,682	4,156	4,637		18.3	20.4	..
1874	234,073	236,899	4,816	4,680		20.6	19.7	..
1875	240,709	244,680	4,833	4,656		20.1	19.0	..
1876	247,533	252,790	4,969	4,789		20.1	18.9	..
1877	254,545	260,900	5,111	4,838		20.1	18.5	..
1878	261,767	269,350	5,376	5,158		20.5	19.1	..
1879*	269,188	277,363	5,456	5,321		20.3	19.2	..
1880	276,819	286,358	5,716	5,286		20.6	18.5	..
1871-80 (mean)	244,884	249,076	4,967	4,851	..	20.3	19.5	..
1881	283,721	284,873	5,617	5,116	..	19.8	18.0	..
1882	287,191	292,963	5,643	5,264	..	19.6	18.0	..
1883	290,711	301,283	5,561	5,140	..	19.1	17.1	..
1884	294,267	309,839	5,515	5,229	..	18.7	16.9	..
1885	297,867	318,638	5,729	5,323	5,740	19.2	16.7	19.3
1886	301,512	327,687	5,510	5,159	5,434	18.3	15.7	18.0
1887	305,112	336,993	5,756	5,400	5,699	18.9	16.0	18.7
1888	308,936	346,563	5,206	4,864	5,197	16.9	14.0	16.8
1889	312,713	356,405	5,093	4,752	5,035	16.3	13.3	16.1
1890*	316,543	366,526	5,962	5,718	6,198	18.8	15.6	19.6
1881-90 (mean)	299,857	324,177	5,559	5,196	5,550 1885-90 (mean)	18.5	16.0	18.1 1885-90 (mean)
1891	319,991	320,418	6,326	5,857	6,326	19.8	18.3	19.8
1892	323,451	324,339	5,983	5,685	6,075	18.5	17.5	18.8
1893	326,958	328,303	6,317	6,391	6,405	19.3	19.5	19.6
1894	330,485	331,901	5,111	5,263	5,266	15.5	15.9	15.9
1895	334,058	335,932	5,780	5,760	5,753	17.3	17.1	17.2
1896*	337,661	337,661	5,748	5,884	5,871	17.0	17.1	17.4
1891-96 (mean)	328,767	329,759	5,877	5,807	5,949	17.9	17.6	18.1

* 53 weeks in the year.

In the future it is to be hoped that reference to the extraordinary low mortality of the distant past will not be made in order to disparage the present healthy condition of Islington. In the face of the facts just mentioned it will not be possible to quote the rates in column 7 as exact unless there be a deliberate intention to deceive.

The death-rate (15·8) of the Parish was nearly 2 per 1,000 less than that of the Metropolis as a whole. Out of the 43 London sanitary areas only 8 showed a lower crude death-rate, and only 7 a lower corrected death-rate, than Islington, while the population of none of these came within 150,000 of that of the Parish.

These districts were—

	Population.	Crude Death-rates.	Corrected Death-rates.
Paddington	126,161	14·4	15·56
Kensington	171,427	15·7	17·30
St. George's, Hanover Square...	80,330	13·2	14·57
Hampstead	77,275	11·8	13·58
Stoke Newington	34,136	14·3	15·34
Wandsworth	195,612	13·4	14·31
Lee	39,215	13·2	14·30
Lewisham	86,152	12·8	13·68
Islington	341,319	15·8	16·90

Such a record is highly satisfactory.

Islington is surrounded by seven populous districts, and a comparison of their death-rates with ours is always instructive. With the exception of Stoke Newington and Hornsey none showed nearly so low returns as those of Islington. The several death-rates were as follows:—

	Population.	Crude Death-rates.	Corrected Death-rates.
St. Pancras	242,255	13·65	20·01
Hackney	216,698	16·48	17·26
Stoke Newington	34,136	14·30	15·34
Hornsey	65,282	8·98	—
Clerkenwell	66,162	22·05	24·49
St. Luke	41,279	25·60	27·77
Shoreditch	121,883	21·56	22·42
The above Districts ...	787,695	18·16	—
Islington	341,319	15·80	16·90

Satisfactory though these comparisons are, yet those made with the mortality of the Great Towns ^{are} ~~is~~ even better, for out of 32 populous places only West Ham, Croydon, Brighton and Cardiff had so light a death-rate as that of Islington, while the rate for the 32 towns collectively was 3·9 per 1,000 higher.

The following are the particulars :—

			Population.	Crude Death-rates.	Corrected Death-rates.
West Ham	...	...	273,682	15·7	16·89
Croydon	...	...	121,171	13·1	13·62
Brighton	...	...	121,401	15·1	15·23
Cardiff...	...	...	170,063	14·9	16·67
Islington	...	...	341,319	15·8	16·90

Finally, it is to be pointed out that the death-rate was below that of the country generally, as well as of England and Wales, less the 100 Chief Towns, that is to say, Rural England.

England and Wales	...	...	...	17·4 per 1,000.
Ditto	less the 100 Chief Towns			16·4 „
Islington	...	...	...	15·8 „

MORTALITY IN THE SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.

UPPER HOLLOWAY.

Only 1,481 deaths were registered in this district, a number which is 282 below the mean of the preceding five years. The death-rate was 14·75, or 3·71 per 1,000 below that registered in the years 1892-6. Now Upper Holloway contains a population of over 100,000 persons and would, therefore, be entitled if a provincial town to be reckoned as one of the 33 Great Urban Districts of England. An examination of the returns for these towns reveals the fact that only one of them, namely Croydon, had so low a death-rate, the next in order being Cardiff.

Croydon	...	...	13·1 per 1,000
Cardiff...	...	...	14·9 „
Upper Holloway	...	...	14·7 „

The great towns of Swansea, Derby, Burnley, Huddersfield, Halifax, and Gateshead contain populations which, numerically, are as nearly as possible the same size as that of Upper Holloway. A comparison of their death-rates is therefore interesting.

Towns.		Persons to an acre.	Death-rate.
Plymouth	...	42·6	19·0
Swansea	...	19·7	15·8
Derby	...	29·9	16·0
Burnley	...	27·1	19·5
Huddersfield	...	8·6	16·4
Halifax	...	11·2	16·5
Gateshead	...	32·2	18·3
Upper Holloway	...	97·6	14·7

Here it is seen that although Upper Holloway is more than twice as densely populated as the densest of these towns, yet its death-rate is more than one per thousand less than their lowest rate.

SOUTH-WEST ISLINGTON.

Here 1,855 deaths, equal to a death-rate of 17·20 per 1,000, were registered. The former are 156 below the average number registered during the five years 1892-6, and the latter 1·64 per 1,000 below the mean death-rate for the same years.

The district is also eligible to rank as a Great Town, its population being estimated at 107,832 persons. In this respect the following urban districts are comparable with it:—

Towns.		Persons to an acre.	Death-rates.
Norwich	...	14·6	18·8
Birkenhead	...	31·9	18·3
Burnley	...	27·1	19·5
Preston	...	28·1	24·4
South-West Islington	...	132·6	17·2

When one looks at the great density of the district, as compared with the other places mentioned, the death-rate must be considered to be very satisfactory.

SOUTH-EAST ISLINGTON.

There were 1,173 deaths registered as against an average 1,212 in the preceding five years.

The death-rate was equal to 17·46 per 1,000 inhabitants, and compares favourably with the quinquennial mean-rate of 18·44.

As regards population this district can be compared with the following lesser towns :—

Towns.			Persons to an acre.	Death-rates.
Reading	...	...	11·6	14·1
Northampton	...	...	51·5	16·4
Ipswich	...	...	7·7	16·9
West Bromwich	..	...	10·5	20·6
Grimsby	...	...	21·6	17·0
Warrington	...	...	20·2	19·4
Newport	...	...	15·3	15·9
Merthyr Tydfil	...	...	3·7	24·5
South-East Islington	...	...	145·0	17·5

Considering the enormous difference of the density of the populations, it must be admitted that the death-rate of the district is not excessive.

HIGHBURY.

The mortality and the death-rate of this district were extremely low, the deaths numbering 886, as against an average of 994 in the preceding five years, and the rate being 13·43 as against 15·86. Highbury may also be compared as regards population with the eight provincial towns mentioned above. Of these Reading with its death-rate of 14·1 is the only one that approaches it in health, but whereas the density of the former is only 11·6 persons per acre, that of the latter is 81·9, or sevenfold more.

TABLE XVI.

Showing the Deaths and Death-rates in the several Sub-districts during the five years 1892-6 and in 1897.

Years.	Upper Holloway.		S.W. Islington.		S.E. Islington.		Highbury.	
	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.
1892	2,053	22·30	1,667	15·72	1,054	16·28	911	15·05
1893	1,702	18·14	2,303	21·65	1,378	21·12	1,003	16·37
1894	1,458	15·30	1,859	17·42	1,081	16·45	865	13·80
1895	1,564	16·12	2,023	18·90	1,234	18·65	939	14·73
1896	1,603	15·93	2,099	19·16	1,185	17·44	997	15·08
Corrected mean ..	1,762	18·46	2,011	18·84	1,212	18·44	994	15·86
1897	1,481	14·75	1,855	17·20	1,173	17·46	886	13·43

TABLE XVII.

Showing the Sexes of the Persons who died in 1897.

Registration Sub-Districts.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Death Rates.
Upper Holloway	750	731	1,481	14·75
Islington, S.W.	924	931	1,855	17·20
Islington, S.E.	593	580	1,173	17·46
Highbury	440	446	886	13·43
The Parish	2,707	2,688	5,395	15·80

AGES AT DEATH.

The particulars as to the ages at which the deaths occurred are given in the following table:—

TABLE XVIII.

Showing the Ages at Death at thirteen periods of life, together with similar returns for the three preceding years.

Ages.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
0—1 year	1,229	1,416	1,490	1,338
1—5 years	885	803	1,008	679
Under 5 years ..	2,114	2,219	2,498	2,017
5—15 years ..	259	220	277	207
15—25 „ ..	231	231	228	230
25—35 „ ..	329	333	290	297
35—45 „ ..	388	461	465	474
45—55 „ ..	452	507	564	496
55—65 „ ..	485	561	493	546
65—75 „ ..	541	616	591	585
75—85 „ ..	389	500	385	449
85—95 „ ..	72	104	91	91
95 and upwards ..	3	8	2	3
All ages	5,263	5,760	5,884	5,395

TABLE XIX.

Showing the Population, together with the Deaths and Death-rates from All Causes at Nine Age-periods of life among Males, Females and Persons.

MALES.				FEMALES.			PERSONS.		
Ages.	Population.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Population.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Population.	Deaths.	Death Rates.
0—5	20,129	1,100	54·65	20,146	917	45·52	40,275	2,017	50·10
5—15	34,874	109	3·12	35,442	98	2·76	70,316	207	2·94
15—25	31,608	118	3·73	36,653	112	3·05	68,261	230	3·37
25—35	27,885	163	5·84	30,822	134	4·35	58,707	297	5·06
35—45	20,122	226	11·23	22,199	248	11·17	42,321	474	11·20
45—55	13,758	272	19·77	15,937	224	14·05	29,695	496	16·70
55—65	7,775	288	37·04	10,657	258	24·20	18,432	546	29·62
65—75	3,884	250	64·36	5,674	335	59·03	9,558	585	61·20
75 and upwards	1,199	181	151·00	2,555	362	141·70	3,754	543	144·63
All ages	161,234	2,707	16·79	180,085	2,688	14·93	341,319	5,395	15·80

The deaths of 541 persons who had come from other districts of London for treatment in the Public Institutions of Islington are excluded from these returns, while the deaths of 566 persons who had died outside the district are included.

SEASONAL MORTALITY.

				Per 1,000 inhabitants,	
1st Quarter	...	...	...	1,421 deaths	= 16·65
2nd	„	...	...	1,081	„ = 12·67
3rd	„	...	...	1,335	„ = 15·64
4th	„	...	...	1,558	„ = 18·26

First Quarter.—The 1,421 deaths were the lowest returns since 1885, the year in which the Registrar-General first collected and distributed the deaths of persons dying in public institutions without their several districts. The death-rate was 16·65 per 1,000. In this period, also, 122 persons died from the Zymotic Diseases, which was the most favourable return for this period of the year with one exception (1895) since 1885.

Second Quarter.—The returns for this quarter were extraordinarily good, being not only a record for Islington for any period of three months, but probably for any community of a similar size. The deaths numbered 1,081, and the death-rate was only 12·67 per 1,000.

There had been no approach to this return in any quarter since 1885 (which, as already shown, is the first year for which absolutely reliable data are available, with the exception of the third quarter of 1888) when the deaths numbered 1,072, and the death-rate was 13·88. If the population of that year had been as large as it was last year the deaths would have numbered 1,184, or 103 more than the return under discussion.

1888—3rd quarter, corrected deaths...	1,184	=	13·88	per 1,000
1897—2nd	„	„	„	1,081 = 12·67 „
Difference	...	...	103	= 1·22 „

When the quarter's return was compared with the mean number of deaths, after correction for increase of population, which obtained during the second quarters of the twelve years 1885-96, it was found to be 347 less.

1885-96—2nd quarter...	1,428 deaths	=	16.73	per 1,000 inhabitants.
1897 " " ...	1,081 "	=	12.67 "	" "
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	347	=	4.06	" "
	<hr/>		<hr/>	

Only 62 deaths were registered from the zymotic diseases, resulting in the marvellously low death-rate of 0.72 per 1,000. This result was due to a diminished mortality from each of the principal infectious diseases. The decrease compared with the corrected average number of deaths for twelve years was 167. One can hardly hope that such a record as this will soon recur.

Third Quarter.—The mortality was very satisfactory despite the fact that the season was very favourable for diarrhœa. The registered deaths numbered 1,335, which were equal to a death-rate of 15.64. The former were 49 below the corrected average of the twelve years 1885-96, and the latter 0.56 below the mean rate for the same period.

Notwithstanding the fact that the season was favourable for diarrhœa there was a decrease of 45 deaths from the zymotic diseases upon the corrected average of the preceding twelve third quarters, and a decrease of 0.77 per 1,000 in the zymotic death-rate. The number of deaths was 252, and the rate 2.95.

The following table gives the deaths and death-rates from Diarrhœa in each of the districts, as well as the chief meteorological conditions which prevailed during the period:—

TABLE XX.

Showing the Diarrhoeal Deaths in the Third Quarter.

1897.		DEATHS.					DEATH-RATES.					METEOROLOGY.				
WEEK ENDING		U.H.	S.W.	S.E.	H.	TOTAL.	U.H.	S.W.	S.E.	H.	TOTAL.	Mean temperature of air in degrees.	Departure from mean temperature.	Temperature of the earth 3 ft. below surface.	Rainfall in inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.
July 10th .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	0.48	..	0.79	0.30	61.5	-0.5	61.89	0.02	2
" 17th .. ..	..	1	1	1	..	3	0.51	0.48	0.77	..	0.45	65.5	+2.6	63.12	0.00	0
" 24th .. ..	..	1	3	1	2	7	0.51	1.45	0.77	1.58	1.06	66.9	+4.0	64.75	0.25	2
" 31st .. ..	..	..	10	4	1	15	..	4.83	3.10	0.79	2.29	64.6	+2.3	64.65	0.47	3
		2	15	6	4	27	0.26	1.81	1.16	0.79	1.03	64.6	+2.1	63.60	0.74	7
Aug. 7th .. ..	..	2	8	5	2	17	1.03	3.87	3.88	1.58	2.59	68.1	+5.8	64.45	0.08	3
" 14th .. ..	..	5	11	10	10	36	2.59	5.32	7.76	7.90	5.50	63.6	+1.1	65.63	0.74	5
" 21st .. ..	..	7	15	7	10	39	3.63	7.25	5.43	7.90	5.95	62.0	+0.4	64.29	0.47	5
" 28th .. ..	..	4	10	1	5	20	2.07	4.83	0.77	3.95	3.05	59.6	-1.2	62.74	0.68	5
		18	44	23	27	112	2.34	5.32	4.47	5.34	4.28	63.3	+1.5	64.28	1.97	18
Sept. 4th .. ..	..	1	6	2	..	9	0.51	2.90	1.55	..	1.37	56.8	-3.0	61.54	1.22	5
" 11th .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	0.79	0.15	54.2	-4.5	59.39	0.68	4
" 18th .. ..	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	0.48	1.55	..	0.45	54.6	-3.0	58.55	0.38	3
" 25th .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1.55	..	0.30	55.4	-0.1	57.55	0.12	3
Oct. 2nd .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	0.96	..	..	0.30	56.5	+2.0	58.01	1.21	3
		1	9	6	1	17	0.03	0.87	0.93	0.15	0.51	55.5	-1.7	59.01	3.61	18
Third quarter ..	..	21	68	35	32	156	0.83	2.52	2.08	1.94	1.83	61.1	+0.7	62.20	6.32	43

Fourth Quarter.—The deaths numbered 1,558 and the death-rate was 18·26 per 1,000. This increase in the rate was a disappointment for the earlier returns gave promise of a much lower mortality. Indeed, the first seven weeks of the quarter seemed to point to an unusually favourable record, but the advent of fogs in November, which continued without interruption to the end of the year, together with the outbreak of Measles and Whooping Cough, destroyed the anticipation.

Notwithstanding these circumstances the deaths were only 27 above the corrected average for twelve years, and were equal to an increase in the death-rate of 0·32 per 1,000.

TABLE XXI.

Showing the Deaths and Death-rates from All Causes in the Four Quarters and in the Sub-districts, together with the Death-rates in the Parish during the same periods.

Quarters.	Upper Holloway.		South-west Islington.		South-east Islington.		Highbury.		The Parish.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
First Quarter	365	14·55	496	18·40	314	18·70	246	14·91	1,421	16·65
Second Quarter	317	12·64	354	13·13	261	15·54	149	9·03	1,081	12·67
Third Quarter	335	13·35	471	17·47	293	17·45	236	14·31	1,335	15·64
Fourth Quarter	464	18·49	534	19·80	305	18·15	255	15·46	1,558	18·26
The Year ..	1,481	14·75	1,855	17·20	1,173	17·46	886	13·43	5,395	15·80

TABLE XXII.

Showing the Deaths and Death-rates from All Causes in the Wards during the Four Quarters of 1897.

Wards.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.		Year.	
	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.
Tufnell	119	14.42	82	9.94	87	10.54	151	18.60	439	13.30
Upper Holloway ..	123	13.30	121	13.08	128	13.83	151	16.32	523	14.13
Tollington	123	16.17	114	14.99	120	15.77	162	21.30	519	17.05
Lower Holloway ..	197	18.75	148	14.09	164	15.61	204	19.42	713	16.97
West Highbury ..	143	15.33	90	9.65	140	15.01	148	15.87	521	13.96
East Highbury ..	103	14.37	59	8.23	93	12.97	107	14.93	362	12.62
Thornhill	160	19.11	98	11.70	163	19.47	168	20.07	589	17.59
Barnsbury	97	16.77	77	13.31	118	20.40	134	23.16	426	18.41
St. Mary's	76	17.25	70	15.88	64	14.52	66	14.97	276	15.65
Canonbury	100	15.60	89	13.89	102	15.91	109	17.00	400	15.60
St. Peter's	180	21.75	133	16.07	156	18.85	158	19.09	627	18.94
TOTALS	1,421	16.65	1,081	12.67	1,335	15.64	1,558	18.26	5,395	15.80

N.B.—The black figures show the healthiest ward in the several periods to which they refer.

TABLE XXIII.

Showing the Death-rates from All Causes in the several under-mentioned places during the Four Quarters and during the entire year.

Places.			First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	The Year 1897.
England and Wales .. ..	..	..	18·8	16·3	17·8	17·0	17·4
33 Great Towns .. ..	..	..	19·2	16·9	21·2	19·0	19·1
67 Other Large Towns ..	..	..	18·2	15·8	18·0	16·9	17·2
Rural England .. ..	..	..	18·6	16·0	15·4	15·6	1·64
London (Registration) ..			18·0	15·1	18·9	19·0	17·7
Birmingham .. ..	..	..	20·9	18·3	26·3	20·8	21·59
Liverpool .. ..	..	..	23·9	21·8	28·8	22·9	24·37
Manchester .. ..	..	..	23·5	22·7	26·0	20·2	23·10
Leeds .. ..	..	..	20·0	16·7	21·9	20·9	19·88
Sheffield .. ..	..	..	18·5	19·4	26·1	20·8	21·20
The Encircling Districts ..			17·7	15·2	19·5	20·2	18·16
The Encircling Districts {	St. Pancras .. ..	..	18·4	16·5	20·0	19·9	18·65
	Stoke Newington ..	..	13·5	12·9	14·8	16·1	14·30
	Hackney .. ..	..	15·5	13·8	17·7	19·1	16·48
	Hornsey .. ..	..	12·7	6·4	7·7	8·7	8·98
	Clerkenwell .. ..	..	23·0	18·1	23·3	24·0	22·05
	St. Luke .. ..	..	24·2	22·8	27·9	27·7	25·60
Shoreditch			19·4	16·5	24·7	25·8	21·56
Islington			16·6	12·7	15·6	18·3	15·80

TABLE XXIV.

*Showing the Deaths (arranged in Classes) from All Causes,
in the Four Quarters.*

Classified Causes of Death.					Quarters.				Year.
					1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	
I. SPECIFIC OR FEBRILE CAUSES	..	..	..	..	150	80	271	218	719
1. Miasmatic Diseases	..	..	..	..	132	70	100	193	495
2. Diarrhoeal	..	..	..	..	4	3	156	11	174
3. Malarial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Zoogenous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Venereal	..	..	..	..	4	4	7	5	20
6. Septic	..	..	..	..	10	3	8	9	30
II. PARASITIC DISEASES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. DIETIC	..	..	..	..	9	9	8	7	33
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	..	..	..	..	267	268	278	271	1,084
V. DEVELOPMENTAL	..	..	..	..	130	91	103	168	492
VI. LOCAL	..	..	..	..	756	519	536	783	2,594
1. Diseases of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	145	112	132	129	518
2. " Organs of Special Sense	..	..	..	..	4	7	4	3	18
3. " Circulatory System	..	..	..	..	136	118	99	125	478
4. " Respiratory	..	..	..	..	327	152	107	389	975
5. " Digestive	..	..	..	..	80	80	142	78	380
6. " Lymphatic	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
7. " Glandlike Organs of un- certain use	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3
8. " Urinary System	..	..	..	..	42	34	32	41	149
9. " Reproductive System	..	..	..	..	10	7	6	8	31
10. " Bones and Joints	..	..	..	..	6	7	5	4	22
11. " Integumentary	..	..	..	..	5	2	6	5	18
VII. VIOLENCE	..	..	..	..	43	48	49	46	186
1. Accident or Negligence	..	..	..	..	38	38	38	40	154
2. Homicide	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	6
3. Suicide	..	..	..	..	3	8	10	5	26
VIII. ILL-DEFINED CAUSES	..	..	..	..	66	66	90	65	287
All causes	..	..	..	..	1,421	1,081	1,335	1,558	5,395

DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

There were 622 deaths, equal to a death-rate of 1·82 per 1,000, which is the lowest rate known in the district for many years, or, at least, of which there exists any reliable record.

After making allowance for the great increase of the population these deaths are 170 below the average of the twelve years 1885—96. This is particularly gratifying, as it shows that the labour of the Vestry in its crusade against the Zymotic Diseases has not been in vain.

TABLE XXV.

Showing the Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases for the Twelve years 1885-96 and in 1897.

Years.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Years.	Deaths.	Death-rates.
1885	1,099	3·69	1892	776	2·40
1886	760	2·52	1893	571	2·66
1887	1,036	3·39	1894	796	2·39
1888	714	2·31	1895	639	1·91
1889	604	1·93	1896	1,026	2·98
1890	771	2·44	Corrected mean number of deaths—1885-96 ..	892	2·80
1891	879	2·75	1897	622	1·82

How good this return is can only be properly judged when comparison is made with other places. The following statement has therefore been prepared :—

			Zymotic death-rate.	
England and Wales ...			2.15 per 1,000 inhabitants.	
33 Great Towns ...			2.87	" "
67 Other Large Towns ...			2.41	" "
Rural Districts ...			1.62	" "
The Encircling Districts	St. Pancras ...	...	2.46	" "
	Stoke Newington ...	...	2.11	" "
	Hackney ...	...	2.88	" "
	Hornsey ...	...	1.04	" "
	Clerkenwell ...	...	3.60	" "
	St. Luke ...	...	3.80	" "
	Shoreditch ...	...	4.08	" "
The Encircling Districts ...			2.86	" "
London	West London Districts	...	2.10	" "
	North " "	...	2.16	" "
	Central " "	...	2.71	" "
	East " "	...	3.30	" "
	South " "	...	2.71	" "
London ...			2.56	" "
Islington...			1.82	" "

Here it is seen that practically in only the Rural Districts of England and Wales was the average rate less than that of Islington. The figures speak for themselves, and, therefore, require no commentary.

When the comparison is made with the largest towns of the country, that is to say, with those whose populations exceed 200,000 inhabitants, the result is also very favourable to this locality.

			Zymotic Death-rate.	
West Ham ...			2.61 per 1,000 inhabitants.	
Bristol...			1.83	" "
Birmingham ...			3.88	" "
Nottingham ...			2.81	" "
Liverpool ...			3.83	" "
Manchester ...			3.81	" "
Salford ...			5.50	" "
Bradford ...			2.22	" "
Leeds ...			2.80	" "
Sheffield ...			3.49	" "
Hull...			3.25	" "
Edinburgh ...			3.25	" "
Glasgow ...			3.60	" "
Dublin ...			4.64	" "
Islington ...			1.82	" "

TABLE XXVI.

Showing the Corrected Mean Number of Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases, 1885-96, together with the deaths registered in 1897.

Diseases.	Corrected Mean Number of Deaths 1885-96.	1897.	Increase or Decrease.
Small Pox	13	1	— 12
Measles	211	97	—114
Scarlet Fever	60	61	+ 1
Diphtheria	141	115	— 26
Whooping Cough	206	130	— 76
Typhus Fever	1	—	— 1
Enteric	46	44	— 2
Diarrhoea	211	174	— 37
The Above Diseases ..	889	622	—267

DEATHS FROM THE ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN THE SUB-DISTRICTS.

UPPER HOLLOWAY.—173 deaths were registered. These were equal to a death-rate of 1.72 per 1,000 inhabitants. They are 80 below the corrected average of the preceding six years. The decrease has taken place under the heading of each disease with the exception of Small-Pox, which maintained its average of 1 death, and of Enteric Fever which increased from 11 to 16.

Zymotic Diseases.	1891. Deaths.	1892. Deaths.	1893. Deaths.	1894. Deaths.	1895. Deaths.	1896. Deaths.	Mean Six Yrs.	1897. Deaths.	Death-rates.
Small Pox	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0.00
Measles	70	38	24	53	27	53	44	38	0.37
Scarlet Fever	22	10	19	23	19	17	18	15	0.15
Diphtheria	87	77	54	70	49	86	70	49	0.49
Whooping Cough	74	39	50	44	16	87	52	28	0.28
Typhus Fever	2	10	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
Enteric Fever	10	12	17	7	9	13	11	16	0.16
Diarrhoea	41	51	79	33	77	50	55	26	0.26
Total	306	238	246	231	199	307	253	173	1.72

SOUTH-WEST ISLINGTON.—Here 217 deaths were entered as against an average of 267 for the years 1891-6, thus showing a decrease of 50.

The death-rate was equal to 2·01 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The deaths from each disease, with the exception of Diarrhœa, compared favourably with the average of the preceding six years. This disease, however, increased from 48 to 75.

Zymotic Diseases.	1891. Deaths.	1892. Deaths.	1893. Deaths.	1894. Deaths.	1895. Deaths.	1896. Deaths.	Mean Six Yrs.	1897.	
								Deaths.	Death-rates.
Small Pox ..	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	77	65	56	106	64	141	85	26	0·24
Scarlet Fever ..	14	12	40	27	22	17	22	22	0·21
Diphtheria ..	25	23	68	69	43	95	54	36	0·33
Whooping Cough ..	87	51	73	79	37	66	46	46	0·42
Typhus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ..	13	15	14	12	8	12	12	12	0·11
Diarrhœa ..	57	59	89	27	65	48	48	75	0·69
Total ..	273	227	340	322	239	379	267	217	2·01

SOUTH-EAST ISLINGTON.—In this district also the total zymotic deaths showed a decrease of 18 on the mean of the six years 1891-96, the registered deaths only numbering 132 as against an average of 150. The death-rate was 1·96 per 1,000 inhabitants. Each disease, with the exception of Scarlet Fever, Diarrhœa and Enteric Fever, showed a decrease. They however, increased 4, 7 and 4 respectively.

Zymotic Diseases.	1891. Deaths.	1892. Deaths.	1893. Deaths.	1894. Deaths.	1895. Deaths.	1896. Deaths.	Mean of Six yrs.	1897.	
								Deaths.	Death-rates.
Small Pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	28	47	24	23	34	54	35	21	0·31
Scarlet Fever ..	9	14	14	14	14	13	13	17	0·25
Diphtheria ..	19	14	48	37	27	36	30	13	0·19
Whooping Cough ..	31	39	30	30	17	49	33	31	0·46
Typhus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ..	3	10	8	10	6	8	7	11	0·16
Diarrhœa ..	28	31	47	21	32	31	32	39	0·58
Total ..	118	155	171	135	130	191	150	132	1·96

HIGHBURY.—The deaths were 111 in number, and the death-rate was equal to 1·51 per 1,000 inhabitants. The deaths from all the diseases, Diarrhoea excepted, were less than the average. This disease increased from 20 to 34.

Zymotic Diseases.								1897.	
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Mean of Six yrs.	Deaths.	Death-rates.
Small Pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	32	21	15	17	10	40	22	12	0·18
Scarlet Fever ..	7	8	21	5	11	10	10	7	0·10
Diphtheria ..	25	12	19	32	18	30	23	17	0·26
Whooping Cough ..	44	22	28	35	11	32	28	25	0·38
Typhus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ..	5	7	9	7	7	13	8	5	0·07
Diarrhoea ..	23	23	22	12	14	24	20	34	0·51
Total ..	136	93	114	108	71	149	111	100	1·51

The following statement shows the fatal incidence of the Zymotic Diseases in the several districts. It is arranged in order from least to highest death-rate.

Sub-Districts.	Death-rates.	Deaths.
Highbury ...	1·51	100
Upper Holloway ...	1·73	217
South-east Islington ...	1·96	132
South-west „ ...	2·01	217

TABLE XXVII.

Showing the Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases, inclusive of the deaths of Parishioners in Hospitals outside the Parish.

DISTRICTS.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever)	Diarrhoea.	TOTALS.
Upper Holloway ..	1	38	15	49	28	..	16	26	173
Islington, South West ..	..	26	22	36	46	..	12	75	217
Islington, South East ..	..	21	17	13	31	..	11	39	132
Highbury .. ..	..	12	7	17	25	..	5	34	100
Totals	1	97	61	115	130	..	44	174	622

TABLE XXVIII.

Showing the Death-rates from the principal Zymotic Diseases, inclusive of the deaths of Parishioners in Hospitals outside the Parish.

DISTRICTS.	Small Fox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever)	Diarrhoea.	TOTAL DEATH-RATES
Upper Holloway ..	0·00	0·37	0·15	0·49	0·28	..	0·16	0·26	1·72
Islington, South West ..	..	0·24	0·21	0·33	0·42	..	0·11	0·69	2·01
Islington, South East ..	..	0·31	0·25	0·19	0·46	..	0·16	0·58	1·96
Highbury .. ..	..	0·18	0·10	0·26	0·38	..	0·07	0·51	1·51
Death-rates ..	0·00	0·28	0·17	0·33	0·38	..	0·13	0·51	1·82

DEATHS FROM THE ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN THE WARDS.

The death-rates from the Zymotic Diseases varied very considerably in the various Wards, the lowest being that of St. Mary's (0·85) and the highest that of Tollington (2·79).

The several death-rates are arranged in the following statement in order of least to greatest fatal incidence of disease.

Wards.	Death-rates.	Deaths.
St. Mary's	0·85	15
Tufnell	1·12	37
Upper Holloway	1·37	51
West Highbury	1·42	53
East „	1·63	47
Canonbury	2·02	52
Barnsbury	2·11	49
Thornhill	2·12	71
Lower Holloway	2·14	90
St. Peter's	2·17	72
Tollington	2·79	85

In the subsequent Tables (XXX. and XXXI.) will be found the causes of the variations of the death-rates in the several Wards.

TABLE XXIX.

Showing the Deaths and Death-rates from the Principal Zymotic Diseases in the Wards during the Several Quarters of 1897.

Wards.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.		Year.	
	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.
Tufnell	5	0.60	4	0.48	12	1.45	16	1.94	37	1.12
Upper Holloway ..	15	1.62	7	0.75	17	1.83	12	1.29	51	1.37
Tollington	11	1.45	8	1.05	19	2.49	47	6.17	85	2.79
Lower Holloway ..	19	1.81	12	1.14	34	3.23	25	2.38	90	2.14
West Highbury ..	8	0.85	2	0.21	29	3.10	14	1.50	53	1.42
East Highbury ..	13	1.81	3	0.42	19	2.65	12	1.67	47	1.63
Thornhill	10	1.19	6	0.72	38	4.53	17	2.03	71	2.12
Barnsbury	8	1.38		0.34	24	4.15	15	2.59	49	2.11
St. Mary's	3	0.68	1	0.23	7	1.58	4	0.90	15	0.85
Canonbury	10	1.56	8	1.25	21	3.27	13	2.02	52	2.02
St. Peter's	20	2.41	9	1.09	32	3.86	11	1.32	72	2.17
TOTALS	122	1.43	62	0.72	252	2.95	186	2.18	622	1.82

TABLE XXX.

Showing the Deaths from the Principal Zymotic Diseases in the several Wards during the Year 1897.

WARDS.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued and Ill-defined Fevers.	Diarrhoea.	Total Zymotic Deaths.	Death-rates from Zymotic Diseases.
Tufnell	3	5	11	6	..	5	..	7	37	1·12
Upper Holloway	1	1	8	14	11	..	3	..	13	51	1·38
Tollington	34	2	24	11	..	8	..	6	85	2·79
Lower Holloway	9	6	13	27	..	4	..	31	90	2·14
West Highbury	8	4	5	10	..	2	..	24	53	1·42
East Highbury	4	3	12	15	..	3	..	10	47	1·64
Thornhill	6	8	14	11	..	4	..	28	71	2·12
Barnsbury	10	6	7	7	..	4	..	15	49	2·12
St. Mary's	2	3	2	5	..	..	..	3	15	0·85
Canonbury	4	4	9	13	..	5	..	17	52	2·03
St. Peter's	16	12	4	14	..	6	..	20	72	2·17
TOTALS	1	97	61	115	130	..	44	..	174	622	1·82

TABLE XXXI.

Showing the **Death-rates in the Wards from the Principal Zymotic Diseases during the year 1897.**

WARDS.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued and ill-defined Fevris.	Diarrhoea.	Death-rates from Zymotic Diseases.
Tufnell	0.09	0.15	0.33	0.18	..	0.15	..	0.21	1.12	
Upper Holloway	0.03	0.03	0.21	0.38	0.30	..	0.08	..	0.35	1.38
Tollington	1.12	0.06	0.79	0.36	..	0.26	..	0.19	2.79	
Lower Holloway	0.21	0.14	0.31	0.64	..	0.09	..	0.74	2.14	
West Highbury	0.21	0.11	0.13	0.27	..	0.05	..	0.64	1.42	
East Highbury	0.14	0.10	0.42	0.52	..	0.10	..	0.35	.64	
Thornhill	0.18	0.24	0.42	0.33	..	0.12	..	0.83	2.12	
Barnsbury	0.43	0.26	0.30	0.30	..	0.17	..	0.65	2.12	
St. Mary's	0.11	0.17	0.11	0.28	..	..	..	0.17	0.85
Canonbury	0.16	0.16	0.35	0.51	..	0.19	..	0.66	2.03	
St. Peter's	0.48	0.36	0.12	0.42	..	0.18	..	0.60	2.17	
TOTALS	0.00	0.28	0.17	0.33	0.38	..	0.13	..	0.51	1.82

MORTALITY FROM THE SEVERAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

SMALL POX.

One death, that of a child aged 1 year, who died at 27, Parolles Road was registered. The history of the disease is obscure, and in fact it was impossible to discover its origin.

The deaths in the Parish during the preceding twelve years were :—

1885	...	...	125 deaths.	1892	...	...	3 deaths.
1886	...	...	3 "	1893	...	...	2 "
1887	...	...	— "	1894	...	...	3 "
1888	...	...	— "	1895	...	...	1 "
1889	...	...	— "	1896	...	—	1 "
1890	...	...	— "	Corrected average			12 "
1891	...	...	— "		
1897			...	...	1 death.		

TABLE XXXII.

Showing the deaths from Small Pox in the Sub-Districts for each quarter and for the year 1897.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	1	..	1
Islington, South West
Islington, South East
Highbury
The Parish	1	..	1

TABLE XXXIII.

Showing the death-rates from Small Pox of the Sub-Districts for each quarter and for the year 1897.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	0·04	..	0·00
Islington, South West
Islington, South East
Highbury
The Parish	0·01	..	0·00

MEASLES.

To this disease were ascribed 97 deaths, of which 72 occurred in the fourth quarter. The Measles death-rate was equal to 0·28 per 1,000 inhabitants.

These deaths were 114 below the corrected average for the twelve years 1885-96, and were less than those registered in any one of these years with the exception of 1886.

Indeed, were it not for events that occurred subsequent to the close of the third quarter of the year it would have been unnecessary to have commented on the returns of the year, which, taken as a whole, were entirely satisfactory. But this matter will be referred to later on.

TABLE XXXIV.

Showing the deaths from Measles in the several quarters, 1885-96.

Years.						1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
1885	..	..	..	..	..	33	152	88	21	294
1886	..	..	..	..	..	9	34	15	5	63
1887	..	..	..	..	..	57	213	43	22	335
1888	..	..	..	..	..	27	12	17	91	147
1889	..	..	..	..	..	81	70	15	11	177
1890	..	..	..	..	..	48	114	23	17	202
1891	..	..	..	..	..	29	63	39	93	224
1892	..	..	..	..	..	70	56	23	30	179
1893	..	..	..	..	..	25	52	31	11	119
1894	..	..	..	..	..	66	112	14	1	199
1895	..	..	..	..	..	7	36	50	42	135
1896	..	..	..	..	..	170	84	25	9	288
1885-96						622	1,004	383	353	2,362
Average Number of deaths						52	84	32	29	197
1897	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	8	72	97

The returns for the year show that the mortality occurred in the sub-districts as given in the following Table:—

TABLE XXXV.

Showing the deaths from Measles in the Sub-Districts for each quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	1	..	..	37	38
Islington, South West ..	1	..	4	21	26
Islington, South East	11	2	4	4	21
Highbury	2	..	..	10	12
The Parish	15	2	8	72	97

TABLE XXXVI.

Showing the death-rates from Measles of the Sub-Districts for each quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	0·03	..	..	1·47	0·37
Islington, South West ..	0·03	..	0·15	0·78	0·24
Islington, South East	0·65	0·12	0·24	0·23	0·31
Highbury	0·12	..	..	0·60	0·18
The Parish	0·17	0·02	0·09	0·84	0·28

The death-rate of 0·28 was, with the exception of the rates of Stoke Newington and Hornsey, lower than that experienced in any of the Encircling Districts, whose aggregate rate was 0·28 per 1,000. It was also lower than that of England and Wales (0·40), of the 33 Great Towns (0·55), of the 67 Other Large Towns (0·43), or of the Rural Districts (0·29). Consequently it must be considered good, even when contrasted with the behaviour of the disease during the past twelve years in Islington itself, the mortality for which period was at the rate of 0·56 per 1,000 of its inhabitants. Indeed, it was no less than 50 per cent. below the average rate of those years, and would have been very much less were it not for the sudden outbreak in the fourth quarter.

We see in Table XXXV. that with the exception of a slight excess of deaths in the first quarter in South-east Islington, there was no reason to complain of the returns for the first three quarters. All the rates were abnormally low, and nothing locally indicated that there would be so sharp an outbreak in the fourth quarter. And yet Upper Holloway, which had only one death in the first quarter, and none in either the second or third quarters, was afflicted with as many as 37 in the fourth, which were equal to the high death rate of 1·47 per 1,000. Almost identical remarks might be made with respect to South-west Islington, which was also severely dealt with in the fourth quarter, the death-rate being 0·78. South-east Islington was the only district that escaped lightly at this period, for its death-rate was only 0·23 per 1,000.

When, however, one looks to the behaviour of the disease in the Encircling Districts in the second and third quarters of the year, it can no longer be a matter of surprise that so many as 72 deaths occurred in Islington in the fourth quarter. It is seen in the following table (XXXVII.) that Measles was more or less prevalent in all of them in the second and third quarters. This was especially so in Clerkenwell, St. Luke and Shoreditch in the second quarter, and in Hackney, Clerkenwell, St. Luke and Shoreditch in the third quarter, at which periods the Measles-death rate in Islington was abnormally low.

TABLE XXXVII.

Showing the Death-rates of the Encircling Districts from Measles in the four quarters of 1897.

Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1896.
St. Pancras	0·08	0·24	0·23	0·87	0·36
Stoke Newington	0·35	0·23	—	0·23	0·21
Hackney	0·04	0·24	0·59	1·48	0·59
Hornsey	0·06	0·12	—	0·24	0·11
Clerkenwell	0·36	0·84	0·79	0·97	0·74
St. Luke	0·39	1·36	1·26	0·87	0·97
Shoreditch	0·13	0·62	0·56	2·49	0·95
The Above Districts	0·13	0·40	0·45	1·22	0·28
Islington	0·17	0·02	0·09	0·34	0·28

Thus surrounded with Measles, the disease was sooner or later certain to gain a fatal footing in Islington, and so it is found (*vide* next table), after a few sporadic cases in the third quarter, making itself felt during the third week of the fourth quarter (42nd week of the year), from which date until its close it was never absent.

TABLE XXXVIII.

Showing the Deaths from Measles in Islington during each week of 1897.

1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.	
Week.	Deaths.	Week.	Deaths.	Week.	Deaths.	Week.	Deaths.
1	1	14	1	27	—	40	—
2	3	15	—	28	—	41	—
3	3	16	—	29	—	42	2
4	2	17	—	30	—	43	5
5	—	18	—	31	1	44	6
6	—	19	—	32	2	45	5
7	—	20	—	33	1	46	4
8	3	21	—	34	1	47	9
9	1	22	—	35	—	48	6
10	—	23	—	36	1	49	8
11	—	24	—	37	1	50	8
12	2	25	1	38	1	51	6
13	—	26	—	39	—	52	13
Total ..	15	Total ..	2	Total ..	8	Total ..	72

In the succeeding Tables the deaths are given from week to week during the fourth quarter as they occurred in the sub-districts and the Wards.

TABLE XXXIX.

Showing the Deaths from Measles in the registration Sub-Districts during each week of the Fourth Quarter of 1897.

Week of Year.	Week ending.	Upper Holloway.	South-west Islington.	South-east Islington.	Highbury.
1897.					
40	October 9	—	—	—	—
41	„ 16	—	—	—	—
42	„ 23	1	1	—	—
43	„ 30	4	1	—	—
44	November 6	4	—	2	—
45	„ 13	4	—	—	1
46	„ 20	3	—	—	1
47	„ 27	2	4	1	2
48	December 4	3	1	1	1
49	„ 11	3	4	—	1
50	„ 18	2	4	—	2
51	„ 25	3	3	—	—
1898.					
52	January 2	8	3	—	2
Total for Quarter ..		37	21	4	10

TABLE XL.

Showing the Deaths from Measles in the Wards during each week of the Fourth Quarter of 1897.

Week of Year.	Week ending.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	West Highbury.	East Highbury.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peters.
1897.												
40	October 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	„ 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	„ 23	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
43	„ 30	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
44	November 6	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
45	„ 13	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	„ 20	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	„ 27	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	1
48	December 4	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
49	„ 11	1	—	2	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
50	„ 18	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—
51	„ 25	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1898.												
52	January 2	—	1	7	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total		2	1	34	9	8	2	5	6	2	1	2

SCARLET FEVER.

The deaths, which were 61 in number, were 1 above the corrected average of the preceding twelve years.

They were equal to a death-rate of 0·18 per 1,000 inhabitants, which was slightly above that which obtained in the Encircling Districts, viz., 0·17. It is the same as the death-rate of the 33 Great Towns, and slightly above that (0·15) of the 67 Other Large Towns.

In the preceding twelve years the returns have been as follows:—

1885	...	...	36 deaths.	1892	...	...	53 deaths.
1886	...	...	26 „	1893	...	...	94 „
1887	...	...	59 „	1894	...	...	69 „
1888	...	...	64 „	1895	...	...	66 „
1889	...	...	40 „	1896	...	...	57 „
1890	...	...	65 „	Corrected Mean...			60 „
1891	...	...	50 „	1897	...	...	61 „

The most fatal incidence of the disease was in Islington South-east, where 17 deaths caused a death-rate of 0·25 per 1,000, but it was also slightly excessive in Islington South-west, where with 22 deaths the rate was 0·20.

The particulars for the sub-districts for each quarter and for the year are given in the two succeeding tables.

TABLE XLI.

Showing the Deaths from Scarlet Fever in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	4	2	4	5	15
Islington, South West ..	6	3	3	10	22
Islington, South East	5	3	7	2	17
Highbury	3	1	1	2	7
The Parish	18	9	15	19	61

TABLE XLII.

Showing the Death-rates from Scarlet Fever of the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	0·16	0·80	0·16	0·19	0·15
Islington, South West ..	0·22	0·11	0·11	0·37	0·20
Islington, South East ..	0·30	0·17	0·41	0·12	0·25
Highbury	0·18	0·06	0·06	0·12	0·10
The Parish	0·21	0·10	0·17	0·22	0·18

DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria was credited with 115 deaths, which represent a death-rate of 0·33 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum.

The deaths were 26 below the corrected average for twelve years. They were also 132 below the number registered in the preceding year as well as 35 below the lowest return of the preceding six years. This is a matter for considerable congratulation as this disease is one of the most fatal which attacks juvenile life.

The returns for the twelve years 1885-96 are as follows:—

1885	...	167 deaths.	1892	...	150 deaths.
1886	...	72 "	1893	...	180 "
1887	...	46 "	1894	...	208 "
1888	...	50 "	1895	...	137 "
1889	...	62 "	1896	...	247 "
1890	...	81 "	Corrected Mean...		141 "
1891	...	158 "	1897	...	115 "

It is satisfactory to note that the death-rate (0·33) was considerably below that of the Encircling Districts (0·55), and was indeed below each

taken separately with the exception of Hornsey's, which was 0·26 per 1,000.

It nearly approached that of the 33 Great Towns (0·31), a position which it has not attained for many years. This return includes that of London (0·51), which, if excluded, would leave the rate of the 32 Great Towns at 0·18 per 1,000, a rate which seems almost beyond hoping for here.

The Islington death-rate was only exceeded in the Great Towns by Cardiff (0·53), Wolverhampton (0·62), Leicester (0·36), Burnley (0·57), and yet looking on the disease as it has prevailed with us and in London in past years the death-rate for the year must be considered satisfactory.

The return for the preceding twelve years given above shows that since 1887 there has been a steady upward tendency in the mortality returns for which there seems only one way to account, namely the influence of schools. In a later part of this report this subject is discussed, and charts printed, which show fairly conclusively that these, if not the chief factor in its propagation, are at least a potent influence for evil.

Of the London Districts only seven show a lower death-rate. These are Hammersmith (0·28), St. George's, Hanover Square (0·21), St. James, Westminster (0·13), Hampstead (0·22), St. Giles (0·19), St. Martin's-in-the-Fields (0·24), Strand (0·21).

TABLE XLIII.

Showing the Deaths from Diphtheria in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	15	10	8	16	49
Islington, South West ..	16	8	7	5	36
Islington, South East ..	3	2	4	4	13
Highbury	6	1	5	5	17
The Parish	40	21	24	30	115

TABLE XLIV.

Showing the Death-rates of the Sub-Districts from Diphtheria for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	0·59	0·39	0·32	0·63	0·48
Islington, South West ..	0·59	0·29	0·26	0·18	0·33
Islington, South East ..	0·17	0·12	0·24	0·23	0·19
Highbury	0·36	0·06	0·30	0·30	0·25
The Parish	0·46	0·25	0·28	0·35	0·33

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough was the certified cause of 130 deaths, as against a corrected average in the preceding twelve years of 206, or a decrease of 76. It is the lowest return, with two exceptions, in twelve years.

The death-rate was equal to 0·38 per 1,000, and compares very favourably with that of other places. Thus the death-rate of the 33 Great Towns was 0·41 per 1,000, of the 67 Other Large Towns 0·38, of the Rural Districts 0·31, and of the Encircling Districts 0·49 per 1,000.

The preceding records of the disease were :—

1885	...	...	210 deaths	1893	...	...	181 deaths
1886	...	...	214 "	1894	...	...	188 "
1887	...	...	240 "	1895	...	...	81 "
1888	...	...	231 "	1896	...	...	234 "
1889	...	...	86 "				
1890	...	...	204 "	Corrected			
1891	...	...	255 "	mean			
1892	...	...	161 "				
				1897	...	...	130 "

TABLE XLV.

Showing the Deaths from Whooping Cough in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	9	4	8	7	28
Islington, South West ..	12	7	12	15	46
Islington, South East ..	9	6	7	9	31
Highbury	8	3	9	5	25
The Parish ..	38	20	36	36	130

TABLE XLVI.

Showing the Death-rates from Whooping Cough of the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	0·35	0·16	0·32	0·28	0·28
Islington, South West ..	0·44	0·26	0·44	0·55	0·42
Islington, South East ..	0·53	0·36	0·41	0·53	0·46
Highbury	0·48	0·18	0·54	0·30	0·38
The Parish ..	0·44	0·23	0·42	0·42	0·38

TYPHUS FEVER.

No death was ascribed to this disease, nor has any death occurred since 1895. The previous returns were:—

1885	...	...	3 deaths.	1893	...	...	1 death.
1886	...	...	2 „	1894	...	...	0 „
1887	...	...	2 „	1895	...	...	1 „
1888	...	...	1 „	1896	...	...	0 „
1889	...	...	0 „				
1890	...	...	0 „	Corrected mean			
1891	...	...	1 „				
1892	...	...	0 „	1897	...	...	0 „

ENTERIC FEVER.

Enteric Fever gave rise to 44 deaths, or 2 less than the corrected average number during the years 1885-96. It was also 2 below the return of 1896.

The death-rate was 0·12 per 1,000 of the population.

This rate was less than that experienced in the Encircling Districts, where it was 0·15, but was exactly equal to that of London. It was 0·06 below the rate of the 23 Great Towns, and 0·04 below that which obtained in the 67 Other Large Towns.

Locally the mortality was least in Highbury, where the death-rate was only 0·07 per 1,000, and higher in Upper Holloway and South-east Islington, in each of which it was 0·16.

In the past twelve years it caused the following deaths:—

1885	...	...	63 deaths.	1893	...	...	48 deaths.
1886	...	...	60 „	1894	...	...	36 „
1887	...	...	45 „	1895	...	...	30 „
1888	...	...	59 „	1896	...	...	46 „
1889	...	...	61 „				
1890	...	...	39 „		Corrected mean	46	„
1891	...	...	32 „				
1892	...	...	41 „	1897	...	...	44 „

TABLE XLVII.

Showing the Deaths from Enteric Fever in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	2	2	6	6	16
Islington, South West ..	3	1	3	5	12
Islington, South East ..	..	4	2	5	11
Highbury	2	..	1	2	5
The Parish	7	7	12	18	44

TABLE XLVIII.

Showing the Death-rates from Enteric Fever of the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	0·07	0·08	0·24	0·23	0·16
Islington, South West ..	0·11	0·04	0·11	0·18	0·11
Islington, South East ..	..	0·24	0·12	0·30	0·16
Highbury	0·12	..	0·06	0·12	0·07
The Parish	0·08	0·03	0·14	0·21	0·12

DIARRHŒA.

The record from this disease was also very good, the 174 deaths ascribed to it having been 37 below the corrected average of 211 of the preceding twelve years. The death-rate was 0·51 per 1,000 inhabitants.

This rate contrasted most favourably with the mortality of the Encircling Districts (0·97), of which Hornsey alone was less (0·49), and also with the rates which prevailed in the London Districts, of which only five exhibited so low a return proportionally to population. These were St. George's, Hanover Square (0·31), St. James, Westminster (0·40), Hampstead (0·36), St. Martin-in-the-Fields (0·16), and the City (0·17).

When the comparison is made farther afield it is seen that only 3 of the Great Towns were proportionally so free from deaths from Diarrhœa, namely, Swansea (0·21), Huddersfield (0·35) and Halifax (0·32), and that only 8 of the 67 Other Large Towns showed a lower rate, and not one of these were much more than half the size of our smallest sub-registration district.

The deaths recorded since 1885 were :—

1885	197 deaths.	1892	189 deaths.
1886	320 „	1893	237 „
1887	309 „	1894	93 „
1888	162 „	1895	188 „
1889	178 „	1896	153 „
1890	180 „	Corrected Mean	211 „
1891	159 „	1897	174 „

TABLE XLIX.

Showing the Deaths from Diarrhœa in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway .. ..	..	1	21	4	26
Islington, South West ..	2	1	68	4	75
Islington, South East ..	2	1	35	1	39
Highbury .. ..	..	..	32	2	34
The Parish	4	3	156	11	174

TABLE L.

Showing the Death-rates from Diarrhœa of the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway .. ..	..	0·04	0·83	0·16	0·26
Islington, South West ..	0·07	0·04	2·52	0·15	0·69
Islington, South East ..	0·11	0·06	2·08	0·06	0·58
Highbury .. ..	..	..	1·94	0·12	0·51
The Parish	0·04	0·03	1·83	0·13	0·51

TABLE LI.

Showing the Deaths occurring in the Parish and in the several Encircling Sanitary Districts from All Causes, from the principal Zymotic Diseases, and from Phthisis in the 52 weeks of the year 1897.

THE ENCIRCLING DISTRICTS.	Estimated Populations.	Total Deaths from All Causes.	Total Zymotic Deaths.	Deaths from principal Zymotic Diseases.										Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.
				Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and Undefined Fevers.	Diarrhea.			
St. Pancras.. .. .	242,255	4,518	597	1	87	24	114	124	..	38	..	209	486	1,176	
Stoke Newington ..	34,136	488	72	..	7	2	19	15	..	10	..	19	40	101	
Hackney	216,698	3,573	625	..	127	37	134	96	..	35	..	196	310	929	
Hornsey	65,282	586	68	..	7	2	17	10	..	..	..	32	43	145
Clerkenwell	66,162	1,459	238	1	49	14	48	49	..	11	..	66	155	385	
St. Luke	41,279	1,056	157	..	40	13	21	28	..	4	..	51	128	277	
Shoreditch	121,883	2,628	497	1	116	30	78	63	..	20	..	189	247	791	
The above Districts ..	787,695	14,308	2,254	3	433	122	431	385	..	118	..	762	1,409	3,804	
Islington	341,319	5,395	622	1	97	61	115	130	..	44	..	174	520	1,338	

TABLE LII.

Showing the Death-rates of the Parish and of the several Encircling Sanitary Districts from All Causes, from the principal Zymotic Diseases, and from Phthisis in the 52 weeks of the year 1897.

THE ENCIRCLING DISTRICTS.	Estimated Populations.	Total Death- rates from All Causes.	Total Zymotic Death-rates.	Death-rates from Principal Zymotic Diseases.										Death-rates from Phthisis.	Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.
				Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and Undefined Fever.	Diarrhoea.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
St. Pancras	242,255	18·65	2·46	0·00	0·36	0·10	0·47	0·51	..	0·15	..	0·86	2·01	168	
Stoke Newington ..	34,136	14·30	2·11	..	0·20	0·06	0·56	0·44	..	0·29	..	0·56	1·17	121	
Hackney	216,698	16·48	2·88	..	0·59	0·17	0·62	0·44	..	0·16	..	0·90	1·43	147	
Hornsey	65,282	8·98	1·04	..	0·11	0·03	0·26	0·15	..	..	..	0·49	0·63	102
Clerkenwell	66,162	22·05	3·60	0·01	0·74	0·21	0·72	0·74	..	0·17	..	1·00	2·34	184	
St. Luke	41,279	25·60	3·80	..	0·97	0·31	0·51	0·68	..	0·09	..	1·24	3·10	149	
Shoreditch	121,883	21·56	4·08	0·01	0·95	0·25	0·64	0·52	..	0·16	..	1·55	2·03	183	
The above Districts..	787,695	18·16	2·86	0·00	0·55	0·15	0·55	0·49	..	0·15	..	0·97	1·79	160	
Islington	341,319	15·80	1·82	0·00	0·28	0·17	0·33	0·38	..	0·13	..	0·51	1·52	136	

TABLE LIII.

Showing the Death-rates from All Causes, from the principal Zymotic Diseases, together with Infantile Mortality, in the Country, in the Populous Towns, in Towns whose populations exceed 300,000 inhabitants and in Islington.

	All Causes.	Principal Zymotic Diseases (Cols. 3-9).	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Deaths under 1 Year to 1,000 Births.
Cols.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
England and Wales	17.4	2.15	0.00	0.40	0.14	0.24	0.35	0.16	0.86	156
33 Great Towns ..	19.1	2.87	0.00	0.55	0.18	0.31	0.41	0.18	1.24	177
67 Other Large Towns	17.2	2.41	0.00	0.43	0.15	0.24	0.38	0.16	1.05	169
England & Wales } less the 100 Towns }	16.4	1.62	0.00	0.29	0.12	0.19	0.31	0.14	0.57	138
London	17.7	2.56	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.50	0.41	0.13	0.92	158
Birmingham ..	21.6	3.88	..	0.79	0.18	0.29	0.44	0.18	2.00	214
Liverpool	24.4	3.83	..	0.54	0.33	0.20	0.56	0.27	1.93	200
Manchester	23.1	3.81	..	1.18	0.23	0.09	0.56	0.19	1.56	195
Leeds	19.9	2.80	..	0.40	0.23	0.16	0.24	0.20	1.57	190
Sheffield	21.2	3.49	..	0.56	0.26	0.13	0.40	0.31	1.83	198
St. Pancras	18.7	2.47	0.00	0.33	0.10	0.47	0.51	0.16	0.87	168
Stoke Newington ..	14.3	2.12	..	0.21	0.06	0.56	0.44	0.29	0.56	121
Hackney	16.5	2.90	..	0.59	0.17	0.62	0.45	0.16	0.91	147
Hornsey	9.3	1.22	..	0.12	0.03	0.27	0.17	..	0.63	102
Clerkenwell	22.1	3.61	0.02	0.74	0.21	0.73	0.74	0.17	1.00	184
St. Luke	25.7	3.82	..	0.97	0.32	0.51	0.68	0.10	1.24	149
Shoreditch	21.6	4.0	0.01	0.95	0.24	0.64	0.52	0.16	1.55	183
Encircling Districts	18.16	2.86	0.00	0.55	0.15	0.55	0.49	0.15	0.97	160
Islington	15.8	1.82	0.00	0.28	0.17	0.33	0.38	0.13	0.51	136

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Ten deaths from this disease were recorded. These represent a proportion of 1·02 to every 1,000 births.

The deaths and their proportion to the births were from 1891-1897 as follows:—

Year.	Deaths.							Deaths to 1,000 births.
1891	8	...	...	...	0·82
1892	23	...	...	...	2·40
1893	13	...	...	...	1·33
1894	8	...	...	...	0·84
1895	12	...	...	...	1·21
1896	12	...	...	...	1·21
1897	11	...	...	...	1·02

TABLE LIV.

Showing the Deaths from Puerperal Fever in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	1	..	1	..	2
Islington, South West ..	1	1	..	3	5
Islington, South East ..	1	..	..	1	2
Highbury .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
The Parish	3	1	1	5	10

TABLE LV.

Showing the Deaths from Puerperal Fever per 1,000 Births in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	1·36	..	1·31	..	0·68
Islington, South West ..	1·12	1·31	..	3·52	1·52
Islington, South East ..	1·92	..	..	2·01	1·00
Highbury .. ..	..	..	..	2·55	0·60
The Parish	1·17	0·41	0·41	2·05	1·02

ERYSIPELAS.

From this disease 11 persons died, compared with 16 in the preceding year and a corrected average of 19 in the years 1891-96.

The death-rate was 0·03 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The deaths and death-rates in each district were as follows:—

	Deaths.	Death-rates.
Upper Holloway ...	5	= 0·04 per 1,000 inhabitants
Islington, South-west ...	2	= 0·02 " "
" South-east ...	2	= 0·03 " "
Highbury ...	2	= 0·03 " "
Islington ...	11	= 0·03 " "

During the preceding six years the deaths have been—

	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1891 ...	9	= 0·03 per 1,000 inhabitants.
1892 ...	20	= 0·06 " "
1893 ...	34	= 0·10 " "
1894 ...	15	= 0·04 " "
1895 ...	16	= 0·05 " "
1896 ...	16	= 0·05 " "
Corrected Mean ...	19	= 0·06 " "
1897 ...	11	= 0·03 " "

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Constitutional Diseases, collectively, caused 1,084 deaths, which are equal to a death-rate of 3·18 per 1,000 inhabitants. These deaths

are 38 less than the return for the preceding year. The diseases to which this decrease is owing, will be seen in the following statement:—

	1896.	1897.	Increase or Decrease.
Rheumatic Fever	17	20	+ 3
Rheumatism	12	4	— 8
Gout	15	9	— 6
Rickets	12	17	+ 5
Cancer	291	304	+ 13
Gangrene	14	11	— 3
Tabes Mesenterica	81	71	— 10
Tubercular Meningitis	103	82	— 21
Phthisis	530	520	— 10
Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Diseases	16	16	... ..
Purpura ... ..	...	2	+ 2
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ...	9	12	+ 3
Diabetes	19	13	— 6
Other Diseases	3	3	... ..
Total	<u>1,122</u>	<u>1,084</u>	<u>— 38</u>

Of the above diseases Cancer and Phthisis only call for special notice.

CANCER.

To it were ascribed 304 deaths, being an increase of 13 above the figures recorded in 1896. The death-rate was 0·89 per 1,000.

During the preceding six years the deaths and death-rates were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Death-rates.
1891...	74	144	218	= 0·68 per 1,000 inhabitants.
1892...	70	149	219	= 0·68 " "
1893...	82	156	238	= 0·73 " "
1894...	78	161	239	= 0·72 " "
1895...	96	170	266	= 0·79 " "
1896...	104	187	291	= 0·86 " "
1897...	112	192	304	= 0·89 " "

For every 100 deaths of females there were 58 deaths of males, which is a decrease in the proportion (62) which prevailed during the years 1891-6.

TABLE LVI.

Showing the Deaths from Cancer in the several Sub-Districts during the Quarters and the Year.

Quarters.	Upper Holloway.	Islington South-west.	Islington South-east.	Highbury.	The Parish.
1st	17	22	14	13	66
2nd	25	23	24	17	89
3rd	23	21	16	10	70
4th	27	29	15	8	79
The Year	92	95	69	48	304

Of these 304 persons, 192 or 63·2 per cent. were women. The ages of all persons were as follows:—

Ages.	Deaths.	Ages.	Deaths.
0—25 ...	11	75—85 ...	25
25—35 ...	12	85—95 ...	2
35—45 ...	37	95 and upwards	—
45—55 ...	71		—
55—65 ...	79	All ages ...	304
65—75 ...	67		—

PHTHISIS.

Five hundred and twenty deaths were attributed to Phthisis, of which 329 were males and 191 females. This number is 63 below the corrected mean of the preceding six years.

The death-rate was 1·52 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Since 1891 the deaths and death-rates have been:—

1891	...	544 deaths	...	1.70	per 1,000 inhabitants.
1892	...	504	„	1.56	„ „
1893	...	559	„	1.71	„ „
1894	...	539	„	1.63	„ „
1895	..	568	„	1.70	„ „
1896	...	530	„	1.57	„ „
Corrected mean		583	„	1.58	„ „
1897	...	520	„	1.52	„ „

The deaths in the Sub-Registration Districts were:—

Upper Holloway	...	120 deaths	= 1.20	per 1,000 inhabitants.
Islington, South-west	...	184	„	= 1.71 „ „
„ South-east	...	123	„	= 1.83 „ „
Highbury	...	93	„	= 1.41 „ „
Total	...	520	„	= 1.52 „ „

The following Table shows the distribution of the disease in the sub-districts and in the several quarters of the year: —

TABLE LVII.

Quarters.	Upper Holloway.	Islington South-west.	Islington South-east.	Highbury.	The Parish.
1st	35	51	30	26	142
2nd	26	37	30	22	115
3rd	22	44	36	26	128
4th	37	52	27	19	135
The Year	120	184	123	93	520

39 children under five years of age died from this disease.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality showed the gratifying decrease of ¹⁵²~~94~~ deaths on the return of the preceding year⁴. The children under twelve months old who died numbered 1,338 as against 1,4³²~~32~~ in 1896. The Infantile Mortality rate was 136 per 1,000 births.

The records for the preceding fourteen years were as follows :—

Years.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Years.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.
1883 ...	1,312	... 132	1891 ...	1,481	... 151
1884 ...	1,506	... 150	1892 ...	1,417	... 148
1885 ...	1,387	... 144	1893 ...	1,595	... 163
1886 ...	1,512	... 154	1894 ...	1,229	... 129
1887 ...	1,557	... 160	1895 ...	1,416	... 143
1888 ...	1,271	... 133	1896 ...	1,490	... 150
1889 ...	1,261	... 132	Mean ...	1,423	... 146
1890 ...	1,488	... 158	1897 ...	1,338	... 136

Here we see that the infantile deaths were 85 below the average (without correction for the largely increased number of children now living under twelve months) of the preceding fourteen years, and that the infantile mortality rate was less by 10 per 1,000 births.

How good this rate was may be readily seen by the succeeding statement in which it will be observed that not only was the rate of 136 per 1,000 births lower than that experienced in England and Wales, but even lower than the rate which prevailed in the Rural Districts (*i.e.*, England and Wales less the 100 Towns).

England and Wales	...	...	156 per 1,000 births.
Rural Districts	...	...	138 "
33 Great Towns	...	...	177 "
67 Other Large Towns	...	...	169 "
London	...	...	158 "
Birmingham	...	...	214 "
Liverpool...	...	...	200 "
Manchester	...	...	195 "
Leeds	...	...	190 "
Sheffield	...	...	198 "
The Encircling Districts	...	...	160 "
Encircling Districts.	Hornsey	...	102 "
	Stoke Newington	...	121 "
	Hackney	...	147 "
	Shoreditch	...	183 "
	St. Luke	...	149 "
	Clerkenwell	...	184 "
	St. Pancras	...	168 "
Islington	...	...	136 "

The mortality in the several quarters was as follows:—

1st quarter...	...	296 deaths =	115 per 1,000 births.
2nd ,, ...	...	216 ,, =	90 " "
3rd ,, ...	...	446 ,, =	183 " "
4th ,, ...	...	380 ,, =	156 " "
<hr/>			
The year	...	1,338 ,, =	136 " "
<hr/>			

The excessive mortality in the third quarter was due to the prevalence of summer diarrhoea.

The infantile mortality rates in the several sub-districts were—

		Deaths.	
Upper Holloway	...	119 per 1,000 births.	
Islington South West	...	153 "	"
" South East	...	136 "	"
Highbury	...	131 "	"
<hr/>			
The Parish	...	136 "	"
<hr/>			

TABLE LVIII.

*Showing the chief causes of Infantile Mortality in the year 1897,
and in the four preceding years 1893—96.*

Diseases.	Years.						+Increase or -Decrease on mean of 4 years.
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Mean of 4 years	1897	
Measles	28	37	37	67	42	12	- 30
Whooping Cough	70	72	34	103	70	58	- 12
Diarrhœa	189	73	144	125	133	138	+ 5
Syphilis	21	14	11	6	13	17	+ 4
Tabes Mesenterica	83	45	56	64	62	55	- 7
Phthisis	28	27	28	17	25	15	- 10
Tubercular Meningitis	21	17	46	28	28	23	- 5
Premature Birth	173	148	151	169	160	174	+ 14
Other Developmental Diseases	48	48	37	40	43	39	- 4
Erysipelas	4	2	3	5	3	2	- 1
Inflammation of Brain	32	19	14	21	22	27	+ 5
Convulsions	75	71	63	74	71	60	- 11
Bronchitis	138	121	125	141	131	129	- 2
Pneumonia	74	88	97	129	97	86	- 11
Dentition	19	23	29	25	24	21	- 3
Enteritis	45	40	54	62	50	65	+ 15
Gastritis	4	9	11	10	9	8	- 1
Suffocation	56	56	43	51	52	39	- 13
Debility	102	71	112	68	88	76	- 12
Marasmus	176	111	141	114	135	131	- 4
Inanition	89	50	54	60	63	49	- 14
All other Diseases	120	87	126	111	111	114	+ 3
	1595	1229	1416	1490	1432	1338	- 94

THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In whatever light the total return of the infectious diseases notified during the year is viewed they must be considered eminently satisfactory. They were less than the corrected mean number notified in the years 1891-6, while the case-rate was only on one occasion lower than that now recorded. The rate was below that of London, and also of the Encircling Districts.

More gratifying still is the fact that the reduction occurred under the heading of every disease, except Enteric Fever, which showed a slight increase, partly due to the outbreak at the Workhouse Schools.

The total cases of the notifiable diseases numbered 2,906, which is 566 less than the corrected average of the preceding six years, and as many as 976 below the number notified in 1896.

The case-rate was 8·51 per 1,000 inhabitants, as against an average rate of 10·09 experienced in the years 1891-6, and 11·15 in the year immediately preceding.

The returns for past years are as follows:—

				Cases.		
1891	..	..	..	2,063	=	6·4 per 1,000 inhabitants.
1892	..	..	..	3,320	=	10·3 " "
1893	..	..	..	4,853	=	14·8 " "
1894	..	..	..	3,123	=	9·4 " "
1895	..	..	..	2,840	=	8·5 " "
1896	..	..	..	3,882	=	11·15 " "
<i>Corrected } mean</i>				3,472	=	10·09 " "
<u>1897</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>2,906</u>	=	<u>8·51</u> " "

In London the case-rate was 10·20, and in the Encircling Districts 10·4 per 1,000 of the population.

The cases and case-rates referred to the several sub-registration districts were as follows:—

				Cases.		
Upper Holloway	..	..	..	983	=	9·8 per 1,000 inhabitants.
South-west Islington	..	..	..	855	=	7·9 " "
South-east	..	..	..	589	=	8·8 " "
Highbury	..	..	..	479	=	7·3 " "
Total	..	..	..	<u>2,906</u>	=	<u>8·5</u> " "

In each district the cases reported were less than in the preceding year. Thus they fell in Upper Holloway from 1,256 to 983; in South-

west Islington from 1,140 to 855; in South-east Islington from 806 to 589; and in Highbury from 620 to 479.

In Table LXXX. (column 15), it is seen that there was least sickness in proportion to population in West Highbury Ward, and most sickness in Tollington Ward; the case-rate of the former being only 6.38, and of the latter 12.45. In Tollington Ward the sickness was chiefly confined to its southern part, whose population is perhaps more careless than that of any other part of Islington about those essential matters which make for health.

In the succeeding Tables full particulars are given of the localities in which the diseases occurred.

SMALL POX.

Only 3 cases were notified.

These cases occurred at 74, Junction Road, 87, Balls Pond Road, and 27, Parolles Road.

The cases were 53 below the corrected average of the preceding six years.

1891	1 cases.	1895	25 cases.
1892	42 „	1896	50 „
1893	118 „	Corrected mean	56 „
1894	90 „	1897	3 „

TABLE LIX.

Showing the sickness from Small Pox in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	1	1	..	2
Islington, South West
Islington, South East..	..	1	..	..	1
Highbury
The Parish	2	1	..	3

TABLE LX.

Showing the sickness rates from Small Pox of the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

SICKNESS-RATES.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	0·04	0·04	..	0·02
Islington, South West
Islington, South East	0·06	..	..	0·01
Highbury
The Parish	0·02	0·01	..	0·00

TABLE LXI.

Showing the fatality from Small Pox.

(Deaths to 100 cases Sickness).

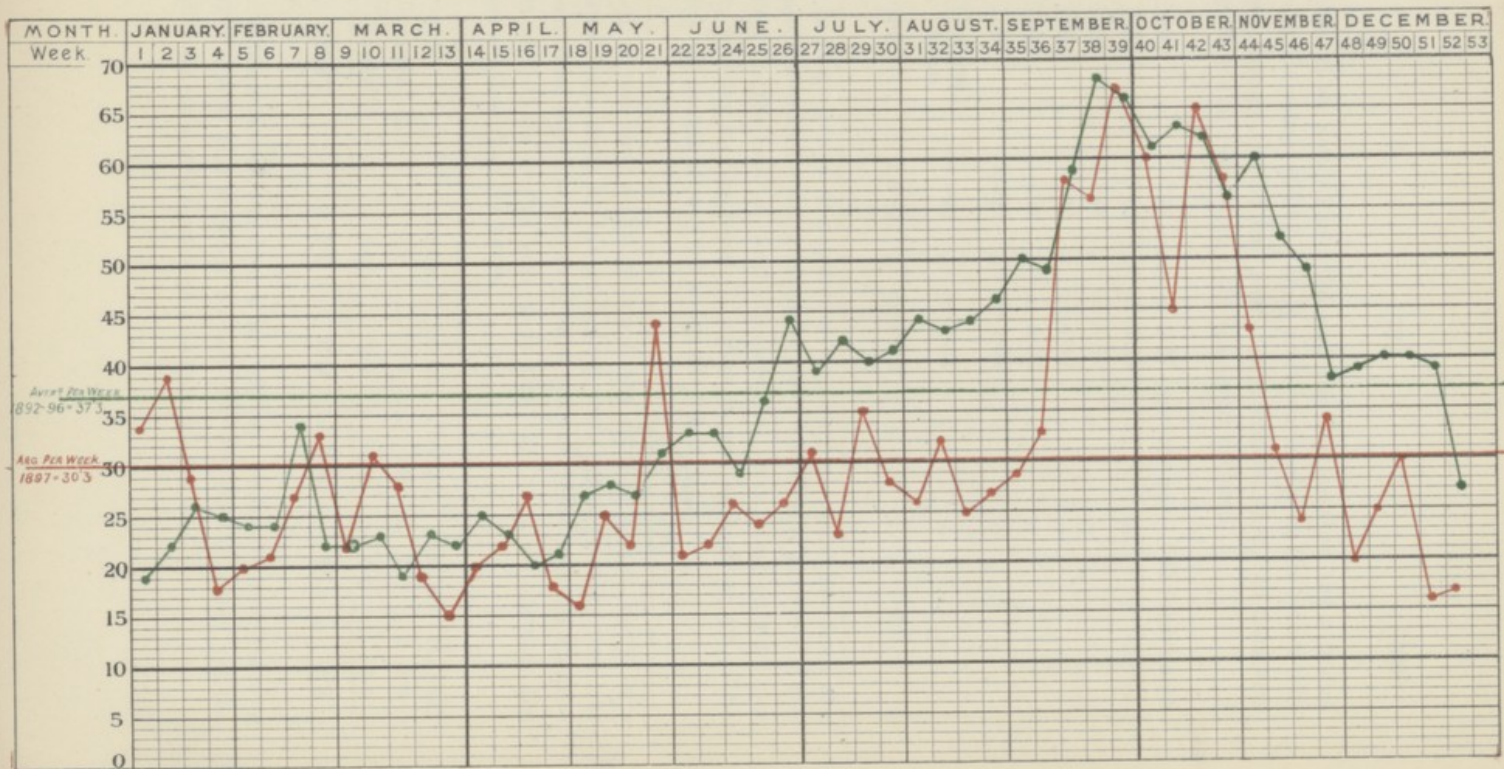
Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	100·0	..	50·0
Islington, South West
Islington, South East
Highbury
The Parish	100·0	..	33·3

SCARLET FEVER.

To this disease were attributed 1,577 cases of illness, which were equal to a rate of 4·62 per 1,000 of the population. They were 454

SCARLET FEVER.

Showing the Number of Cases of Scarlet Fever notified in each week of 1897, together with the averages for the corresponding weeks in the five years 1892-6.



CHAS. SERAKER & SONS LTD. BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, LONDON.

Red shows the number of cases for each week during 1897.

Green shows the average number of cases for each week during the five years 1892-96.



less than those notified in 1896, and also 246 less than the corrected mean of the years 1891-96. Only twice previously has the return been so good, namely, in the first year of notification, when 728 cases were reported, and in 1894 when 1,493 cases were declared.

1891	...	728	cases =	2.27	case-rate per 1,000 inhabitants.
1892	...	1,710	„ =	5.29	„ „ „
1893	...	2,880	„ =	8.81	„ „ „
1894	...	1,493	„ =	4.52	„ „ „
1895	...	1,692	„ =	5.06	„ „ „
1896	...	2,031	„ =	6.01	„ „ „
Corrected	)	1,823	„ =	5.54	„ „ „
Mean					
1897	...	1,577	„ =	4.62	„ „ „

In proportion to its population Highbury was most free from the disease, the case-rate being as low as 3.98; and in this district also the fatality, *i.e.*, the ratio of deaths to cases, was least, being only 2.6 per cent., whereas in South-east Islington it was as high as 4.8. The fatality for the parish was 3.9 as against 2.8 in 1896.

It is noteworthy that although the cases of Scarlet Fever were unusually numerous in the preceding year, yet the fatality was low. Indeed, if we take the records of each quarter of that year and compare them with those of this year it is seen that in every instance the former are less than the latter.

		1st Qtr.		2nd Qtr.		3rd Qtr.		4th Qtr.		The year.
1895	...	5.6	...	5.3	...	3.9	...	2.0	...	3.9
1896	...	3.3	...	2.8	...	2.3	...	2.9	...	2.8
1897	..	5.5	...	2.9	...	3.2	...	4.0	...	3.9

When, however, the figures for 1895 are contrasted with those of 1897 it is seen that although no two quarters are the same, yet the fatality for each year is identical, namely 3.9 per cent.

TABLE LXII.

Showing the sickness from Scarlet Fever in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter and for the Year.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	104	110	135	141	490
Islington, South West ..	81	69	140	183	473
Islington, South East ..	94	78	106	73	351
Highbury	47	56	89	71	263
The Parish	326	313	470	468	1,577

TABLE LXIII.

Showing the sickness rates from Scarlet Fever of the Sub-Districts for each Quarter and for the Year.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	4.14	4.38	5.38	5.62	4.88
Islington, South West ..	3.00	2.56	5.19	6.78	4.38
Islington, South East ..	5.59	4.64	6.31	4.34	5.22
Highbury	2.85	3.39	5.39	4.30	3.98
The Parish	3.82	3.66	5.50	5.48	4.62

TABLE LXIV.

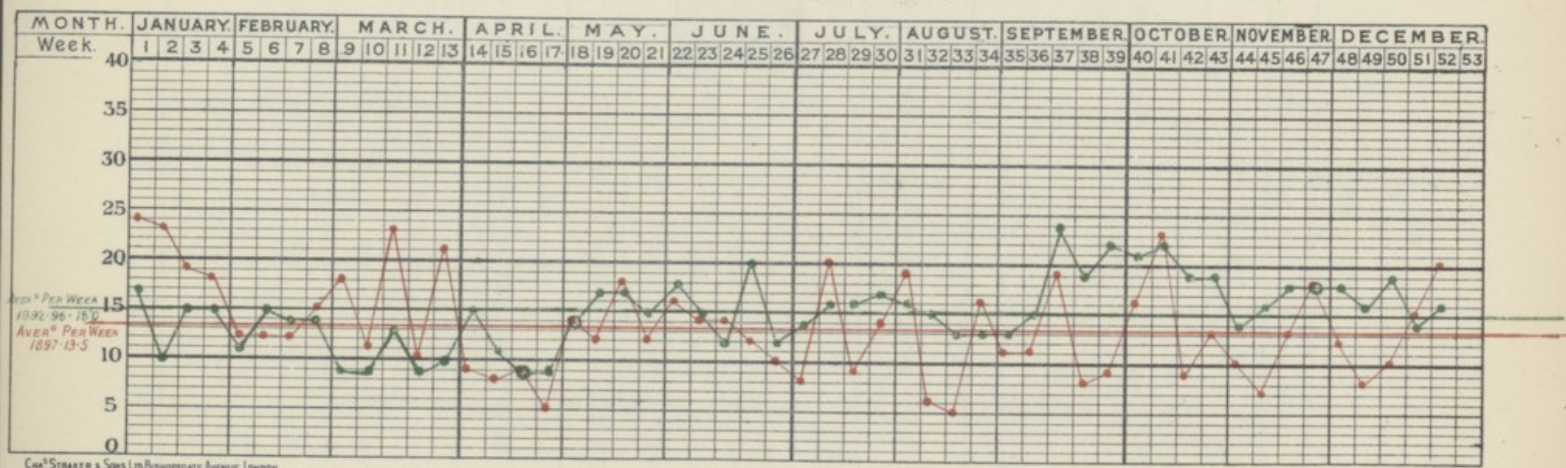
Showing the fatality from Scarlet Fever.
(Deaths to 100 cases of Sickness).

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	3.8	1.8	2.9	3.5	3.1
Islington, South West ..	7.4	4.3	2.1	5.5	4.6
Islington, South East ..	5.3	3.8	6.6	2.7	4.8
Highbury	6.4	1.8	1.1	2.8	2.6
The Parish	5.5	2.9	3.2	4.1	3.9



DIPHTHERIA.

Showing the Number of Cases of Diphtheria notified in each week of 1897, together with the averages for the corresponding weeks in the five years 1892-6.



Red shows the number of cases for each week during 1897.

Green shows the average number of cases for each week during the five years 1892-96.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 700 cases of sickness attributed to Diphtheria, representing a case-rate of 2·05 per 1,000 of the population. This return is very much less than that of the preceding year, when 1,067 cases were notified, so that there was a decrease of 367. It is also 119 less than the corrected mean number of cases known in the years 1891-96.

The record of this disease since 1891 has been as follows :—

Years.	Cases.	Case-rates.	Deaths.	Fatality (deaths per 100 cases).
1891	712	2·22	158	22·2
1892	695	2·15	150	21·6
1893	855	2·61	189	21·1
1894	843	2·55	208	24·7
1895	564	1·69	137	24·3
1896	1,067	3·16	247	23·1
Corrected } Mean }	819	2·49	182	23·0
1897	700	2·05	115	16·4

Diphtheria was distributed in the Parish unequally, the number of cases in proportion to population being as high as 2·65 per 1,000 in Upper Holloway, and as low as 1·56 in Highbury. The former district, as a rule, has always been the greatest sufferer, which is probably in part attributable to the heavy clay soil that is found there, and possibly to some extent to sewerage conditions. The latter circumstance is one that must be considered, for although it is strenuously denied by some authorities that bad drainage is a cause of this disease, it cannot be denied that such an evil undermines the constitution and leaves it more prone and susceptible to the diphtheritic contagium. Noxious smells and air mixed with sewer gases, even though the smell be not perceptible, have a very harmful effect on the throat, and consequently if persons in this weakened state, particularly children, come within the influence of the disease, they are almost certain to be attacked. That defective sewerage existed in Upper Holloway is only too true, for it is a well known fact

that the County Council relief sewer which runs through the district has had a very serious deposit in it, and that many hundred tons of sewage have been removed from it. Men had been engaged on its, shall we say repair?—for it has been denied that there is anything wrong with it—for nearly two years, and they were so engaged up to three months ago, and curiously enough as they proceeded with their work so this disease decreased in Upper Holloway, but more particularly in those streets which abut on Holloway Road, in which this sewer is laid. In Upper Holloway Ward only 77 cases were known, whereas in 1896 there were 177 notified.

The number of cases known in the Wards for the several years between 1891 and the present time have been as shown in Table L in Appendix.

The weekly returns from the disease were generally above the average of the preceding years in the first quarter, but in the second quarter an improvement took place, so that from that time to the end of the year notifications were as a rule below the weekly mean. Indeed, it was only on six occasions that they exceeded it. (*Vide* Chart p. 79.)

An extraordinary circumstance about the Diphtheria cases notified was, that the fatality (16·4 per cent.) was lower than in any previous year, being 7·4 below the average of the preceding six years. Even if the deaths from Membranous Croup be taken into consideration, the proportion of fatal cases is only raised to 17·8 per cent. It kept very low during the second and third quarters, while during the first and fourth quarters it was considerably under the record of the corresponding quarters for six years.

	1st Quarters.		2nd Quarters.		3rd Quarters.		4th Quarters.		Years.	
	1897.	6 years.	1897.	6 years.	1897.	6 years.	1897.	6 years.	1897.	6 years.
Cases ..	218	920	153	1,050	155	1,318	174	1,446	700	4,736
Deaths ..	40	238	21	249	24	273	30	329	115	1,089
Fatality ..	18·3	25·9	13·7	23·7	15·5	20·7	17·2	22·8	16·4	23·0

In this table it is seen, on comparing each quarter with the corresponding quarters of 1891-6, that there was a very substantial reduction in the fatality. Thus in the first quarter's return there was a decrease of 7·6, in the second of 10·0, in the third of 5·2, and in the fourth of 5·6. On the year it was 7·6.

The decrease in the fatality was not confined solely to patients treated in Public Institutions. Indeed it was even more noticeable among those patients treated at home, for while 17·7 per cent. of the former died, only 15·2 per cent. of the latter succumbed.

Cases Nursed in Hospital.

Quarter.		Cases.		Deaths.		Fatality.
1st	..	103	..	26	..	25·2
2nd	..	67	..	9	..	13·4
3rd	..	82	..	14	..	17·1
4th	..	87	..	11	..	12·5
<hr/>						
The Year.	..	339	..	60	..	17·7
<hr/>						

Cases Nursed at Home.

Quarter.		Cases.		Deaths.		Fatality.
1st	..	115	..	14	..	12·1
2nd	..	86	..	12	..	13·9
3rd	..	73	..	10	..	13·7
4th	..	87	..	19	..	21·8
<hr/>						
The Year.	..	361	..	55	..	15·2
<hr/>						

It will be noticed that the hospital fatality was greatest in the first quarter, and the home fatality in the fourth quarter. It will also be noticed that the proportion of deaths among the patients nursed at home was generally less than among those sent to hospital. This may be, and indeed is, explained by the fact that, whereas the less acute cases are kept at home, as a rule the more grave cases, e.g., those requiring tracheotomy, are sent to hospital, and therefore, the fact that the fatality among the hospital cases is greater than that

among the home cases, must not be taken as indicating that the treatment or nursing is better at home, for the reverse is the case, except of course in the homes of the wealthy where the best nursing skill is nearly always available.

In consequence of the great reduction in the general fatality from the disease the question arises. What is the cause?

One would naturally be desirous to trace it to the new antitoxin treatment, if one could; but in the face of the fact that while this treatment is very general in hospitals, where without doubt it has had good results, yet it has not become so general among private practitioners as to account for the great decrease in the fatality among the home patients. One is, therefore, forced to the conclusion that the type of the disease was not so malignant as in the preceding six years; another explanation may be that parents are becoming more aware that it is very necessary, if life is to be saved, to have the cases treated at the very earliest moment, as there is possibly no disease where treatment in its earliest stages is so essential, especially if the antitoxin serum is to be prescribed.

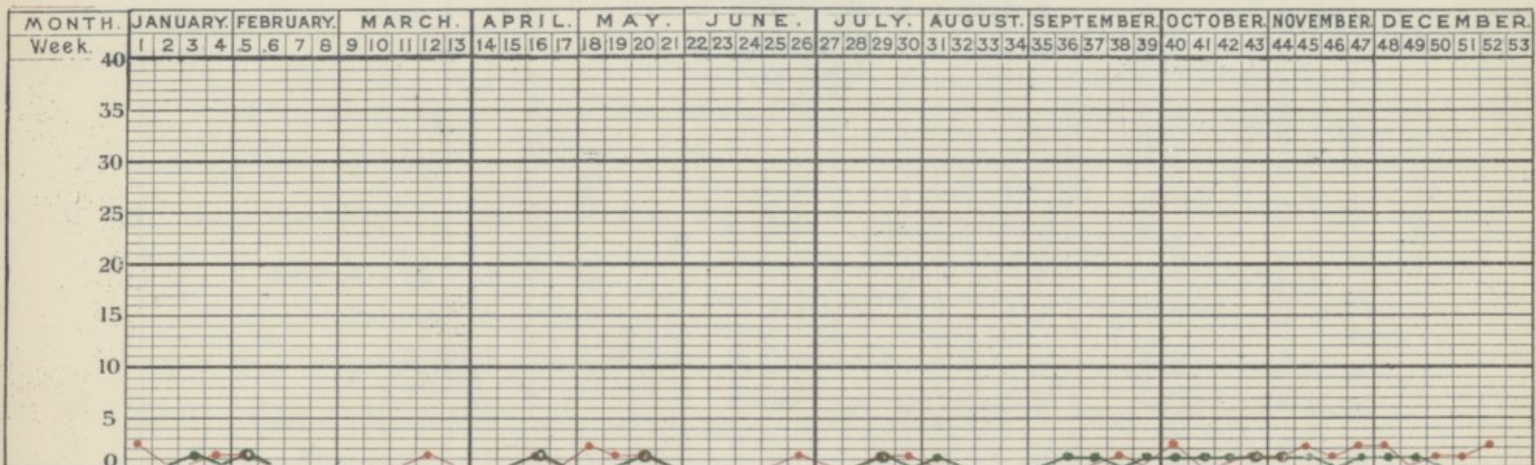
TABLE LXV.

Showing the sickness from Diphtheria in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	85	61	55	65	266
Islington, South West ..	73	40	41	53	207
Islington, South East ..	27	29	38	30	124
Highbury	33	23	21	26	103
The Parish	218	153	155	174	700

MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Showing the Number of Cases of Membranous Group notified in each week of 1897, together with the averages for the corresponding weeks in the five years 1892-6.



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Red shows the number of cases for each week during 1897.

Green shows the average number of cases for each week during the five years 1892-96.

TABLE LXVI.

Showing the sickness rates from Diphtheria of the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	3.39	2.43	2.19	2.59	2.65
Islington, South West ..	2.71	1.48	1.52	1.97	1.92
Islington, South East ..	1.61	1.73	2.26	1.79	1.84
Highbury	2.00	1.40	1.27	1.58	1.56
The Parish	2.55	1.80	1.81	2.04	2.05

TABLE LXVII.

Showing the fatality from Diphtheria.

(Deaths to 100 cases of Sickness).

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	17.6	16.4	14.5	24.6	18.4
Islington, South West ..	21.9	20.0	17.1	9.4	17.4
Islington, South East ..	11.1	6.9	10.5	13.3	12.5
Highbury	18.2	4.3	23.8	19.2	16.5
The Parish	18.3	13.7	15.5	17.2	16.4

MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

To it were credited 29 cases, 15 of which occurred in the third quarter. The case-rate was 0.08 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The cases of this disease notified in previous years were as follows:

1891	...	...	44 cases	1896	...	...	24 cases
1892	...	...	43 "	—	—	—	—
1893	...	...	30 "	Corrected	}	...	31 "
1894	...	...	24 "	Mean		...	...
1895	...	...	18 "	—	—	—	—
				1897	...	...	29 "

TABLE LXVIII.

*Showing the sickness from **Membranous Croup** in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.*

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	1	2	2	3	8
Islington, South West ..	3	2	1	..	6
Islington, South East	1	1	..	7	9
Highbury .. ..	..	1	..	5	6
The Parish	5	6	3	15	29

TABLE LXIX.

*Showing the sickness rates from **Membranous Croup** of the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.*

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	0·03	0·08	0·08	0·11	0·07
Islington, South West ..	0·11	0·07	0·03	..	0·05
Islington, South East ..	0·05	0·06	..	0·41	0·13
Highbury .. ..	..	0·06	..	0·30	0·09
The Parish	0·05	0·07	0·03	0·17	0·08

TABLE LXX.

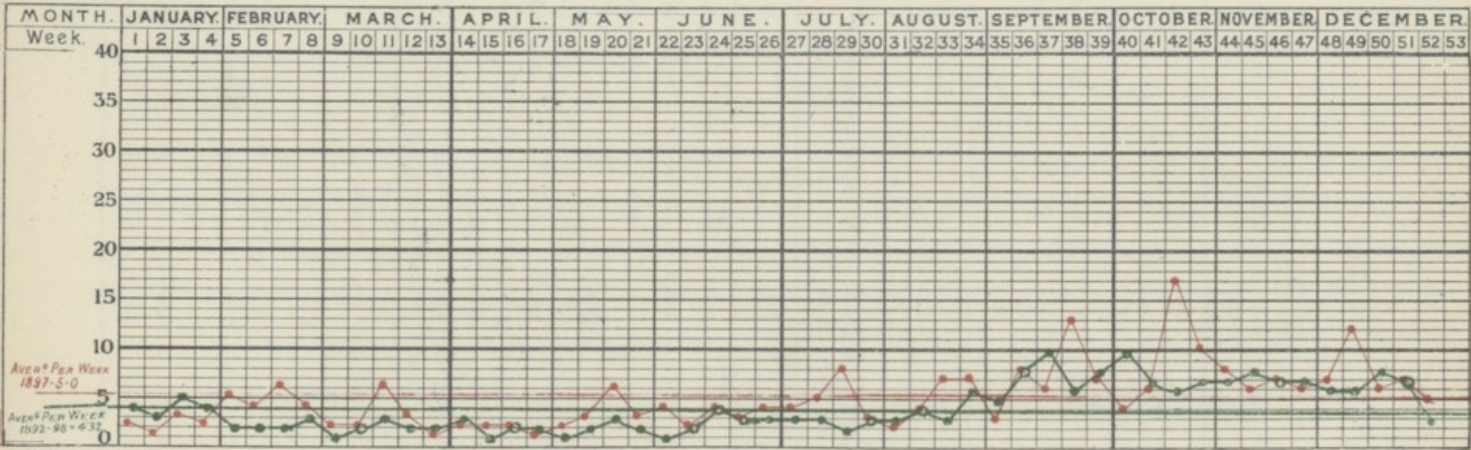
*Showing the fatality from **Membranous Croup**.*

(Deaths to 100 Cases of Sickness.)

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	100·0	50·0	100·0	100·0	87·5
Islington, South West ..	33·3	..	..	..	16·6
Islington, South East ..	..	100·0	..	43·0	44·4
Highbury .. ..	..	..	..	80·0	66·6
The Parish	40·0	33·3	66·6	66·6	55·2

ENTERIC FEVER.

Showing the Number of Cases of Enteric Fever notified in each week of 1897, together with the averages for the corresponding weeks in the five years 1892-6.



Red shows the number of cases for each week during 1897.

Green shows the average number of cases for each week during the five years 1892-96.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The 256 cases, which were entered under this heading, were equal to a case-rate of 0.75 per 1,000.

They were 28 above the corrected average of the preceding six years, the returns for which are as follows :—

1891	...	..	189 cases = 0.59 per 1,000 inhabitants.		
1892	...	...	219 „ = 0.68	„	„
1893	...	...	251 „ = 0.77	„	„
1894	...	...	245 „ = 0.74	„	„
1895	...	...	184 „ = 0.55	„	„
1896	...	...	229 „ = 0.68	„	„
Corrected } Mean }			228 „ = 0.69	„	„
1897			256 „ = 0.75	„	„

The present return is higher than that of any previous year. The increase seems to have been distributed over each quarter, for it is seen on the chart that on seven occasions in the first quarter, on five occasions in the second quarter, on six occasions in the third quarter, and on six occasions in the fourth quarter, the weekly returns exceeded the mean of the preceding years. It is noticeable when the mean number for the week was more than the notifications that it was generally very small, whereas when the latter exceeded the former the increase was more or less substantial. (*Vide Chart*).

The Islington Workhouse Schools were responsible for nine cases, the source of which was the use by the boys as a urinal of a water-safe tray placed under a water tap. Now this tray had been connected to the drain by means of a 4 inch pipe, which for some reason had been disconnected from the drain and sealed off at its junction. It was not, however, disconnected from the tray, and consequently when the latter was used as described, the pipe some 25 feet long became charged with urine, so that in time gases were given off from the decomposing urine, and as this took place on the staircase near the dormitories it can be understood that the boys were most favourably placed for attack. Under

the circumstances it is surprising that even more have not been stricken. It is supposed that a boy who was suffering from Enteric Fever used this water-safe tray, and so infected the urine in the pipe.

A very interesting fact about these cases is that they illustrate the possibility of urine being a means of propagating Enteric Fever, a circumstance which was once denied, but which in the light of recent investigations must now be admitted.

With the exception of these cases and of 6 in Campbell Road, the disease may be said to have been of a purely sporadic character. There was, however, a group of 3 cases in one house in Dunford Road, of 3 in Regina Road, of 3 in Milton Place off Eden Grove, and of 3 in Gloucester Road. For further particulars *vide* table N (Appendix).

TABLE LXXI.

Showing the sickness from Enteric Fever in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd. Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	20	11	33	29	93
Islington, South West ..	8	14	26	30	78
Islington, South East ..	5	4	5	19	33
Highbury	7	9	13	23	52
The Parish	40	38	77	101	256

TABLE LXXII.

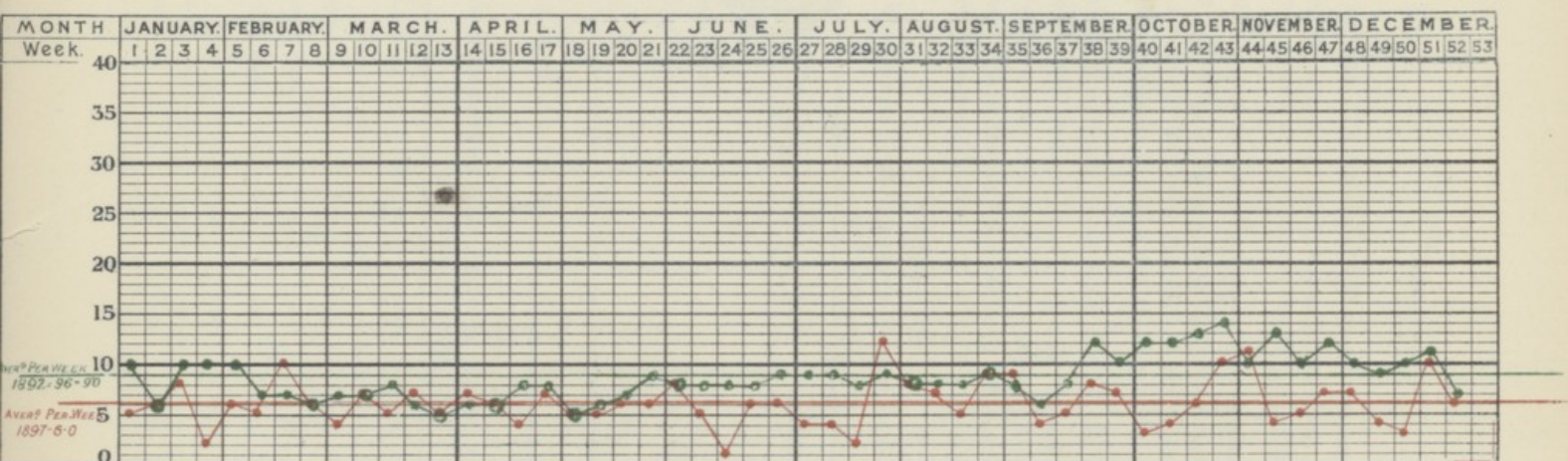
Showing the sickness rates from Enteric Fever of the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	0.79	0.44	1.31	1.15	0.92
Islington, South West ..	0.29	0.52	0.96	1.11	0.72
Islington, South East ..	0.29	0.24	0.29	1.13	0.49
Highbury	0.42	0.54	0.79	1.39	0.78
The Parish	0.46	0.44	0.90	1.18	0.75



ERYSIPELAS.

Showing the Number of Cases of Erysipelas notified in each week of 1897, together with the averages for the corresponding weeks in the five years 1892-6.



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Red shows the number of cases for each week during 1897.

Green shows the average number of cases for each week during the five years 1892-96.

TABLE LXXIII.

Showing the fatality from Enteric Fever.

(Deaths to 100 cases of Sickness).

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	10·0	18·2	18·2	20·7	17·2
Islington, South West ..	37·5	7·1	11·5	16·7	15·4
Islington, South East .. ..	..	100·0	40·0	26·3	33·3
Highbury	28·6	..	7·7	8·7	9·6
The Parish	17·5	18·4	15·6	17·8	17·2

TYPHUS FEVER.

No case was known. (*Vide* Table O, Appendix.)

ERYSIPELAS.

341 cases, equal to a case-rate of 0·91 per 1,000, were notified. Of these, 25 occurred in the Islington Workhouse Infirmary, chiefly among aged and consequently weak people. It is a noteworthy fact that no case was notified from the Great Northern Hospital.

The cases were 149 below the corrected mean of the preceding six years:—

1891	...	...	347	cases = 1·08	per 1,000 inhabitants.
1892	...	...	550	„ = 1·70	„ „
1893	...	...	672	„ = 2·00	„ „
1894	...	...	395	„ = 1·19	„ „
1895	...	...	319	„ = 1·00	„ „
1896	...	...	385	„ = 1·14	„ „
Corrected Mean			461	„ = 1·40	„ „
1897	...	...	312	„ = 0·91	„ „

TABLE LXIV.

Showing the sickness from Erysipelas in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	28	26	32	25	111
Islington, South West ..	23	16	15	27	81
Islington, South East ..	14	17	21	17	69
Highbury	11	13	16	11	51
The Parish	76	72	84	80	312

TABLE LXXV.

Showing the sickness rates from Erysipelas of the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	1.12	1.04	1.27	1.00	1.10
Islington, South West ..	0.85	0.59	0.55	1.00	0.75
Islington, South East ..	0.83	1.01	1.25	1.01	1.02
Highbury	0.66	0.78	0.97	0.66	0.77
The Parish	0.89	0.84	0.98	0.94	0.91

TABLE LXXVI.

Showing the fatality from Erysipelas.
(Deaths to 100 Cases of Sickness.)

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	7.1	..	3.1	8.0	14.4
Islington, South West ..	..	6.2	6.6	..	14.8
Islington, South East...	..	5.8	4.7	..	15.9
Highbury .. ..	..	..	6.2	9.1	9.8
The Parish	2.6	2.8	4.7	3.7	14.1

PUERPERAL FEVER.

The returns show that 27 women were attacked with this disease after childbirth. This number is 6 below the average of the six years 1891-6, and 7 below the mean. The cases represent a rate of 2·74 per 1,000 registered births.

The fatality was 35·7 per cent., which is only slightly less than that of 1896, when it was 36·6 per cent.

1891	...	36	cases =	3·67	per 1,000 registered births.
1892	...	51	„ =	5·34	„ „
1893	...	38	„ =	3·90	„ „
1894	...	23	„ =	2·42	„ „
1895	...	22	„ =	2·23	„ „
1896	...	30	„ =	3·02	„ „
Mean	...	33	„ =	3·40	„ „
<u>1897</u>	...	<u>27</u>	„ =	<u>2·74</u>	„ „

TABLE LXXVII.

Showing the sickness from Puerperal Fever in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	6	2	2	3	13
Islington, South West ..	3	1	2	3	9
Islington, South East ..	1	..	..	1	2
Highbury	1	1	1	1	4
The Parish .. .	11	4	5	8	28

TABLE LXXVIII.

Showing the sickness rates from Puerperal Fever per 1,000 registered Births in the Sub-districts for each Quarter.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	8.15	2.82	2.63	4.30	4.47
Islington, South West ..	3.37	1.31	2.55	3.52	2.74
Islington, South East	1.92	..	..	..	0.50
Highbury	2.36	2.27	2.49	2.55	2.41
The Parish	4.28	1.67	2.05	2.87	2.74

TABLE LXXIX.

Showing the fatality from Puerperal Fever.
(Deaths to 100 cases of Sickness).

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	16.7	..	50.0	..	15.4
Islington, South West ..	33.3	100.0	..	100.0	55.5
Islington, South East	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0
Highbury .. ..	..	..	..	100.0	25.0
The Parish	27.3	25.0	20.0	62.5	35.7

CONTINUED FEVER.

Only 1 case of this fever was notified, as against an average of 7 in the preceding 6 years.

RELAPSING FEVER.

No case was known.

CHOLERA.

1 case of English Cholera was notified.

TABLE LXXX.

Showing the number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified in the Wards during the Year 1897.

N.B.—(Duplicate cases have been deducted).

WARDS.	Estimated Population, 1897.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever).	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Totals.	Cases Notified per 1,000 of Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tufnell	32,992	1	144	71	2	25	..	24	5	..	..	..	272	8.24
Upper Holloway ..	37,004	1	153	77	4	25	..	66	6	..	..	..	332	8.97
Tollington	30,423	..	193	118	2	43	..	21	2	..	..	..	379	12.45
Lower Holloway ..	42,015	..	187	66	5	34	..	38	4	..	..	..	334	7.95
West Highbury ..	37,306	..	137	43	5	25	..	25	3	..	..	..	238	6.38
East Highbury ..	28,667	..	126	60	1	27	..	26	1	..	..	..	241	8.40
Thornhill	33,481	..	155	81	1	20	..	19	4	..	..	1	281	8.39
Barnsbury	23,136	..	91	43	..	18	..	15	..	..	..	..	167	7.21
St. Mary's	17,629	..	76	30	3	10	..	16	1	..	..	..	136	7.71
Canonbury	25,656	1	113	52	3	11	..	19	1	..	..	..	200	7.80
St. Peter's	33,103	..	202	59	3	18	..	43	..	1	..	..	326	9.84
Totals	341,319	3	1,577	700	29	256	..	312	27	1	..	1	2,906	8.51
1895 .. ..	..	25	1,602	564	18	184	5	320	22	9	2	..	2,841	8.46
1896 .. ..	..	50	2,031	1,067	24	229	..	385	30	6	..	..	3,822	11.15

TABLE LXXXI.

Showing the cases of the several Infectious Diseases notified for the Sub-registration Districts, during 1897.

Sub-Registration Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Totals.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Upper Holloway	2	490	266	8	93	..	111	13	..	..	..	983	9·8
Islington, South West	..	473	207	6	78	..	81	9	..	..	1	855	7·92
Islington, South East	1	351	124	9	33	..	69	1	1	..	..	589	8·77
Highbury	..	263	103	6	52	..	51	4	..	..	..	479	7·27
The Parish	3	1577	700	29	256	..	312	27	1	..	1	2,906	8·51

(All Duplicates have been excluded.)

TABLE LXXXII.

Cases of Infectious Disease about which inquiries were made by the several Sanitary Inspectors during the Year 1897.

Sanitary Inspectors.	No. of the Sanitary Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever.)	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Total.
Inspector Cook	1	1	124	60	2	19	—	20	3	—	—	—	229
„ Cowling	2	1	157	77	5	25	—	70	7	—	—	—	342
„ Ward	3	—	67	24	1	16	—	11	1	—	—	—	120
„ Grivell	4	—	181	107	3	34	—	19	1	—	—	—	345
„ Flood	5	—	53	21	2	14	—	10	2	—	—	—	102
„ Bagshaw	6	—	91	29	2	21	—	27	4	—	—	—	173
„ Lawrence	7	—	84	26	2	15	—	14	2	—	—	—	144
„ Metcalf	8	—	63	39	1	17	—	6	1	—	—	—	127
„ Irving	9	—	164	86	2	15	—	16	4	—	—	—	287
„ Watson	10	1	114	50	2	17	—	31	—	1	—	—	216
„ Fortune	11	—	163	45	—	17	—	34	—	—	—	—	259
„ Peers	12	—	95	44	—	25	—	21	—	—	—	1	186
„ Rolfe	13	—	95	40	—	13	—	12	1	—	—	—	161
„ Mernagh	14	—	123	52	7	8	—	21	1	—	—	—	215
Total, 1897 . .		3	1577	700	29	256	—	312	27	1	—	1	2906
„ 1896 . .		50	2031	1067	24	229	—	385	30	6	—	—	3822

TABLE LXXXIII.

Showing the Cases of Infectious Disease which were notified in the several Months during the Year 1897.

N.B.—Duplicate Notifications have been deducted.

MONTH	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diph- theria.	Mem- branous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever).	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	TOTAL EACH MONTH.
January	—	120	84	3	3	—	21	3	—	—	—	239
February	—	91	51	1	18	—	27	5	—	—	—	193
March	—	115	83	1	14	—	28	3	—	—	—	244
April	1	87	31	1	7	—	24	1	1	—	—	153
May	1	107	56	4	14	—	22	1	—	—	—	205
June	—	119	66	1	17	—	26	2	—	—	—	231
July	1	117	51	2	20	—	22	1	—	—	—	214
August	—	110	46	—	20	—	29	1	—	—	1	207
September	—	243	58	1	37	—	33	3	—	—	—	375
October	—	228	61	3	37	—	23	1	—	—	—	353
November	—	132	48	6	27	—	27	4	—	—	—	244
December	—	108	65	6	37	—	30	2	—	—	—	248
TOTALS	3	1,577	700	29	256	—	312	27	1	—	1	2,906

TABLE LXXXIV.

Showing the number of Cases of the several **Infectious Diseases** notified during each year since 1891, together with the mean number for the six years 1891-6, and in 1897.

(Duplicate certificates excluded.)

Year.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever).	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Total.	Cases notified per 1,000 of Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1891	1	728	712	44	189	1	343	36	4	1	4	2,063	6.4
1892	42	1,710	695	43	219	..	550	51	6	..	4*	3,320	10.3
1893	118	2,880	855	30	251	1	672	38	7	..	1	4,853	14.8
1894	90	1,493	843	24	245	1	395	23	9	..	..	3,123	9.4
1895	25	1,692	564	18	184	5	319	22	9	2	..	2,840	8.5
1896	50	2,031	1,067	24	229	..	385	30	6	..	..	3,882	11.15
Corrected Mean, 1891-6	56	1,823	819	31	228	1	461	34	7	..	2	3,462	10.09
1897	3	1,577	700	29	256	..	312	27	1	..	1	2,906	8.51
Increase or Decrease on Mean	- 53	- 246	- 119	- 2	+ 18	- 1	- 149	- 7	- 6	..	- 1	- 556	- 1.58

* 3 of these were Asiatic cholera.

TABLE LXXXV.

Showing the Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year of 1897 in Islington and in its Encircling Districts.

The Encircling Districts.	Estimated Populations, 1898.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Total Cases.
St. Pancras	242,255	3	942	533	10	223	..	388	14	8	..	3	2,124
Stoke Newington ..	34,136	2	108	53	1	37	..	28	3	..	..	..	232
Hackney	216,698	3	1,374	751	29	209	..	268	11	5	..	..	2,650
Hornsey	65,282	..	267	88	3	28	..	42	2	..	..	..	430
Clerkenwell	66,162	..	366	346	4	60	..	99	2	..	..	..	877
St. Luke	41,279	..	238	185	1	41	..	85	2	..	..	..	552
Shoreditch	121,883	1	627	353	19	107	..	226	2	2	..	1	1,338
The Encircling Districts	787,695	9	3,922	2,309	67	705	..	1,136	36	15	..	4	8,203
Islington	341,319	3	1,577	700	29	256	..	312	27	1	..	1	2,906

TABLE LXXXVI.

*Showing the Case Rates arising from the Infectious Diseases notified during the Year of 1897,
in Islington and in its Encircling Districts.*

The Encircling Districts.	Estimated Populations, 1898.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Total Case Rates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
St. Pancras	242,255	0·01	3·89	2·20	0·04	0·92	..	1·60	0·06	0·03	..	0·01	8·77
Stoke Newington ..	34,136	0·06	3·16	1·55	0·02	1·08	..	0·82	0·09	..	..	..	6·78
Hackney	216,698	0·01	6·34	3·47	0·13	0·96	..	1·24	0·05	0·02	..	..	12·22
Hornsey	65,282	0·00	4·09	1·35	0·04	0·43	..	0·64	0·03	..	..	..	6·58
Clerkenwell	66,162	..	5·53	5·23	0·06	0·91	..	1·50	0·03	..	..	..	13·25
St. Luke	41,279	..	5·77	4·48	0·02	0·99	..	2·06	0·05	..	..	..	13·37
Shoreditch	121,883	00·0	5·14	2·90	0·16	0·88	..	1·86	0·01	0·01	..	0·00	10·97
The Encircling Districts	787,695	0·01	4·98	2·93	0·03	0·90	..	1·44	0·04	0·02	..	0·00	10·41
Islington	341,319	0·00	4·62	2·05	0·08	0·75	..	0·91	0·08	0·00	..	0·00	8·51

SICKNESS IN SCHOOLS.

Careful inquiries into every case of infectious disease, notified under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act 1891, disclosed the fact that 1,070 were in attendance at the elementary public schools. Of these patients 753 suffered from Scarlet Fever, 267 from Diphtheria, 38 from Enteric Fever, and 12 from other ailments.

The accompanying table gives the particulars for each school. The returns do not show that any disease was particularly prevalent in any particular school, if an exception be made of Pooles Park Board School, where no less than 31 scholars were attacked with Diphtheria which disease also seized on 17 children who lived in houses from which scholars attended the school. These cases did not, however, break out simultaneously but were distributed over the year.

1st Quarter	...	4 Scholars	...	5 Non-Scholars.
2nd	„	...	6 „	...
3rd	„	...	10 „	...
4th	„	...	11 „	...

So far as the notifiable diseases were concerned, no circumstance arose which called for interference with the schools, but with regard to Measles, which is not a notifiable disease, the Public Health Committee acting as the Sanitary Authority called on the Managers to close the Infants' Departments of Trinity Street, Pooles Park and Upper Hornsey Road Board Schools, and of St. Anne's Church School.

It will be recollected that in the Annual Report for 1896 particular attention was drawn to the conduct of the School Board for London with respect to this disease. After the correspondence that then occurred between the Local Government Board, the Education Department, the School Board, and the Vestry one could scarcely be prepared after so short a period for another failure of the School Board Officials to carry out the instructions of their code. And yet this is exactly what happened! With the addition that when the names and addresses of the Scholars in attendance at the Infant Department of Trinity School were required for the purpose of visiting their homes, to ascertain how far Measles still existed in them, the information was refused; and

TABLE LXXXII.

Showing the cases of Infectious Sickness occurring in Elementary Schools during the
Year ending 1st January, 1898.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	PATIENTS.							OTHER INMATES..						
	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.	Total.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.	Total.
1 Yerbury Road, B.S.	8	2	..	4	..	14	2	4	6	..	2	10	24
2 St. John's, Holloway Road	10	2	..	..	..	12	..	3	3	..	2	1	9
3 St. Joseph's	2	3	..	..	..	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
4 Hargrave Park, B.S.	31	7	..	..	2	40	..	11	4	..	1	4	20
5 Burleigh Road, B.S.	21	2	..	..	..	23	..	13	2	..	2	6	23
6 St. Leonard's
7 Mintern Street, B.S.	2	..	..	..	..	2
8 Iron Buildings, Hornsey Road	7	6	..	..	1	14	..	3	1	..	1	1	6
9 St. Mark's, Grove Road	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
10 St. Paul's, Blenheim Road	4	6	..	1	1	12	..	5	1	..	1	3	10
11 Cottenham Road, B.S.	9	10	..	..	..	19	..	11	6	..	2	4	23
12 Grafton Road, B.S.	25	14	..	1	1	40	..	6	3	..	4	6	19
13 Duncombe Road, B.S.	23	8	..	1	1	33	..	3	5	..	..	5	13
14 Whittington, B.S.	1	..	..	..	..	1
15 Lady Owen's	29	5	..	1	..	35	..	5	5	..	1	1	12
16 Montem Street, B.S.	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
17 Regina College	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
18 White Lion Street, B.S.	6	1	..	4	..	11	..	4	1	..	1	1	7
19 St. Barnabas	8	4	..	..	..	12	..	1	2	..	2	2	7
20 Forster, B.S.	10	6	..	..	..	16	..	1	2	..	1	..	4
21 St. Ann's	10	31	..	2	..	43	..	5	17	..	4	2	28
22 Poole's Park, B.S.	9	7	..	..	..	16	..	2	3	..	4	..	9
23 Hornsey Road, B.S.	1	..	..	..	..	1
24 Moreland Street, B.S.	3	6	..	1	1	11	..	3	1	..	2	2	8
25 Hungerford Road, B.S.	10	2	..	..	..	12	..	7	..	..	1	..	8
26 Brecknock, B.S.
27 Miss Roach's	6	2	..	3	3	14
28 Miss Hodges'	28	3	..	1	..	32	..	4	2	..	4	3	13
29 Pakeman Street, B.S.	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
30 St. James'	5	2	..	..	..	7	..	15	2	..	2	4	23
31 Catholic School, Eden Grove	19	1	..	2	..	22	..	3	4	..	5	2	14
32 Caledonian Road, B.S.	26	2	..	4	..	32	..	2	..	..	1	3	6
33 Westbourne Road, B.S.	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Chapel-of-Ease
35 Red Lion Street, B.S.
36 Mrs. Mallett's	10	7	..	..	..	17	..	7	1	..	2	5	15
37 Blackstock Road, B.S.	9	..	..	..	1	10	..	8	5	..	2	..	15
38 Gillespie Road, B.S.	3	3	..	1	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
39 Drayton Park	7	1	..	..	..	8	..	4	1	..	1	3	9
40 St. John's, Conewood Street	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	3
41 Risinghill Street, B.S.	8	6	..	..	..	14	..	6	2	..	5	1	14
42 St. Jude's	8	9	..	..	1	18	..	3	4	..	3	1	11
43 St. Matthias, B.S.
44 Highbury College
45 Highbury High School	32	5	..	1	..	38	..	9	9	..	2	..	20
46 York Road, B.S.	29	10	..	1	..	40	..	10	7	..	..	..	17
47 Gifford Street, B.S.	5	1	..	2	..	8	..	2	3	..	..	..	5
48 St. Thomas'	13	9	..	..	..	22	..	4	3	..	1	1	9
49 St. Clement's	22	9	..	..	..	31	..	6	5	..	4	1	16
50 Blundell Street, B.S.	6	1	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	2	2	5
51 St. Paul's, Dorset Street	30	5	..	2	1	38	..	12	7	..	..	1	20
52 Ecclesbourne Road, B.S.
53 Milton Road	19	4	..	..	..	23	..	13	2	..	..	3	18
54 Tottenham Road, B.S.	25	6	..	..	..	31	..	10	5	..	4	5	24
55 Queen's Head Street, B.S.	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	..	1	..	3
56 St. Bartholomew's	18	5	..	1	1	25	..	4	1	..	3	1	9
57 Angler's Gardens, B.S.	6	2	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	1	..	4
58 St. Phillip's	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	4
59 St. Mathew's, Rotherfield Street	10	3	..	1	..	14	..	2	5	..	1	1	9
60 Shepperton Road, B.S.
61 95, Church Road	17	2	..	1	..	20	..	2	5	..	1	4	12
62 Buckingham Street, B.S.	8	6	..	..	..	14	..	1	1	..	1	2	5
63 Winchester Street, B.S.	2	4	..	..	..	6	..	3	2	..	..	..	5
64 All Saints'	8	3	..	..	..	11	..	1	2	..	4	4	11
65 Vittoria Place, B.S.	9	1	..	..	..	10	..	2	2	..	1	1	6
66 Holy Trinity	18	4	..	1	..	23	..	4	2	..	4	1	11
67 Richard Street, B.S.	2	2	..	..	..	..
68 Miss Wood's	4	4	..	2	..	8	..	6	7	..	2	3	18
69 Station Road, B.S.	24	14	..	1	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Thornhill Road, B.S.	1	..	..	5	..	..	3	12
71 Payne Street, B.S.	21	1	..	2	..	24	..	4	4	..	..	1	7
72 St. Matthew's, City Road	5	1	..	1	..	7	..	2	4	..	..	..	7
73 St. John's, Duncan Terrace	21	2	..	..	..	23	..	8	2	..	..	3	13
74 Hanover Street, B.S.	27	6	..	..	..	33	..	10	5	..	2	3	20
75 Canonbury Road, B.S.	7	1	..	..	..	8	..	2	1	..	..	..	5
76 St. Mary's
77 Mrs. Lucas's	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
78 Brewer Street
TOTALS	753	267	38	12	1070	2	284	182	94	118	680			



that a refusal was also given on December 30th by the Board's Medical Officer when appealed to through the telephone to supply the Vestry with the names and addresses of the Infants attending the closed Schools. But curiously enough the very next day the information refused by him it was granted by the Vice-Chairman of the School Management Committee, who undertook the *responsibility* of giving it.

And it may be now stated that it has been granted ever since, and that it has proved of the greatest value in enabling the Vestry's Medical Officer of Health to come to a determination as to whether he should advise that a school should be re-opened at the end of three weeks or be kept closed for a further short period. Generally the routine practice which prevails throughout the country with respect to Measles is to close schools for a period of six weeks. This means a serious educational loss, and, therefore, to be avoided if possible. In Islington the practice recommended by the Medical Officer of Health was to close the affected Department of the School for three weeks, and towards the close of the last week to cause an inquiry to be made at each house as to the presence or absence of the disease. A list of the houses still remaining infected was then made out and forwarded to the Head Teacher of the School with a request that no scholars from them be admitted until further information had been received from the Vestry. This practice has worked remarkably well, and has been the means of enabling the schools to be re-opened at a much earlier date than they otherwise would have been. Under these circumstances, it was a most extraordinary as well as a most short-sighted policy for the School Board and its Officials to place difficulties in the way of the Vestry and its Medical Officer of Health, who were anxious to facilitate the work of education in Islington to the utmost extent.

The late Rev. Hugh Rose, M.A., Vicar of Clerkenwell, who was a member of the School Board at the time, took a great interest in this matter, and to him, in a great degree, is due the more conciliatory policy at present pursued.

During this period two reports were presented by the Medical Officer of Health, and as they are important documents they are now reprinted, with the omission of the names and addresses of the Scholars

These reports were as follows:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

SIR, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

OUTBREAK OF MEASLES IN THE INFANTS' DEPARTMENT OF THE
RICHARD STREET BOARD SCHOOL.

I regret to have to report that a serious outbreak of Measles has taken place in the Infant Class of the Richard Street Board School, so that up to Friday, the 22nd instant, no less than 99 children have been excluded from attendance because of the presence of this disease in their homes, or because they themselves had been attacked with it.

The discovery of the outbreak was quite accidental. It happened in this way: It was my duty on Friday last to visit a child (living in Trinity Street) who was reported to have been allowed to play in the streets while in a state of desquamation after Scarlet Fever. Mr. Saunders, the Superintendent of Visitors of the School Board, Finsbury District, and also a member of the Public Health Committee of this Vestry, had previously written to me as to the disinfection of the house in which she lived. As it was situated immediately opposite his office in Trinity Street, I called on him, to save the trouble of writing, to give him the information he had sought. In course of conversation he casually remarked on the large number of cases of Measles in Richard Street Infant School close at hand. Having expressed my surprise that no one had informed me of it, I at once visited the School and had an interview with the Head Teacher of the Infant School, who very courteously promised to supply me, and did subsequently supply me, with a full list of the children who had been excluded through Measles up to and including that date (22nd instant).

Next morning (Saturday) I sent the following telegram to the Medical Officer of the School Board:—

“ MEDICAL OFFICER,

“ SCHOOL BOARD,

“ I advise immediate closing of Richard Street Infant School in which there
“ is an outbreak of Measles. Ninety-nine children at present excluded from the
“ School.

“ HARRIS,

“ Medical Officer,

“ Islington.

I also addressed the following letter to the Rev. J. H. Rose,* Chairman of Managers of the School:—

* I have since discovered that this gentleman has retired from the position, but he forwarded the letter to the present Chairman of Managers.

" VESTRY HALL,

UPPER STREET, N.

23rd October, 1897.

" DEAR SIR,

" I beg to inform you of a serious outbreak of Measles in the Infants
" Department of the Richard Street Board School, and I have to advise that this
" portion of the School be immediately closed.

" I have already wired to this effect to the Medical Officer of the School
" Board for London.

I am,

" Yours faithfully,

" (Signed) A. E. HARRIS.

" Medical Officer of Health.

" Rev. J. H. ROSE,

" Chairman of Managers of the

" Richard Street Board Schools."

I have given the question of the closing of the Infant School my most careful consideration, and I am, therefore, now prepared to advise that you call on the Managers of the Richard Street Board Schools, under the provisions of Article 88 of the Code of Regulations for Day Schools, 1897, to close the Infants' Department for a period of three weeks, dating from the 23rd instant.

In fixing this period I am to an extent guided by Article 148 (v) of the " Code of Regulations and Instructions," &c., of the School Board for London, which says that—

" *Children suffering from Mumps or Measles must be excluded for a month.*"

It seems to me, however, if, shortly before the end of the three weeks, every house in which the childrer attending the Infant School live were visited, that I would then be in a position to advise as to the possibility of re-opening the School at the end of the shorter period. In order, however, to be able to do this it will be necessary for the School Board to furnish me with a complete list of the names and addresses of the infant scholars. I am confident that this information will be gladly afforded, as it is entirely in the interest of the School that the visits should be made.

If, on inquiry, it is found that the cases of Measles are few in number, it will be possible to re-open the School, but if it should be discovered that the disease is still prevalent, then, of course, it would be necessary to keep it closed for a longer period.

It is not for me to apportion blame to any person serving another Board, but I am certain that you will agree with me that there has been very great remissness on the part of the School Authorities in not sending information to me, as Medical Officer of Health, of all cases of Measles as they occurred.

In the " Code of Regulations and Instructions for the Guidance of Managers Correspondents and Teachers," it is laid down in Regulation 148 (ii.) that—

" Any child showing symptoms of an infectious disease, or any child coming

" from a house where an infectious disease exists, must be sent home at once, and

" the Superintendent of Visitors must be immediately informed of the case, in

"order that inquiries may at once be made with a view to proper steps being
 "taken to prevent the children living in the same house or tenement from attend-
 "ing School."

*"The Medical Officer of Health for the District must also at the same time
 "be informed of the child's exclusion, and furnished with the name and address
 "of the child, and the reason for its exclusion on a form with which the teachers
 "will be supplied by the Head Office."*

Last year you will recollect that the School Board and its officials not only did not assist this Vestry in its efforts to limit the spread of an epidemic of Measles, but went out of their way to retard them.

I sincerely trust that a similar policy will not be followed now.

On paper the School Board's Regulations for checking the spread of infectious diseases are most admirable, but their execution is a lamentable failure, for either knowingly, or through ignorance of their duties, the teachers habitually neglect to obey several of them, and particularly that one (148, 2) as to forwarding information of a child's exclusion from a school to the Medical Officer of Health.

I am inclined to the belief from inquiries I have recently made that the teachers have acted through ignorance. If this be so then it seems to me that the blame for failure to notify must rest on the officer whose duty it is to see that the School Board's own regulations with respect to infectious diseases are duly obeyed, that is if there be such an officer.

Possibly if the School Board were written to they might direct their Medical Officer's attention to the matter, if it should fall within the scope of his duties, when I have no doubt a much needed reformation would be effected; one, too, which might be the means of obviating the closure of schools against an alleged prevalence of Measles in a district in which the Medical Officer of Health has not received any definite information of the extent of the disease in his district, for he would then obtain early information, probably before a death was registered, which at present is almost the first notice he receives, that the disease had appeared therein.

Up to now the Sanitary Authorities have done everything for the Board Schools, and it is, therefore, not too much to ask that the School Board should in turn assist in preventing the spread of that disease from which the mortality amongst children is greater than the mortality from all the notifiable diseases put together.

Since the above portion of this report was written I have received the following telegram, dated October 25th, 6.20 p.m., from Professor Smith, the Medical Officer of the School Board:—

"DR. HARRIS,

"VESTRY OFFICES,

"UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON.

"Having received detailed report from Head Mistress, I have advised
 "immediate closure of the Infant School, Richard Street, which will take
 "effect at once.

"SMITH."

I have also to inform the Committee that I have just received a report from Messrs. West and Jordan, Sanitary Inspectors, that out of the 99 children excluded 57 live in Islington, and of these 35, or 61 per cent. are ill. The remaining 22 live in the neighbouring parish of Clerkenwell.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ALFRED E. HARRIS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Vestry Hall, Islington,

25th October, 1897.

This report was followed on the 8th November by the following report :—

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

SIR MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

MEASLES.

AT RICHARD STREET BOARD SCHOOL.

In my previous report you will recollect that I mentioned that I was confident that the School Board for London would supply me with a list of the scholars attending the Infant Classes. On the 26th October I made an application to the Medical Officer of the Board in the following terms: "Let me say that I have been requested to make every effort before that time (*i.e.*, the date of the re-opening of the School) to ascertain accurately the number of scholars who have been attacked, or who are living in houses in which sickness exists."

"In order to facilitate this inquiry, I shall feel obliged if you will forward me a list containing the names of all scholars attending the Infant School."

On the 2nd November I received a letter, not from Professor Smith (who acknowledged its receipt through his clerk) with whom I had communicated in deference to the wish expressed in the letter of the Local Government Board, of the 25th March, 1896, but from the Clerk to the Board, in which he said, "I have further to inform you that the Committee (*i.e.*, the School Management Committee) regret that *they are unable to accede to your request for a list of the names and addresses of the children attending the Infant School.*"

This was so extraordinary and inexplicable a refusal that on the same date I addressed the following letter to the Clerk to the Board :—

VESTRY HALL,

UPPER STREET, N.,

2nd November, 1897.

DEAR SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, and in reply I have to express my surprise that your Board has refused to grant the Vestry a list of the names and addresses of the scholars attending the infant school, Richard Street. This request has been made entirely in the interest of the school, so that it might not be kept closed a day longer than was absolutely necessary, and, on the other hand, that the health and lives of the children might not be jeopardised by a too early return to school.

If the Vestry were given this information it would be possible to arrive at an accurate knowledge of the amount of disease, if any, remaining in the homes of scholars.

My Public Health Committee intended that prior to the re-opening of the School the Vestry's Inspectors and myself should personally visit the homes of the children, and there obtain information as to the presence or absence of disease in each family. The Vestry would then be in a position to advise the School Board as to the re-opening of the School. Without it the Vestry will be compelled to arrive at a decision based on the return of deaths from Measles, which might easily be misleading, either through exaggerating or minimising the number of existing cases.

If the information, which is so earnestly desired, is to be of any use it should be sent to the Vestry at once, so that I may be in a position to report to the Public Health Committee on Monday evening next. An early reply will, therefore greatly oblige,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. E. HARRIS,

J. H. CROAD, Esq.

Medical Officer of Health.

To this letter I received the following reply, dated 6th November, 1897, from the Clerk:—

In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, I am directed by the School Management Committee of the Board to inform you that they regret that they are unable to accede to your request that your Vestry should be furnished with the names and addresses of the scholars attending the Infants' Department of the above school.

I will make no comment on this refusal, but you will note that no reason is assigned or it.

Although I was altogether unprepared for this reply, yet I had made arrangements as far as I could to obtain information lest the list should not reach me in time to be of use at this meeting, and accordingly I set a staff of Sanitary Inspectors to work to obtain as full particulars as was possible.

I am very pleased to be able to inform you that I have been able to procure considerable information respecting the Islington scholars, and I am, therefore, now able to report that 93 children, who live in houses from which children attend the infants' school, are ill, and that of these 60 are scholars: that there are 48 houses infected, and that in these 73 scholars reside.

This information may be relied on as almost absolutely accurate, although I should remark that it does not include the scholars who reside in Clerkenwell.

At the meeting of your Committee on the 25th ultimo, the information then available was that 49 houses were infected, and that 78 scholars were excluded in Islington, of whom 25 were ill. Consequently there has been a decrease of 2 in the number of houses invaded, but an increase of 25 in the number of scholars attacked.

I am also able to report that the disease has disappeared from 21 houses which were reported as infected a fortnight ago, while the disease has appeared in 27 new houses.

Under these circumstances I have to advise that the schools should not be opened at an earlier date than November 22nd, when I expect that the disease will have shown a marked decrease. The present increase is probably due to the fact that the scholars were infected on the eve of the closing of the school.

I have also ascertained from Dr. Glaister, Medical Officer of Health of Clerkenwell, the information that he has 10 cases of illness, and that 5 scholars reported last meeting have recovered, but under the school code they are not yet eligible to return to school.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) A. E. HARRIS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Vestry Hall, Islington,

8th November, 1897.

It is most sincerely to be hoped that this policy of thwarting the sanitary authority of Islington will now cease. It has been pursued long enough, and has certainly not increased the good name of the School Board in this district. It began with the refusal to put Yerbury Road Board School into a good sanitary condition until costly legal proceedings were incurred, and the Board was mulcted in £5 5s. costs. Then came a similar policy with regard to Hanover Street Schools.

Next came the vexatious conduct with respect to Measles in 1896 and finally the matters just reported. This Vestry and its officials are most anxious to work amicably and cordially with those of the School, Board, whatever their position be, believing that such harmony can only tend to the health of the district and the good of the schools, and, therefore, it is trusted that better counsels will prevail on the Embankment, and that the policy of running counter to the desires of this authority in health matters will now be finally given up.

SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

There has for a long period been a grave discussion as to the dissemination of these diseases by means of the schools, the latter disease coming in for a large amount of attention, not merely from the medical press but from the Medical Officer of Health to the London County

Council and the Medical Officer to the School Board for London. The former has contended that undoubtedly Diphtheria has been influenced by schools, while the latter has stoutly denied that such is the fact.

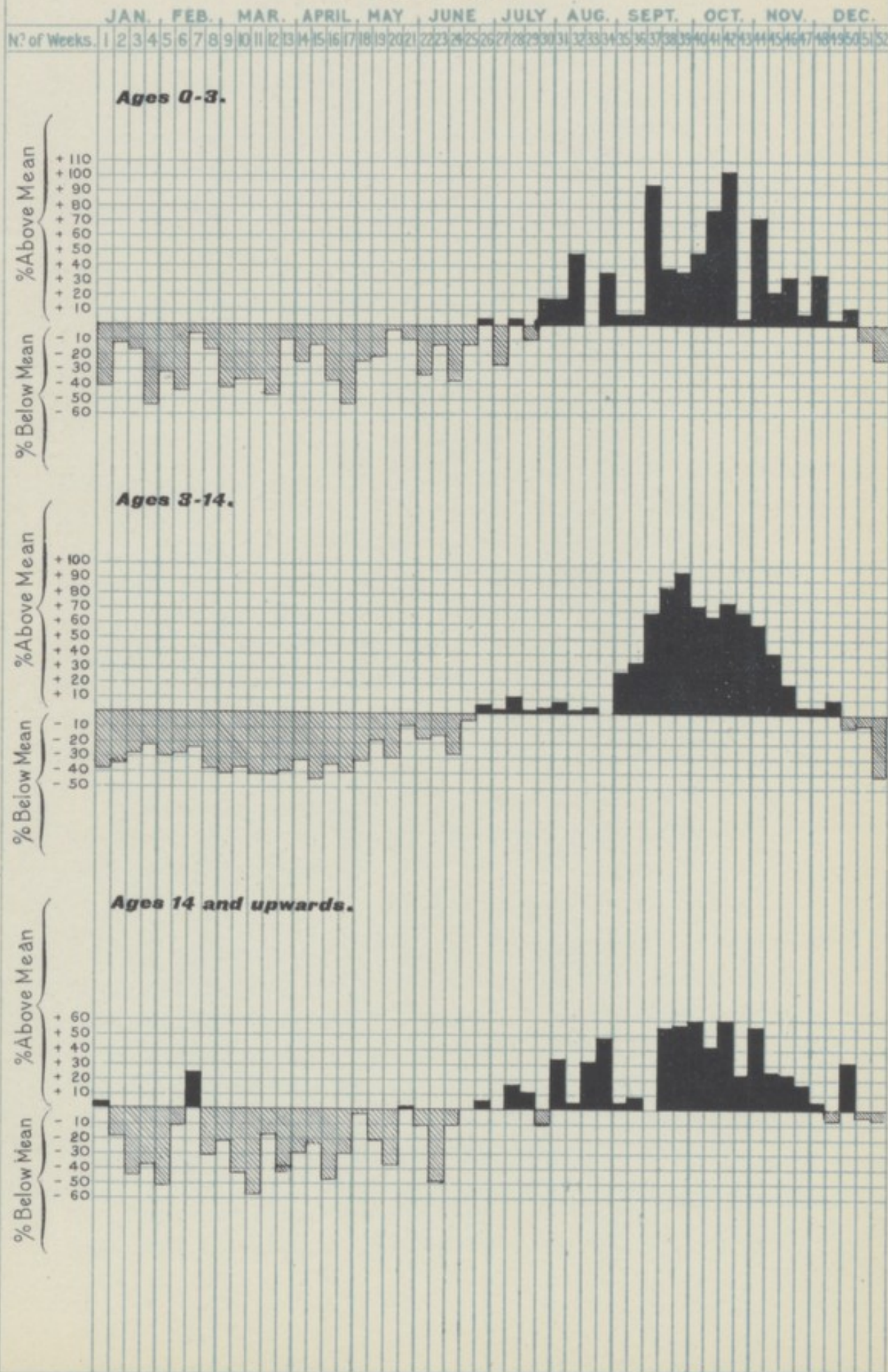
Now first as regards *Scarlet Fever*. A reference to the Scarlet Fever Chart, p. 76, shows that from the middle of April to the latter end of September, the curve of the disease for a period of years has gradually and constantly risen. There it is seen that during the month of August, which is the period in which the public elementary schools are closed for the summer holidays, there is no stay to the rise in the curve, from which it might be reasonably argued, if there were no other circumstances to be stated, that the schools could not be a factor in the increase. If, however, we examine the ages of the persons attacked, and divide them into three groups, the pre-school age, 0—3, the school age, 4—14, and the post school age, 14 and upwards, we would expect to find, if the schools were in no way responsible, that the rise in the curve has been effected by an increase of the disease at all these ages.

Unfortunately for the schools such is not the case, for an examination of the figures reveal these facts, that whereas the figures for children under the school age, and persons over that age, steadily increase from July to September, those for the school age show a decrease in August, which is followed by an enormous increase in September.

	Pre-school Age. (0—3.)	School Age. (3—14.)	Post-school Age. (14 and upwards.)
June ..	98	675	140
July ..	111	783	168
August ..	145	778	210
September ..	158	1,155	189

Here we see that cases among children under the school age increased from 98 in June to 111 in July, to 145 in August, reaching 158 in September; and that at the post school age the 140 cases in June became 168 in July and increased to 210 in August, but fell to 189 in September. What a contrast this is to what occurred at the school age! The cases which increased from 675 in June to 783 in July fell to 778 in August, when the schools were closed, but increased to 1,155 in September when the schools were re-opened.

NOTIFIED CASES SCARLET FEVER (Males and Females), 1890-1897.



If the schools were not responsible for this increase, what was? There is no possible answer.

During the last seven years 13,293 cases of Scarlet Fever have occurred and their ages have been analysed. Of these 1,497 were below the school age, 9,695 at the school age, and 2,101 above it. The mean weekly number at each age was then taken and a calculation made for each week as to the percentage of cases above or below the mean. These percentages were then charted as seen on the diagram.

The diagonal, or light shadings, show the percentages below the mean, and the black shading those above it.

It will be noticed that it was not until the last week in June that the mean line was crossed by any age, and that then it was exceeded at all the age periods. The tendency to increase was shown least at the pre-school age, and most at the post school age, while at the school age there was a distinct inclination to increase until the month of August when apparently some influence, the closing of the schools it is suggested, made its effect felt, and kept the percentage down, until at the last week of that month it was only at the mean line. When, however, September was reached, the percentage at once rushed up, until it reached its maximum in the last week of September.

Now, strong as these proofs are against the Schools with regard to Scarlet Fever, they will be seen to be much stronger when the case of Diphtheria is considered.

DIPHTHERIA.

On looking at the chart for this disease (page 79), it will at once be noticed that from the end of June the tendency of the disease was to increase, but when August was reached this was at once checked, so that the cases became fewer and fewer to the end of the month; but once the Schools were re-opened the curve quickly ran up, until in the third week in September, when, the force of the disease being spent, a steady decline, which continued to the end of the year, commenced.

The number of cases known in seven years was 1,586, of which 763 were below the school age, 3,436 at the school age, and 1,586 above it.

The numbers occurring at each period, on analysing the ages, were found to be as follows:—

	Months. (4 weeks).	Pre-school Age. (0—3).	School Age. (3—14).	Post-school Age. (14 and upwards).
June 56	.. 247	.. 98
July 48	.. 256	.. 136
August 62	.. 247	.. 139
September 49	.. 325	.. 188

At the pre-school age the cases, which were 56 in June, fell to 48 in July, but rose to 62 in August, only, however, to fall to 49 in September. From these figures it is seen, as might be expected, that as the children were *not* attending the schools their closing or opening would have little or no effect on the increase or decrease of the cases, and therefore it is not surprising to find that in August the cases were more numerous than in either June, July or September.

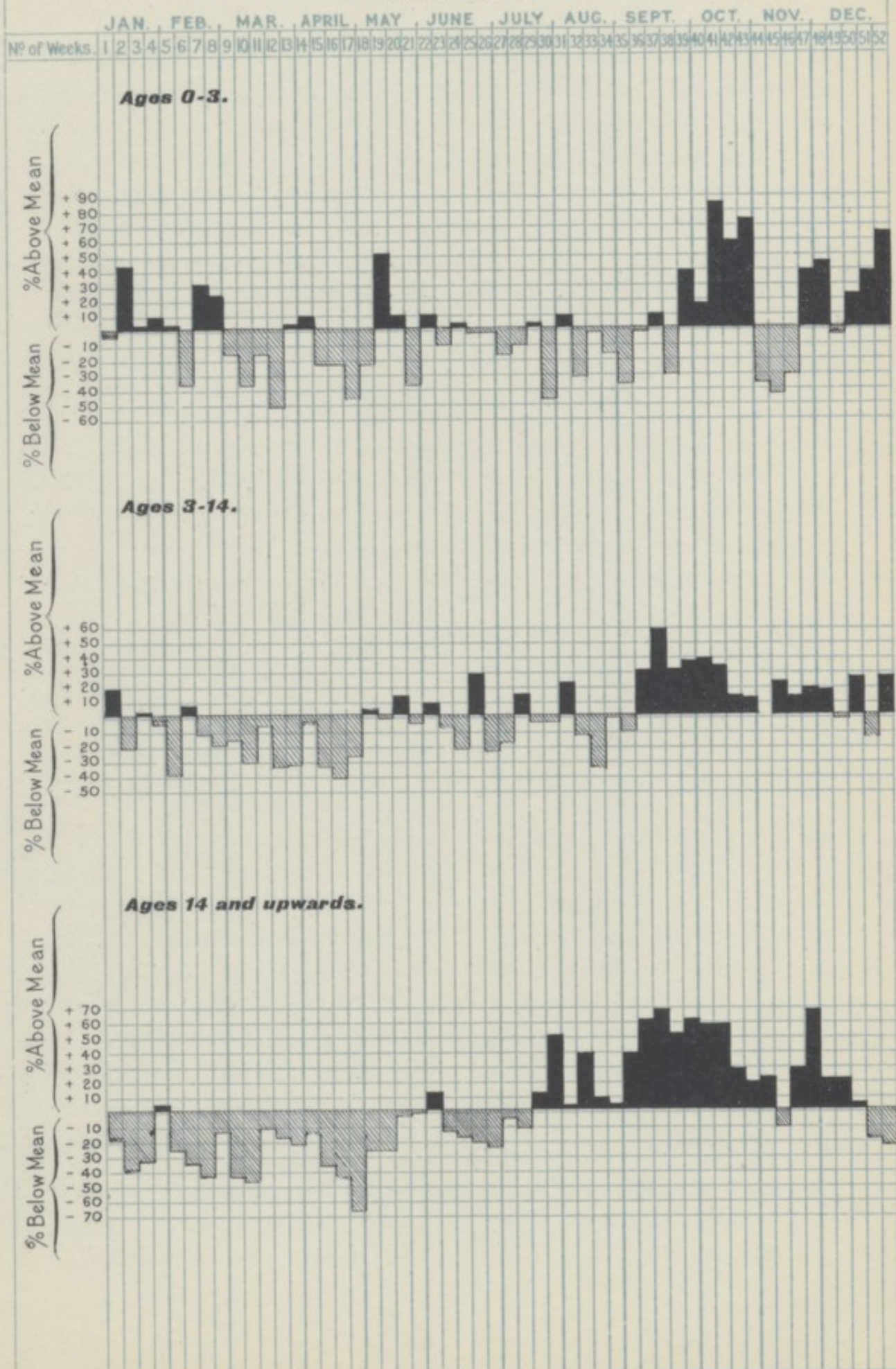
Similarly it will be noticed that at the post-school age the cases increased from June to September, although the increase was not very great in August. But when the school age is examined the cases of the disease, which were 247 in June, and increased to 256 in July, ultimately reaching to 325 in September, were only 247 in August when the schools were closed for the annual holiday.

The general tendency of the disease at all ages was to increase from June to September as the following figures for each of four weeks conclusively prove:—

June	...	...	...	401 cases.
July	...	...	...	440 „
August	...	...	...	448 „
September	...	...	...	542 „

From June to July the increase was 11·7 per cent., from July to August only 1·9 per cent., and from August to September 22·7 per cent., while the increase from June to September was 35·1 per cent. The small increase in August was entirely due to the decrease of the cases at the school age, at which period, if the percentage increase from June to July had been maintained, the cases should have numbered 514, instead of 448 as we have seen.

NOTIFIED CASES DIPHTHERIA (Males and Females), 1890-1897.



The cases at the pre-school age fluctuated considerably from the mean from the beginning of the year up to the first week in June, having been on eleven occasions above it, and on a similar number of occasions below it. Thence to the middle of September they were with three exceptions below it, and it was not until the end of that month that they began to be stable, and then they showed their greatest maximum. On the other hand at the post school age the cases were with two exceptions below the mean line up to the third week in July, from which period, with one exception, to the third week of December, they were above it. It will be particularly noticed that in August they were always above the mean, although irregularly so.

Now the cases at the School Age were almost, without exception, below the weekly mean during each week of the first four months of the year, from which period until the end of July there was a strong tendency to increase, so that the curve instead of being almost constantly below the mean was no less than five times above it. This effort to rise was, however, cut short in the first week in August, from which time to the end of the first week in September it was below the mean line; and thence to the end of the year, it was, with the exception of two weeks constantly above it. This is well seen by the strongly marked notch on the accompanying chart.

It is remarkable that the disease did not increase until the first week in September was over, a fact which may be understood if allowance is made for the period which it requires for incubation. It could not be expected that the disease would show itself until a sufficient time had elapsed for it to follow its natural and usual course, and as from 2 to 7 days is the acknowledged period of incubation it was to be anticipated if the Schools were really a means of spreading diphtheria that it would show itself among the scholars as soon as this period had expired. It has done so, and consequently it seems most reasonable to conclude that Schools are a very considerable factor in its propagation.

For this reason, then, it behoves all the teachers of the elementary schools to be most careful to exclude scholars about whom there is the least suspicion of a throat ailment, as well as scholars who come from

houses in which the disease is known to have occurred. They have most excellent rules laid down for their guidance in the Code of Regulations of the School Board, and it is a great pity that they do not rigorously follow them. If they did such a case as came under notice recently would not have occurred. Two children, who were competing for medals, for which they seem to have had a very good chance, lived in a house in which a case of diphtheria had been treated for a week before its true character had been diagnosed. The Medical Attendant then notified it and at once information was sent to the School. Now, according to the Code, children living in the house should have been excluded for at least a week after the disinfection of the premises had been certified by the Medical Officer of Health, but the teacher, instead of following this wise precaution, had the children to the School, so that they might not lose their rewards. It is true that they were placed in a class-room by themselves, but it is also a fact that the class-room was used by others when they had gone. Now if these children had at this time been going through the incubation period of the disease, it was not impossible that they might have infected the air of the room, and so been the means of conveying the disease to other children. In any case it was very wrong that they should have been received into the School before the teacher had been satisfied that the regulations, which she ought to have obeyed, had been complied with. Both teacher and parents, the former especially, are deserving of severe censure for their conduct. The prizes may have been very much desired for these children, who were in every way estimable, but they would have been very dearly earned if they had been obtained at the cost of an outbreak of diphtheria in the School, particularly as this disease is so fatal to those whom it attacks.

FATALITY FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Out of 2,907 cases of Infectious Disease notified to the Medical Officer of Health, 1,620 were treated in hospitals, and 1,287 in their own homes. Of the hospital cases 7·8 per cent. died and of those treated at home 10·2 per cent., the total fatality being 8·8 per cent.

Full particulars of the fatality from the various diseases are given in the two following Tables.

TABLE LXXXVIII.

Summary of Infectious Sickness and the Deaths arising therefrom distinguishing the cases which were treated at Home and in Hospitals.

Where Treated.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever.)	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Total
Cases treated.												
In Hospitals	2	1077	339	7	152	...	39	4	...	...	...	1620
At Home ...	1	500	361	22	104	...	273	24	1	...	1	1287
Total ..	3	1577	700	29	256	...	312	*28	1	...	1	2907
Deaths.												
In Hospital	...	45	60	...	19	...	...	2	...	...	...	126
At Home	1	16	55	16	25	...	11	8	...	...	...	132
Total ...	1	61	115	16	44	...	11	10	...	...	...	258

* The notification of one case was not received from the medical practitioner until after the close of the fourth quarter, although the death of the patient was heard of previously, and occurred in hospital.

TABLE LXXXIX.

Showing the number of Patients per 100 cases who were removed to Hospital, together with the Fatality among all cases, among cases treated at Home and in Public Institutions.

Where Treated.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever.)	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	TOTAL PERCENTAGES
Percentages of												
Percentages of cases treated												
In Hospitals	66.6	68.3	48.4	24.1	59.4	..	12.5	14.3	...	...	...	55.7
At Home ...	33.4	31.7	51.6	25.9	40.6	.	87.5	85.7	100.0	...	100.0	44.3
Percentages of Deaths occurring												
In Hospital	...	4.2	17.7	...	12.5	...	...	50.0	...	...	...	7.8
At Home...	100.0	3.2	15.2	72.7	24.0	..	4.0	33.3	...	..	...	10.2
Total ...	100.0	3.8	16.4	55.2	17.2	...	3.5	35.7	...	...	...	8.8

TABLE XC.

Showing the number of Cases notified in the several Metropolitan Districts.

Districts in which the Patients were resident.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Typhoid or Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Totals.	Estimated Populations 1897.
Battersea	5	1585	604	18	93	1	..	1	213	7	2527	168,877
Bermondsey	1	507	269	9	62	..	..	..	94	1	943	85,629
Bethnal Green	2	723	508	41	106	1	..	1	383	7	1772	129,098
Camberwell	32	1194	1150	19	150	..	1	..	297	14	2857	257,575
Chelsea .. ..	..	489	307	6	52	..	1	..	98	4	957	96,692
Clerkenwell .. ..	..	366	346	4	63	..	..	..	99	2	880	66,162
Fulham .. ..	..	761	378	10	53	..	5	1	134	14	1356	120,040
Greenwich	1	818	591	9	145	..	2	..	239	10	1815	178,367
Hackney	3	1374	751	29	209	..	5	..	273	11	2655	216,698
Hammersmith .. ..	..	396	148	7	45	..	4	1	92	8	701	105,959
Hampstead .. ..	..	224	104	3	32	..	2	..	40	2	407	77,275
Holborn .. ..	..	119	159	2	25	..	..	..	46	..	351	30,493
Islington	3	1577	704	29	259	..	1	1	313	28	2915	341,319
Kensington .. ..	..	749	322	10	117	..	5	1	237	16	1457	171,427
Lambeth	2	1395	727	15	185	..	10	17	322	27	2700	300,048
Lee	1	210	108	..	17	..	..	..	51	..	390	39,215
Lewisham .. ..	..	299	217	2	46	..	..	..	81	2	647	86,152
*Limehouse .. ..	..	429	190	3	52	..	1	..	87	4	764	58,508
Marylebone	4	397	218	3	88	..	1	2	254	5	1497	140,808
Mile End Old Town .. ..	..	817	433	12	83	..	..	..	145	7	972	111,883
Paddington	1	489	314	10	46	..	..	1	136	8	1005	126,161
Plumstead .. ..	..	373	132	3	25	..	1	4	46	3	586	61,057
Poplar	9	1041	671	34	195	..	3	1	262	12	2228	169,811
Rotherhithe .. ..	..	289	82	4	24	..	..	..	73	4	476	40,643
Shoreditch	1	627	353	19	107	1	2	1	226	2	1338	121,883
St. George-in-the-East	1	244	181	8	43	..	..	..	85	3	567	47,917
St. George, Hanover Sq.	1	177	120	..	40	..	1	..	51	1	392	80,330
St. George, Southwark	1	381	185	6	40	..	..	..	88	1	703	60,388
St. Giles	3	209	54	2	33	..	..	..	94	2	397	37,840
St. James, Westminster	3	131	49	1	41	..	2	..	24	1	224	22,576
St. Luke, Middlesex .. ..	..	238	185	1	13	..	..	..	86	2	553	41,279
St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster .. ..	..	181	110	1	28	..	1	1	66	4	392	53,027
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	1	44	12	2	5	..	..	..	17	..	81	12,711
St. Mary, Newington .. ..	..	769	318	14	81	..	1	..	159	16	1357	122,191
St. Olave, Southwark	1	88	29	..	10	..	..	..	10	1	139	11,480
St. Pancras	3	942	533	10	223	..	8	3	388	14	2124	242,255
St. Saviour, Southwark .. ..	..	131	96	8	16	..	1	..	28	..	279	24,919
Stoke Newington	2	108	53	1	37	..	..	..	23	3	228	34,136
Strand	8	127	39	2	20	..	..	..	18	..	214	23,552
Wandsworth	2	1024	563	10	99	..	6	..	239	9	1952	195,612
Whitechapel .. ..	..	500	283	18	55	1	..	..	120	4	981	79,724
Woolwich	2	224	149	..	18	..	1	..	36	2	432	41,409
City of London	2	96	60	3	23	..	..	2	26	2	214	30,228
Port of London	10	15	6	..	9	..	..	..	2	1	40	
Grand Totals	105	22,876	12811	388	3113	4	65	38	5801	264	45465	

* One case of *Relapsing* Fever was also notified.

HOSPITAL STATISTICS.

TABLE XCI.

Showing the number of cases of the several infectious diseases removed from Islington to Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals for treatment and isolation during 1897.

Metropolitan Asylum Board's Hospitals.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total Admis- sions.	Total Deaths.
Eastern ..	..	85	154	26	..	38	303	45
North Eastern	..	707	..	..	..	11	718	30
North Western	..	181	131	38	..	23	373	37
Western ..	..	4	6	..	..	..	10	..
South Western	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fountain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Eastern	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..
Small Pox ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Totals ..	1	978	293	64	..	72	1,408	112

TRADES AND BUSINESSES CARRIED ON IN INFECTED HOUSES.

In the succeeding Table information is given as to trades and businesses carried on in houses in which infectious diseases have appeared. A glance at it will be sufficient to show that diseases of the character mentioned would be likely to spread widely from such places if prompt precautions were not taken on the notification being made. This is especially the case in houses where dressmaking and allied trades are conducted, for it can be understood how easily infection can be carried in clothing. The Factory and Workshops Act of 1895 very wisely provided against this by making it an offence to allow wearing apparel to be made, cleaned, or repaired in premises in which Small Pox or Scarlet Fever had appeared. This clause has on many occasions been a most potent assistance in preventing persons continuing to carry on work while a person suffering from Scarlet Fever remained in the house.

TABLE XCII.

List of Trades and Businesses carried on in Houses wherein Infectious Diseases have occurred during 1897.

TRADES AND BUSINESSES.				Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever. or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever).	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Artificial Florists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Bootmakers	..	..	..	1	8	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	16
Bakers	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Builders	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Brush Makers	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Butchers	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Blind Makers	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Baths	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bottle Merchants	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Blouse Making	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Booksellers	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	10
Cornchandlers	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coffee House	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
China Shop	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cat's Meat Shop	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Cooper	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chandlers Shop	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cuff and Collarmaking	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Costumers	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cheesemongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Collar Dressers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cycle Trade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Dining Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dressmaking	..	..	..	..	11	3	..	5	..	2	1	..	22
Drapers	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	6
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fruiterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Furniture Dealers	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	4
Furriers	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	1	..	1	1	..	12
Goldbeating	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
General Dealers	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	11
Grocers	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Club Rooms	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hair Dressers	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ham and Beef Shop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Jewellers	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Laundry	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	2	..	2	1	..	10

TABLE XCII—*continued.*

TRADES AND BUSINESSES.				Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever. or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever).	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Lodging House ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Ladies Underclothing ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mantle Makers ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Milk Shop ..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	10
Milliners ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Mangling ..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	8
Newsagent ..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	8
Naturalists ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Oilshop ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Offices ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Public House ..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	13
Provisions, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5
Pianoforte Makers ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Porter ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Plumbers ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Refreshment House ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Surgery ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Second-hand Clothiers ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
School ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tie Makers ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
Tailors ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	6
Tobacconist ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Tennis Bat Makers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Umbrella Makers ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
Vaccination ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Watchmakers ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wire Workers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Woodcarving ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Wine and Spirit Merchants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Woodcarvers ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Walking Stick Makers..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTALS ..	..	..	..	2	112	60	3	30	..	32	4	..	243

TABLE XCIII.

Showing the Occupations of Patients Suffering from the several Infectious Diseases during the year 1897.

OCCUPATIONS.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Group.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Apprentice		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Artificial Florist		2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Architect	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Accountant	1	..	..	1
Brush Maker		1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4
Barmaid		3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
Barman	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bookbinder		4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	5
Butcher	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	4
Builder	1	..	..	1
Bus Driver		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Book Folder	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
Bedstead Maker		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bottle Labeller		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Blacksmith		1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Box Maker		1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Bricklayer	1	..	2	..	..	3
Brace Maker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brake Fitter	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bath Attendant	1	..	..	..	..	1
Brass Finisher	1	..	1	..	..	2
Clerk		8	5	..	14	..	3	..	..	30
Carpenter		1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Cashier		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coach Builder		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carman		2	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	9
Cowkeeper		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Commission Agent	1	..	..	1
Collar Maker	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Cigarette Maker	1	..	..	..	..	1
Charwoman	5	..	..	5
Compositor		2	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	6
Cock-horse Boy	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cabinet Maker		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cricket Ball Maker	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cabman		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Caretaker	2	..	..	2
Coachman		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dressmaker		3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
Drayman	1	..	..	1

TABLE XCIII—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Draper	1	..	..	..	..	1
Engineer..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	5
Errand Boy	2	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	8
Electrician	1	..	..	1
Electrical Engineer	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Engine Driver	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Factory Hand	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Forewoman	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Feather Dyer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fireman	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Fishmonger	1	..	..	1
French Polisher..	1	..	..	1
Groom	1	..	..	..	..	1
Greengrocer	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4
Guard	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Gold Blocker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Governess	2	..	..	..	..	2
Gentleman	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Glass Merchant..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Housewife	1	8	10	..	12	..	21	12	..	64
Housekeeper	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hammerman	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hairdresser	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Ironmoulder	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ironer	1	..	..	1
Instrument Maker	1	..	..	1
Jewel Case Maker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jeweller	4	..	..	..	..	4
Joiner	1	..	..	1
Journalist	1	..	..	..	..	1
Labourer..	2	1	..	3	..	5	..	..	11
Lamp Maker	1	..	..	..	..	1
Laundress	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	6
Machinist	4	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	9
Messenger	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Meat Carrier	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Milk Carrier	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
Midwife	1	..	..	1
Metal Worker	1	..	..	1
Mangling Work	1	..	..	1
Music Teacher	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meat Salesman	1	..	..	..	..	1
Manager..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Mantle Maker	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3

TABLE XCIII—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Group.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Nurse		1	2				2			5
Needlewoman ..		1					1			2
Ostler		1								1
Office Boy ..		2								2
Optician					1					1
Packer		1	3				1			5
Printer		1			5		1			7
Page Boy		1								1
Painter			1		1		2			4
Porter		1			3		3			7
Pipe Mounter ..		1								1
Paper Hanger ..					1					1
Paper Varnisher ..		1								1
Postman		1					2			3
Plasterer		1								1
Paper Stainer ..		1								1
Plumber		1			5		1			7
Pattern Maker ..		1								1
Publican					1					1
Pork Butcher ..					1					1
Plush Worker ..					1					1
Pianoforte Maker ..		1			6		1			8
Quilter			1							1
Rag Merchant ..					1					1
Reader					1					1
Scholar		783	253	4	39		7			1086
Scavenger							1			1
Servant	1	7	11		10		5			34
Stockbroker ..		1					1			2
Shirt Maker ..							1			1
Salesman			1		2					3
Shop Assistant ..		1	1		1		1			4
Sorter		1					2			3
Silk Worker ..		1								1
Student			1							1
Silversmith ..			1							1
Shoemaker							2			2
Soldier					1					1
Shopkeeper					1					1
Stay Maker							1			1
Traveller		1			7		1			9
Telegraph Instrument Maker ..		1								1
Teacher		1	1		1		1			4
Tailor							4			4

TABLE XCIII—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Tea Packer	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tinplate Worker	2	..	..	..	..	2
Tie Maker	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Tram Driver	1	..	..	..	..	1
Undertaker	1	..	..	..	..	1
Van Boy	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	4
Vellum Sewer	1	..	..	1
Van Guard	1	..	..	..	..	1
Vest Maker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Waitress	1	..	..	..	..	1
Wire Worker	1	..	1	..	..	2
Wine Merchant	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Watch Maker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Washerwoman	1	..	..	1
Watchman	1	..	..	1
Walking Stick Maker	1	..	..	1
Wardrobe Dealer	1	..	..	..	..	1
TOTALS	2	886	322	4	176	..	126	13	..	1529

TABLE XCIV.

Showing the Streets in which the several cases of Infectious Disease occurred during 1897.

(The large figures denote the number of cases and the small figures the number of infected houses.)

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Andover Road		7 ³	6 ⁵	..	4 ⁴	..	..	..	..	17 ¹²
Albert Street, Barnsbury		5 ⁴	2 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	9 ⁷
Avenell Road	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Ashburton Grove		3 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	5 ³
Alexander Road		3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Arthur Road		5 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ⁴
Anson Road		2 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Albion Street, Caledonian Road		8 ³	2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	11 ⁶
Arlington Street		3 ³	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴
Anatola Road		11 ⁶	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 ⁶
Albany Cottages, Popham Street		4 ³	..	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	6 ⁵
Ann Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Ashbrook Road		2 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Athelstane Road		4 ³	4 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 ³
Aberdeen Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Aubert Park		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Arundel Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Arundel Grove	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Anchor Dwellings, Brewery Rd.		5 ³	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 ³
Agricultural Hall, Upper Street		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Astey's Row		2 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ¹
Andover Cottages, Andover Rd.		4 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ¹
Andover Row		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Alfred Street		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Archway Road	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Adelaide Square		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Ashley Road		5 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ²
Ambler Road		4 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ³
Annersley Road		6 ⁵	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 ⁶
Archibald Road	1 ¹	..	1 ¹
Andover Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Almington Street		3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Arlington Square		2 ²	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴
Aberdeen Park	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Alma Terrace, Barnsbury		3 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ²
Almeida Street		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	3 ³
Alsen Road		7 ³	4 ³	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	12 ⁶
Arundel Square	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Albion Grove		2 ²	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ³

TABLE XCIV.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mem. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Albany Place, Hornsey Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ²
Alma Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	2 ¹	..	..	3 ²
Almorah Road	3 ³	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴
Arthur Mews, Caledonian Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Aberdeen Place, Brewery Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Annette Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Bemerton Street	9 ⁷	4 ⁴	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	14 ¹²
Brecknock Road	2 ²	2 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	5 ⁴
Beaconsfield Buildings	23 ²⁰	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	27 ²³
Blundell Street	7 ⁶	6 ⁴	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	14 ¹¹
Blackstock Road	6 ⁴	4 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 ⁶
Boleyn Road	6 ³	3 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	10 ⁶
Buckingham Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Bickerton Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Balmoral Grove	3 ²	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ³
Barnsbury Road	7 ⁵	2 ²	..	2 ²	..	..	..	..	11 ⁹
Baxter Road	7 ⁶	3 ³	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	11 ¹⁰
Bedford Terrace	7 ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 ⁵
Bingfield Street	6 ³	2 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	9 ⁵
Burnard Place	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Britannia Row	4 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	5 ³
Bryan Street	4 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ³
Birnam Road	3 ³	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	6 ⁶
Brook Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Bryan Vale, Caledonian Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Brunswick Grove	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Bardolph Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Battledean Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	3 ³
Bismarck Road	3 ³	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	5 ⁴
Brunswick Road	2 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	3 ³	..	..	6 ⁶
Brooksby Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Baldwin Terrace	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Bride Street	2 ²	3 ²	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	6 ⁴
Barnsbury Street	1 ¹	2 ²	..	2 ²	..	..	..	..	5 ⁵
Brandon Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Blythwood Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Brand Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Bracey Street	2 ²	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ²
Balls Pond Road	1 ¹	8 ⁶	3 ³	..	1 ¹	..	2 ²	..	..	15 ¹³
Baalbec Road	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Barbara Street	4 ³	..	..	..	..	3 ³	..	..	7 ⁶
Bowman Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Blenheim Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Brewery Road	5 ⁵	5 ⁵	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	11 ⁹

TABLE XCIV—continued.

NAME OF STREET.				Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Beversbrook Road	3 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Belitha Villas	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Bath Place	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Barford Street	1 ¹	3 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	5 ³
Brunswick Street	10 ³	..	..	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	12 ⁴
Bovay Street	1 ¹	..	1 ¹
Balfour Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Barnsbury Park..	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Benwell Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Canonbury Avenue	10 ⁵	10 ⁷	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	21 ¹⁴
Cross Street	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Corbyn Street	4 ³	1 ¹	..	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	7 ⁵
Caledonian Road	11 ⁹	9 ⁵	1 ¹	3 ³	..	3 ³	..	..	27 ²¹
Canonbury Street	4 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ¹
Cathcart Hill	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Camden Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	2 ²
Corinne Road	3 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ¹
Calverley Grove..	2 ²	1 ¹	..	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	5 ⁴
Crescent Avenue	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Copenhagen Street	13 ¹¹	6 ⁵	..	2 ²	..	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	23 ¹⁸
Clifton Terrace, Fonthill Road	2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ³
Cornwall Cottages	3 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ³
Cumberland Street	1 ¹	3 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ³
Chatterton Road	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	3 ³
Cottenham Road	3 ³	3 ³	2 ²	1 ¹	..	3 ³	..	..	12 ¹²
City Arms Buildings	4 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	2 ²	..	..	7 ³
Cleveland Road..	5 ⁴	2 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	8 ⁶
Campbell Road	1 ¹	3 ³	..	6 ⁶	..	2 ²	..	..	12 ⁹
Canonbury Mansions, Canonbury Place	1 ¹	..	1 ¹
Cromwell Road	2 ¹	2 ²	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	7 ⁵
Charteris Road	4 ³	6 ⁵	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	11 ⁹
Cheverton Road..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Compton Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Camden Dwellings	7 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 ²
Coleman Street	1 ¹	3 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴
Canterbury Road	7 ⁴	2 ²	..	..	..	3 ³	..	..	12 ⁸
Camden Street	2 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ³
Culford Road	4 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ¹
City Garden Row	1 ¹	2 ¹	2 ¹	..	..	4 ²	..	..	9 ⁴
Calabria Road	3 ³	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴
Charlesworth Street	2 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	5 ⁴
Canonbury Road	9 ⁵	1 ¹	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	12 ⁸
Charles Street, Islington Green	6 ⁴	2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	10 ⁷

TABLE XCIV—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Citizen Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
College Street	6 ⁴	1 ¹	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	9 ⁶
Crossley Street	5 ³	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	6 ³
Charlotte Terrace	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Crouch Hill	2 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Cornwallis Road	2 ²	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ³
Carlsbad Street	3 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	5 ³
Canonbury Place	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Church Lane	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Clarence Terrace, Rufford Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Camden Passage	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
CORNWALLIS ROAD WORKHOUSE	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Cambridge Terrace	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ²
Clayton Street	2 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	4 ³
Coleridge Road	5 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ³
Charlotte Street	4 ⁴	..	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	6 ⁶
Canning Road	4 ⁴	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 ⁴
Canonbury Grove	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Celia Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Cloudesley Square	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Crane Grove	2 ²	..	..	2 ²
Canon Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Chalfont Road	2 ²	..	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	4 ⁴
Cloudesley Road	2 ²	4 ³	..	1 ¹	..	2 ²	..	..	9 ⁸
Colebrooke Row	3 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Charles Street, Barnsbury	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Canonbury Square	5 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ³
Cornelia Street	4 ²	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 ⁴
City Road	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Compton Avenue	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Cressida Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Crayford Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Caledonia Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Canal Terrace	3 ²	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ²
Cutlers Terrace	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Carleton Road	1 ¹	..	2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ⁴
Canonbury Park South	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Cardale Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	2 ²
Church Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Clarence Street	8 ⁵	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	9 ⁶
Downham Road	2 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Danbury Street	1 ¹	2 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ³
Delhi Street	3 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Devonshire Street	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹

TABLE XCIV.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mem. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Durham Road		1 ¹	4 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ⁵
Dagmar Terrace		2 ¹	2 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	5 ²
Duncombe Road		2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ⁴
Devonshire Road		8 ⁶	6 ³	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	15 ¹⁰
Denmark Road		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Dibden Street		5 ⁴	..	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	7 ⁶
Dartmouth Park Hill ..		1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Despard Road		6 ³	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	7 ⁴
Dresden Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Dame Street		5 ⁵	..	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	7 ⁷
Dalmeny Avenue	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Dennis Street		1 ¹	..	..	3 ³	..	4 ⁴	..	..	8 ⁷
Dillon Place		3 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ²
Dunford Road		1 ¹	..	..	3 ¹	..	..	..	..	4 ²
Dean Street		3 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	4 ³
Davenant Road	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Drayton Park		3 ²	2 ²	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	6 ⁴
Duncan Terrace	2 ²	..	..	2 ²
Docwras Buildings	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Dalmeny Road		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Dorset Street		3 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	5 ³
Denmark Grove		2 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Douglas Road		3 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ¹
Dorinda Street	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Elthorne Road		9 ⁸	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	10 ¹⁰
Elmore Street		7 ⁶	4 ³	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	13 ¹⁰
Edinburgh Place		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Evershot Road		1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Edward Square		1 ¹	2 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ³
Essex Road		9 ⁸	4 ⁴	..	2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	16 ¹⁵
Everilda Street		1 ¹	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Ecclesbourne Road		3 ²	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	6 ⁵
Elphinstone Street	2 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	3 ²
Elton Street	3 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Enkel Street		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ¹	..	..	3 ⁴
Elfort Road		6 ²	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	7 ³
Ellenborough Road		4 ³	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ⁴
Ebury Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Elliott's Place, Essex Road		3 ³	2 ¹	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	7 ³
Everleigh Street		2 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Eden Grove		2 ²	2 ²	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	5 ⁴
Edinburgh Cottages, Popham St.		1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ³
Elwood Street		2 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Ellington Street		2 ²	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴

TABLE XCIV—continued.

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
HOLBORN INFIRMARY	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ¹
Herrick Road	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Halton Road	5 ⁴	1 ¹	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	8 ⁷
Highbury Grove	1 ¹	4 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ³
Holly Park	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Highbury New Park	4 ⁴	2 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	7 ⁶
Highbury Mansions, Upper St.	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Hercules Place, Holloway Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Henshall Street	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Highbury Place	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Harberton Road	4 ³	4 ²	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	9 ⁵
Half Moon Crescent	1 ¹	3 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	5 ³
Halliford Street..	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Hornsey Rise Gardens	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Hargrave Road	3 ³	5 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 ⁷
Hornsey Lane	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
High Street	4 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ³
Hugo Road	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ²
ISLINGTON INFIRMARY	1	..	..	4	..	25	1	..	31 ¹
Islington Green	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Isledon Road	17 ¹⁰	1 ¹	1 ¹	2 ²	..	..	..	..	21 ¹²
ISLINGTON WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS	22	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	32 ¹
Ingleby Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ¹
John Street, George's Road	2 ²	..	..	2 ²
Junction Road	1 ¹	6 ⁴	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴	..	..	11 ⁹
John Street, Liverpool Road	6 ⁵	4 ³	..	2 ²	..	..	..	..	12 ⁹
Jackson Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
James Street, George's Road	2 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ⁴
Jay's Buildings, Wynford Road	2 ²	..	..	2 ²
King Henry's Walk	9 ⁴	4 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 ⁶
King Edward Street	2 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Kiver Road	3 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ¹
King Henry Street	1 ¹	..	2 ²	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Kingsdown Road	1 ¹	2 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²	..	..	6 ⁵
Kelvin Road	4 ³	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	5 ⁴
Kingsbury Road	4 ⁴	..	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	6 ⁶
Lambton Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Lesly Street	5 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ³
Liverpool Road	13 ¹¹	6 ⁶	..	..	..	4 ⁴	..	..	23 ²⁰
LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ¹
Luard Street	1 ¹	2 ²	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ³
Leconfield Road	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Lyon Street	1 ¹	4 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ⁵
Lorne Buildings, Benwell Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹

TABLE XCIV—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Lambert Street	6 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 ²
Lampeter Street	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Liverpool Buildings	2 ²	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴
Langdon Road	11 ⁶	6 ³	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	18 ⁹
Lavina Grove	3 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ²
Lowman Road	2 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Little Cumming Street	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Landseer Road	3 ²	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ³
Linton Street	6 ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 ⁵
Lennox Road	5 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ⁴
Leigh Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
London Street	2 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Lidyard Road	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
MILDMAY HOSPITAL	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Mercers Road	6 ⁶	3 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	10 ⁹
Mountgrove Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Muriel Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Matthias Road	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Moray Road	14 ⁸	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	15 ⁹
Morton Road	3 ³	..	..	..	..	3 ³	..	..	6 ⁶
Mulkern Road	4 ²	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 ⁴
Monnery Road	3 ²	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	5 ⁴
Marlboro' Road	10 ⁶	3 ³	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	2 ²	..	17 ¹²
Marcellus Road	5 ²	7 ⁷	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	14 ¹¹
Moreland Street	4 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴
Mentone Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Monckley Terrace	3 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Mildmay Avenue	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Monte Christo Mansions	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Mountview Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Marquess Road	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Milner Square	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Mayton Street	2 ²	2 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	6 ⁴
Mitford Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	2 ²	..	2 ²	..	..	6 ⁶
Market Street	4 ²	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 ⁴
Melgund Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Mildmay Park	2 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	2 ²	..	..	5 ⁵
Milton Place, Eden Grove	3 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ¹
Montpelier Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Myddleton Buildings	8 ³	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 ⁵
Marylebone Street	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Monsell Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Moon Street	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Mayville Street	5 ⁴	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 ⁵

TABLE XCIV.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Mildmay Road	8 ⁵	2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	11 ⁶
Matilda Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Mildmay Street	7 ⁴	1 ¹	..	2 ²	..	2 ²	..	..	12 ⁹
Mildmay Grove	4 ⁴	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	7 ⁷
Montem Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Medina Road	2 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Myrtle Street	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Marriott Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	3 ³
Magdala Road	3 ³	1 ¹	..	2 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	7 ⁶
Maygood Street	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Netherland Place	1 ¹	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Nailour Street	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Northampton Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
North Street	1 ¹	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ³
Nelson Terrace	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
New North Road	5 ³	4 ³	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	10 ⁶
Newington Green	2 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Nicholay Road	10 ⁵	5 ⁴	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	16 ¹⁰
Nelson Cottages..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Norfolk Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Noel Street	2 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Newington Green Road	7 ⁴	2 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	10 ⁶
North London Cottages, Market Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
North Road	1 ¹	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Northampton Park	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Newhall Street	2 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ³
Napier Terrace, Upper Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Northolme Road	3 ³	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴
North Cottages, Canonbury Rd.	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Orpingley Road..	2 ¹	9 ⁷	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	12 ⁸
Oxford Road	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Offord Road	15 ⁸	4 ⁴	..	2 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	22 ¹⁵
Ormond Road	3 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ¹
Orchard Street	2 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ³
Outram Street	4 ³	2 ²	..	2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	9 ⁶
Ockendon Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Orlestone Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Orleans Road	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Oakley Road	2 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ⁴
Parkfield Street	2 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	4 ³
Pooles Park	6 ⁵	9 ⁷	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	16 ¹²
Plimsoll Road	2 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ⁴
Poynings Road	4 ³	4 ²	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	10 ⁷

TABLE XCIV—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Palmerston Road	12 ⁹	11 ¹⁰	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	25 ¹⁷
Peabody Buildings	16 ¹¹	5 ⁵	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	23 ¹⁷
Packington Street	7 ⁶	3 ³	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	11 ¹
Pleasant Buildings, York Road	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹⁰
Pembroke Street	13 ¹⁰	5 ⁵	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	19 ¹⁶
Prebend Street	6 ⁵	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	9 ⁸
Parolles Road	1 ¹	4 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ⁴
Petherton Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Paradise Passage, Essex Road	2 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ²
Pleasant Grove, York Road	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Prah Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Pine Grove, Tollington Park	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Pentonville Cottages, Market St.	3 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ¹
Pleasant Passage, Holloway Rd.	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Palmer Place, Liverpool Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Pakeman Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Pulteney Terrace	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Pemberton Gardens	1 ¹	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Poet's Road	2 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	4 ³
Pickering Street	4 ²	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 ⁴
Pulteney Street	3 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ²
Parkhurst Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Premier Buildings, Upper Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Pemberton Terrace	3 ³	3 ¹	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	8 ⁶
Park Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Pyrland Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Popham Road	4 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ³
Prospect Row, Ball's Pond	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Payne Street	2 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Pleasant Row, Essex Road	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Queen's Place, Rotherfield Street	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Queen's Square, Queensland Rd.	..	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Queensland Road	2 ¹	..	5 ³	..	..	..	..	7 ³
Queen's Cottages, Popham Street	6 ⁵	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 ⁶
Quinn Buildings	3 ³	2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	7 ⁷
Queen's Arms Buildings, Cattle Market	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Queen Margaret's Grove	5 ²	2 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	8 ⁴
Queensbury Street	5 ³	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	7 ⁴
Queen's Head Street	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Regina Road	7 ³	..	..	3 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	11 ⁵
Rotherfield Street	7 ⁵	..	..	..	..	3 ³	..	..	10 ⁸
Rock Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Riversdale Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²

TABLE XCIV—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Rufford Street		4 ²	2 ²	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	7 ⁴
Rhodes Street		3 ³	4 ³	1 ¹	3 ³	..	2 ²	..	..	13 ¹⁰
Rupert Road	3 ²	..	3 ³	..	3 ³	1 ¹	..	10 ⁹
Roman Road		18 ⁹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	2 ²	..	..	22 ¹²
Rocliffe Street		2 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Rheidol Terrace		2 ²	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ³
Railway Street		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Rothery Street	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Ralph Street		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Ringcroft Street		1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ³
Richmond Road		2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Ronalds Road		1 ¹	2 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Rodney Place, Wynford Road ..		1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Roseleigh Avenue	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Richmond Crescent		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Rydon Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Runton Street		1 ¹	4 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	6 ³
Romilly Road		2 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Roden Street		3 ³	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ⁴
Randall's Road		2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Richard Street		2 ²	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	5 ⁵
Sparsholt Road		1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
St. Paul's Street		3 ²	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ³
Shaftesbury Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
St. John's Road		9 ⁷	1 ¹	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	12 ¹⁰
Suffolk Place, Woodville Road ..		4 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ¹
St. Mary's Road		4 ³	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ³
Sidney Street		1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ³
Sebbon Place		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Stanley Terrace, Holloway		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Sebbon Street		5 ³	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	6 ⁴
St. Philip Street	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Stanley Road		3 ³	1 ¹	..	..	..	3 ²	..	..	7 ⁶
Stanmore Street		3 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ²
Stradbroke Road		2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Surr Street		1 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Stroud Green Road		2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
St. Clement's Street		9 ⁵	3 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	13 ⁶
St. James' Road		11 ⁶	2 ²	..	2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	16 ¹¹
St. Paul's Road		5 ³	1 ¹	..	3 ³	..	2 ²	..	..	11 ⁸
Scholefield Road		2 ²	5 ⁴	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	8 ⁶
Studd Street		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ¹	..	..	3 ²
Seven Sisters' Road		10 ⁸	4 ⁴	..	2 ²	..	..	..	..	16 ¹¹
St. Thomas' Road		3 ²	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ⁴

TABLE XCIV.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
South Street	5 ⁴	..	..	3 ³	..	3 ²	..	..	11 ⁸
Seymour Place, Liverpool Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Shepperton Road	8 ⁶	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	11 ⁸
St. Paul's Place	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Story Street	1 ¹	2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	4 ³
St. Peter's Street	7 ³	..	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	9 ⁵
Spencer Street	4 ²	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	5 ³
St. James' Street, St. Peter's St.	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
St. Jude Street	7 ⁴	..	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	9 ⁵
St. George's Avenue	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Sidney Place, City Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
St. John Street	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Sussex Road	4 ³	2 ²	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	8 ⁷
Sotheby Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Sidney Grove, City Road	1 ¹	4 ⁴	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	6 ⁵
Shelburne Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Sonderburg Road	3 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ³
Stonefield Street	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
St. John's Villas, Holloway Road	4 ³	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	6 ⁵
Sudeley Street	6 ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 ⁵
Sutterton Street	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
St. Thomas Street	2 ²	2 ¹	..	..	..	3 ³	..	..	7 ⁴
Sheen Grove	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ⁴
St. John's Park	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Sonning Street	2 ²	3 ³	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	6 ⁵
Southampton Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Sherbourne Street	3 ²	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ³
Stock Orchard Crescent	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Salisbury Road	3 ³	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴
Station Road, Highbury	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Thornhill Road	4 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ²
Thorpedale Road	3 ³	1 ¹	..	3 ³	..	1 ¹	..	..	8 ⁸
Tiber Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Tufnell Park Road	3 ³	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 ⁵
Trinity Street	2 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Tibberton Square	4 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ³
Tollington Road	3 ²	..	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	5 ⁴
Tollington Park	2 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Twyford Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Thornhill Crescent	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Theberton Street	4 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ²
Travers Road	3 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ¹
Thornhill Square	4 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ²
Tabley Road	3 ³	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	5 ⁵

TABLE XCIV.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Torrens Buildings, City Road..	..	2 ²	2 ²	..	2 ²	..	..	..	..	6 ⁶
Thornhill Bridge Place	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Tremlett Grove	7 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 ¹
Thane Villas, Seven Sisters Rd.	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Tavistock Terrace	4 ²	6 ²	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	11 ³
Union Square, New North Road	3 ²	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	5 ⁴
Upper Street	3 ³	..	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	5 ⁵
Upper Park Street	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Victor Road	9 ⁵	4 ⁴	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	14 ⁹
Victoria Road	1 ¹	..	2 ²	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Vorley Road	10 ⁷	2 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	13 ⁹
Vittoria Street	3 ²	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	5 ³
Victoria Place, Queensland Rd.	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Vittoria Place	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Vincent Terrace, Colebrooke Row	..	2 ²	3 ³	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	6 ⁴
Wall Street	3 ³	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴
Windsor Road	3 ³	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ³
Winifred House, Wray Crescent	..	3 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ¹
Warner Street	4 ²	2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	7 ⁵
Warrender Road	2 ²	2 ²	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	6 ⁵
Wynford Road	2 ²	4 ²	..	2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	9 ⁷
Windsor Street	11 ⁶	1 ¹	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	14 ⁹
Wallace Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Wellington Road	1 ¹	..	..	3 ³	..	2 ²	1 ¹	..	7 ⁶
West View, Highgate Hill	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Whistler Street	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Westbourne Road	4 ³	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	6 ⁵
Wray Crescent	1 ¹	3 ¹	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	6 ⁴

VACCINATION.

The deplorable state of vaccination in Islington was fully dealt with in the Return of the Medical Officer of Health for the third quarter of the year, and, therefore, it is not proposed to discuss the matter again. It, however, becomes necessary to place on record in this report the condition which prevailed up to the end of 1896. The figures for 1897 are not yet available, but this much may be said to a certainty that they will not show any improvement on those of the preceding year.

The succeeding table gives a full statement of the state of vaccination in the Parish and in London since 1880.

TABLE XCV.

Showing the State of Vaccination in Islington during the Seventeen years, 1880-96.

Years.	Number of Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Died Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Remaining.	Cases (Cols. 6 and 7) not finally accounted for.	In London.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1880 ..	9,931	8,123	26	885	118	779	9.0	7.0
1881 ..	9,993	8,339	21	812	89	730	8.2	5.7
1882 ..	10,000	8,360	22	819	155	644	8.0	6.6
1883 ..	9,950	8,192	25	890	194	644	8.4	6.8
1884 ..	9,892	8,121	47	924	191	601	8.0	6.8
1885 ..	9,683	7,874	41	991	157	617	8.0	5.5
1886 ..	9,844	7,944	39	1,091	148	622	7.8	7.8
1887 ..	9,732	7,769	44	1,133	171	615	8.1	9.0
1888 ..	9,620	7,522	39	1,112	219	728	9.8	8.2
1889 ..	9,638	7,581	22	1,120	198	717	9.5	9.6
1890 ..	9,239	7,250	19	1,117	122	731	9.2	10.9
1891 ..	9,823	7,584	33	1,145	131	930	10.8	12.9
1892 ..	9,626	7,221	28	1,182	127	1,048	12.2	18.4
1893 ..	9,757	7,251	38	1,222	132	1,114	12.7	18.2
1894 ..	9,574	7,151	39	1,067	101	1,215	13.7	20.6
1895 ..	9,959	7,079	50	975	237	1,620	18.7	..
1896 ..	9,752	6,575	46	854	223	2,054	23.4	..

DISINFECTION.

There was a considerable falling off in the number of articles removed from houses for disinfection at the Vestry's Disinfecting Chambers at Seven Sisters Road. This was chiefly due to the decrease in the number of cases of infectious diseases notified, as well as to the less virulent character of the diseases themselves.

The following statement gives the particulars for last year, as well as for the preceding year:—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	The Year.	1896.
Beds ...	569	409	471	622	2,071	2,823
Blankets ...	898	668	590	939	3,095	4,332
Bolsters ...	366	258	273	431	1,328	1,713
Carpets...	282	157	244	209	892	1,589
Chair cushions...	194	86	154	157	591	1,117
Mattresses ...	290	243	211	338	1,082	1,405
Palliasses ...	538	410	455	631	2,034	2,829
Pillows...	1,000	674	809	1,103	3,586	4,854
Quilts ...	385	257	258	435	1,335	2,009
Sheets ...	631	479	590	803	2,503	3,690
Other articles ...	2,962	1,386	3,189	2,248	9,785	16,906
Totals	8,115	5,027	7,244	7,916	28,302	43,267

The two following tables give particulars respecting the fumigation and cleansing and stripping of rooms after infectious diseases had occurred therein.

TABLE XCVI.

Showing the Fumigation of Rooms after Infectious Disease.

YEAR ENDING 1ST JANUARY, 1898.

Sanitary Inspector's Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.	1896.
1st Quarter ..	73	72	19	69	47	36	26	21	52	32	71	32	51	67	668	726
2nd do. ..	61	73	28	42	23	22	28	26	43	56	61	30	25	37	555	780
3rd do. ..	28	65	20	92	10	30	31	25	52	35	87	56	22	64	617	974
4th do. ..	58	81	27	103	30	59	36	53	83	56	82	79	60	54	861	1,015
Year ..	220	291	94	306	110	147	121	125	230	179	301	197	158	222	2,701	3,495

TABLE XCVII.

Showing the Cleansing and Stripping of Rooms after Infectious Disease.

YEAR ENDING 1ST JANUARY, 1898.

Sanitary Inspector's Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.	1896.
1st Quarter ..	37	35	13	33	7	8	16	6	24	21	56	14	27	29	320	197
2nd do. ..	28	28	12	24	7	4	13	12	13	16	31	18	12	25	243	213
3rd do. ..	10	30	11	36	4	12	10	9	30	14	33	16	18	35	268	309
4th do. ..	28	30	11	27	9	10	17	15	31	14	55	26	33	21	327	326
Year ..	103	123	47	120	27	34	56	42	98	65	169	74	90	110	1,158	1,045

Disinfectants Distributed and used.—In the following statement particulars are given of the manner in which the disinfectants were distributed.

	Disinfecting Powder.		Carbolised Creosote.	Clear Carbolic Acid.
	Tons.	Cwt.	Gallons.	Gallons.
To Inhabitants	9	0	1,080	—
Disinfecting Premises	—	—	—	100
Disinfecting Streets and Courts (not under jurisdiction of Vestry)	2	0	60	—
	11	0	1,140	100

THE REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The important duty of removing house refuse was most excellently performed by the staff of men and horses which the Vestry has placed under the superintendence of Mr. Wroot. It would be difficult for this work to be carried out in a more satisfactory manner or with less

friction with the public. The weekly removal of dust is now so quietly effected that even those persons who were most opposed to it when it was recommended in 1892 by the Medical Officer of Health must be satisfied that the public have no real grievance. Facts speak louder than words, and therefore to mention that in 1891 10,838 applications were made to have dust removed from the people's homes and that in 1897 there were only 312 is to prove that the work was most admirably done. The present scheme was begun on June 17, 1895, and at once good results were noticeable, as the following figures show:—

1891..	..	10,138 applications made to remove dust.		
1892..	..	9,964	"	"
1893..	..	4,986	"	"
1894..	..	4,506	"	"
1895..	..	2,506	"	"
1896..	..	245	"	"
1897..	..	312	"	"

The success of the scheme will be better understood when it is stated that there are 44,853 separate assessments in the district, and that the proportion of complaints to every 100 assessments was only 0.695.

This is surely one of the greatest sanitary reforms that has ever been effected in Islington, and one on the execution of which the Vestry can justly pride itself.

Full particulars of the manner in which the scheme is worked were given in the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report for 1895.

WORKSHOPS.

The good character of the work effected by the Workshop Inspectors was fully maintained during the year, the total inspections made being 2,741 and the re-inspections 3,979.

A glance at the following short summary of some of their work shows at once its usefulness.

Workrooms—

Inspected	2318
Overcrowded	15
Badly ventilated	13
Dirty	195

Workshops—

Newly discovered	305
Reported by H.M. Inspector	139
Removed from Register	87
Workroom cards distributed	184
Notices to abate nuisances served	238

Works carried out—

Ventilation provided	107
Rooms cleansed	375
Yards, Floors and Roofs repaired	295
W.C.'s constructed	34
Urinals „	1
W.C.'s supplied with water	108
Water Cisterns for general use provided	6
„ „ cleansed	16
Water laid on	1

It is a very significant fact, and one that speaks louder in praise of their work than any comment that can be made on it, that hardly a murmur is now ever heard from work-people as to the conditions under which they are compelled to labour, whereas a few years ago complaints were very numerous.

The reports of the Inspectors will be read with interest, especially that of Miss Gray.

To A. E. HARRIS, Esq.,
Medical Officer of Health.

THE VESTRY HALL,
ISLINGTON,

3rd February, 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour of submitting to you a report of my work during the year 1897.

Registers.—There are now on the Workshop and Laundry Registers 752 workshops where females are employed, and 196 workshop laundries, making a total of 948 workshops, &c., and 1,582 workrooms.

I append a table giving particulars as to the trades carried on in the different workshops:

Two hundred and twenty-nine workshops containing 280 workrooms have been added to the registers during the year; 87 workshops have been removed from them, owing to various causes, such as:—the giving up of the business, removal from the Parish, or the introduction of machinery into laundries.

I have notified to the Home Office the addresses of 138 workshops not previously visited by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

Inspections.—I have inspected 1,361 workshops, containing 2,302 workrooms, and I have made 1,320 calls and re-inspections, in reference to work being carried out under notice, &c.

The above figures include 13 inspections of the three public lavatories for women, as well as visits paid to the homes of outworkers and the smaller laundries.

Cleanliness.—I found 113 workrooms in a dirty condition. These have been cleansed and whitewashed. More than half of those rooms were washhouses and ironing rooms in laundries, where the steam combining with the dust from the stoves makes frequent white-washing a necessity. Notices for cleansing in laundries have usually been accompanied by notices asking for repairs in floors, ceilings or walls. In one case the house was so dilapidated that the tenants had to leave before any repairs could be carried out.

Ventilation.—In six workrooms I found that the means of ventilation was inadequate. In these rooms additional ventilators have been provided. Every winter the difficulty of sufficiently ventilating the workrooms recurs. There is great need for hygienic education for the women and girls employed, to rouse them to do their share in keeping the rooms in a healthy condition.

Overcrowding.—I found eleven workrooms to be overcrowded. In these the number of persons at work has been reduced. As the overcrowding occurred during the busy season, additional accommodation was, as a rule, provided for the extra hands. Six of the overcrowded workrooms were among those that were "newly discovered" during the year.

I have distributed 184 workroom cards stating the number of persons who may be employed in each room.

In comparing the figures of my previous reports with those of this year, it will be observed that there has been a steady decrease in the number of cases of overcrowding discovered during inspection. The figures are:—

In the 7 months ending 31st December, 1895, there were 29 cases reported.					
„	12	„	31st December, 1896,	„	27
„	12	„	31st December, 1897,	„	11

Before the amount of cubic-space required per head in workshops was definitely stated by the Factory Act of 1895, many employers were very much in the dark as to what constituted overcrowding. One dressmaker frankly told me that, in the season, she always had as many workers as she could possibly seat in her room, without troubling as to whether it was overcrowded or not, and many others seem to have acted on the same

principle. Now when each workroom has to be measured and to have a notice affixed, as to the number of persons who may be employed, no one can err through ignorance. No doubt the liability to a visit from an inspector is an aid to some in resisting the temptation to overcrowd.

Sanitary Defects.—In the course of inspection I have discovered and reported to you the existence of 329 nuisances, liable to be dealt with under the Public Health Act.

I have served 111 intimation notices and have supervised the abatement of 181 nuisances.

The following is a table of the workshops in which women are employed, and which I visited during the year.

Nature of Business.	Number of workshops.	Number of work-rooms therein.
Dressmaking	248	300
Tie making	78	88
Mantle and costume making	74	104
Millinery and infants' millinery	61	100
Fur sewing	52	66
Blouse and apron making	38	44
Artificial flower making	32	69
Underclothing making	30	40
Jet and bead work	22	35
Tailoring	21	22
Fancy leather goods making	20	29
Boot upper and infant shoe making	9	16
Cardboard box making	7	14
Wig making	5	10
Collar and cuff making	5	8
Curtain making	3	4
Frilling making	3	4
Confectionery	3	24
Rag picking and sorting	3	9
Toy making	3	5
Lamp and candle shade making	3	4
Fancy goods making	2	5
Button hole making	2	3
Bassinette hood making	2	2
Photographic paper preparing	2	5
Funeral furnishing making	1	1
Artificial fly making	1	1
Balloon making	1	1
Embroidery sewing	1	4
Gold beaters' skin preparing	1	4
Surgical appliances making	1	2
Curling pin making	1	1

Nature of Business.				Number of workshops.		Number of work rooms therein.
Gaiter making	..	..	..	1	..	2
Umbrella sewing	..	..	..	1	..	1
Glove sewing	..	..	..	1	..	1
Upholstery ..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Bottle washing	..	..	..	1	..	2
Drug packing	..	..	..	1	..	1
Table linen sewing	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cycle fitting manufactory	..	..	..	1	..	4
Medical capsule making	..	..	..	1	..	4
Cork cutting	..	..	..	1	..	2
Surplice making	..	..	..	1	..	1
Brush making	..	..	..	1	..	1
Swansdown sewing	..	..	..	1	..	1
Valentine making ..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Furrier's clip making	..	..	..	1	..	2
Pickle manufactory	..	..	..	1	..	1
Slate polishing	..	..	..	1	..	1
Laundries ..	..	..	..	196	..	528
Total..				948	..	1,582

I am, Sir,

Yours obedient Servant,

JESSY M. S. GRAY,

Inspector of Workshops.

TABLE XCVIII.—Summary of Miss Gray's Work-shops Reports, from 4th January, 1897, to 1st January, 1898.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Quarter ending 3rd April, 1897.				Quarter ending 3rd July, 1897.				Quarter ending 2nd Oct., 1897.				Quarter ending 1st January, 1898.				Total for Year ending 1st January, 1898.			
	Dressmakers & Ladies' Tailors.	Laundries.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Dressmakers & Ladies' Tailors.	Laundries.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Dressmakers & Ladies' Tailors.	Laundries.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Dressmakers & Ladies' Tailors.	Laundries.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Dressmakers & Ladies' Tailors.	Laundries.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Workshops, Workplaces, Laundries, &c. Number of on the Register .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	354	196	400	948
" Number of Workrooms therein .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	438	528	616	1582
" Number of Inspections of	132	52	122	306	81	99	135	315	150	15	182	347	72	183	138	393	435	349	577	1361
" Number of Re-inspections of	131	39	147	317	94	95	115	304	121	57	131	309	75	198	117	390	421	389	510	1320
Workrooms, Number of Inspections of	155	132	174	461	115	281	190	586	192	32	268	492	98	475	190	763	560	920	823	2302
" found to be overcrowded	1	..	1	2	..	..	3	3	2	..	2	4	..	..	2	2	3	..	8	11
" found to be insufficiently ventilated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	3	2	6
" found to be in a dirty condition .. .. .	..	6	1	7	2	21	12	35	12	..	14	26	1	33	11	45	15	60	38	113
Workshops, &c., newly discovered and registered	36	1	35	72	37	6	24	67	15	3	27	45	12	8	25	45	100	18	111	229
" Workrooms therein measured	36	3	39	78	39	15	24	82	15	4	42	61	15	15	29	59	105	37	138	280
" Reported to H.M. Inspector on discovery	22	..	16	38	27	3	15	45	4	2	10	16	12	2	25	39	65	7	66	138
" Removed from the Register .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	10	38	87
Houses visited for enquiry at which no female hands were employed*	24	1	24	49	27	5	20	52	14	4	31	49	9	5	9	23	74	15	84	173
Workroom Cards distributed, showing number of persons permitted in each room	31	..	36	67	38	..	6	44	17	..	21	38	11	..	24	35	97	..	87	184
Written Intimations issued	7	3	10	20	4	10	11	25	9	5	9	23	2	27	14	43	22	45	44	111
Works carried out under supervision :—																				
(a) Additional means of ventilation provided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	3	2	6	2	3	3	8
(b) Rooms cleansed and whitewashed .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	7	3	10	5	18	4	27	6	21	8	35	11	46	16	73
(c) Yards, Floors, Roofs, &c., repaired	3	1	9	13	1	4	10	15	12	6	3	21	4	26	6	36	20	37	28	85
(d) Sanitary Conveniences repaired .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	1	10	1	12	3	11	1	15
Nuisances which came under notice during the inspections :—																				
(e) Drains untrapped, unventilated, &c.	19	2	23	44	9	8	8	25	..	1	20	21	3	14	5	22	31	25	56	112
(f) Sanitary Conveniences ill-lighted, unventilated and defective in water supply	2	1	4	7	4	2	4	10	3	1	8	12	2	14	2	18	11	18	18	47
(g) Sanitary Conveniences supplied from drinking water cisterns	4	..	5	9	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	5	1	7	13
(h) Cisterns dirty or uncovered	3	2	5	10	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	5	5	6	7	18
(i) Dustbins, wanting or defective	1	1	2	4	2	1	3	6	..	..	5	5	2	10	2	14	5	12	12	29
(j) Miscellaneous	5	5	11	21	4	16	9	29	3	2	9	14	3	37	7	47	15	60	35	110
" Overcrowding " of Workrooms, Cases of, abated	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	..	3	4	1	..	3	4	4	..	8	12

* Houses where a Business Plate or the Directory, or Newspaper Advertisements implied probability that Female Workers would be employed, but at which none were found.

INSPECTOR WEST'S REPORT.

To A. E. HARRIS, ESQ.,
Medical Officer of Health.

VESTRY HALL,
UPPER STREET,
ISLINGTON,
January, 1898.

DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you a report of my work during the year 1897.

I have paid 4,080 visits to factories, workshops, &c., in the Parish, viz.:—1,421 inspections and 2,659 re-inspections, and have measured 97 workshops and workrooms; 131 notices have been served for the abatement of various nuisances, 34 new w.c's have been provided, whilst a total of 1,438 other improvements have been carried out under my supervision. You will observe by the above figures that much has been done to improve the sanitary condition of workshops for the benefit of the workers, although I am of opinion there still remains a large number of improvements to be carried out in the various other workplaces which will be visited and reported on in due course.

Bakehouses.—During the year 702 visits have been paid to bakehouses, of which 258 have been limewashed. I find the occupiers very anxious to do their utmost to keep the places in a good sanitary condition.

Miscellaneous Trades.—As this column in the accompanying table does not give full particulars, it may be well to mention that it includes:—

Organ Builders.	Pianoforte String Makers.
Dressmakers.	Box Makers.
Laundries.	Engineers.
Tin-box Makers.	Paper Sorters.
Paper-bag Makers.	Rag Sorters.
Furriers.	Cabinet Makers.
Printers.	Bedstead Makers.

Smoke Nuisances.—879 visits have been paid by me during the year in various localities in the Parish, for the purpose of taking observations of chimneys of factories and workshops, and in four cases it has been found necessary to take legal proceedings against the offenders, the result being that a penalty was inflicted in each case.

Special.—In addition to the numbers quoted in visits paid to workshops, &c., in my report I paid 178 visits by your instructions to private houses with reference to the recent serious outbreak of Measles in the district.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE WEST,
Inspector of Workshops, &c.

Summary of Inspector West's Work from 4th January, 1897 to 1st January, 1898.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Quarter ending 3rd April, 1897.					Quarter ending 3rd July, 1897.					Quarter ending 2nd October, 1897.					Quarter ending 1st January, 1898.					Year ending 1st January, 1898.					
	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Pianoforte Makers.	Cycle Makers.	Miscellaneous.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Pianoforte Makers.	Cycle Makers.	Miscellaneous.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Pianoforte Makers.	Cycle Makers.	Miscellaneous.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Pianoforte Makers.	Cycle Makers.	Miscellaneous.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Pianoforte Makers.	Cycle Makers.	Miscellaneous.	Tailors.
Workshops, Workplaces, Laundries, &c. Number of on the Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Workrooms therein	15	12	6	49	93	175	11	3	...	178	164	356	5	8	4	42	300	360	1	3	2	182	342	530	32	26
Number of Inspections of	13	9	1	211	869	843	17	40	6	9	33	554	679	9	16	2	26	495	500	21	48	6	61	451	647	113
No. of Re-inspections of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workrooms, Number of Inspections of found to be overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
found to be insufficiently ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
found to be in a dirty condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops, &c., newly discovered and registered	3	7	3	3	23	39	5	1	...	4	10	2	6	1	...	9	18	1	1	...	7	9	11	15	4	3
Workrooms therein measured	3	7	3	3	32	50	5	1	...	10	16	4	3	2	...	11	20	1	2	...	8	11	13	13	7	3
Reported to H.M. Inspector on discovery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Removed from the Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Houses visited for enquiry as to male hands were employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workroom Cards distributed, showing number of persons permitted in each room	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intimations Notices served	3	4	...	...	30	37	2	2	...	1	25	33	1	4	1	2	28	36	...	1	19	21	3	9	6	1
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Works carried out under supervision :-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	...	1	...	1	13	15	...	...	1	2	3	...	2	...	1	7	10	3	...
Constructed	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	...	1	...	1	13	15	...	...	1	2	3	...	2	...	1	7	10	3	...
Improved or repaired	...	...	...	...	17	19	1	...	...	...	22	24	1	1	...	23	26	...	1	...	17	19	3	2	...	...
Traps fixed	3	...	1	...	5	59	67	2	2	...	2	64	70	1	1	...	25	29	1	3	...	9	40	53	7	6
Water Closets	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	1	...	1	6	8	...	...
W.C.'s constructed	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	1	...	1	6	8	...	...
Urnals constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pan, trap & water supply furnished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hot and cold water only furnished	...	...	...	...	2	28	30	...	...	...	2	38	42	...	...	2	1	17	22	...	3	31	37	...	...	...
Water supply furnished	4	...	2	...	25	38	...	1	...	...	29	30	...	...	...	2	1	15	20	...	2	16	20	4	5	9
Dust Bins	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Constructed	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Repaired and Covers adapted	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surface Drains	...	...	...	...	4	27	33	...	1	...	2	37	40	...	...	2	9	11	...	3	...	6	15	24	2	4
Constructed	2	...	...	...	4	27	33	...	1	...	2	37	40	...	...	2	9	11	...	3	...	6	15	24	2	4
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	5	...	2	...	2
Cisterns provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	5	...	2	...	2
Cisterns repaired and cleansed	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	13
Water supply provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	1
Ventilation and Cleansing, etc.	1	...	...	...	27	28	...	1	...	...	27	28	...	1	1	1	16	19	...	3	...	2	19	34	1	5
Additional means of ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	27	28	...	1	...	...	27	28	...	1	1	1	16	19	...	3	...	2	19	34	1	5
Rooms cleansed and lime-washed	6	...	...	...	71	8	...	...	...	...	74	10	...	...	...	18	13	...	...	...	95	5	101	1	7	
Yards, Floors, Roofs, &c., repaired	5	2	2	...	5	66	70	2	2	...	2	49	55	1	1	2	2	29	35	...	6	...	50	5	10	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	6	12	1	...	...	...	1	30	32	2	1	2	34	39	...	3	...	4	15	22	3	4
Nuisances which came under notice during the inspections :-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains untrapped, unventilated, &c.	...	...	...	1	22	23	3	1	...	3	18	25	...	2	...	...	15	17	...	2	...	21	23	3	5	...
Sanitary Conveniences ill-lighted, unventilated and defective in water supply	1	...	...	...	5	6	1	3	...	3	13	20	...	2	...	...	9	11	...	...	...	4	5	2	5	...
Sanitary Conveniences supplied from drinking water cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cisterns dirty or uncovered	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dustbins, wanting or defective	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1	17	24	4	...	...	13	17	...	9	...	...	22	31	...	2	...	19	21	4	11	6
"Overcrowding" of Workrooms, Cases of, abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	158	...	1	...	1	197	190	...	...	...	314	314	...	2	1
Totals	52	58	62	10	271	1400	1853	59	64	6	16	375	1217	1837	27	64	12	13	99	1292	1507	27	86	9	...	377

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There were 393 houses on the register as against 412 in 1896, consequently the registered houses have decreased by 19.

No. of houses on register in 1896	..	..	412
Taken off register ..	..	..	35
			<hr/>
Actual number ..	..	..	377
Placed on register during 1897 ..	..	..	16
			<hr/>
			393
			<hr/>

This is a matter for regret as, undoubtedly, registration protects the occupiers against the supineness of the owners in remedying sanitary defects, and also secures the latter against the carelessness, and, sometimes, the misconduct of the occupiers. Inspector Jordan has drawn attention to the fact that in many houses there are no persons appointed for their care, and that, consequently, each occupier is practically a law unto himself. This state of affairs certainly requires amendment, and it is sincerely to be hoped that at no distant date power may be obtained, under by-laws, to compel persons, who let their properties in tenements, to at least appoint one of their tenants as caretaker. There does not seem to be much difficulty about this, nor would the cost be much, as no doubt many a respectable lodger would be quite content to undertake the charge on the condition that there was some small reduction in his rent. This loss to the owner would soon be much more than compensated for by the lessened damage to his property.

The work of registration is now being actively carried on in most districts in London, and, therefore, it behoves this Parish, which has always been a pioneer in useful work, to keep its place. At present there are not 600 houses of all classes unlet, and hardly a single house of the class which is usually let in tenements to the working classes. These facts are pregnant with meaning, for they signify overcrowding, and overcrowding leads to dirt and disease, poverty and squalor. Great difficulty is experienced even now in abating overcrowding, because when a notice is served on a family, consisting of, perhaps, 6 or 7 persons, it means that they are to provide themselves with a room or rooms elsewhere, in which the number of cubic feet of air space will be

sufficient for their numbers. Such accommodation is difficult to obtain, and, consequently, it is not an infrequent occurrence to find the unfortunate people seeking for lodgings for weeks before they can find them.

The state of affairs in Islington at the present moment points to the necessity of further houses being put on the register, and to the appointment of an additional Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

VESTRY OFFICES, UPPER STREET, N.

To A. E. HARRIS, Esq.,

Medical Officer of Health,

DEAR SIR,

In submitting to you my report on the works for the year carried out under my supervision according to Section 94 of the Public Health (London) Act 1891, in respect to houses let in lodgings or occupied by more than one family, I must confess that the position of Inspector is not a bed of roses, the habits of the people, and the fact that there is no one in the greater number of houses who is responsible for the condition of the closets, yards, and staircases (as is in the case of the ordinary Common Lodging House) makes his work a constant warfare. In most cases an agent collects the rents, and he only allows as little expense to be incurred as possible so as to show a good return. But the people themselves are sometimes very careless and destructful, so that they sometimes cause great expense to the owner. A case in point: I had a drain reconstructed at a house in Campbell Road, and two days after the completion of the work one of the new closets was stopped. On opening up, the bladebone of a shoulder of mutton was found in the trap. The closet was reinstated, and the next week the pan of the same closet was broken. I tried to find out who had caused the damage, but was not able to collect any satisfactory evidence so as to summons the offender. Of course the greater part of the houses on the register are occupied by the poorer class and owned by people who do not take much interest in them.

During the year I have made 3,785 inspections, 1,150 re-inspections and calls, and have had 1,471 improvements carried out on 720 premises, a detailed statement of which is added hereto.

There were 7 prosecutions of which 6 were successful, one being dismissed on account of my not having personally seen over 12 persons in the house at one time, although I knew as a fact they were there. The Magistrate, however, held that this was necessary to obtain a conviction under the By-law as to closet accommodation. In the other cases £6 5s. was obtained as penalties and £2 12s. as costs.

Nine more houses were put on the Register during 1897, and if more are to be added in the future it will be impossible for one Inspector to cope with the work.

I am, SIR,

Yours obediently,

JAMES J. JORDAN,

Inspector of Houses let in Lodgings.

*Summary of Sanitary Work from Inspector Jordan's report on Houses
Let in Lodgings during the year 1897.*

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	YEAR.
Number of Houses inspected	1,307	1,215	345	918	3,785
Re-inspections, Calls made, &c.	504	281	124	241	1,150
Total Inspections, &c.	1,811	1,496	469	1,159	4,935
IMPROVEMENTS.					
Drains—					
Constructed	1	7	2	4	14
Improved or repaired	124	66	23	58	271
Traps fixed	11	11	..	12	34
Cesspools—					
Abolished .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Cleansed or disinfected .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Privies and Water Closets—					
Pan, trap and water supply furnished	9	28	..	3	40
Pan and trap only furnished	7	10	5	18	40
Water supply furnished	37	24	6	42	109
Extra closets .. .. .	..	..	7	8	15
Dust Bins—					
Constructed	22	18	9	5	54
Repairs and covers adapted	2	4	..	2	8
Surface Drains and Pavement of Yards —					
Constructed	4	..	..	1	5
Relaid	35	57	2	9	103
General Water—					
New receptacles provided .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1
Receptacles repaired and cleansed	32	112	19	48	211
Water supply provided	4	1	..	3	8
Other Improvements—					
Houses generally repaired	5	17	26	7	55
„ &c., cleansed or limewashed	13	101	23	39	176
„ ventilated	1	..	..	..	1
Overcrowding abated	15	15	5	10	45
Illegal use of underground rooms for sleeping dis-continued .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other Amendments or Nuisances abated	108	105	4	64	281
Rooms Disinfected .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total Improvements	430	577	131	333	1,471
Total Premises Improved	231	214	91	184	720

SANITARY WORK.

The work performed by the District Sanitary Inspectors was very creditable to them as a staff, and showed an increase on that which they had effected in the preceding year. As many as 7,688 houses were inspected, which entailed 57,297 subsequent visits to ascertain if the nuisances were being abated in an efficient manner.

The following Table sets forth the particulars of the inspections.

TABLE C.

Giving a Summary of the Sanitary Work performed by the Inspectors in 1897.

PLACES INSPECTED.	QUARTERS.				THE YEAR.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	
Number of Houses Inspected	1,759	1,782	1,906	2,241	7,688
Re-inspections, Calls made, &c. ..	15,016	13,812	13,301	15,168	57,297
Visits to Bakehouses *	3	..	1	1	5
Do. Cowhouses.. ..	23	21	21	22	87
Do. Slaughter-houses.. ..	58	26	48	50	182
Do. Stables and Yards	899	1,153	617	488	3,157
Do. Courts, &c.	25	7	..	9	41
Do. Factories and Workshops † ..	..	4	..	10	14
Do. Fields, Lanes, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	12	12
Do. Factories, Horse Slaughter-houses, Piggeries, &c., Belle Isle	4	..	..	7	11
Do. Under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	237	219	110	176	742
Dust Removals Ordered	9	..	..	1	10
Registered Lodging Houses ‡ ..	76	..	1	..	77
Total Inspections	18,109	17,024	16,005	18,185	69,323

* See also Inspector West's report *ante*.

† " " " and Miss Gray's report *ante*.

‡ " " Jordan's Report *ante*.

For the first time each Sanitary Inspector has written a report on the work performed by him during the year, and it is a matter for regret that room cannot be made for their publication in full, as they show pretty clearly the work on which each was engaged.

From these reports it has, however, been ascertained that 21,234 sanitary improvements have been effected on the service of notices ; in addition to which many others, of which no record was kept, were, on verbal instructions being given to the owners of the properties, dealt with.

A brief summary of these reports is interesting. The full reports have been laid before the Public Health Committee.

District 1.—Inspector Cook writes in a well ordered report—

- (a) That he investigated 229 cases of infection.
- (b) That owing to the New River Co. substituting a constant for an intermittent supply in his district 241 notices from builders, intimating their intention of fixing flushing cisterns to W.C.'s, were received ; and that this entailed a considerable amount of work, because in nearly every instance the W.C.'s had to be reconstructed.
- (c) That 88 complaints of nuisances received at the Vestry were inquired into.
- (d) That he made house to house inspections with respect to 16 premises.
- (e) That he inspected 531 houses and made 4,836 re-inspections.
- (f) That in making these inspections he discovered 2,008 nuisances for the abatement of which he served 425 notices.
- (g) That he took 62 samples of Food and Drugs for analysis, of which 5 were not genuine, and that in the resulting prosecutions £2 10s. in fines and £4 12s. in costs were allowed the Vestry.
- (h) That 180 rooms were disinfected and cleansed, and that 178 lots of bedding, etc., were removed for disinfection.

- (i) That in only 3 instances was it found necessary to summon property owners, in 2 of which the work was completed before the summonses were heard.
- (j) That 2 builders were summoned for fixing W.C.'s before giving notice to the Vestry, and that one was fined 2s. 6d. and 2s. costs, and the second 20s. and 8s. costs.

He then gives a complete list of the 2,008 nuisances discovered, and the 3,024 improvements effected in 629 premises.

District 2.—Inspector COWLING gives a very full report of his work in a document which in many ways is interesting. He states—

- (a) That he inspected 866 premises, served 405 intimation notices, 13 statutory notices, and made 3,892 calls and re-inspections, and effected 2,465 improvements in 417 houses.
- (b) That he took out 20 summonses under the Sale of Food and Drugs, Margarine, and Public Health Acts, and that penalties to the amount of £103 16s. were obtained.
- (c) That 343 cases of infectious diseases were investigated, and that in every case cleansing of the rooms and the disinfection of the bedding, etc., were carried out to his satisfaction.
- (d) That 8 summonses were issued against persons under sec. 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, for allowing 8 houses situate in Dresden and Cheverton Roads to be occupied without first having received a certificate as to having a proper and efficient water supply, and that penalties to the amount of £3 5s. with 16s. costs were inflicted.
- (e) That 4 persons were summoned for contravention of L.C.C. by-laws, and that penalties to the amount of 17s. 6d. were awarded to the Vestry.
- (f) That he paid a considerable number of visits to shops and store-rooms where food was deposited for sale, but succeeded in only 2 instances in finding any article that was unfit for food.

- (g) That he purchased 66 samples of food for analysis, of which 8 were adulterated, and that in each case the offender was prosecuted, convicted, and fined, with one exception, where he had absconded, and for whose arrest a warrant was issued. He was one of the "Welsh Gang."
- (h) That he inspected each of the cow-houses and slaughter-houses three times, and found them in a very satisfactory state.
- (i) That the removal of manure from tram and bus stables has been a source of trouble to him and an annoyance to people in the neighbourhood in which they are situated, as it has been carried out in a perfunctory manner, "and will continue to be a nuisance so long as the law permits the depositing of manure into receptacles* and the removal of the same through the public streets in the day time. The removal should be effected under the same restrictions as fish offal. In three yards there are housed 1,500 horses."
- (j) That the past year has been one of very hard work, for which the present system of giving work to unskilled men is to a large extent responsible, owing to the constant necessity of supervising their work. He goes on to say that "although some of the builders, and many of the men, are fairly well educated in their work the majority are still in a state of ignorance as to the practice and principles of plumbing and sanitation, in consequence of which my work is considerably increased."

District 3.—Inspector WARD in his instructive report states :—

- (a) That he has made 519 inspections and 3,458 re-inspections, paid 13 visits to slaughter-houses, 34 visits to stables and yards, and made 48 calls under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, or altogether a total of 4,072 calls.

* By this he means that the manure should be loaded into properly constructed vans as soon as removed from the stalls. In this way the terrible nuisance created by the turning over of decaying manure would be avoided.—A.E.H.

- (b) That the number of nuisances found were 1,117, for the abatement of which 218 notices have been served. Also that he had very little trouble in getting them abated, and that the number of improvements effected has been 1,885 in 227 premises.
- (c) That the infectious diseases in his district have been decreasing, a circumstance which he ascribes to the drainage of the schools and houses in which disease has occurred having been thoroughly overhauled and put into a sanitary condition.
- (d) That, with the exception of a few cases where the Medical Attendant has certified that it has been carried out to his satisfaction, the disinfection of premises after infectious disease has been thoroughly done; and that 112 lots of bedding, etc., have been removed for disinfection, and that no complaint has been received as to their injury.
- (e) That he purchased 48 samples of food for analysis, of which several were adulterated, and that proceedings were taken against the vendors. That he also procured 36 samples of milk from the churns delivered at Finsbury Park Station of the Great Northern Railway by the 1.30 a.m. train, of which only a small percentage was adulterated.

District 4.—Inspector GRIVELL, in a brief report, states:—

- (a) That 876 visits were made respecting 346 cases of notifiable infectious diseases, 200 cases of measles (of which 39 died), and 330 complaints.
- (b) That 2,649 improvements were effected in 504 houses, and that 5,097 visits were paid while the works were in progress. Also that he paid 154 visits to stable-yards.
- (c) That in 30 instances legal proceedings were taken under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the by-laws, and that £32 5s. 6d. in penalties were obtained.
- (d) That 58 samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, of which 12 were adulterated. That 11 convictions

were obtained, one case dismissed, and that £12 4s. were awarded to the Vestry in penalties and costs.

- (e) That of 346 cases of infectious diseases 85 per cent. occurred in that portion of the district north of Seven Sisters Road, which he attributed to the laxity of parents in isolating the first cases reported, prior to their removal to hospital.

District 5.—Inspector FLOOD sent in a well-written, clearly expressed, and concise report, showing the work performed by him during the year. It is here printed in full:—

VESTRY HALL,

UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON, N.

DEAR SIR,

Herewith I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration a report on the work done in the Sanitary District, No. 5 of this Parish, during the year 1897.

I have inspected 373 houses, revisited and called at 3,383 houses, and have paid 102 visits to slaughter-houses, stables and yards. I have also made 51 visits under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, making a total of 3,909 inspections, visits, &c. In the inspection of the 373 houses I discovered 942 nuisances existing thereon, and which required to be abated, necessitating the serving of 219 intimation notices.

The improvements made reached the total of 1,655, distributed among 372 houses, some of the major improvements being the re-construction of 84 drains, the improving or repairing of 50 others, the fixing of 219 new pans and traps to water-closets, and the fixing of 532 new traps to drains, &c.

I have investigated the following cases of Infectious Diseases which have been notified in this district, viz.:—53 Scarlet Fever, 21 Diphtheria, 2 Membranous Croup, 14 Enteric Fever, 10 Erysipelas and 2 Puerperal Fever, making a total of 102 cases for the year.

I have served 84 notices for Disinfection which have been complied with. The Vestry fumigated 110 rooms, and likewise did the cleansing of 27 of those rooms.

During the year 18 summonses were returnable against 15 persons for offences under the "Sale of Food and Drugs Act," Public Health (London) Act, 1891," and breaches of the By-laws made by the London County Council under that Act, the result being that convictions were obtained against the whole of the 15 persons summoned. In 17 cases convictions followed, and the total amount of fines with costs inflicted amounted to the sum of £12 9s.

I am, DEAR SIR,

Yours obediently,

W. HOLSGROVE FLOOD,

Sanitary Inspector.

To Dr. HARRIS, M.O.H.,
ISLINGTON, N.

District 6.—Inspector BAGSHAW briefly reports:—

- (a) That he has inspected 388 houses, and made in addition 3,326 calls or re-inspections, to watch the progress of works; and that 1,239 nuisances were abated.
- (b) That 91 drains were entirely remodelled and that 85 were repaired.
- (c) That 40 houses were examined in a house to house inspection, resulting in the service of 20 notices.
- (d) That he enquired into 173 cases of infectious disease, and that in each instance disinfection was promptly carried out.
- (e) That it became necessary to undertake 22 prosecutions; viz.: 8 under the Public Health Act, resulting in the infliction of fines and costs to the amount of £13 2s. 6d.; 5 under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts—£6 15s. fines and costs; and 10 under the By-laws—£4 13s. fines and costs; and that the total fines and costs awarded to the Vestry were £24 10s. 6d.

District 7.—Inspector LAWRENCE in a short well-written and well-expressed report, says:—

- (a) That he investigated 144 cases of infectious disease.
- (b) That the number of houses inspected was 426, and that the number of calls and re-inspections was 3,938. That these inspections resulted in the discovery of 1,056 nuisances for the abatement of which 278 notices (Form A), 13 notices (Form B), and 14 notices (Form C) were served.
- (c) That 8 summonses were taken out against owners for non-compliance with the Vestry's notices, and that in one case the summons was dismissed because of failure to prove ownership, although the work was subsequently done by a mutual arrangement between the several owners of the property (a mews).
- (d) That under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 94 samples were procured for analysis, resulting in 3 prosecutions, in

one of which the summons was dismissed, because of an informality in the Analyst's certificates, in a second a fine of £10, with 12s. 6d. costs, was allowed, and in the third a fine of 8s., and 12s. costs, was imposed.

- (e) That the total penalties and costs awarded the Vestry under the several Acts were £22 17s. 6d.

District 8.—Inspector METCALF briefly reports:—

- (a) That he investigated 127 cases of infectious disease.
- (b) That he inspected 397 premises and made 3,657 re-inspections, which resulted in a discovery of 1,270 nuisances.
- (c) That the following notices were served:—"Form A" 251, "Form B" 55, "Form C" 17, making a total of 323.
- (d) That the notices resulted in 2,342 improvements being effected in 348 houses.
- (e) That 2 summonses were issued under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, 114 under the London County Council By-laws, and that small penalties were inflicted and orders to abate the nuisances obtained.
- (f) That he obtained 73 samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, of which 6 were adulterated. That in one case the Magistrate dismissed the summons as he held that olive oil purchased at an oil shop was a food and not a drug, but that on another summons being issued in which the olive oil was described as a food a conviction followed.
- (g) That the penalties obtained were, under the Public Health Act, £2 4s., under the London County Council By-laws, £10 13s. 6d., and under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, £6 0s. 6d., making a total of £18 18s.

District 9.—Inspector IRVING shows in a tabulated statement the work done by him during the year, the chief items being that 398 premises were inspected, and that 4,222 calls and re-inspections were made. Also that he issued 339 intimation and statutory notices, and that 7

summonses were taken out under the Public Health Act and 2 under the London County Council By-laws, and that 8 convictions followed, while one summons was withdrawn. The amount of penalties obtained was £21 16s. He then goes on to state :—

- (a) That he obtained 84 samples of food for analysis, 20 being milks procured at Finsbury Park Station, and that altogether 10 samples were adulterated; that 10 summonses were issued and were followed by 6 convictions, that 3 were dismissed and that one was not served because of a wrong address having been given. Also that fines to the amount of £11 3s. were inflicted, while in one case two guineas costs were allowed against the Vestry.
- (b) That he inquired into 287 cases of infectious disease.
- (c) That 213 rooms were fumigated, that 82 were disinfected and stripped, and that the remainder were disinfected either by the owners or occupiers. Also that in all cases the bedding clothing, etc., were removed to the Disinfecting Station for disinfection.
- (d) That he periodically inspected the 5 slaughter-houses and 3 cow-houses and the knacker's yard in his district.
- (e) That there are 12 very large stable yards and several minor ones in his district, which were generally kept in good order, and that the removal of dung from them was carried out very regularly.
- (f) That the inspection of costermongers' stalls and barrows was carried out systematically, especially on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings.
- (g) That on one occasion only did he seize any unsound food (meat) and that the offender was fined £10 and costs.

District 10.—Inspector WATSON, in a brief report, says :—

- (a) That he made 5,408 calls, of which 611 are premises inspected, and 4,456 are re-inspections, the remaining 341 being calls at slaughter-houses, bakehouses, workshops, factories, courts and stables.

- (b) That he supervised the construction of 154 drains, and the repair of 120; also the fixing of 737 traps.
- (c) That he made the necessary inquiries respecting 216 cases of infectious disease.
- (d) That he obtained 59 samples for analysis.
- (e) That 17 summonses were issued against 14 persons for offences under the Public Health and the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and under the L.C.C. By-laws; and that the penalties and costs recovered amounted to £11 15s.

District 11.—Inspector FORTUNE has prepared a good report of his work, in which he states:—

- (a) That his district is a very poor one.
- (b) That the cases of infectious disease were 257, as against 369 in 1896.
- (c) That the complaints received have been mostly for overcrowding and dirty dwellings.
- (d) That the notices have been complied with without resort to legal proceedings.
- (e) That the slaughter-houses were kept in a cleanly condition, and that in only one instance was it necessary to report an infringement of their By-laws to the London County Council—allowing blood to run down the drain; that a prosecution followed, and that the defendant was fined 10s. and costs.
- (f) That he had 1 cow-house re-drained.
- (g) That in making a house to house inspection, he was in one instance refused admission; that the offender was summoned to Clerkenwell Police Court, that he then gave permission and that on an inspection being made of his house, the w.c. and drain were found to be defective.
- (h) That he made 2 seizures of unsound fruit, and that the offenders were fined, respectively, £5 and £3, together with the costs.

- (i) That since the dust has been removed every week from the houses there has been no complaint, although there are 21 blocks of model dwellings in the district.
- (j) That these 21 blocks of model dwellings require constant supervision as to overcrowding, dirt and the state of the sanitary conveniences.
- (k) That the drainage in his district has been greatly improved, as many houses have been redrained.
- (l) That when there is an exceptionally heavy fall of rain the sewers get full in the lower part of the district, and that the basements in Wilton Square and Dame Street are consequently flooded, but that he is preventing percolation into the ground under the basements by getting the drains made water-tight.
- (m) That he made 697 inspections and 5,539 re-inspections and calls; and that the total number of nuisances found to exist were 2,210; that the total improvements were 2,317 and the premises improved were 680.
- (n) That 11 summonses were taken out under the Public Health Act, and 3 under the L.C.C. By-laws; that 4 summonses were withdrawn on the work being completed; and that in three instances the magistrates made orders, £13 3s. being obtained for penalties and costs.
- (o) That 5 summonses were taken out under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1 of which was dismissed, owing to an informality in the Analyst's certificate, 1 withdrawn for a similar reason, and that 30s. penalties and costs were obtained by the Vestry in the other 3.

District 12.—Inspector PEERS, in a most carefully prepared and well-written report, shows:—

- (a) That since the 20th April, when he became Inspector for this district, he inspected 444 houses, and made 2,685 re-inspections and calls.
- (b) That he inspected 2 cow-houses, 10 slaughter-houses and 111 stables and yards.

- (c) That 1,532 nuisances were discovered, for the abatement of which it was necessary to issue 327 intimation notices and 21 statutory notices; and that 2,236 improvements were made in 398 houses.
- (d) That he inquired into 186 cases of infectious disease.
- (e) That he obtained 9 convictions under the various Acts of Parliament, and obtained penalties amounting to £27 11s. 6d.
- (f) That although he kept the numerous shops and stalls retailing food under constant surveillance he had no occasion to make seizures. In two instances he considered it necessary to caution the vendors of meat.
- (g) That in his opinion the number of cases of infectious diseases notified are not excessive for a district which is almost exclusively inhabited by a class who for the most part are indifferent to even the most elementary principles of sanitation.

District 13.—Inspector ROLFE in a well-written and well-expressed report, states:—

- (a) That in addition to his own district he inspected about a third of No. 12 District, until Inspector Peers commenced his duties.
- (b) That he served 553 preliminary notices and 62 statutory notices, which resulted in 3,505 improvements to 1,166 premises.
- (c) That the infectious diseases were lower than in the two preceding years, the numbers being 1895, 167 cases; 1896, 202 cases; 1897, 151 cases.
- (d) That he paid particular attention to the mews and stables, some of which have caused considerable trouble in dealing with the paving, dung receptacles, and the accumulations of manure; and that as the occupiers are constantly changing difficulty arises, in case of proceedings, in obtaining the proper names and addresses; also that the occupiers screen each other to an extent that would hardly be credited.

That there are 50 to 60 stables and mews in his district, and that he found by visiting them regularly, especially during the hot weather, he had reduced the number of complaints, and had done some little amount of good.

(e) That among the sanitary works carried out were the construction of 114 drains, and the repair of 76.

(f) That he purchased 47 samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, of which only 5 were adulterated, and that convictions were obtained in the cases of 3 milks, 1 cocoa, and 1 butter.

(g) That the Police Court prosecutions for Sanitary Work only numbered 9 during the year, 7 being successful and 2 withdrawn, and the fines and costs amounted to £4 6s.

District 14.—Inspector MERNAGH in an interesting report, says:—

(a) That he made 452 inspections, and 4,685 calls or re-inspections; and that the more important works carried out were the construction of 104 new drains, and the repair of 43 old drains.

(b) That the inspections were due to complaints, house to house visitations or infectious disease investigations, as notices of intended new work following New River Co.'s notices have now almost ceased.

(c) That 215 cases of infectious disease were notified in his district, and that he made the necessary inquiries.

(d) That amongst the legal proceedings he had in the case of the Vestry *v.* Barker attended the Clerkenwell Police Court on 13 occasions, "the case having been adjourned time after time, apparently in the hope that the defendant would comply or that the Vestry would tire of taking the case to Court. As neither of these happened, the case was adjourned *sine die*," and the nuisance still exists.

(e) That he attended North London Police Court in support of summonses against 12 persons for selling beet crystals as Demerara Sugar, and that convictions followed on all summonses.



TABLE CL.

Giving a summary of the Nuisances discovered by Sanitary Inspectors during the Four Quarters and for the Year 1897, for the abatement of which notices were served.

NUISANCES.					QUARTERS.				
					1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	The Year.
1.	The house or part of the house in a dirty condition	145	129	164	146	584			
2.	" " " in a damp condition	91	54	92	79	316			
3.	" " " in a dilapidated condition	74	69	105	92	340			
4.	The inlet of surface drain improperly trapped	239	349	252	225	1,065			
5.	The water-closet so foul as to be a nuisance	319	340	407	274	1,340			
6.	" " " without a water supply	51	87	68	45	251			
7.	" " " with a deficient supply of water	91	68	48	66	273			
8.	" " " improperly constructed so as to be a nuisance	360	446	505	396	1,707			
9.	" " " so defective as to be a nuisance	81	113	120	132	446			
10.	" " " stopped	29	30	26	12	97			
11.	" " " placed in an improper position	42	39	19	42	142			
12.	Insufficient external ventilation to water-closet	53	61	38	53	205			
13.	Insufficient water-closet accommodation	19	16	19	26	80			
14.	The soil-pipe defective	106	159	165	149	579			
15.	" " " unventilated	196	237	336	254	1,023			
16.	" " " improperly ventilated	55	90	127	101	373			
17.	The yard in a condition injurious to health by reason of the want of proper paving	279	238	224	262	1,003			
18.	The yard dirty	40	39	38	36	153			
19.	" " " undrained	56	45	24	22	147			
20.	A gully trap improperly placed within the house	165	160	147	166	638			
21.	The waste-pipe of sink directly connected with the drain	167	171	144	137	619			
22.	" " " improperly trapped	55	101	44	54	254			
23.	" " " untrapped	53	69	72	60	254			
24.	" " " of lavatory directly connected with the drain	5	12	3	11	31			
25.	" " " improperly trapped	8	13	2	6	29			
26.	" " " untrapped	32	38	24	23	117			
27.	" " " of bath directly connected with the drain	13	7	14	15	49			
28.	" " " improperly trapped	8	10	16	7	41			
29.	" " " untrapped	36	40	22	29	127			
30.	The water cistern so foul as to be a nuisance	52	52	52	50	206			
31.	" " " being without a close-fitting cover	111	115	115	106	447			
32.	" " " being placed in an improper position	20	34	30	55	139			
33.	" " " defective	3	4	3	7	17			

TABLE CI.—continued.

NUISANCES.	QUARTERS.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	The Year.
34. An accumulation or deposit of refuse injurious to health, by reason of the want of a proper dustbin or ashpit	100	91	56	52	299
35. The dustbin or ashpit defective	236	184	212	199	831
36. " " placed in an improper position	31	25	24	24	104
37. The drain foul	12	17	22	15	66
38. " defective	448	420	411	437	1,716
39. " choked or stopped	86	122	55	51	314
40. " unventilated	290	297	235	260	1,082
41. The rainwater pipe in direct communication with the drain	233	310	213	226	982
42. " " in direct communication with the soil-pipe	9	27	34	16	86
43. " " defective	41	33	34	27	135
44. The water supply used for domestic purposes connected with the cistern which is used for flushing the W.C.	107	148	180	105	540
45. The house without a proper water supply	33	50	40	46	169
46. The roof defective	74	28	82	45	229
47. The guttering defective	37	24	32	30	123
48. The area improperly paved	21	21	23	26	91
49. " dirty	8	14	10	13	45
50. " undrained	32	19	24	16	91
51. The paving of the washhouse defective	29	32	28	33	122
52. The back addition walls defective	4	2	11	3	20
53. The want of a proper manure receptacle	18	19	30	27	94
54. The bakehouse walls dirty .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
55. An animal kept in such a manner as to be a nuisance	18	15	22	29	84
56. The house or part of the house so overcrowded as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of the inmates	39	26	47	48	160
57. An underground room occupied as a dwelling contrary to the provisions of the Act	7	7	18	46	48
58. A tent, van, shed, or similar structure used for human habitation which is in such a state as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of the inmates .. .. .	..	2	..	..	2
59. The space below floor in the basement or ground floor being unventilated	30	57	56	56	199
60. The space below floor in the basement or ground floor being improperly or insufficiently ventilated	129	131	115	145	520
All Nuisances	5,116	5,556	5,479	5,083	21,234

SUMMARY OF SUMMONSES.—Year ending 1st January, 1898.

	Prosecutions.	Successful.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.
"Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-9" ..	196	159	5	32
"Public Health (London) Act, 1891" ..	95	77	8	10
"Margarine Act, 1887"	13	12	—	1
TOTALS	304	248	13	43

Further particulars of these prosecutions will be given by the Vestry Clerk in his Annual Report to the Vestry.

PAUPERISM.

In each of the *Quarterly Returns* a table was given showing the state of pauperism in the Parish during each week of the several periods. The following table gives a synopsis of these returns:—

TABLE CII.

Showing the State of Pauperism in the Parish during the year 1897.

Quarters.	Average Number Relieved during each week.							Death-rates.
	Indoor Paupers, Adults and Children.	Outdoor Paupers.		Totals.	Totals corresponding quarter, 1896.	Vagrants Relieved.	Children Boarded out.	
		Adults.	Children Under 16.					
1st Qrter.	3040	2312	1344	6695	6756	23	119	16.65
2nd „	2823	2219	1263	6298	6220	23	107	12.67
3rd „	2881	2199	1261	6327	6217	29	103	15.64
4th „	3062	2269	1274	6605	6546	27	102	18.26
The Year	2951	2250	1285	6481	6435	25	108	15.80

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

During the year 863 samples of drugs and foods, and 40 samples of margarine, were procured for analysis. 98 of the former, or 11·3 per cent., were returned by the Public Analyst (Dr. F. L. Teed) as being adulterated, whilst 13 samples of margarine were sold in contravention of the Act.

In the following statement will be seen the result of the analysis for each quarter:—

		No. of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Per cent. adulterated.	
					1897.	1896.
1st Quarter	...	258	237	21	8·1	15·7
2nd „	...	223	199	24	10·8	6·1
3rd „	...	143	118	25	17·5	12·8
4th „	...	239	211	28	11·7	15·5
Totals	...	<u>863</u>	<u>765</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>11·3</u>	<u>12·4</u>

In the preceding six years the number of samples procured for analysis with the results were as follows:—

Year.	No. of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Per. cent. Adulterated.
1891	368	345	23	6·2
1892	367	302	65	17·7
1893	378	327	51	13·5
1894	390	342	48	12·3
1895	772	673	99	12·8
1896	755	661	94	12·4
Totals ...	<u>3,030</u>	<u>2,650</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>12·5</u>

From this table it is perceived that the percentage of adulteration for 1897 is about one per cent. lower than that which obtained during the six years 1891-6.

Milk.—Out of 513 samples of Milk 49, or 9·5 per cent. were adulterated.

Of these 513 samples 156 were procured on week-days and 25, or 16·0 per cent., were adulterated.

181 samples were bought on Sundays, and of these 19, or 10·5 per cent., were adulterated.

Of the 176 samples taken at the Railway Stations upon the arrival of the milk from the country only 5 samples, or 2·8 per cent., were found to be adulterated.

1897.	No. of Samples Taken.				Genuine.				Adulterated.				Per cent. Adulterated.			
Quarters.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Railway Stations.	All Milks.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Railway Stations.	All Milks.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Railway Stations.	All Milks.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Railway Stations.	All Milks.
1st Qtr.	45	56	85	186	41	52	82	175	4	4	3	11	8·8	7·1	3·5	5·9
2nd „	52	28	30	110	49	22	30	101	3	6	..	9	5·8	21·4	..	8·2
3rd „	36	45	1	82	30	36	..	66	6	9	1	16	16·7	20·0	100·0*	19·5
4th „	48	27	60	135	42	21	59	122	6	6	1	13	12·5	22·2	1·6	9·6
The Year	181	156	176	513	162	131	171	464	19	25	5	49	10·5	16·0	2·8	9·5

* Only one sample was procured for the purpose of catching a fraudulent farmer.

Butter.—75 samples were procured, of which 11, or 14·7 per cent., were margarine.

TABLE CIII.

Samples taken.	Description of Food or Drug.	Genuine.	Adulterated
513	Milk	464	49
80	Whisky	67	13
8	Gin	8	—
22	Coffee	15	7
2	Cocoa	1	1
6	Demerara Sugar	3	3
5	Black Pepper	5	—
4	Mustard	4	—
4	Arrowroot	4	—
9	Vinegar	9	—
75	Butter	64	11
8	Lard	7	1
10	Cheese	10	—
9	Ground Ginger	9	—
19	Olive Oil	17	2
6	Tincture of Rhubarb	—	6
6	Cream of Tartar	5	1
6	Precipitated Sulphur	6	—
26	Glycerine	23	3
3	Sweets	3	—
10	Honey	10	—
10	Linseed Meal	10	—
6	Brandy	6	—
2	Black Tea... ..	2	—
1	Cream	1	—
4	Jam (Plum)	4	—
6	Saffron	5	1
3	Cinnamon	3	—
863	All Articles	765	98=11.3%

MARGARINE ACT.

Samples taken.	Description.	Samples sold in contravention of Act.	
40	Margarine	13	

5 not submitted to Analyst.

MORTUARY AND CORONER'S COURT.

The following table gives a return of the bodies received into the Mortuary and the inquests held by the coroner during years 1896 and 1897.

1896.	No. of bodies received.	Daily Average.	No. of Inquests held.	1897.	No. of bodies received.	Daily Average.	No. of Inquests held.
1st Quarter ..	196	2.1	121	1st Quarter ..	167	1.8	118
2nd „ ..	175	1.9	117	2nd „ ..	154	1.7	102
3rd „ ..	205	2.2	111	3rd „ ..	177	1.9	102
4th „ ..	181	2.0	114	4th „ ..	210	2.3	121
Total for Year..	757	2.0	463	Total for Year..	708	1.9	443

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES IN THE PARISH OF ISLINGTON.

Inspec- tor's District	Name of Licensee.	Situation of Slaughter-House.	Remarks.
3	G. W. Warren..	12, Hazelville Road ..	Room over ground floor to be used as loft only.
14	Pearl Cross ..	Allen Street (north side) ..	
4	W. D. Gayes ..	4, Athelstane Mews ..	
10	Herbert Dennis	34, Balls Pond Road ..	Licensed for small cattle and not more than 3 beasts per week.
10	W. F. Simkins	62, Balls Pond Road ..	
10	Thos. Howard..	85, Balls Pond Road ..	
10	J. Clarke ..	259, Balls Pond Road ..	
12	C. Stokes ..	31, Barnsbury Road ..	Licensed for small cattle.
13	W. C. Sharman	53, Barnsbury Street..	Licensed for small cattle and to kill for shop only.
4	J. D. King ..	64, Benwell Road ..	Licensed for small cattle.
9	Oxley & Hack..	40, Bingsfield Street ..	Licensed for small cattle.
5	Hy. Pearce ..	18, Brecknock Road ..	Licensed for small cattle.
12	J. Cornish ..	41, Caledonian Road ..	
12	E. Cheatle ..	174, Caledonian Road ..	
9	W. Jaeger ..	309, Caledonian Road ..	
9	T. Stone ..	339, Caledonian Road ..	
11	J. Luxton ..	170, Essex Road ..	
10	W. G. Selman..	185—187, Church Road ..	
9	W. Toop ..	1, Clayton Street ..	
12	C. Clark ..	12, Cloudesley Road ..	
12	T. Sack..	219, Copenhagen Street ..	Licensed for small cattle.
11	S. Sparrey ..	62, Essex Road ..	Cattle to be admitted on to premises only between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., and not more than 5 large animals to be killed per week.
4	W. H. Fox ..	Wycombe Mews ..	
5	J. Collingwood	398, York Road ..	
10	C. Ive (the late)	344, Essex Road ..	
10	H. Birch ..	410, Essex Road ..	
4	F. W. Nickels..	18, Fonthill Road ..	
6	F. Hammond ..	6, George's Road ..	
14	A. B. Wadsworth	32, High Street ..	
1	W. Webber ..	81, Highgate Hill ..	
7	G. Holmes ..	83, Holloway Road ..	Licensed for small cattle.
7	E. Stone ..	206, Holloway Road ..	Licensed for small cattle.
4	S. Stone ..	234, Holloway Road ..	
2	F. Wilde ..	498, Holloway Road ..	
2	R. Watson ..	576, Holloway Road ..	
4	W. Tuck ..	152, Hornsey Road ..	
3	G. Worboys ..	410, Hornsey Road ..	
1	W. Philp ..	9, Junction Road ..	
10	Ann Ashton ..	68, King Henry's Walk ..	
13	J. Buckingham	393, Liverpool Road ..	
10	J. Manicom ..	38, Newington Green Road ..	{ Licensed for small cattle only, and animals belonging to licensee.
8	C. Hiller ..	81, Newington Green Road ..	
11	C. Wright ..	275, New North Road ..	Licensed for small cattle.
11	R. Watson, Junr.	317, New North Road ..	

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES IN THE PARISH OF ISLINGTON—*continued.*

Inspector's District	Name of Licensee.	Situation of Slaughter-House.	Remarks.
11	H. L. Folkard ..	52, Packington Street..	Licensed for small cattle.
11	M. Townsend ..	124, Packington Street ..	Licensed for small cattle.
6	G. J. Newbury ..	102, Roman Road ..	
8	E. Webb ..	58, St. Jude Street ..	
11	R. E. Eteen ..	49, St. Peter's Street .	Licensed for small cattle.
2	E. Lee ..	21, Seven Sisters Road ..	Licensed for small cattle.
4	A. Stone ..	194, Seven Sisters Road ..	
4	H. Farmer ..	280, Seven Sisters Road ..	
11	W. A. Nokes ..	8, Shepperton Road ..	
4	H. Fothergill ..	79, Stroud Green Road ..	For own use only; cattle to be brought in between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m.
13	J. W. Clarke ..	10, Swan Yard, Upper Street	
13	W. J. Burdge ..	149, Upper Street ..	Licensed for small cattle.
6	H. Longman ..	23, Westbourne Road..	Licensed for small cattle.

BAKEHOUSES IN ISLINGTON.

DISTRICT 1.

Situation of Bakehouses.				Above or below level of Street.
84, Yerbury Road	..	..	..	Below
81, Junction Road	..	..	..	Above
32, Milton Grove..	..	..	..	Below
33, " " "	..	..	..	"
10, Campbell Road	..	..	..	"
212, Tufnell Park Road..	..	..	..	"
239, Junction Road	..	..	..	"
104, " " "	..	..	..	"
23, Girdlestone Road	..	..	..	"
167, Junction Road	..	..	..	"
49, Highgate Hill	..	..	..	Above
29, " " "	..	..	..	"
599, Holloway Road	..	..	..	Below
575, " " "	..	..	..	"
31, Salisbury Road	..	..	..	"
59, Junction Road	..	..	..	"
7, " " "	..	..	..	"

DISTRICT 2.

57, Elthorne Road	..	..	..	Above
7, Hercules Road	..	..	..	"
676, Holloway Road	..	..	..	Below
103, Fairbridge Road	..	..	..	Above
47, Landseer Road	..	..	..	"
634, Holloway Road	..	..	..	"
84, Ashbrook Road	..	..	..	Below
60, Grove Road ..	..	..	..	Above
758, Holloway Road	..	..	..	"
626, " " "	..	..	..	Below
57, Marlborough Road	..	..	..	"
62, Cottenham Road	..	..	..	Above
Cheverton Road Bakery..	..	..	..	"
29, Cottenham Road	..	..	..	"
90, Grove Road ..	..	..	..	Below
144, Elthorne Road	..	..	..	Above
75, " " "	..	..	..	"
6, Highgate Hill..	..	..	..	Below
17, Archway Road	..	..	..	"
87, Hazelville Road	..	..	..	"
103, Elthorne Road	..	..	..	Above
14, Station Parade	..	..	..	Below
166, Fairbridge Road	..	..	..	Above
127, Marlborough Road..	..	..	..	"
110, " " "	..	..	..	"
26, Blenheim Road	..	..	..	Below
5, Seven Sisters' Road	..	..	..	Above
8, Archway Road	..	..	..	"
102, Highgate Hill	..	..	..	"

DISTRICT 3.

Situation of Bakehouses.				Above or below level of Street.
420, Hornsey Road	..	..	..	Partly below
402, " "	..	..	..	Below
484, " "	..	..	..	Above
157, Thorpedale Road	..	..	..	Below
58, Hazelville Road	..	..	..	Above
27, Hornsey Rise	..	..	..	Below
Victoria House, Stapleton Hall Road	..	..	..	"

DISTRICT 4.

8, Station Road	..	..	..	Below
81, Fonthill Road	..	..	..	Above
49, Campbell Road	..	..	..	"
53, Pooles Road	..	..	..	"
33, Bedford Terrace	..	..	..	Below
163, Seven Sisters Road	..	..	..	Above
86, Hornsey Road	..	..	..	"
154, " "	..	..	..	"
346, " "	..	..	..	"
104, Andover Road	..	..	..	"
88, " "	..	..	..	"
264, Hornsey Road	..	..	..	Below
246, " "	..	..	..	"
190, Seven Sisters Road	..	..	..	"
114, Fonthill Road	..	..	..	Above
100, Hornsey Road	..	..	..	"
144, Tollington Park	..	..	..	"

DISTRICT 5.

16, Brecknock Road	..	..	..	Above
3, Cardwell Terrace	..	..	..	Below
376, York Road	..	..	..	"
80, Goodinge Road	..	..	..	"
Limmer's Bakery, Fakenham Street	..	..	..	Above
National Bakery Co., Brewery Road	..	..	..	"

DISTRICT 6.

70, George's Road	..	..	..	Below
1, Hope Street	..	..	..	Above
32, St. Jame's Road	..	..	..	Below
106, " "	..	..	..	Above
110, " "	..	..	..	Below
132, " "	..	..	..	"
46, Roman Road	..	..	..	"
16, Westbourne Road	..	..	..	"
463, Liverpool Road	..	..	..	Above
5, Crossley Terrace	..	..	..	"
480, Caledonian Road	..	..	..	Below

Situation of Bakehouses.				Above or below level of Street.
251, Holloway Road	..	..	..	.. Above
261, " "	..	..	..	.. "
370, " "	..	..	..	.. "
48, Seven Sisters Road	..	..	..	.. "
72, " " "	..	..	..	.. "
25, Lowman Road	..	..	..	.. Below
25, Wellington Road	..	..	..	.. Above
92, " "	..	..	..	.. Below
265, Holloway Road	..	..	..	.. "
5, Wellington Terrace	..	..	..	.. "
22, Seven Sisters Road	..	..	..	.. "

DISTRICT 7.

13, Highbury Place	..	..	..	.. Below
132, Holloway Road	..	..	..	{ One below One above
85, " "	..	..	..	.. Above
69, " "	..	..	..	.. "
31, " "	..	..	..	.. "
2, Queen's Square	..	..	..	.. Below
258, Seven Sisters Road	..	..	..	.. Above
10, Blackstock Road	..	..	..	.. "
66, " "	..	..	..	.. Below
128, " "	..	..	..	.. "
146, " "	..	..	..	.. "
156, " "	..	..	..	.. "
202, " "	..	..	..	.. Above
3, Highbury Park	..	..	..	.. "
98, Gillespie Road	..	..	..	.. Below
64, Drayton Park	..	..	..	.. "
112a, " "	..	..	..	.. "
182, " "	..	..	..	.. "

DISTRICT 8.

77, Newington Green Road	..	..	..	.. Below
123, " " "	..	..	..	.. "
84, Mildmay Park	..	..	..	.. "
57, King Henry's walk	..	..	..	.. "
Wilson House, St. Jude Street	..	..	..	.. "
53, Boleyn Road	..	..	..	.. Above
30, King Henry Street	..	..	..	.. Below
110, Petherton Road	..	..	..	.. "
225, Blackstock Road	..	..	..	.. Above

DISTRICT 9.

415, Caledonian Road	..	..	..	.. Below
1, Frederick Street	..	..	..	.. "
371, Caledonian Road	..	..	..	.. "
370, " "	..	..	..	.. "

Situation of Bakehouses.				Above or below level of Street.
100, Bemerton Street	..	..	..	Below
12, Randells Road	..	..	..	"
199, Caledonian Road	..	..	..	"
112, Copenhagen Street	..	..	..	"
29, Hemingford Road	..	..	..	"
3, Richmond Road	..	..	..	"
254, York Road	..	..	..	Above
44, Outram Street	..	..	..	"
421a, Caledonian Road	..	..	..	"
29, Offord Street	..	..	..	"
179, Hemingford Road	..	..	..	Below
118, Roman Road	..	..	..	"
107, " "	..	..	..	"
39, Charlesworth Street	..	..	..	"
299, Caledonian Road	..	..	..	"
275, " "	..	..	..	"
Nevill's Bakery, Bingfield Street	..	..	..	"
44, Bingfield Street	..	..	..	"
60, " "	..	..	..	"
70, Bemerton Street	..	..	..	"
52, Stanmore Street	..	..	..	"
12, Bemerton Street	..	..	..	Above
214, York Road	..	..	..	Below

DISTRICT 10.

52, Balls Pond Road	..	..	..	Below
1, " "	..	..	..	{ One below
Bakery, Hawthorn Street	..	..	..	{ One above
32, Shepperton Road	..	..	..	Above
55, Clephane Road	..	..	..	Below
257, Balls Pond Road	..	..	..	"
398, " "	..	..	..	"
1, Mildmay Park..	..	..	..	"
42, Newington Green Road	..	..	..	Above
350, Essex Road	..	..	..	Below
322, " "	..	..	..	"
76, Baxter Road	..	..	..	"
17, Balls Pond Road	..	..	..	Above
Oxford House, Downham Road	..	..	..	Below
				"

DISTRICT 11.

126, Packington Street	..	..	..	Above
3, St. Paul's Street	..	..	..	Below
16, Rheidol Terrace	..	..	..	"
313, New North Road	..	..	..	Above
202, Essex Road..	..	..	..	Below
172, " "	..	..	..	Partly below

Situation of Bakehouses.				Above or below level of Street.
20, Popham Road	..	..	..	Above
192, New North Road	..	..	..	Below
68, Essex Road	..	..	..	"
102, " "	..	..	..	"
121, Packington Street	..	..	..	"
50, Arlington Street	..	..	..	"
288, New North Road	..	..	..	Above
76, St. Paul's Street	..	..	..	Below
226, Essex Road	..	..	..	"
263, New North Road	..	..	..	"
114, Essex Road	..	..	..	"
50, Popham Road	..	..	..	Above
38, Coleman Street	..	..	..	Below
69, St. Peter's Street	..	..	..	"
51, Windsor Street	..	..	..	Above
361, New North Road	..	..	..	"
53, Queensbury Street	..	..	..	"

DISTRICT 12.

159, Caledonian Road	..	..	..	Below
129, Barnsbury Road	..	..	..	"
68, " "	..	..	..	"
40, Cloudesley Road	..	..	..	"
21, Barnsbury Road	..	..	..	"
22, Wynford Road	..	..	..	Above
36, Caledonian Road	..	..	..	Below
185, Copenhagen Street	..	..	..	Above
213, " "	..	..	..	"
27, Dennis Street	..	..	..	Below
6, Barnsbury Road	..	..	..	"
4, Cloudesley Road	..	..	..	Above
62, Winchester Street	..	..	..	Below
26, Half Moon Crescent	..	..	..	"
6, Wharfedale Road	..	..	..	"
59, Caledonian Road	..	..	..	"
170, " "	..	..	..	Above
21, " "	..	..	..	Below
57, Copenhagen Street	..	..	..	"
120, York Road	..	..	..	"

DISTRICT 13.

25, Cornelia Street	..	..	..	On level
262, Liverpool Road	..	..	..	Below
33, Park Street	..	..	..	"
19, Brooksby Street	..	..	..	Above
269, Liverpool Road	..	..	..	Below
129, Upper Street	..	..	..	On level
126, Liverpool Road	..	..	..	Below

Situation of Bakehouses.				Above or below level of Street.
1, Theberton Street West	..	..	..	"
102, Upper Street	..	..	..	"
62, Barnsbury Street	..	..	..	"
230, Upper Street	..	..	..	Above

DISTRICT 14.

40, Cross Street ..	..	..	..	..	Above
1, " " "	..	..	..	..	Below
67, Essex Road ..	..	..	..	..	"
57, " " "	..	..	..	..	"
24, Church Street..	..	..	..	..	"
1, Islington Green	..	..	..	..	"
8, " " "	..	..	..	..	Above
14, Charlton Crescent	..	..	..	..	Below
78, High Street ..	..	..	..	..	"
44, " " "	..	..	..	..	"
38, " " "	..	..	..	..	"
6, " " "	..	..	..	..	"
2, " " "	..	..	..	..	"
24, Alfred Street..	..	..	..	..	"
52, City Garden Row	..	..	..	..	Above
8, Danbury Street	..	..	..	..	"
84, St. Peter's Street	..	..	..	..	"
226, St. Paul's Road	..	..	..	..	Below

Showing the Population, Laboring House, Married, Single, and
Deaths for the year 1897, and 14 years preceding.

Year	Population				Deaths			
	Total	Male	Female	Under 15	Total	Male	Female	Under 15
1897	341,319	160,070	181,249	80,000	9,842	5,385	4,457	2,017
1896	341,319	160,070	181,249	80,000	9,842	5,385	4,457	2,017
1895	341,319	160,070	181,249	80,000	9,842	5,385	4,457	2,017
1894	341,319	160,070	181,249	80,000	9,842	5,385	4,457	2,017
1893	341,319	160,070	181,249	80,000	9,842	5,385	4,457	2,017
1892	341,319	160,070	181,249	80,000	9,842	5,385	4,457	2,017
1891	341,319	160,070	181,249	80,000	9,842	5,385	4,457	2,017
1890	341,319	160,070	181,249	80,000	9,842	5,385	4,457	2,017
1889	341,319	160,070	181,249	80,000	9,842	5,385	4,457	2,017
1888	341,319	160,070	181,249	80,000	9,842	5,385	4,457	2,017
1887	341,319	160,070	181,249	80,000	9,842	5,385	4,457	2,017
1886	341,319	160,070	181,249	80,000	9,842	5,385	4,457	2,017
1885	341,319	160,070	181,249	80,000	9,842	5,385	4,457	2,017
1884	341,319	160,070	181,249	80,000	9,842	5,385	4,457	2,017
1883	341,319	160,070	181,249	80,000	9,842	5,385	4,457	2,017

APPENDIX.

—o—

VITAL AND SANITARY STATISTICS,
1897,
TOGETHER WITH
ABSTRACTS FOR FOURTEEN YEARS,
1883-96.

TABLE A.

Showing the Population, Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births, and Deaths for the year 1897, and 14 years preceding.

GROSS NUMBERS.

The Year.	Estimated Population.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Marriages	Registered Births.	Number of Deaths.			Deaths in Public Institutions
					Total all ages.	Under one year.	Under five.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1897 ..	341,319	40,079	3,000	9,842	5,345	1,338	2,017	1,295
1883 ..	290,711		2,371	9,888	5,140	1,312	2,239	442
1884 ..	294,267		2,394	10,011	5,229	1,506	2,420	391
1885 ..	297,867		2,279	9,643	5,740	1,387	2,377	810
1886 ..	301,512		2,177	9,814	5,434	1,512	2,289	817
1887 ..	305,112		2,236	9,726	5,699	1,557	2,530	832
1888 ..	308,936		2,266	9,568	5,197	1,271	2,067	823
1889 ..	312,713		2,443	9,559	5,035	1,261	1,924	864
1890 ..	316,543		2,485	9,419	6,198	1,488	2,390	984
1891 ..	319,991	37,875	2,741	9,797	6,326	1,481	2,388	1,095
1892 ..	323,451	38,183	2,783	9,552	6,075	1,417	2,186	1,050
1893 ..	326,958	38,595	2,653	9,749	6,391	1,595	2,498	1,128
1894 ..	330,485	39,015	2,694	9,502	5,263	1,229	2,114	1,090
1895 ..	334,058	39,440	2,680	9,879	5,760	1,416	2,219	1,245
1896 ..	337,661	39,860	2,969	9,921	5,884	1,490	2,498	1,434
Average of 14 years.	314,305		2,512	9,716	5,669	1,423	2,295	929

NOTES.—1. Population of Census, 1891 = 319,143 = { 150,760 Males.
168,383 Females.

2. Average number of persons in each house at Census, 1891 = 8.47.

3. Area of Parish in acres = 3,109.

4. Average number of persons living on each acre at Census, 1891 = 102.

5. " " " " in 1897 = 109.

TABLE B.

Showing the Annual Birth and Death Rates, Death-rates of Children, and proportion of Deaths in public Institutions in 1,000 Deaths, for the year 1897 and 14 years preceding:—

Year.	Birth-rates per 1,000 of the population.	Death- rates per 1,000 of the popula- tion.	*Corrected Death-rates per 1,000 of the population.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1,000 of Registered Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1,000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths of Children under 5 years per 1,000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths in public Institu- tions per 1,000 of Total Deaths.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1897	28·83	15·80	16·90	136	248	374	240
1883.....	34·0	17·6	18·8	132	255	435	86
1884.....	34·0	17·7	18·9	150	288	462	75
1885.....	32·3	19·3	20·6	144	224	446	141
1886.....	32·5	18·0	19·3	154	278	443	150
1887.....	31·9	18·7	20·0	160	273	468	145
1888.....	30·9	16·8	18·0	133	244	425	158
1889.....	30·5	16·1	17·2	132	250	404	171
1890.....	29·7	19·6	21·0	158	240	417	158
1891.....	30·6	19·8	21·2	151	234	407	173
1892.....	29·5	18·8	20·1	148	233	384	172
1893.....	29·8	19·5	20·9	163	249	398	190
1894.....	28·7	15·9	17·0	129	233	401	207
1895.....	29·6	17·2	18·4	143	245	385	216
1896.....	28·8	17·1	18·3	150	253	424	244
Average of 14 years, 1883-1896.	30·9	18·0	19·3	146	250	421	163

* The Death Rates in column 4 are corrected for sex and age distribution for the purpose of contrasting them on an equal basis with those of England.

Showing Deaths from All Causes during the Year 1897.

[illegible]

TABLE C.—Continued.

		Causes of Death.												Under 5	Over 5	Males.	Females.	Totals.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and upwards.	Under 5	Over 5	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Totals.	III. Dietic Diseases.....	3	...	...	...	4	13	8	5	...	...	...	...	3	30	17	16	33
	Starvation, Want of Breast Milk	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	3
	Scurvy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chronic Alcoholism, Delirium Trem. ....	...	...	...	...	4	13	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	30	16	14	30
71	IV. Constitutional Diseases	106	94	41	99	110	198	177	130	94	32	3	...	200	884	599	485	1084
...	Rheumatic Fever, & Rheum. of Heart .....	...	...	5	9	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	9	11	20
3	Rheumatism .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	4
108	Gout .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	1	...	1	8	7	2	9
49	Rickets	6	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	14	3	14	3	17
259	Cancer, Malignant Disease .....	...	1	3	7	12	37	71	79	67	25	2	...	...	303	112	192	304
18	Gangrene.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	...	...	...	2	9	6	5	11
28	Tabes Mesenterica.....	55	12	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	4	44	27	71
539	Tubercle. Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	23	42	9	2	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	65	17	52	30	82
...	Phthisis	15	24	20	71	90	154	97	37	11	1	...	...	39	481	329	191	520
...	Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Dis.	5	2	...	5	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	7	9	11	5	16
...	Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2
...	Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	1	1	1	2	...	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	2	10	7	5	12
...	Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	3	5	1	...	...	...	13	6	7	13
...	Other Constitutional Diseases.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	3
4	V. Developmental Diseases	213	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	62	163	43	3	214	278	209	283	492
...	Premature Birth	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	...	93	81	174
...	Atelectasis	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	9	8	17
...	Spina Bifida.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	3
...	Cyanosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Congenital Malformations.....	19	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	62	163	43	3	20	...	14	6	20
...	Old Age.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	62	163	43	3	...	278	91	187	278
...	VI. Local Diseases.	102	34	15	14	21	42	61	76	82	65	6	...	136	382	266	252	518
...	1.—Diseases of Nervous System.	27	22	12	4	2	3	6	21	33	43	30	3	...	49	31	41	80
...	Inflammation of Brain or Membranes .....	...	2	...	1	2	6	21	33	43	30	3	...	2	139	66	75	141
...	Apoplexy .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	23	14	9	23
...	Softening of Brain .....	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	3	8	1	1	...	...	20	8	12	20
...	Hemiplegia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	3
...	Brain Paralysis .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	35	36	71
...	Insanity, Genl. Paralysis of the Insane .....	...	...	...	2	8	14	14	13	7	11	2	...	...	14	9	5	14
...	Epilepsy .....	...	...	4	3	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	5	14
...	Convulsions.....	60	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	68	2	37	33	70
...	Laryngismus Stridulus	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	4	13	...
...	Paralysis Agitans .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Paraplegia .....	...	...	...	2	7	7	12	8	13	...	...	...	...	49	25	24	49
...	Diseases of Spinal Cord	3	...	1	1	1	6	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	16	11	8	19
...	Other Diseases of Nervous System.....	...	1	1	1	3	4	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	14	9	6	15
...	2.—Dis. of Organs of Special Sense	6	2	3	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	12	6	18
...	Ear, Diseases of.....	5	2	3	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	11	6	17
...	Eyes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
...	Nose	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3.—Diseases of Circulatory System	10	2	21	27	41	62	66	91	102	48	8	...	12	466	220	258	478
...	Endocarditis .....	...	...	4	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	3	6	9
...	Valvular Diseases of Heart .....	...	...	7	4	5	18	14	19	18	10	1	...	...	96	47	49	96
...	Pericarditis .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
...	Other Diseases of the Heart.....	10	2	9	21	27	40	39	61	78	36	7	...	12	318	144	186	330
...	Aneurism .....	...	...	...	1	3	2	8	4	2	...	...	...	...	20	18	2	20
...	Embolism, Thrombosis .....	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	14	4	10	14
...	Other Diseases of Blood Vessels .....	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	4	8
...	4.—Diseases of Respiratory Syst'm	220	199	23	19	29	43	78	112	138	89	19	...	419	556	465	510	975
...	Croup	1	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	5	13	18
...	Laryngitis	4	6	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	8	11	7	18
...	Bronchitis	129	69	3	1	4	12	35	80	105	77	17	...	198	335	236	297	533
...	Pneumonia	86	106	13	14	21	30	35	26	22	8	2	...	192	171	188	175	363
...	Pleurisy .....	...	4	...	2	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	6	10	3	13
...	Emphysema .....	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	4
...	Asthma .....	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	6	4	3	...	...	...	19	8	11	19
...	Other Diseases of Respiratory System .....	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	6	4	3	7

TABLE C—Continued.

Cause of Death.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up- wards.	Under 5	Over 5	Males.	Females.	Totals.
5.—Diseases of Digestive System	117	34	11	20	22	28	38	51	36	21	2	...	151	229	177	203	380
Dentition	21	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	18	14	32
Fore Throat, Quinsey .....	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	4
Diseases of Stomach	4	...	...	4	1	3	3	6	3	1	...	...	4	21	10	15	25
Enteritis	65	11	2	3	2	1	1	4	3	3	...	...	76	19	48	47	95
Gastritis	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	...	...	8	8	8	8	16
Peritonitis	8	2	5	6	6	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	10	24	9	25	34
Ulceration of Intestines .....	...	...	1	3	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	13	8	5	13
Hernia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	2	...	...	...	11	...	11	11
Stricture of Intestines .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructive Diseases of Intestines ..	5	2	1	1	2	4	3	3	5	4	...	...	7	23	15	15	30
Ascites .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	5
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	...	1	1	...	2	13	20	23	11	2	...	...	1	72	38	35	73
Other Diseases of Liver	5	2	...	3	2	4	3	3	6	5	2	...	7	28	13	22	35
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	3	7	...	7
6.—Diseases of Lymphatic System	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Lymphatics and of Spleen .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
7.—Diseases of Glandlike Organs of Uncertain Use .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	3
Bronchocele .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Addison's Disease .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	3
8.—Diseases of Urinary System ..	...	4	3	6	7	19	32	34	30	10	4	...	4	145	80	69	149
Nephritis .....	...	1	3	3	2	10	11	9	8	1	3	...	1	50	27	24	51
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria .....	...	2	...	2	4	7	15	20	14	2	...	...	2	64	30	36	66
Disease of Bladder .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	6	...	...	...	...	15	10	5	15
Disease of Prostate .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	6
Other Diseases of the Urinary System	...	1	...	1	...	1	5	1	1	...	1	...	1	10	7	4	11
9.—Dis. of Re-productive System	4	1	...	6	9	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	26	4	27	31
A.—Of Organs of Generation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male Organs of Generation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Female Organs of Generation .....	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5
B.—Of Parturition.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion, Miscarriage .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Puerperal Convulsions .....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Placenta Prævia, Flooding	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	5	6
Other Accidents of Childbirth	2	1	...	4	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	2	14	16
10.—Diseases of Bones and Joints	1	...	...	4	2	4	...	4	7	...	...	...	1	21	6	16	22
Caries, Necrosis .....	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	4
Arthritis, Osteitis, Periostitis .....	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	11	3	8	11
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	6	6
Spine Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
11.—Dis. of Integumentary System	3	...	...	2	3	2	1	2	4	1	...	...	3	15	9	9	18
Carbuncle .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Phlegmon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis .....	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	6	8
Other Dis. of Integumentary System	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	5	5	3	8
VII. Violence.	52	17	12	10	14	22	15	19	14	7	4	...	69	117	109	77	186
1.—Accident or Negligence	48	17	12	7	5	14	10	17	13	7	4	...	65	89	89	65	154
Fracture and Contusion	2	6	7	3	3	11	9	15	10	6	2	...	8	66	46	28	74
Gunshot Wounds .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn and Scald	2	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	5	7	8	15
Poison	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	8	6	4	10
Drowning	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	4
Suffocation	39	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	41	3	26	18	44
Otherwise	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	5	7
2.—Homicide	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	6
Manslaughter .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
Murder	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	4
3.—Suicide .....	...	...	...	2	9	8	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	26	16	10	26
VIII. Deaths from Ill-defined Causes	259	13	...	...	1	3	1	3	3	4	...	...	272	15	165	122	287
Dropsy .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	4	...	...	...	13	6	7	13
Hæmorrhage	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	4
Debility	76	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	53	25	78
Marasmus and Atrophy	131	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	75	67	142
Inanition	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	28	21	49
Sudden Death .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes not specified or ill-defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTALS ..	746	354	109	118	163	226	272	288	250	156	25	...	1100	1607	2707	...	...
MALES ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FEMALES ..	592	325	98	112	134	248	224	258	335	293	66	3	917	1771	...	2688	...

Showing the Deaths from All Causes registered in each District during the Fifty Two Weeks ending 1st January 1898, at three periods of life.

Causes of Death.	Upper Holloway.				Islington, South West.				Islington, South East.				Highbury.			
	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total
I. Specific, Febrile, &c.....	45	94	60	199	102	92	65	259	42	58	46	146	53	34	28	115
II. Parasitic Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Dietic Diseases .....	...	...	8	8	1	...	9	10	...	...	7	7	2	...	6	8
IV. Constitutional Diseases	25	20	232	277	43	35	294	372	26	23	211	260	12	16	147	175
V. Developmental Diseases.....	51	...	68	119	82	...	96	178	46	1	64	111	34	...	50	84
VI. Local Diseases	129	74	536	739	174	110	583	867	89	55	401	545	71	37	335	443
VII. Deaths from Violence	12	4	31	47	21	8	47	76	12	4	28	44	7	1	11	19
VIII. Deaths from Ill-defined Causes	85	3	4	92	79	8	6	93	57	1	2	60	38	1	3	42
TOTALS	347	195	939	1481	502	253	1100	1855	272	142	759	1173	217	89	580	866
I. Specific or Febrile Causes.																
1.—Miasmatic Diseases	22	86	53	161	29	82	47	158	14	52	35	101	18	33	24	75
Small Pox { Vaccinated .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unvaccinated... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unknown.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles.....	5	33	...	38	4	19	3	26	1	17	3	21	2	9	1	12
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina).....	...	9	6	15	...	11	11	22	1	9	7	17	...	3	4	7
Diphtheria .....	...	30	19	49	5	25	6	36	...	8	5	13	1	9	7	17
Whooping Cough.....	14	14	...	28	19	26	1	46	10	18	3	31	15	10	...	25
Typhus Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	...	...	16	16	...	...	12	12	...	...	11	11	...	...	5	5
Simple Continued & Ill-defined Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	2	...	12	14	1	1	14	16	2	...	6	8	...	2	7	9
Other Miasmatic Diseases.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Diarrhoeal Diseases	17	7	2	26	61	10	4	75	27	5	7	39	33	1	...	34
Simple Cholera .....	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea, Dysentery.....	17	6	2	25	61	8	3	72	27	5	6	38	31	1	...	32
3.—Malarial Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remittent Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ague .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Zoogenous Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow Pox, Effects of Vaccination .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrophobia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Splenic Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Venereal Diseases	3	1	...	4	11	...	2	13	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
Syphilis	3	1	...	4	11	...	2	13	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.—Septic Diseases.....	3	...	5	8	1	...	12	13	...	1	4	5	...	...	4	4
Erysipelas	2	...	3	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	1	...	...	1	1	...	5	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Fever.....	...	...	2	2	...	...	5	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1
II. Parasitic Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thrush .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydatids .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Animal Parasitical Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE D.—continued.

Causes of Death.	Upper Holloway.				Islington, South West.				Islington, South East.				Highbury.			
	Un- der 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	Un- der 5	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	Un- der 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	Un- der 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total
III. Dietic Diseases.			8	8	1		9	10			7	7	2		6	8
Starvation, Want of Breast Milk					1			1					2			2
Scurvy																
Chronic Alcoholism, Delirium Trem.			8	8			9	9			7	7			6	6
IV. Constitutional Diseases	25	20	232	277	43	35	294	372	26	23	211	260	12	16	147	175
Rheumatic Fever, & Rheum. of Heart			6	6			4	4			7	7			3	3
Rheumatism			1	1			1	1			2	2				
Gout			3	3			2	2			2	2		1	1	2
Rickets	2	1		3	3	5		8	1	2		3			3	3
Cancer, Malignant Disease			92	92		1	94	95			69	69			48	48
Gangrene		1	1	2			4	4			4	4		1		1
Tabes Mesenterica	10	1	1	12	24	3	1	28	17	7	2	26	4	1		5
Tubercle Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	7	11	4	22	9	15	7	31	5	10	1	16	2	6	5	13
Phthisis	3	4	113	120	7	11	166	184	1	2	120	123	4	7	82	93
Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Dis.	3	2	4	9			2	2	1		3	4	1			1
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis							1	1		1		1				
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia			4	4			5	5		1	1	2	1			1
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus			3	3			5	5							5	5
Other Constitutional Diseases							2	2	1			1				
V. Developmental Diseases	51		68	119	82		96	178	46	1	64	111	34		50	84
Premature Birth	41			41	65			65	38			38	30			3
Atelectasis	4			4	4			4	5			5	4			
Spina Bifida	1			1	1			1	1			1				
Cyanosis																
Congenital Malformations	5			5	12			12	2	1		3				
Old Age			68	68			96	96			64	64			50	50
VI. Local Diseases.																
1.—Diseases of Nervous System	32	8	123	163	36	12	95	143	19	4	86	109	15	10	78	103
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	6	6	10	22	9	7	6	22	10	2	7	19	2	7	8	17
Apoplexy		1	42	43		1	37	38			23	28			32	32
Softening of Brain			12	12			2	2			5	5			4	4
Hemiplegia			9	9			4	4			3	3			4	4
Brain Paralysis							2	2							1	1
Insanity, Genl. Paralysis of the Insane			27	27			17	17			19	19			8	8
Epilepsy			5	5			2	2			4	4			3	3
Convulsions	20		2	22	20	4		24	9	1		10	11	3		14
Laryngismus Stridulus	5	1		6	5			5					2			2
Paralysis Agitans																
Paraplegia			9	9			19	19			12	12			9	9
Diseases of Spinal Cord	1		4	5	2		3	5			3	3			6	6
Other Diseases of Nervous System			3	3			3	3		1	5	6			3	3
2.—Dis. of Organs of Special Sense	2	1	3	6	2		6	8	1			1	1	1	1	3
Ear, Diseases of	2	1	3	6	2		6	8	1			1		1	1	2
Eyes																
Nose													1			1
3.—Diseases of Circulatory System			135	135	6	2	154	162	2		97	99	2		80	82
Endocarditis			3	3			3	3			3	3				
Valvular Diseases of Heart			35	35			30	30			16	16			15	15
Pericarditis															1	1
Other Diseases of the Heart			88	88	6	2	106	114	2		69	71	2		55	57
Aneurism			4	4			7	7			4	4			5	5
Embolism, Thrombosis			4	4			4	4			3	3			3	3
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels			1	1			4	4			2	2			1	1
4.—Diseases of Respiratory System	65	57	155	277	89	75	192	356	41	46	119	206	25	21	90	136
Croup	1	5	1	7			1	1		5	1	6		3	1	4
Laryngitis	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	10		2	1	3			2	2
Bronchitis	34	19	85	138	55	27	116	198	27	17	80	124	13	6	54	73
Pneumonia	29	31	57	117	31	41	64	136	14	22	27	63	12	12	23	47
Pleurisy		1	4	5		3	3	6			1	1			1	1
Emphysema											2	2			2	2
Asthma			4	4			3	3			6	6			6	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory System			3	3		1	1	2			1	1			1	1

TABLE D.—Continued.

Causes of Deaths.	Upper Holloway.				Islington, South West.				Islington, South East.				Highbury.			
	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total
5.—Diseases of Digestive System	30	7	61	98	37	19	69	125	23	5	47	75	27	3	52	82
Dentition	4	1	..	5	6	6	..	12	4	3	..	7	7	1	..	8
Sore Throat, Quinsey .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Diseases of Stomach	2	..	9	11	1	..	7	8	1	..	3	4	..	..	2	2
Enteritis	19	3	5	27	23	7	3	33	13	..	4	17	10	1	7	18
Gastritis	3	..	3	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	9
Peritonitis	1	2	7	10	2	..	6	8	3	..	6	9	2	..	5	7
Ulceration of Intestines .....	..	..	4	4	..	..	6	6	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1
Hernia .....	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	4	..	..	2	2
Stricture of Intestines .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obstructive Diseases of Intestines ..	..	..	9	9	3	..	4	7	1	1	6	8	1	1	4	6
Ascites .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	..	..	17	17	..	1	29	30	..	..	17	17	..	..	6	9
Other Diseases of Liver	1	1	4	6	1	1	8	10	1	..	5	6	2	..	11	13
Other Diseases of Digestive System	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
6.—Diseases of Lymphatic System	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Lymphatics and of Spleen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
7.—Diseases of Glandlike Organs of Uncertain Use	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Bronchocele .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Addison's Disease .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.—Diseases of Urinary System	..	1	40	41	..	2	45	47	..	..	35	35	..	1	25	26
Nephritis .....	..	..	18	18	..	1	17	18	..	..	8	8	..	..	7	7
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria .....	..	1	10	11	..	..	20	20	..	..	22	22	..	1	12	13
Disease of Bladder .....	..	..	7	7	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	3
Disease of Prostate .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
Other Diseases of the Urinary System	..	..	4	4	..	1	4	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
9.—Dis. of Re-productive System	..	..	11	11	2	..	8	10	2	..	4	6	..	1	3	4
A.—Of Organs of Generation.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Male Organs of Generation .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female Organs of Generation .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
B.—Of Parturition.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Abortion, Miscarriage .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Convulsions .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Placenta Prævia, Flooding .....	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Other Accidents of Childbirth .....	..	..	6	6	..	..	5	5	2	..	1	3	..	1	1	2
10.—Diseases of Bones and Joints	..	..	6	6	1	..	8	9	..	..	5	5	..	..	2	2
Caries, Necrosis .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis .....	..	..	4	4	..	..	4	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Spine Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.—Dis. of Integumentary System	..	..	2	2	1	..	4	5	1	..	5	6	1	..	4	5
Carbuncle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Phlegmon .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cellulitis .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	3
Other Dis. of Integumentary System	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	3	1	..	2	3	1	..	..	1
VII. Violence.	12	4	31	47	21	8	47	76	12	4	28	44	7	1	11	19
1.—Accident or Negligence	11	4	26	41	19	8	35	62	11	4	20	35	7	1	8	16
Fracture and Contusion	1	..	22	23	..	3	26	29	..	2	11	13	1	1	7	9
Gunshot Wounds .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cut, Stab .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burn and Scald .....	..	3	1	4	1	3	3	7	1	2	1	4	..	..	..	..
Poison .....	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	3	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
Drowning	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation	9	1	1	11	16	1	2	19	10	..	..	10	4	..	..	4
Otherwise .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	2	2	..	1	3
2.—Homicide	1	..	1	2	2	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murder	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
3.—Suicide	..	..	4	4	..	..	11	11	..	..	8	8	..	..	3	3
VIII. Deaths from Ill-defined Causes	85	3	4	92	79	8	6	93	57	1	2	60	38	1	3	42
Dropsy .....	..	..	4	4	..	..	5	5	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
Hæmorrhage	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Debility	21	1	..	22	26	..	26	19	1	..	20	10	..	..	10	10
Marasmus and Atrophy	37	2	..	39	44	8	..	52	29	..	..	29	21	1	..	22
Inanition	23	..	..	26	9	..	9	9	..	..	9	9	5	..	..	5
Sudden Death .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes not specified or ill-defined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

*Showing the Deaths from All Causes registered in each Quarter during the 52 weeks ending
1st January 1898 at three periods of life.*

[illegible]

TABLE E.—continued.

Cause of Death.	1st Quarter.				2nd Quarter.				3rd Quarter.				4th Quarter.				Total for Year
	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	
III. Dietic Diseases.....	1	...	8	9	...	...	9	9	2	...	6	8	...	...	7	7	33
Starvation, Want of Breast Milk	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Scurvy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism, Delirium Trem.	...	...	8	8	...	...	9	9	...	...	6	6	...	...	7	7	30
IV. Constitutional Diseases	25	27	215	267	23	19	226	268	43	26	209	278	15	22	234	271	1084
Rheumatic Fever, & Rheum. of Heart .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	8	8	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	5	20
Rheumatism .....	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gout .....	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	9
Rickets	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	5	...	...	5	...	4	3	7	17
Cancer, Malignant Disease .....	...	...	66	66	...	...	89	89	...	1	63	70	...	...	79	79	304
Gangrene .....	...	1	3	4	...	...	3	3	...	2	2	2	...	1	1	2	11
Tabes Mesenterica.....	13	2	...	15	9	1	1	11	23	7	2	32	10	2	1	13	71
Tubercle. Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	6	13	3	22	8	10	6	24	6	10	4	20	3	9	4	16	82
Phthisis	4	10	128	142	4	4	107	115	6	5	117	128	1	5	129	135	520
Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Dis.	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	2	3	8	1	...	5	6	16
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia .....	...	...	2	2	1	...	3	4	...	1	4	5	...	...	1	1	12
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus .....	...	...	3	3	...	...	5	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	3	13
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
V. Developmental Diseases	60	1	69	130	33	...	58	91	44	...	59	103	76	...	92	168	492
Premature Birth	49	...	...	49	27	...	...	27	37	...	...	37	61	...	...	61	174
Atelectasis	5	...	...	5	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	7	...	...	7	17
Spina Bifida.....	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cyanosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations.....	4	1	...	5	3	...	...	3	4	...	...	4	8	...	...	8	20
Old Age.....	...	...	69	69	...	...	58	58	...	...	59	59	...	...	92	92	278
VI. Local Diseases.																	
1.—Diseases of Nervous System ...	22	10	113	145	17	8	87	112	31	8	93	132	32	8	89	129	518
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	4	8	5	17	4	5	8	17	13	3	13	29	6	6	5	17	80
Apoplexy .....	...	...	42	42	...	1	32	33	...	1	30	31	...	...	35	35	141
Softening of Brain .....	...	...	8	8	...	...	3	3	...	...	6	6	...	...	6	6	23
Hemiplegia .....	...	...	3	3	...	...	5	5	...	...	8	8	...	...	4	4	20
Brain Paralysis .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Insanity, Genl. Paralysis of the Insane .....	...	...	22	22	...	...	14	14	...	...	17	17	...	...	18	18	71
Epilepsy .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	5	5	...	...	4	4	14
Convulsions	13	2	1	16	8	1	...	9	16	4	...	20	23	1	1	25	70
Laryngismus Stridulus.....	5	...	...	5	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	13
Paralysis Agitans .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraplegia.....	...	...	23	23	...	...	12	12	...	...	7	7	...	...	7	7	49
Diseases of Spinal Cord.....	...	...	3	3	1	...	4	5	2	...	5	7	...	...	4	4	19
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	...	...	3	3	...	1	4	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	5	5	15
2.—Dis. of Organs of Special Sense	2	...	2	4	2	1	4	7	1	...	3	4	1	1	1	3	18
Ear, Diseases of	1	...	2	3	2	1	4	7	1	...	3	4	1	1	1	3	17
Eyes.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nose	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3.—Diseases of Circulatory System	3	...	133	136	2	...	116	118	3	...	96	99	2	2	121	125	478
Endocarditis .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	4	9
Valvular Diseases of Heart .....	...	...	19	19	...	...	25	25	...	...	24	24	...	...	24	28	96
Pericarditis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Other Diseases of the Heart	3	...	99	102	2	...	83	85	3	...	63	66	2	2	73	77	330
Aneurism .....	...	...	6	6	...	...	4	4	...	...	3	3	...	...	7	7	20
Embolism, Thrombosis .....	...	...	6	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	4	4	14
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	4	8
4.—Diseases of Respiratory Syst'm	51	51	225	327	32	30	90	152	21	26	60	107	116	92	181	389	975
Croup .....	...	2	1	3	...	2	1	3	...	2	...	2	1	7	2	10	18
Laryngitis	2	3	3	8	2	...	2	4	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	14	18
Bronchitis	31	20	134	185	18	12	53	83	14	10	29	53	66	27	119	212	533
Pneumonia	18	24	70	112	12	15	26	53	7	12	24	43	49	55	51	155	363
Pleurisy .....	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	5	...	1	3	4	...	1	2	3	13
Emphysema .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Asthma .....	...	...	13	13	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	19
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organ.	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	7

TABLE E.—Continued.

Causes of Death.	1st Quarter.				2nd Quarter.				3rd Quarter.				4th Quarter.				Total for Year.
	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	
5.—Diseases of Digestive System	21	5	54	80	17	8	55	80	60	12	70	142	19	9	50	78	380
Dentition	5	3	...	8	6	1	...	7	5	4	...	9	5	3	...	8	32
Sore Throat, Quinsey .....	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Diseases of Stomach	3	...	6	9	1	...	4	5	...	...	9	9	...	...	2	2	25
Enteritis	10	1	2	13	5	1	2	8	43	7	12	62	7	2	3	12	95
Gastritis	2	...	1	3	...	3	3	6	...	...	1	7	...	...	3	3	18
Peritonitis	1	...	3	4	2	2	6	10	2	...	8	10	3	...	7	10	34
Ulceration of Intestines .....	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	4	...	...	3	3	13
Hernia .....	...	...	5	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	3	11
Stricture of Intestines .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructive Diseases of Intestines .....	...	...	10	10	3	1	4	8	...	...	4	4	2	1	5	8	30
Ascites .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	5
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	...	1	15	16	...	...	25	25	...	...	16	16	...	...	16	16	73
Other Diseases of Liver .....	...	...	6	6	...	...	6	6	3	...	11	14	2	2	5	9	35
Other Diseases of Digestive System .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	2	3	7
6.—Diseases of Lymphatic System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
Lymphatics and of Spleen .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
7.—Diseases of Glandlike Organs of Uncertain Use	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3
Bronchocele .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
Addison's Disease .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
8.—Diseases of Urinary System	1	41	42	...	3	31	34	...	...	32	32	...	...	41	41	149	
Nephritis .....	...	16	16	...	1	8	9	...	...	10	10	...	...	16	16	51	
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria .....	...	16	16	...	2	17	19	...	...	13	13	...	...	18	18	66	
Disease of Bladder .....	...	5	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	2	15	
Disease of Prostate .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	1	6	
Other Diseases of the Urinary System	1	3	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	4	11	
9.—Dis. of Re-productive System	1	1	8	10	2	...	5	7	...	...	6	6	1	...	7	8	31
A.—Of Organs of Generation.																	
Male Organs of Generation	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Female Organs of Generation .....	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
B.—Of Parturition.																	
Abortion, Miscarriage .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Puerperal Convulsions .....	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Placenta Prævia, Flooding .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	4	6	
Other Accidents of Childbirth	1	5	6	2	...	3	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	3	16	
10.—Diseases of Bones and Joints	1	...	5	6	...	...	7	7	...	...	5	5	...	...	4	4	22
Caries, Necrosis .....	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis .....	...	2	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	11	
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
Spine Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
11.—Dis. of Integumentary System	1	...	4	5	1	...	1	2	...	...	6	6	1	...	4	5	18
Carbuncle .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Phlegmon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis .....	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	2	8
Other Dis. of Integumentary System	1	...	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	3	8
VII. Violence.	15	5	23	43	12	4	32	48	12	2	35	49	13	6	27	46	186
1.—Accident or Negligence	13	5	20	38	10	4	24	38	12	2	24	38	13	6	21	40	154
Fracture and Contusion	1	2	16	19	...	1	17	18	1	1	15	17	...	2	18	20	74
Gunshot Wounds .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15
Burn and Scald	1	3	1	5	...	1	1	2	...	1	3	4	...	1	1	1	10
Poison .....	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	4
Drowning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation	11	...	...	11	10	1	1	12	7	...	3	5	1	...	2	14	44
Otherwise .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7
2.—Homicide	2	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	6
Manlaughter .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
Murder	2	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
3.—Suicide	...	...	3	3	...	...	8	8	...	...	10	10	...	...	5	5	26
VIII. Deaths from Ill-defined Causes	61	2	3	66	59	3	4	66	74	8	8	90	65	...	...	65	287
Dropsy .....	...	...	3	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	13
Hæmorrhage .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	4
Debility	29	1	...	30	15	...	...	15	18	1	...	19	14	...	...	14	78
Marasmus and Atrophy	20	1	...	21	28	3	...	31	49	7	...	56	34	...	...	34	142
Inanition	12	...	...	12	14	...	...	14	7	...	...	7	16	...	...	16	49
Sudden Death .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes not specified or ill-defined .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE F.

Showing the deaths since 1882 from the several diseases specified, under and above five years of age, and the total number of deaths, with death-rate per 1,000.

Year.	Population in the middle of the year.	Ages.	Deaths from the principal diseases of a Zymotic nature.*	Deaths from Tubercular Diseases.	Deaths from Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Diseases of the Digestive Organs.	Deaths from Violence.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000.
			Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.		
† 1882	287,191	under 5 years	580	236	530	137	53	65	5,264	18.3
		above 5 "	159	517	616	12	195	61		
† 1883	290,711	under 5 years	385	269	522	149	45	53	5,140	17.6
		above 5 "	151	567	566	13	182	51		
† 1884	294,267	under 5 years	502	313	465	247	43	71	5,229	17.7
		above 5 "	181	523	513	19	231	58		
† 1885	297,867	under 5 years	592	217	530	172	36	55	5,740	19.3
		above 5 "	157	489	667	19	232	47		
† 1886	301,512	under 5 years	313	292	495	291	49	57	5,434	18.0
		above 5 "	83	480	706	16	182	70		
† 1887	305,112	under 5 years	593	252	492	275	69	64	5,699	18.7
		above 5 "	94	473	677	16	177	58		
† 1888	308,936	under 5 years	411	218	442	131	62	54	5,197	16.8
		above 5 "	104	453	598	15	191	61		
† 1889	312,713	under 5 years	326	194	395	157	67	60	5,035	16.1
		above 5 "	99	508	575	13	183	60		
† 1890	316,543	under 5 years	416	260	569	154	82	73	6,198	19.6
		above 5 "	80	525	837	15	168	93		
† 1891	319,991	under 5 years	486	207	624	131	82	65	6,326	19.8
		above 5 "	101	510	852	15	181	68		
† 1892	323,451	under 5 years	378	198	509	143	88	71	6,075	18.8
		above 5 "	103	479	792	13	182	68		
1893	326,958	under 5 years	466	224	452	223	136	84	6,391	19.5
		above 5 "	168	534	861	14	243	122		
1894	330,485	under 5 years	547	176	420	84	131	78	5,263	15.9
		above 5 "	156	497	553	9	199	95		
1895	334,058	under 5 years	341	240	461	172	168	76	5,760	17.2
		above 5 "	109	523	670	16	221	115		
1896	337,661	under 5 years	693	218	494	141	158	80	5,884	17.1
		above 5 "	182	512	503	12	222	126		
1897	341,319	under 5 years	328	178	419	161	151	69	5,395	15.8
		above 5 "	120	511	556	13	229	117		

* This includes Small-Pox, Measles, Scarlatina, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

† The deaths in these years do not include those of residents occurring in outlying institutions.

TABLE G.

Deaths of Residents in Public Institutions outside Islington distributed to their respective Sub-Registration Districts.

Sub-Registration Districts.	First Quarter.			Second Quarter.			Third Quarter.			Fourth Quarter.			Whole Year.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Upper Holloway ..	33	15	48	16	11	27	25	14	39	20	15	35	94	55	149
South West Islington ..	27	32	59	28	24	52	32	22	54	28	23	51	115	101	216
South East Islington ..	17	18	35	15	12	27	18	14	32	25	13	38	75	57	132
Highbury	10	8	18	6	6	12	9	8	17	12	10	22	37	32	69
The Parish ..	87	73	160	65	53	118	84	58	142	85	61	146	321	245	566

TABLE H. (Local Government Board Return.)

Deaths during the year 1897 in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Islington, classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.

Sub-Districts.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																						
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria, Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.						Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Influenza.	Injuries.	All Other Diseases.	TOTAL.	
											Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.															
Upper Holloway	1,481	347	195	54	66	486	333	Under 5	1	9	30	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	38	28	23	...	7	114	...	2	16	265	542
								5 upwds	...	6	19	1	...	16	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	6	113	146	135	12	31	447	939
Islington, South West...	1,855	502	253	68	78	631	323	Under 5	...	11	30	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	23	45	69	...	18	157	8	2	29	361	755	
								5 upwds	...	11	6	1	...	12	...	...	5	1	2	3	1	3	4	166	183	154	14	47	487	1,100
Islington, South East ...	1,173	272	142	47	49	416	247	Under 5	...	10	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	28	32	...	3	80	2	2	16	212	414	
								5 upwds	...	7	5	1	...	11	...	...	2	1	2	3	3	6	7	120	108	97	6	28	352	759
Highbury ...	886	217	89	38	37	280	225	Under 5	...	3	10	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	25	32	...	11	43	2	2	8	154	306	
								5 upwds	...	4	7	1	...	5	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	3	82	78	80	7	11	298	580
TOTALS	5,395	1,338	679	207	230	1,813	1,128	Under 5	1	33	78	12	...	...	...	...	5	2	90	126	156	...	39	394	12	8	69	992	2,017	
								5 upwds	...	28	37	4	...	44	...	...	10	2	9	7	4	11	20	481	515	466	39	117	1,584	3,378

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

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	Under 5	These deaths are included in above total.																						
								5 upwds																							
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	541	28	46	10	35	330	92	Under 5	...	3	3	5	1	7	...	9	21	1	24	74		
								5 upwds	...	4	3	8	1	133	70	...	2	22	224	467	

TABLE I. (Local Government Board Return.)

Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious sickness coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1897, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Islington; classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.

Sub-Districts.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Last Census 1896.	Esti- mated to middle of 1897.			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.							Cholera.	Erysipelas.			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.									Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Upper Holloway ...	98,682	100,351	2,904	Under 5	1	130	101	7	...	1	8	78	43	1	...	1

TABLE J.

*Showing the Cases of Small Pox that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1897.*

YEAR.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	West Highbury.	East Highbury.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTAL.
1891 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1892 ..	..	12	..	12	..	7	..	..	9	1	1	42
1893 ..	..	41	..	28	6	3	14	6	6	5	9	118
1894 ..	17	8	1	5	2	3	10	..	15	2	26	90
1895 ..	1	6	3	1	1	1	2	4	1	..	5	25
1896 ..	8	3	25	1	6	5	1	1	..	..	..	50
1897..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3

TABLE K.

*Showing the Cases of Scarlet Fever that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1897.*

YEAR.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	West Highbury.	East Highbury.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTALS.
1891 ..	..	229	..	108	..	99	55	59	27	46	105	728
1892 ..	..	435	..	225	..	313	148	100	94	194	200	1710
1893 ..	..	790	..	368	..	633	355	209	136	201	187	2880
1894 ..	176	235	114	196	152	67	165	116	91	90	91	1493
1895 ..	142	166	220	214	168	117	182	89	108	112	174	1692
1896 ..	181	244	191	169	230	127	150	149	104	191	295	2031
1897..	144	153	193	187	137	126	155	91	76	113	202	1577

TABLE L.

*Shewing the Cases of Diphtheria that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1897.*

YEAR.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	West Highbury.	East Highbury.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTALS.
1891 ..	..	305	..	43	..	112	37	44	44	54	73	712
1892 ..	..	299	..	43	..	95	49	43	54	37	75	695
1893 ..	..	283	..	57	..	140	94	46	55	62	117	855
1894 ..	86	91	177	131	93	40	81	37	45	25	97	843
1895 ..	64	77	50	67	80	21	46	28	21	34	76	564
1896 ..	129	177	84	89	87	46	200	95	29	49	82	1067
1897 ..	71	77	118	66	43	60	81	43	30	52	59	700

TABLE M.

*Shewing the Cases of Membranous Croup that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1897.*

YEAR.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	West Highbury.	East Highbury.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTALS.
1891 ..	..	20	..	2	..	5	3	1	1	2	10	44
1892 ..	..	10	..	3	..	10	3	1	2	8	6	43
1893 ..	..	10	..	5	..	3	3	3	1	..	5	30
1894 ..	2	2	..	5	..	2	6	1	..	5	1	24
1895 ..	1	3	..	3	3	1	1	..	1	1	4	18
1896 ..	3	3	..	4	4	1	3	1	1	1	3	24
1897 ..	2	4	2	5	..	..	1	..	3	3	3	29

*Showing the Cases of Typhoid Fever that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1897.*

YEAR.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	West Highbury.	East Highbury.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTALS.
1891	61	..	25	..	33	31	15	8	5	11	189	
1892	78	..	19	..	49	25	16	7	12	13	219	
1893	88	..	19	..	56	17	17	9	24	21	251	
1894 .. 24	23	18	32	25	23	19	21	9	21	30	245	
1895 .. 21	16	12	25	26	22	10	9	9	14	20	184	
1896 .. 17	22	19	35	30	15	40	10	9	12	20	229	
1897 .. 25	25	43	34	25	27	20	18	10	11	18	256	

*Shewing the Cases of Typhus Fever that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1897.*

YEAR.	Tuftell,	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	West Highbury.	East Highbury.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTALS.
1891	1	..	..	1	2
1892
1893	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1894	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1895 ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
1896
1897..

TABLE P.

*Showing the Cases of Erysipelas that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1897.*

YEAR.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	West Highbury.	East Highbury.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTALS.
1891 ..	..	139	..	23	..	42	30	28	13	23	45	343
1892 ..	..	194	..	46	..	80	35	39	44	39	73	550
1893 ..	..	244	..	70	..	75	63	51	49	41	79	672
1894 ..	34	85	23	59	29	19	43	19	20	26	38	395
1895 ..	29	62	23	38	36	24	26	21	16	12	33	319
1896 ..	54	65	20	51	35	30	22	29	18	22	39	385
1897..	24	66	21	38	25	26	19	15	16	19	43	312

TABLE Q.

*Showing the Cases of Fuerperal Fever that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1897.*

YEAR.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	West Highbury.	East Highbury.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTALS.
1891 ..	..	10	..	9	..	7	2	1	1	..	3	36
1892 ..	..	28	..	5	..	7	5	2	2	..	2	51
1893 ..	3	5	4	7	5	3	3	3	2	..	3	38
1894 ..	1	3	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	23
1895 ..	1	2	1	2	6	2	3	1	1	3	..	32
1896 ..	3	2	3	5	2	1	5	2	1	3	3	30
1897..	5	6	2	4	3	1	4	..	1	1	..	27

*Shewing the Cases of Continued Fever that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1897.*

[illegible]

*Shewing the Cases of Relapsing Fever that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1897.*

[illegible]

TABLE T.

*Showing the Cases of Cholera that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1897.*

YEAR.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	West Highbury.	East Highbury.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTALS.
1891
1892	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3*	4
1893	1	..	..	..	..	1
1894
1895
1896
1897	1	..	..	..	..	1

* Asiatic Cholera.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.

TABLE U.

*Showing the Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from Upper Holloway
in the seven years 1891-97.*

YEAR.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric.	Typhus.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Cholera.	TOTALS.
1891 ..	..	229	305	20	61	..	139	10	1	1	..	766
1892 ..	12	435	299	10	78	..	194	28	2	..	1	1,059
1893 ..	41	790	283	10	88	1	244	12	1	..	..	1,470
1894 ..	26	525	294	4	65	..	142	10	2	..	..	1,068
1895 ..	10	528	191	4	49	3	114	4	5	..	..	908
1896 ..	36	616	390	6	58	..	139	8	3	..	..	1,256
1897 ..	2	490	266	8	93	..	111	13	..	..	..	983

Duplicates deducted.

TABLE V.

*Shewing the Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from South-west
Islington in the seven years 1891—97.*

YEAR.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric.	Typhus.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Cholera.	TOTALS.
1891 ..	1	230	141	6	74	1	86	13	5	..	..	557
1892 ..	17	523	166	9	63	..	136	13	..	..	..	947
1893 ..	50	1,022	218	11	59	..	208	15	2	..	1	1,586
1894 ..	23	524	272	12	79	1	131	7	1	..	..	1,050
1895 ..	8	538	156	5	50	2	90	7	..	2	..	858
1896 ..	3	517	401	8	91	..	106	12	2	..	..	1,140
1897..	..	473	207	6	78	..	81	9	..	..	1	855

TABLE W.

*Showing the Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from South-east
Islington in the seven years 1891—97.*

YEAR.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric.	Typhus.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Cholera.	TOTALS.
1891 ..	..	170	154	13	21	1	76	3	..	..	..	438
1892 ..	6	438	135	14	29	..	140	3	1	..	2	768
1893 ..	18	434	213	6	48	..	145	3	3	..	..	870
1894 ..	35	225	144	6	53	..	74	1	1	..	..	539
1895 ..	5	341	116	5	37	..	56	3	..	..	..	563
1896 ..	..	541	143	5	35	..	75	7	..	..	..	806
1897..	1	351	124	9	33	..	69	1	1	..	..	589

TABLE X.

*Showing the Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from Highbury
in the seven years 1891—97.*

YEAR.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Enteric.	Typhus.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Cholera.	TOTALS.
1891 ..	..	99	112	5	33	..	42	7	..	..	..	298
1892 ..	7	313	95	10	49	..	80	7	3	..	..	564
1893 ..	9	633	140	3	56	..	75	8	1	..	..	925
1894 ..	5	219	133	2	48	..	48	5	3	..	..	463
1895 ..	2	285	101	4	48	..	60	8	4	..	..	512
1896 ..	11	357	133	5	45	..	65	3	1	..	..	620
1897..	..	263	103	6	52	..	51	4	..	¹ 2...	..	479

TABLE Y.

*Summary of Sanitary Work from Inspectors' Reports, from 4th January, 1897,
to 1st January, 1898.*

	DISTRICTS.														TOTALS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Number of Houses inspected	531	866	519	876	373	388	426	397	398	611	697	493	655	452	7682
Re-inspections, Calls made, &c.....	4836	3892	3458	4090	3383	3326	3934	3587	3658	4456	5217	3246	5290	4685	57058
*Visits to Bakehouses .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	5
Do. Cowhouses	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	14	..	11	2	53	1	87
Do. Slaughter-houses	3	..	13	34	9	11	..	4	11	17	24	10	44	2	182
Do. Stables and Yards	21	..	34	154	93	11	4	62	127	246	230	111	1284	782	3159
Do. Courts, &c. ....	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	17	2	41
†Do. Factories and Workshops....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	7	..	14
Do. Fields, Lanes, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	3	..	12
Do. Factories, Horse Slaughter-houses, Piggeries, &c., Bell Isle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	11
Do. Under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.....	35	66	41	58	51	17	93	73	84	59	48	45	48	42	760
Dust Removals Ordered .....	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10
‡Registered Lodging Houses .....	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	77
Total Inspections, &c....	5428	4824	4065	5309	3909	3753	4457	4127	4307	5408	6236	3907	7402	5966	69098
IMPROVEMENTS.															
Drains—															
Constructed	193	118	87	178	84	91	125	130	161	154	75	114	114	104	1728
Improved or repaired	95	138	68	116	50	85	36	67	64	120	168	169	76	39	1291
Traps fixed.....	926	410	444	676	532	443	551	720	694	737	446	421	504	432	7936
Cesspools—															
Abolished	7	..	5	2	..	8	..	..	8	..	1	3	2	5	41
Cleansed or disinfected	8	3	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Privies and Water Closets—															
Pan, trap and water supply furnished	617	302	202	298	161	134	79	185	50	210	38	27	150	56	2509
Pan and trap only furnished	3	33	4	75	58	15	117	113	182	110	166	132	3	120	1131
Water supply furnished	45	3	20	65	52	53	5	12	1	131	29	11	27	26	480
Dust Bins—															
Constructed	67	6	34	237	34	46	35	106	125	108	148	99	121	80	1256
Repaired and Covers adapted.....	3	18	33	8	14	50	2	10	30	6	65	12	..	1	252
Surface Drains and Pavements of Yards—															
Constructed	2	17	2	42	3	51	131	107	24	208	101	29	99	99	935
Relaid	186	121	147	77	84	79	1	63	179	41	106	167	96	47	1394
General Water—															
New receptacles provided	9	315	11	11	2	2	..	..	9	13	12	..	60	8	452
Receptacles repaired and cleansed ..	22	15	134	24	20	23	9	2	47	59	36	49	55	138	633
Water supply provided	15	8	10	37	25	7	28	31	17	29	50	11	23	30	321
Other improvements—															
Houses generally repaired	4	32	12	56	1	6	..	11	138	29	55	111	57	9	521
Do. &c., cleansed or limewashed	6	81	21	33	3	3	..	7	1	35	125	109	109	31	564
Do. ventilated.....	..	245	146	88	1	..	..	16	125	383	93	130	291	..	1518
Overcrowding abated	1	..	..	3	1	2	5	..	9	9	32	16	11	10	99
Illegal use of underground Rooms for sleeping discontinued .....	..	30	..	26	..	..	..	..	36	..	3	19	5	7	126
Other Amendments or Nuisances abated	635	522	451	466	392	70	298	711	601	729	348	484	1537	715	7959
Rooms disinfected.....	180	48	51	131	138	67	30	51	326	155	220	123	165	203	3288
Total Improvements.....	3024	2465	1885	2649	1655	1239	1452	2342	2827	3366	2317	3236	3505	2160	34122
Total Premises Improved..	629	417	227	504	372	203	285	348	462	511	680	398	1166	472	6674

* *Vide* special reports of Inspector West.

† " " " of Miss Gray and Inspector West.

‡ " " " of Inspector Jordan.

TABLE Z.

Summary of Applications for Removal of Dust, from 4th January, 1897, to 1st January 1898.

Ward.	Three Months ending 3rd April, 1897.	Three Months ending 3rd July, 1897.	Three Months ending 2nd Oct., 1897.	Three Months ending 1st Jan., 1898.	Total during Twelve Months.	Number of Assessments Lady-day, 1897.	Number of Applications to every 100 Assessments.
1	4	10	10	2	26	4,306	0.603
2	9	7	8	1	25	4,609	0.542
3	9	3	9	7	28	4,246	0.659
4	8	8	12	1	29	4,890	0.593
5	9	14	11	7	41	5,470	0.749
6	15	14	19	1	49	4,120	1.189
7	16	7	9	7	39	4,056	0.961
8	3	3	5	1	12	2,588	0.463
9	9	3	6	3	21	2,637	0.796
10	2	16	5	6	29	3,411	0.850
11	2	4	4	3	13	4,501	0.288
Totals	86	89	98	39	312	44,853	0.695

WATER ANALYSIS.

In the following tables I state the analyses (made monthly) of the New River Company's Water recorded during the year.

TABLE --.

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES TAKEN FROM THE WORKS OF THE COMPANY.

1897.	Total Solid Matter.	Chlorine.	Equal to Chloride of Sodium.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Nitrogen as Ammonia.	Oxygen required to oxidise Organic Matter.	Degree of Hardness.	Degree after boiling $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour.	Organic Carbon.	Organic Nitrogen.
January ..	24.40	1.296	2.124	0.265	0.000	0.023	18.63	5.20	..	..
February ..	23.70	1.224	2.006	0.249	"	0.037	19.47	4.69	..	..
March	20.60	1.224	2.006	0.247	"	0.028	17.58	4.40	..	..
April	19.90	1.296	2.124	0.227	"	0.026	16.10	4.40	..	..
May	19.90	1.296	2.124	0.183	"	0.015	15.89	4.20	..	..
June	19.60	1.320	2.163	0.188	"	0.021	15.82	4.16	..	..
July	20.70	1.368	2.242	0.132	"	0.011	15.89	4.20	..	..
August	21.20	1.368	2.224	0.130	"	0.011	15.47	3.70	..	..
September ..	21.80	1.296	2.124	0.122	"	0.019	16.10	4.29	..	..
October	21.00	1.368	2.242	0.163	"	0.007	17.16	3.80	..	..
November ..	24.00	1.296	2.124	0.200	"	0.018	18.42	4.50	..	..
December ..	22.00	1.224	2.006	0.220	"	0.011	18.63	4.69	..	..
Average ..	21.57	1.298	2.126	0.194	0.000	0.019	17.10	4.35	..	..

TABLE --.

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES TAKEN FROM THE MAINS OF THE COMPANY.

1896.	Total Solid Matter.	Chlorine.	Equal to Chloride of Sodium.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Nitrogen as Ammonia.	Oxygen required to oxidise Organic Matter.	Degree of Hardness.	Degree after boiling $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour.	Organic Carbon.	Organic Nitrogen.
January	1.296	2.124	0.281	0.000	0.040	18.84	..	0.095	0.015
February	1.278	2.094	0.273	"	0.033	18.42	..	0.082	0.013
March	1.224	2.006	0.253	"	0.034	17.63	..	0.089	0.014
April	1.224	2.006	0.255	"	0.028	16.41	..	0.061	0.010
May	1.242	2.035	0.200	"	0.015	15.10	..	0.039	0.007
June	1.293	2.124	0.216	"	0.018	15.63	..	0.032	0.006
July	1.368	2.242	0.208	"	0.016	15.63	..	0.029	0.004
August	1.296	2.124	0.204	"	0.015	15.89	..	0.032	0.005
September	1.278	2.094	0.188	"	0.012	16.20	..	0.039	0.006
October	1.260	2.065	0.200	"	0.014	16.89	..	0.037	0.005
November	1.272	2.085	0.212	"	0.011	18.63	..	0.028	0.006
December	1.224	2.006	0.226	"	0.016	18.22	..	0.031	0.005
Average	1.271	2.084	0.226	0.000	0.021	16.96	..	0.049	0.008

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