

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

Contributors

Islington (London, England). Parish. Vestry.
Harris, Alfred Edwin.

Publication/Creation

London : Chas. Straker, 1899.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/d9ygaksy>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

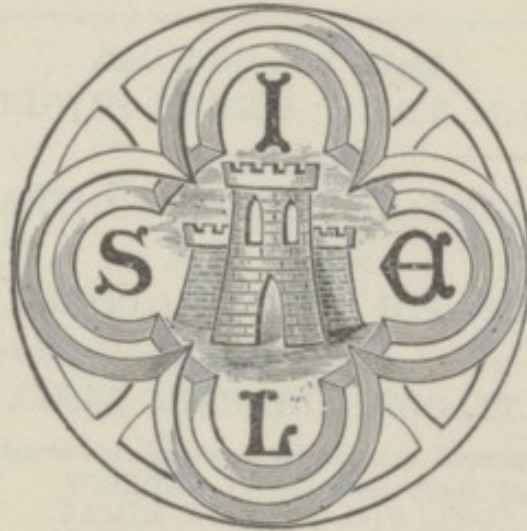
Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

1898.



FORTY-THIRD

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.,

"AVENUE WORKS," BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, E.C.

1899.

1898



FOR THE

LIBRARY

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION



AT THE

LIBRARY

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health.

ALFRED EDWIN HARRIS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Edin.

Solicitor.

ARTHUR MELLOR BRAMALL.

Public Analyst.

FRANK LITHERLAND TEED, D.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.

Superintendent of Public Health Department and Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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.

INDEX.

—0—

	<i>Page.</i>
Adulteration of Food	159
Ages at Death	34
Area of Parish	9
Bacteriological Diagnosis of Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Phthisis	106
Bakehouses	144
Baths and Wash-houses	172
Births	24
Cancer	82
Constitutional Diseases	82
Continued Fever	98
Cow Houses	172
Deaths	29
,, at different age periods	34
,, in the Quarters.. .. .	42
,, in the Sub-Districts	32
,, Wards	43
,, Encircling Districts	77
,, from Zymotic Diseases	46
Diarrhœa	36-76
Diphtheria	72, 90
,, Fatality of.. .. .	92
,, Notification of	90
Disinfecting Station	133
Disinfection Work	133
Enteric Fever	75, 94
,, Fatality of	95
,, Notification of	94
Epidemic of Measles	54
Erysipelas, Fatality of.. .. .	81, 95
,, Notification of	95
Fatality from Infectious Diseases	108
Food, Adulteration of	159
Hospital Statistics	111
House Refuse, removal of	135
Housing of the People	12
Ice Creams	157
Infantile Mortality	84
Infectious Diseases in Schools	106
Inspection of Workshops	136
Margarine Act	168
Marriages	23
Measles	54
Membranous Croup	92
Milk Adulteration on Sundays	159
Mortality in Sub-Registration Districts	32
Mortuary and Coroner's Court	169
Notification of Infectious Diseases	87
,, ,, ,, in Registration Sub-Districts	100
,, ,, ,, in the Sanitary Districts	101
,, ,, ,, in the Wards	99
,, ,, ,, during the several months	102
,, ,, ,, in the Encircling Districts	104
,, ,, ,, in Metropolitan Districts	110



	<i>Page.</i>
Notification of Scarlet Fever	89
" " Small Pox	89
Occupation of persons attacked with Infectious Disease	114
Pauperism	158
Persons to an Acre	10
Phthisis	83
Population—Estimated in 1898	19
" Sex and age Distribution	20
" in Sub-Districts	19
" and Density of Districts	10
Public Disinfection	133
Puerperal Fever	80-97
" " Notification of	97
" " Fatality of	98
Relapsing Fever	98
Registered Lodging Houses	150
Sanitary Inspectors' Work	153
Scarlet Fever	71-89
" " Fatality from	90
Seasonal Mortality	35
Slaughter Houses	169
Small Pox	54-89
Streets where Infectious Disease occurred	118
Summonses, Summary of	158
Trades carried on in houses where Infectious Disease has occurred	112
Typhus Fever	74-95
Wash-houses	173
Whooping Cough	73
Workshop Inspectors	136
Work of Sanitary Inspectors	153

APPENDIX.

	<i>Tables</i>
Population, Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births, and Deaths	A
Annual Birth and Death-rates, and Death-rates of Children	B
Deaths registered from all causes during the year	C
Deaths registered from all causes in each District	D
Deaths registered from all causes in each Quarter	E
Deaths since 1882, from specified diseases	F
Deaths of Residents in Public Institutions outside the Parish	G
Deaths classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities	H
Population, Births and cases of Infectious Sickness	I
Infectious Sickness in the several Wards from 1891-98	J to T
" " " Sub Districts from 1891-98	U to X
Summary of Sanitary Work in fourteen Districts	Y
Summary of Applications for Removal of Dust	Z
Water Analysis	—

INDEX OF CONTENTS TO QUARTERLY REPORTS, 1898.

SUBJECT.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>
Adulteration of Food	52	86	56	59
Area and Density of Sub-districts ..	6	5, 6	..	..
Births	7	6	5, 62	5, 68
Brooksby Mews .. .. .	..	76	..	..
Cancer	27	50	32	32
Continued Fever	30	43, 58	21, 36	24, 37
Deaths—All Causes	7, 78, 81	7, 94, 97	7, 62, 65	7, 68, 71
" in Upper Holloway	10, 78, 81	11, 94, 97	8, 62	9, 68, 71
" in Islington, South-west	10, 78, 81	11, 94, 97	8, 62	9, 68, 71
" in Islington, South-east	10, 78, 81	11, 94, 97	8, 62	9, 68, 71
" in Highbury	10, 78, 81	11, 94, 97	8, 62	9, 68, 71
" in Public Institutions	41, 80	17, 96	15, 64	18, 70
" from Zymotic Diseases	16, 79	19, 95	17, 63	20, 69
" from Respiratory Diseases	13	..	..	13
" in the Wards .. .. .	..	44	9, 62	9, 26
Diarrhoea	21, 79	43, 95	21, 63	24, 69
Diphtheria	20, 29, 79, 85, 86	33, 54, 101, 102	20, 34, 63, 69	22, 35, 69, 75, 76
Disinfection	39	67	46	49
Disinfecting Station	40	68	46	49
Enteric Fever	21, 30, 79, 85, 86	42, 64, 101, 102	20, 35, 63, 69	24, 36, 69, 75, 76
Erysipelas	30, 85, 86	57, 101, 102	36, 69, 70	36, 75, 76
Fatality	36	64	42	43
Female Sanitary Inspector, work of ..	45	69	51	52
Gas Supply	88	104	72	78
Houses Let in Lodgings	47	72	53	55
Hospital Treatment	38	66	44	46
Infantile Mortality	14	15	13	14
Influenza	26	49	31	31
Inspection of Workshops	43	69	50	52
Measles	18, 78	21, 94	19, 63	22, 69
Mortuary and Coroner's Court	75	92	60	65
Margarine Act	74	91	57	59, 64
Membranous Croup	30, 85, 86	56, 101, 102	35, 69, 70	35, 75, 76
Notification of Infectious Disease ..	28	51	32	33
Nuisances, Summary of	90	106	74	80
Population, Age and Sex Distribution ..	6	..	..	..
Prosecutions	67	88	57	60
Puerperal Fever	30, 85, 86	51, 58, 101, 102	32, 36, 69, 70	32, 75, 76
Pauperism in the Parish	87	103	71	77
Phthisis	27	49	31	31
Removal of Manure from Stables .. ..	..	74	..	..
Return Cases of Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria ..	..	..	47	..
Royal Commission on Tuberculosis .. ..	..	81	..	..



INDEX OF CONTENTS OF QUARTERLY REPORTS, 1898—continued.

SUBJECT.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter.
	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>
Scarlet Fever	20, 29, 79, 85, 86	37, 53, 101, 102	33, 63, 69, 70	22, 34, 69, 75, 76
Shelter House	41	68	47	50
Small Pox	29	21	19, 33	22, 34
Summary of Sanitary Work	92	108	76	82
Sickness in Schools.. .. .	43	69	47	50
Sanitary Inspectors, work of	50	74	49	51
Summary of Vital Statistics for Year 1898 .. .. .	..	..	..	83
 Typhus Fever	 21	 42	 20, 35	 24, 36, 69, 75, 76
Water Supply	89	105	73	79
Whooping Cough	20, 79	39, 94	20, 63	23, 69

VESTRY HALL,

UPPER STREET,

July 1st, 1899.

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

SIR, MADAM, and GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the regulations of the Local Government Board, I have pleasure in presenting my report on the health and sanitary condition of your district during the year 1899, and more especially, because I am able to point out that its death-rate is 1·4 per 1,000 below the mean rate of the preceding 13 years, and that its general sanitary condition, whether as regards the houses, cowsheds, dairies, workshops and factories, shows a distinct improvement.

I would call your particular attention to that part of my report which relates to the housing of the people (pp. 10-17), as this is one of the most difficult questions to be dealt with in Islington, as well as one that daily becomes more acute.

I have also to express my personal obligation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the kind manner in which they have received my reports and my advice, and to the Clerical and Sanitary Staff, with Mr. Leggatt, the Superintendent, for the readiness with which they carried out my instructions, and the zeal with which they have performed their several duties.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ALFRED E. HARRIS,

Medical Officer of Health.



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR 1898.

It is most gratifying to be able to report that the general health, together with the sanitary conditions which prevailed in Islington during the year 1898 were of the most satisfactory character. Thus the death-rate was only 16·5 per 1,000, which, with one exception, is the lowest trustworthy rate on record; the zymotic death-rate was 2·69 per 1,000, and the infectious sickness case-rate only 7·0 per 1,000 inhabitants, the lowest return since 1891, the year in which notification became compulsory.

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF ISLINGTON.

Before more fully discussing these matters it will be well to consider first some particulars as to the area of the district and the density and distribution of its population.

Area.—The boundary line of Islington encloses 3,109 acres, of which 13·2 is water, mainly the Regent's Canal and New River Company's aqueduct. A very considerable portion is also devoted to the broad lines of the Great Northern and the North London Railways, while also a large area is occupied by the Cattle Market, the Highbury Fields and some smaller open spaces. The railways cover some 158½ acres, the Cattle Market 15½ acres, Highbury Fields 25 acres, and the smaller open spaces 12½ acres. Thus altogether about 224¾ acres must be deducted from the total acreage to arrive at that available for living purposes.

In the sub-districts the acreage of each is as follows:—

	Gross Area, Acres.	Water, Acres.	Railways, Acres.	Market, Acres.	Parks and open Spaces, Acres.	Net Area, Acres.
Upper Holloway ..	1,028	—	21½	—	—	1,006½
South-west Islington	813	4·1	55	15½	7	731½
South-east ..	463	6·7	—	—	3½	452¾
Highbury ..	805	2·4	82	—	27	693¼
Islington ..	3,109	13·2	158½	15½	37½	2,884½

Here then we see that Upper Holloway has an available acreage of $1,006\frac{1}{2}$, South-west Islington of $731\frac{1}{2}$, South-east Islington of $452\frac{3}{4}$, and Highbury of $693\frac{3}{4}$.

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, 1898.
Upper Holloway	1,028	99	0·0100	102,034
Islington, South-west	813	133	0·0075	108,211
Islington, South-east	463	146	0·0068	67,667
Highbury	805	83	0·0119	67,096
Islington.. ..	3,109	111	0·0090	345,008

Density.—In this table it is seen that the number of persons living on each acre of Islington is 111, and that they average from 146 per acre in South-west Islington to 83 in Highbury. The parish is, therefore, very densely populated, even more so than these figures indicate because allowance must be made for the Railways, the Cattle Market and Highbury Fields.

When this has been done, it is found that the densities of the Sub-districts and the District are as follows:—

Upper Holloway	101 persons to an acre.
South-west Islington	148 " "
South-east " 	150 " "
Highbury 	97 " "
Islington	120 " "

Such densities as these, although not unknown in London, are hardly ever found in provincial towns. This is well seen in Table V. where it will be noticed that the densities range from 8·6 persons per acre in Huddersfield to 60·9 in West Ham itself—except in name only—an integral part of the Metropolis.

The density of a population is to a large extent a factor in the mortality, which may be favourable or unfavourable, as it is small or great. It is not, however, a rule, as was once supposed, that the death-rate of a community was in proportion to its density. It will be noticed, however, in Table V., that the highest death-rates are for the most part found in the most thickly peopled places, a statement which is equally true of the provincial towns and of the Metropolitan Districts (*vide* Table VI.) Under these circumstances it is most gratifying to notice that, notwithstanding its great density of population, this Islington of ours shows such a remarkably low mortality.

It is a noticeable fact that the density, 79 persons per acre, of the least dense portion of our district, namely, Tufnell Ward, is greater than that of the most densely populated of the large towns, and that our most thickly populated ward is nearly five times as dense as Manchester or Liverpool.

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 1898.
Tufnell	420	79	0.01	33,483
Upper Holloway	291	129	0.008	37,566
Tollington	320	97	0.01	30,985
Lower Holloway	415	102	0.01	42,185
West Highbury	452	83	0.01	37,868
East Highbury	353	83	0.01	29,228
Thornhill	172	195	0.005	33,534
Barnsbury	141	165	0.006	23,274
St. Mary's	148	120	0.008	17,754
Canonbury	234	110	0.009	25,847
St. Peter's	163	204	0.005	33,284
Islington	3,109	111	0.009	345,008

The Housing of the People.—From these statements it can be easily inferred that Islington is very fully built upon. This is, indeed, the case, and consequently, as has been frequently pointed out, it is all the more necessary that in the future, as in the more recent past, its sanitary condition, especially of its houses, should be very carefully and anxiously looked after; for it will be more by the crowding of the people in the existing houses than by building operations, that greater numbers will find accommodation. This will be met, doubtless, also by the pulling down of old properties and the erection on their sites either of large industrial dwellings for the working classes or by flats for the commercial classes or the more well to do people.

In this connection it would be well not to forget that at the 1891 census 72,652 families or separate occupiers were lodged in 37,875 houses, making nearly two families per house. But matters were worse than this, and they certainly are no better now, for at that period, 1891—

28,189 persons lived in 1-roomed tenements or 8·8 per cent. of the Population.						
60,639	"	"	2	"	"	19·0
49,762	"	"	3	"	"	15·6
41,740	"	"	4	"	"	13·1

Also that there were 12,856 tenements of 1 room.

16,716	"	"	2 rooms.
11,806	"	"	3 "
8,015	"	"	4 "

From these figures it is at once apparent that—

2·2 persons lived on the average in each 1-roomed tenement.

3·6	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"
4·2	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"
5·2	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"

At the first glance it does not appear that these tenements are over-crowded, nor indeed do the figures indicate that they are. It is only when the census tables are further dipped into that this is discovered.

First, as regards *single-roomed tenements*. It is stated that—

4,559	are occupied by...	...	1	person.
4,240	"	...	2	persons.
2,137	"	...	3	"
1,194	"	...	4	"
497	"	...	5	"
159	"	...	6	"
51	"	...	7	"
10	"	...	8	"
4	"	...	9	"
4	"	...	10	"
1	"	...	11	"

A single-roomed tenement should allow not less than 400 cubic feet air space for each occupier, irrespective of furniture, because it is at once the living, cooking and sleeping-room, hence its air becomes quickly polluted, and is not capable of supplying the occupiers with the amount of oxygen requisite for their well-being; wherefore it is most inadvisable that more than two persons should occupy such a room. If this be so, it then appears that at least 4,055 tenements, containing 15,300 persons, are over-crowded, or, in other words, that their occupants live under conditions that are dangerous to their health.

Two-roomed Tenements.—The average number of persons living in two-roomed tenements is, as we have seen, 3·6 per tenement. In these rooms it is customary for the people for the greater part to use one room solely for living in during the day and the second room for sleeping in at night. Hence this overcrowding may be said to commence when they are occupied by more than three persons, so that they will be found to be in almost as bad a state as the single room tenements. Altogether there are 60,639 persons residing in such dwellings, of whom 20,455 live in rooms that are not occupied by more than three persons, thus leaving 40,184 who are living under conditions that are unsatisfactory.

Three-roomed Tenements.—The average number of persons in each tenement is 4·2. In these rooms it is also the rule to give up one room for living in, so that overcrowding may be reckoned not to have

commenced until the two rooms available for sleeping are occupied by more than six persons. Altogether they number 11,806, and are dwelt in by 49,762 persons, of whom 36,020 are properly housed, and 13,742 are over-crowded.

Four-roomed Tenements.—The average number of persons in occupation per tenement is 5.2. By applying the same rule as regards the living room to these dwellings, it is found that overcrowding does not commence until the occupants exceed nine persons. There are altogether 41,740 people in occupation, of whom 38,160 live in rooms not occupied by more than nine persons, so that there are 3,580 persons who live under unwholesome conditions.

These particulars may be better grasped if placed in the form of a table.

Number of tenements and of persons living in them.

No. of Occupants in each Tenement.	One Room.		Two Rooms.		Three Rooms.		Four Rooms.	
	No. of Tenements.	No. of Persons.	No. of Tenements.	No. of Persons.	No. of Tenements.	No. of Persons.	No. of Tenements.	No. of Persons.
1	4,559	4,559	1,293	1,293	392	392	100	100
2	4,240	8,480	4,097	8,194	2,339	4,678	831	1,662
3	2,137	6,411	3,656	10,968	2,406	7,218	1,152	3,456
4	1,194	4,776	2,915	11,660	2,035	8,140	1,301	5,204
5	497	2,485	2,135	10,675	1,700	8,500	1,285	6,425
6	159	954	1,304	7,824	1,182	7,092	1,118	6,708
7	51	357	753	5,271	862	6,034	883	6,181
8	10	80	379	3,032	491	3,928	602	4,816
9	4	36	133	1,197	266	2,394	412	3,708
10	4	40	39	390	87	870	205	2,050
11	1	11	9	99	36	336	82	902
12	—	—	3	36	10	10	44	528
TOTALS	12,856	28,159	16,716	60,639	11,806	49,762	8,015	41,740
Over-crowded	4,057	15,150	7,670	40,18	1,752	13,742	331	3,580

The figures printed in black type denote the number of persons who are overcrowded. It may be thought that the limit at which the

rooms begin to be overcrowded has been placed at too low a point. Perhaps, if the matter be considered for a moment, it will not appear so. It must be recollected that the houses in which this overcrowding exists are, for the most part, occupied by several families, who use a common staircase, whose sanitary accommodation is identical, and who draw their water from a common source, not being supplied with it individually. These circumstances lead to uncleanly habits. The staircases are neglected and therefore dirty, pails or other vessels are often used in the rooms, and washing becomes a luxury, because a premium is put on uncleanliness, in consequence of the enormous labour involved in dragging water* upstairs. Would that the law compelled a separate supply direct from the main on each flat in all such dwellings! The buildings themselves, too, are not cared for as they should be by the leaseholders, so that there are found dilapidations, such as broken flooring boards, and broken walls (with receptacles for dirt and filth), dirty ceilings, walls thick with layers of paper (often half-a-dozen), windows that will not open, doors that will not close, yards whose surfaces are but sodden filth, frequently mixed with the excreta of fowls (which should never be tolerated near such dwellings), together with many other defects, which tend to make them more or less insanitary, and, therefore, not capable of affording those aids to health which are found in newer and better dwellings, occupied by individual families. These remarks are not of course intended to apply to all tenemented properties, for there are many in a most creditable state, but the fact is that a house which is let in lodgings or is occupied by the members of more than one family is, *ipso facto*, not so healthy as one not so occupied, even though other conditions be equal.

According to the table 4,057 tenements with one room, 7,670 with two rooms, 1,752 with three rooms, and 331 with four rooms are overcrowded; altogether 13,810 tenements out of 49,393. These contain 15,150 overcrowded persons in tenements of one room, 40,184 in those of two rooms, 13,742 in those of three rooms, and 3,580 in those of four rooms, or, altogether, 72,656 people.

* Every gallon of water weighs 10 lbs., and as at least 5 gallons per head of family is required daily for drinking, cooking and domestic purposes, it can be seen that great labour is involved in bringing it upstairs.

Even if the most liberal allowance be made on the ground that these figures are too arbitrary there must still remain an enormous population who live under conditions that require careful supervision, and which should be from time to time carefully inspected, if we would not have Islington in the course of a few years become, what it certainly is not at present, a slum district of the Metropolis. We can see for ourselves what has occurred, and is still occurring, in some of the neighbouring districts, once the abode of the well-to-do, and even of the wealthy, and we can see its effects on their mortality returns which are proportionally far higher than those of Islington. Assuredly if great care be not taken, and if stringent precautions be not adopted, the same fate will overtake us.

We are not sufficiently alive to what is going on.

At the present time there is a room hunger in this district which is almost alarming; to satisfy which many agents, owners and leaseholders are converting houses, which have hitherto been occupied by single families, into tenement dwellings for the artizans or for those who follow a commercial life in the City (particularly) or elsewhere in London.

Numerous instances have recently come under the notice of the Public Health Department where work has had to be postponed for weeks because the unfortunate tenants could not find lodgings for themselves and their families. It has frequently been impossible to take up drains passing under the rooms which they occupied, and equally impossible to force the landlord to proceed with the work, because it meant casting the occupiers on the streets. If, under these circumstances, a man possesses a large family his case is almost hopeless, for his chance of obtaining apartments is almost *nil*, unless he resort to deceit to secure them. Just recently a complaint reached the Public Health Department from an owner of a house that a man had taken rooms from him for a family of three, and that now it numbered seven, because the additional members had been smuggled into them one by one, while one was a newly-born infant. The overcrowding of the people, no doubt, affects other metropolitan districts besides Islington, although it does not affect all equally alike. Here it is of more

importance than usual, as there is so little room for further expansion because of the lack of building sites. What, then, is the remedy? Broadly stated it is to discourage the transformation of existing houses, at present let to one person, into flats or into dwellings to be occupied by members of more than one family. This can be done by the Vestry itself to an extent, but increased legal powers will also be required.

It is said that the person who makes two blades of grass grow where but a single blade flourished previously is a benefactor of mankind; and in this light many property-owners, who plant 20 or more persons on a site whereon half-a-dozen people once dwelt, view themselves. But theirs is an altogether mistaken notion, for their action injures rather than benefits the body politic; for it is almost an axiom that the greater the crowding the greater the sickness and the higher the death-rate. And yet the authorities in London, as a rule, encourage the construction of these buildings by granting to their owners the privilege of a large percentage off their rates when they compound for them; that is to say they are allowed from 15 to 30 per cent. off the rates on the understanding that the amount be paid, whether the tenements be occupied or *unoccupied*. By so doing—in Islington, at all events—this Vestry must be a distinct loser, for it is an almost unknown circumstance for a property-owner to have an unlet set of apartments on his hands. The parish is full, and to overflowing. There is no need, therefore, to give him a helping hand and encouragement to still further increase the overcrowding in this district and thereby to jeopardise its health.

The second remedy, or set of remedies, may require statutory powers. It is apparent to every person who takes a disinterested and impartial view of the subject that the conditions under which families, dwelling in houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family live, are far from satisfactory, either when viewed from the standpoint of sanitation, or of reasonable comfort or privacy. This is especially the case when the landlord does not live on the premises, for then no one is responsible for the cleanliness of the premises.

The sanitary conditions are generally very indifferent, for the provision of a single w.c. is the rule rather than the exception, while invariably there is but a single-water supply for the whole house.

Wash-houses, in the accepted term of the word, there are none, means for coal storage there are none, while pantry accommodation is an almost unknown quantity—a luxury.

But as these are all reasonable requirements it seems only the barest justice that the person who transforms residences, hitherto occupied by only one family, into houses to be tenanted by many people, (thereby deteriorating the properties themselves, as well as those in their neighbourhood, and reducing their rateable value, which, of course, means a loss of revenue to the Local Authority) should be compelled to make the effects of the increased aggregation of people as little felt as possible. He should, therefore, be required, before allowing these houses to be let to different families, (*a*) to make ample and suitable w.c. provision for the number of persons who are to occupy them; (*b*) to supply each tenement with a separate water supply; (*c*) to provide separate storage for coals; (*d*) to provide sufficient means for washing clothes; and (*e*) to provide pantry accommodation for the keeping of food.

These are absolute necessities for civilized beings, and, therefore, should be provided in every tenement. Their presence tends to promote health; their absence makes for dirt, ill-health, disease and death, while it also tends to dehumanize people and to breed paupers and criminals.

But it may be argued that the owners of these houses are put to an increased cost in collecting their rents, because it is more expensive to collect from many tenants than from one. The answer to this is that, as a rule, they let their houses in this fashion for their own private gain, and that, while they have no more ground rent to pay, the rents received by them are very largely increased, while their rates, instead of being raised in proportion to their improved rents, are reduced on the plea that the properties are not so valuable.

It seems to the writer that the duty of the people of Islington to-day is to protect themselves from being invaded by swarms of people from other parts of London, for this means the preservation of the good health of the Parish, which has from time immemorial been noted for

its salubrity, and to keep Islington for the Islingtonians. To do this will necessitate the adoption of the most stringent precautionary measures, for assuredly, if they are neglected, a day of reckoning will fall on this Islington of ours, and that speedily, and then a long farewell to its good health and its low mortality.

Population.—This was estimated to be 345,008 at the middle of the year, and is an increase of a little over 1 per cent. (1·1) on the population of 1897.

It is distributed in the following manner :—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.	Percentage Increase.
Upper Holloway ...	102,034 ...	100,351 ...	1,683 ...	1·6
South-West Islington	108,211 ...	107,832 ...	379 ...	0·3
South-East „	67,667 ...	67,167 ...	500 ...	0·7
Highbury ...	67,096 ...	65,969 ...	1,127 ...	1·7
	<u>345,008 ...</u>	<u>341,319 ...</u>	<u>3,689 ...</u>	<u>1·1</u>

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.

TABLE III.

Showing the Estimated Number of Persons living in the Parish at the middle of 1898, at Nine Age Periods, and distinguishing Males and Females.

Ages.			Males.	Females.	Persons.
0—5	..	..	20,346	20,364	40,710
5—15	..	..	35,249	35,825	71,074
15—25	..	..	31,950	37,050	69,000
25—35	..	..	28,185	31,155	59,340
35—45	..	..	20,342	22,438	42,780
45—55	..	..	13,908	16,108	30,016
55—65	..	..	7,859	10,773	18,632
65—75	..	..	3,926	5,735	9,661
75 and upwards	..	..	1,213	2,582	3,795
All ages	..	..	162,978	182,030	345,008

TABLE IV.

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 upwards.
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 30 and 31) have been constructed.

The following Tables (V. and VI.) have been compiled to show the effect of density on the mortality.

TABLE V.

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

District.	Estimated Populations, 1898.	Density (Persons to an Acre).	Death Rates.		Areas in Acres.
			All Causes.	Zymotic Diseases.	
Huddersfield	102,454	8·6	15·9	1·61	11,852
Halifax	96,729	11·3	17·9	2·15	8,530
Croydon	124,421	13·8	13·9	1·99	9,012
Norwich	111,699	14·8	19·0	3·26	7,558
Sheffield	356,478	18·1	20·2	3·82	19,651
Blackburn	133,228	19·1	18·4	2·57	6,974
Leeds	416,618	19·3	19·2	3·12	21,572
Swansea	102,001	20·1	18·6	3·21	5,087
Nottingham	236,137	21·5	17·7	2·37	10,935
Bradford	233,737	21·7	17·6	2·12	10,791
Leicester	208,662	24·3	16·9	3·35	8,586
Wolverhampton ..	88,051	25·0	21·3	3·19	3,525
Hull	229,887	25·6	18·4	2·99	8,226
Bristol	316,900	27·1	17·2	2·69	4,461
Burnley	109,546	27·9	16·3	2·04	3,923
Preston	116,356	28·5	19·3	3·07	4,089
Cardiff	177,770	29·3	14·8	2·24	6,064
Derby	104,834	30·4	16·8	2·26	3,450
Oldham	148,288	31·4	17·6	2·15	4,730
Birkenhead	113,189	32·4	17·4	2·53	3,849
Gateshead	103,775	33·1	20·6	3·10	3,138
Portsmouth	186,618	40·0	16·3	2·16	4,320
Birmingham	510,343	40·2	20·0	2·78	12,705
Newcastle	223,021	41·5	21·4	2·82	5,371
Salford	215,702	41·7	22·7	4·03	5,171
Manchester	539,079	41·8	21·9	3·11	12,911
Plymouth	99,136	43·3	19·5	2·15	1,540
Sunderland	143,849	43·7	22·6	3·69	2,868
Liverpool	633,645	47·9	24·0	3·22	6,552
Brighton	122,310	48·4	16·9	2·36	2,529
Bolton	122,495	52·0	19·4	2·93	2,357
London	4,504,766	60·3	18·3	2·77	74,672
West Ham	286,654	60·9	15·4	2·68	4,706
Islington	345,008	111·0	16·5	2·69	3,109

TABLE VI.

Showing the Estimated Populations, Areas, Densities and Death-rates of London, and the several Metropolitan Sanitary Districts in 1898, arranged in order of Density.

DISTRICT.	Estimated Population, 1898.	Area in Acres.	Persons to each Acre.	Death Rates.	
				All Causes.	Zymotic Diseases.
London	4,504,766	74,672	60.3	18.3	2.77
Lee	39,717	7,006	5.7	14.9	1.97
Lewisham	88,562	5,773	15.3	15.3	2.50
Plumstead	62,531	3,383	18.5	16.3	2.85
Wandsworth	202,526	9,285	21.8	14.4	2.40
Hampstead	78,755	2,248	35.0	11.7	1.40
Woolwich	41,478	1,126	36.8	20.4	4.13
St. Martin-in-the-Fields ..	12,424	654	43.4	15.5	0.88
City of London	29,088	286	45.5	19.1	1.17
Hammersmith	107,370	2,286	47.0	18.3	3.19
Greenwich	180,441	3,425	52.7	18.5	3.08
Stoke Newington	34,660	638	54.3	13.7	1.56
Rotherhithe	40,849	754	54.2	19.0	2.24
Camberwell	261,189	4,450	58.8	16.4	2.41
Westminster	52,574	813	64.7	20.8	3.00
Hackney	219,630	3,299	66.5	16.4	2.64
St. George, Hanover Square ..	80,608	1,117	72.1	13.2	1.29
Poplar	170,220	2,333	73.0	21.2	3.72
Fulham	125,275	1,701	73.6	17.2	3.16
Lambeth	304,073	3,941	77.1	17.9	2.50
Kensington	172,174	2,188	78.7	16.4	2.02
Battersea	171,921	2,169	79.2	16.9	2.93
St. Olave, Southwark	11,288	125	90.3	20.6	2.31
St. Pancras	243,416	2,672	91.1	19.2	2.49
Marylebone	140,483	1,506	93.3	18.3	2.36
Paddington	127,480	1,256	101.5	16.1	2.41
Islington	345,008	3,109	111.0	16.5	2.69
St. Saviour, Southwark	24,562	204	120.4	23.6	3.09
Chelsea	96,713	794	122.0	18.2	2.73
Limehouse	58,661	465	126.1	23.8	4.26
Bermondsey	85,738	627	136.7	20.7	3.02
St. James', Westminster	22,200	163	136.2	18.6	1.51
Strand	23,284	166	140.2	22.9	1.76
St. Giles	37,519	244	153.7	20.2	1.88
Mile End Old Town	112,528	677	166.2	19.9	3.51
Bethnal Green	129,027	755	170.8	22.3	3.90
St. Luke	41,076	237	173.3	21.7	3.75
Clerkenwell	66,120	380	174.0	25.7	4.04
Holborn	30,056	168	178.9	24.9	3.37
Shoreditch	121,485	648	187.4	22.3	3.95
Newington	123,183	631	195.2	20.5	3.17
St. George-in-the-East	48,241	244	197.7	24.8	3.31
St. George, Southwark	60,466	284	212.8	24.4	3.99
Whitechapel	80,559	357	225.6	20.2	2.10

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 6,410 persons married during the year, representing a marriage rate of 18·57 per 1,000 inhabitants, than which not nearly so high a rate has been known for many years.

The marriages registered in each quarter were as follows:—

		No. Persons married.		Persons married per 1,000 inhabitants.
1st quarter	...	964	=	11·17
2nd	„	1,682	=	19·50
3rd	„	2,050	=	23·77
4th	„	1,714	=	19·84
<hr/>				
The year	...	6,410	=	18·57
		<hr/>		<hr/>

In the preceding seven 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
1897 ...	6,000	=	17·58
<hr/>			
1891-97	39,040	=	16·87
		<hr/>	<hr/>

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—97 (7 years)	19,520	16·87

In London the rate during 1898 was 18·7, and in England and Wales 16·2 per 1000 inhabitants.

BIRTHS.

There were 9,453 births registered during the year. This is the smallest return since 1890, when 9,419 children were born, which, however, bore a higher proportion to the population than the present number, for whereas the birth-rate was then 29·7 per 1,000 inhabitants, it is now only 27·39. The latter figure is probably, nay, it is, the low water mark in Islington, for never before was so low a birth-rate recorded

TABLE VIII.

*Showing the **Population, Births and Birth-rates** in the several decades since 1841, in the seven years 1891—7, and in 1898.*

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 1898.
1	2	3	4	5
1841—50.. ..	72,767	20,850	23·65	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—97 (7 years)	330,560	68,242	29·49	10,177
1898	345,008	9,453	27·39	9,453

In other places the birth-rate during the year has generally been much higher than in Islington, as may be seen from the following particulars :—

England and Wales	...	...	29·4	per 1·000.
33 Great Towns	...	...	30·3	„
67 Urban Districts...	...	...	29·4	„
London	...	...	29·5	„
The Encircling Districts—	...	...	30·0	„
St. Pancras	...	...	28·2	„
Stoke Newington	...	...	24·2	„
Hackney	...	...	29·3	„
Hornsey	...	...	21·3	„
Clerkenwell	...	...	31·3	„
St. Luke	..	...	45·1	„
Shoreditch	...	...	35·1	„
Islington...	...	...	27·39	„

In the towns whose populations exceed that of this Parish, the birth-rates were : —

Birmingham	...	...	34·0	per 1,000 inhabitants.
Liverpool	...	...	35·2	„ „
Manchester	...	...	32·7	„ „
Leeds...	...	...	31·2	„ „
Sheffield	...	...	33·9	„ „

Fuller particulars as to the births in Islington are contained in the succeeding tables :—

TABLE IX.

Showing the Births, Birth-rates, &c., in Islington, for the year 1898, and for the preceding 26 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
1898	9,453	27·39	4,759	4,694	98·6	3,748
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
1897	9,842	28·8	5,045	4,797	95·1	4,447

TABLE X.

Showing the Births (distinguishing Males and Females) and Birth-rates in 1898 and in the four quarters of the year, together with the rates in 1897 and of London and the Great Towns in 1898.

Quarter.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth Rate.	BIRTH RATES.		
					1897.	London, 1898.	33 Great Towns, 1898.
1st	1,218	1,183	2,401	27·83	30·12	30·8	31·3
2nd	1,156	1,158	2,314	26·82	28·03	28·8	30·0
3rd	1,241	1,225	2,466	28·59	28·59	29·5	30·4
4th	1,144	1,128	2,272	26·34	28·59	28·9	29·7
The Year	4,759	4,694	9,453	27·39	28·83	29·5	30·3
1897	5,045	4,797	9,842	28·83	27·39	30·0	30·7
Increase or decrease on 1897 .. }	—286	—103	—389	—1·44	—1·44	—0·5	—0·4

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.	328	333	661	445	385	830	252	252	504	193	213	406	1,218	1,183	2,401
2nd „	368	308	676	335	412	797	203	223	426	200	215	415	1,156	1,158	2,314
3rd „	405	355	770	427	435	862	220	226	446	189	199	388	1,241	1,225	2,466
4th „	337	349	686	391	364	755	226	236	462	190	179	369	1,144	1,128	2,272
YEAR	1,438	1,355	2,793	1,648	1,596	3,244	901	937	1,838	772	806	1,578	4,759	4,694	9,453

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	25·91	26·50	30·19	26·89	27·83
Islington, South-west	30·70	29·46	31·86	27·90	26·82
Islington, South-east	29·80	25·18	26·36	27·30	28·59
Highbury	24·20	24·74	23·13	22·00	26·34
Islington	27·83	26·82	28·59	26·34	27·39
London	30·8	28·8	29·5	28·9	29·5
33 Great Towns	31·3	30·0	30·4	29·7	30·3

DEATHS.

There were 5,705 persons died during the year, 2,898 being males and 2,807 females, as against a corrected annual average of 6,176 during the preceding thirteen years, but 310 more than the number registered in 1897. The death-rate was 16·5 per 1000 of the population compared with an average of during 17·90 the years 1885-97. It was, however; higher than the rate (15·8) experienced in the preceding year, which was the lowest on record.

There is every reason to be satisfied with the present returns, so far as gross numbers are concerned, for they represent a death-rate which contrasts most favourably with the rates experienced in other places. Thus it was below the death-rate of England and Wales, and considerably less than that of London or the Great Towns. Indeed, only five of the last mentioned places were in a more healthy state, namely, Croydon, Cardiff, West Ham, Portsmouth and Brighton, while in London only seven districts showed better returns, namely Hampstead, St. George, Hanover Square, Stoke Newington, Wandsworth, Lee, Lewisham, Plumstead, Hackney, Camberwell, Paddington, all of which are not nearly so densely populated as Islington. The Islington death-rate was also below the mean rate (17·2) of the 67 other large towns.

In Glasgow the death-rate was 21·2 per 1000, in Edinburgh 19·7, and in Dublin 26·8.

The two succeeding tables, which with the aid of the foot notes will explain themselves, are of great interest as showing the relative mortality in the Great Towns and in the London Districts. They show very conclusively the very good position in which the mortality of this district stands when brought into contrast with that of other places. It might be well in studying these tables to take into consideration the facts as to density of population already given in Tables V. and VI.

TABLE XIII.

Recorded and Corrected Death-rates per 1,000 Persons living in the 33 Great Towns in 1898, 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. 1898.	Corrected Death-rate, 1898.‡	Comparative Mortality Figure, 1898.§
Cols.				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
England and Wales ..				19.15	1.0000	17.6	17.6	1000
England and Wales, less the 33 Towns ..				19.45	0.9845	16.8	16.5	940
33 Towns ..				17.71	1.0813	19.0	20.5	1164
Croydon ..	..	..	..	18.37	1.0424	13.9	14.5	824
Cardiff ..	..	..	..	17.16	1.1159	14.8	16.5	937
West Ham ..	..	..	..	17.75	1.0788	15.4	16.6	943
Portsmouth ..	..	..	..	18.73	1.0224	16.3	16.7	949
Brighton ..	..	..	..	18.94	1.0110	16.9	17.1	971
Islington ..				17.90	1.06983	16.5	17.6	1000
Bristol ..	..	..	..	18.33	1.0379	17.2	17.3	1015
Norwich ..	..	..	..	19.99	0.9579	19.0	18.2	1034
Leicester ..	..	..	..	17.64	1.0855	16.9	18.4	1040
Huddersfield ..	..	..	..	16.47	1.1627	15.9	18.5	1051
Derby ..	..	..	..	17.36	1.1031	16.8	18.5	1051
Burnley ..	..	..	..	16.67	1.1487	16.3	18.7	1062
Plymouth ..	..	..	..	19.70	0.9720	19.5	18.9	1074
Nottingham ..	..	..	..	17.81	1.0752	17.7	19.0	1080
Birkenhead ..	..	..	..	17.42	1.0993	17.4	19.1	1085
Hull ..	..	..	..	18.23	1.0504	18.4	19.3	1096
London ..	..	..	..	17.97	1.0656	18.3	19.5	1108
Halifax ..	..	..	..	17.20	1.1133	17.9	19.9	1131
Bradford ..	..	..	..	16.73	1.1446	17.6	20.1	1142
Oldham ..	..	..	..	16.72	1.1453	17.6	20.2	1150
Swansea ..	..	..	..	17.53	1.0924	18.6	20.3	1153
Blackburn ..	..	..	..	17.05	1.1231	18.4	20.7	1176
Preston ..	..	..	..	17.42	1.0993	19.3	21.2	1204
Leeds ..	..	..	..	17.28	1.1082	19.2	21.3	1210
Bolton ..	..	..	..	16.90	1.1331	19.4	22.0	1250
Birmingham ..	..	..	..	17.33	1.1050	20.0	22.1	1256
Gateshead ..	..	..	..	17.83	1.0740	20.6	22.1	1256
Wolverhampton ..	..	..	..	18.30	1.0464	21.3	22.3	1267
Sheffield ..	..	..	..	17.22	1.1120	20.2	22.5	1278
Newcastle ..	..	..	..	17.58	1.0892	21.4	23.3	1324
Sunderland ..	..	..	..	18.25	1.0493	22.6	23.7	1347
Manchester ..	..	..	..	16.90	1.1331	21.9	24.8	1409
Salford ..	..	..	..	17.03	1.1244	22.7	25.5	1449
Liverpool ..	..	..	..	17.44	1.0980	24.0	26.3	1494

* 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 1898, 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, 1898.	Corrected Death-rate, 1898.	Comparative Mortality Figure, 1898.
England and Wales ..	19.15	1.0000	17.6	17.6	1000
England and Wales, less } the 33 Towns ..	19.45	0.9845	—	—	—
33 Towns	17.71	1.0813	19.0	20.5	1164
London	17.97	1.0656	18.3	19.5	1108
Hampstead	16.63	1.15153	11.7	13.5	767
St. George, Hanover Square	17.34	1.10438	13.2	14.6	829
Stoke Newington	17.85	1.07283	13.7	14.7	835
Wandsworth	17.93	1.06804	14.4	15.4	875
Lee	17.67	1.08376	14.9	16.1	915
Lewisham	17.92	1.06864	15.3	16.3	926
Plumstead	19.09	1.03458	16.3	16.9	960
Hackney	18.30	1.04645	16.4	17.2	977
Camberwell	18.10	1.05801	16.4	17.3	983
Paddington	17.72	1.08070	16.1	17.4	988
Islington	17.90	1.06983	16.5	17.6	1000
Fulham	18.27	1.04817	17.2	18.0	1022
Kensington	17.38	1.10184	16.4	18.1	1028
Battersea	17.80	1.07584	16.9	18.2	1034
Lambeth	18.24	1.04989	17.9	18.8	1068
St. Martin-in-the-Fields ..	15.74	1.21665	15.5	18.9	1073
Greenwich	18.63	1.02791	18.5	19.0	1079
Hammersmith	18.05	1.06094	18.3	19.4	1102
Chelsea	17.95	1.06685	18.2	19.4	1102
Marylebone	17.82	1.07464	18.3	19.7	1119
Rotherhithe	18.49	1.03569	19.0	19.7	1119
St. Pancras	17.89	1.07043	19.2	20.5	1164
Mile End Old Town	18.58	1.03068	19.9	20.5	1164
St. James, Westminster ..	17.16	1.11597	18.6	20.8	1181
Newington	18.32	1.04531	20.5	21.4	1216
St. Olave, Southwark ..	18.42	1.03963	20.6	21.4	1216
Whitechapel	17.74	1.07948	20.2	21.8	1238
Bermondsey	18.10	1.05801	20.7	21.9	1244
City of London	16.65	1.15015	19.1	22.0	1250
Poplar	18.49	1.03569	21.2	22.0	1250
St. Giles	17.27	1.10886	20.2	22.4	1272
Woolwich	16.99	1.12713	20.4	23.0	1306
Shoreditch	18.45	1.03794	22.3	23.1	1312
Bethnal Green	18.39	1.04133	22.3	23.2	1318
Westminster	16.94	1.13046	20.8	23.5	1335
Clerkenwell	17.28	1.10822	21.7	24.0	1363
St. Saviour, Southwark ..	18.29	1.04702	23.6	24.7	1403
St. George in-the-East ..	18.43	1.03907	24.8	25.8	1466
Limehouse	17.59	1.08869	23.8	25.9	1471
St. George, Southwark ..	17.35	1.10375	24.4	26.9	1528
Strand	16.24	1.17919	22.9	27.0	1534
Holborn	17.62	1.08683	24.9	27.0	1534
St. Luke	17.72	1.08070	25.7	27.8	1579

* Vide notes to Table XIII.

MORTALITY IN THE SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.

UPPER HOLLOWAY.

There were 1,530 deaths registered, equal to annual death-rate of only 15·0 per 1,000, which is 3·17 below the average rate of the preceding seven years, and is only very slightly above the rate (14·75) experienced in 1897.

It is a noteworthy fact about this district that ever since 1892 the death-rate, which was then 23·39 per 1,000, has steadily declined until it has fallen in the last two years to 14·75 and 15·00. This is very satisfactory, and shows that the sanitary work which has been done in it has not been without its effect.

SOUTH WEST ISLINGTON.

The number of deaths was 2,050, as against an annual corrected average of 2,030, and the death-rate was 18·94, compared with a mean rate of 18·76 which obtained during the years 1891-7.

SOUTH EAST ISLINGTON.

1,194 deaths were registered, representing a death-rate of 17·64, and are 34 below the corrected average of the preceding seven years, during which period the death-rate averaged 18·15 per 1,000.

HIGHBURY.

The mortality returns were particularly good the deaths numbering 931, or 76 below the corrected mean of the preceding seven years, and the death-rate being 13·87 as against a mean rate of 15·01.

In the Western portion of the sub-district the death-rate was 14·20, and in the Eastern only 13·44 per 1,000.

The annexed statement shows how the sub-districts contrasted with towns whose populations are as nearly as possible the same as their own.

In every instance these towns are far less densely populated than the sub-districts.

TABLE XV.

Upper Holloway.		South-west Islington.		South-east Islington and Highbury.	
Towns.	Death-rates.	Towns.	Death-rates.	Towns.	Death-rates.
Croydon	15.4	Croydon	15.4	Reading	14.5
Cardiff	14.8	Brighton	16.9	Northampton	15.3
Swansea	18.6	Norwich	19.0	Ipswich	16.6
Derby	16.8	Derby	16.8	West Bromwich	20.6
Huddersfield ..	15.9	Birkenhead	17.4	Grimsby	15.9
Gateshead.. ..	20.6	Burnley	16.3	Warrington	17.6
Upper Holloway	13.9	Preston	19.3	Newport	16.5
		Gateshead.. ..	20.6	Merthyr-Tydvil	20.8
		South-west Islington	18.7	South-east Islington	17.6
				Highbury	13.8

TABLE XVI.

Showing the Deaths and Death-rates in the several Sub-districts during the seven years 1891-7 and in 1898.

Years.	Upper Holloway.		S.W. Islington.		S.E. Islington.		Highbury.	
	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.
1891	2,182	24.08	2,070	19.59	1,152	17.92	941	15.82
1892	2,157	23.39	1,811	17.08	1,151	17.77	950	15.70
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
1897	1,481	14.75	1,855	17.20	1,173	17.46	886	13.43
Corrected mean ..	1,855	18.17	2,030	18.76	1,228	18.15	1,007	15.01
1898	1,530	15.00	2,050	18.94	1,194	17.64	931	13.87

TABLE XVII.

Showing the Sexes of the Persons who died in 1898.

Registration Sub-Districts.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Death Rates.
Upper Holloway	776	754	1,530	15·00
Islington, S.W.	1,051	999	2,050	18·94
Islington, S.E.	604	590	1,194	17·64
Highbury	467	464	931	13·87
The Parish	2,898	2,807	5,705	16·53

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.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
0—1 year	1,416	1,490	1,338	1,504
1—5 years	803	1,008	679	924
Total under 5 years ..	2,219	2,498	2,017	2,428
5—15 years	220	277	207	161
15—25 „	231	228	230	196
25—35 „	333	290	297	292
35—45 „	461	465	474	435
45—55 „	507	564	496	497
55—65 „	561	493	546	560
65—75 „	616	591	585	585
75—85 „	500	385	449	444
85—95 „	104	91	91	105
95 and upwards ..	8	2	3	2
All ages	5,769	5,884	5,395	5,705

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	20,346	1,299	63·84	20,364	1,129	55·44	40,710	2,428	59·64
5—15	35,249	76	2·16	35,825	85	2·37	71,074	161	2·26
15—25	31,950	112	3·50	37,050	84	2·26	69,000	196	2·84
25—35	28,185	153	5·43	31,155	139	4·46	59,340	292	4·92
35—45	20,342	234	11·50	22,438	201	8·96	42,780	435	10·16
45—55	13,908	269	19·34	16,108	228	14·15	30,016	497	16·55
55—65	7,859	281	35·75	10,773	279	25·90	18,632	560	30·05
65—75	3,926	274	69·80	5,735	311	54·23	9,661	585	60·55
75 and upwards	1,213	200	164·87	2,582	351	135·93	3,795	551	145·18
All ages	162,978	2,898	17·78	182,030	2,807	15·42	345,008	5,705	16·53

The deaths of 558 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 517 persons who had died outside the district are included.

SEASONAL MORTALITY.

The deaths registered and the resulting death-rates therefrom during the four quarters of the year were as follows:—

	Deaths.	Per 1,000 inhabitants.
1st Quarter	1,744	20·21
2nd „	1,246	14·44
3rd „	1,439	16·68
4th „	1,276	14·79

First Quarter.—The deaths, which numbered 1,744, were 56 below the corrected average of the first quarters of the preceding thirteen years; and the death-rate, which was 20·21 per 1,000, was 2·33 below the mean rate of the same period.

During this quarter Measles and Whooping Cough were unusually fatal.

Second Quarter.—During this period the health of Islington, as judged by its mortality returns, was very satisfactory. Indeed, it might be almost described as abnormal, for the deaths, which numbered 1,246, were 172 below the corrected average of the second quarters of the years 1885-97, and the death-rate, which equalled 14·44 per 1,000 of the population annually, was 3·30 below the mean of the same periods.

On one occasion only has the death-rate for this period been so low, namely in 1897, when it was only 12·67.

If it had not been for the presence of Measles, which caused 107 deaths, the return would have been even more favourable than it was.

Third Quarter.—The quarter was only slightly less healthy than is usual at this season of the year, the deaths being 41 above the corrected average of the third quarters of the preceding thirteen years, and the death-rate 0·47 above the mean of the same periods.

The total number of deaths was 1,439, as against a corrected average of 1,398; while the death-rate was 16·68 contrasted with a mean rate 16·21 per 1,000.

In the beginning of this quarter very low death-rates were experienced, ranging from 9·98 to 15·72 per 1,000. In its seventh week (the 33rd of the year) the mortality increased, so that the death-rate became 19·80, whence to the end of the quarter it varied from 17·53 to 21·76.

Diarrhœa was the cause of this disturbance of the death-rate for it was more than usually prevalent, having caused 238 deaths, equal to an annual death-rate of 2·76, as against a corrected average of 1·65 in the corresponding periods of the thirteen years 1885-97. There have been occasions when the deaths exceeded this return, namely, in 1886 and 1887, when they were respectively 272 and 280. They are, however, the highest for ten years. Throughout the Country the

disease was above the average of the preceding ten years, as the following death-rates show:—

	Average 10 years.	1898.	Increase.
England and Wales	1.7	2.85	1.15
33 Great Towns	2.5	3.85	1.35
67 other Large Towns	2.0	3.27	1.27
Rural England and Wales	1.0	2.07	1.07
Islington	1.5	2.76	1.26

There cannot be any doubt that the increased mortality was chiefly due to the fact that the mean temperature which prevailed was 2.9° above that of the preceding ten years, and 3.0° above that of the preceding thirty years. Not indeed since 1884 (when the figures were the same as those recorded in the past quarter) has there been so high a temperature, nor so great a departure from the mean.

When a comparison is made between the temperatures which prevailed and the deaths which occurred twelve months previously and those now recorded the effect of heat is well seen. Thus during the first four weeks of the quarter the mean weekly temperatures were considerably below those which prevailed in 1897, and the deaths were correspondingly less; indeed they showed the large decrease of 22. In the next two weeks similar conditions obtained, but in the following week (the 7th of the quarter), the temperature suddenly rose so that its mean for the week was 7.5° above that of 1897. To this greatly increased temperature the diarrhoea sickness at once responded, as was clearly shown by an increased mortality of 17 in the following week. From this period to the end of the last week but one of the quarter the temperatures were much above those of the corresponding periods of 1897, and on one occasion the heat was as much as 16.2° and on another 11.8° in excess of that then registered. The result of this was that the deaths during September numbered 154 compared with 17 in 1897.

TABLE XX.

Showing the **Mean Temperatures** for each week of the Third Quarter 1898, together with those of the corresponding periods in 1897, and also the Deaths from **Diarrhœa** in the same periods.

Weeks of Quarter.	Mean Air Temperature.			Earth Temperature At 3 feet.			Rainfall in inches.		Diarrhœal Deaths.		
	1897.	1898.	Difference between 1897 and 1898.	1897.	1898.	Difference between 1897 and 1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	Difference.
July 1	61.5	60.0	— 1.5	61.89	58.89	— 3.00	0.02	0.00	2	—	— 2
" 2	68.5	61.9	— 6.6	63.12	58.95	— 4.17	0.00	0.02	3	1	— 2
" 3	66.9	62.8	— 4.1	64.75	60.71	— 4.04	0.25	0.45	7	2	— 5
" 4	64.6	61.0	— 3.6	64.65	61.49	— 2.16	0.47	0.72	15	2	— 13
	64.6	61.4	— 3.2	63.60	60.01	— 3.59	0.74	1.19	27	5	— 22
Aug. 5	68.1	63.8	— 4.3	64.45	61.11	— 3.34	0.08	0.06	17	5	— 12
" 6	63.6	61.9	— 1.7	65.63	60.92	— 3.71	0.74	0.56	36	14	— 22
" 7	62.0	69.5	+ 7.5	64.29	63.43	— 0.86	0.47	0.03	39	23	— 16
" 8	59.6	65.4	+ 5.8	62.74	64.80	+ 1.06	0.68	0.14	20	37	+ 17
	63.3	65.1	+ 1.8	64.28	62.56	— 1.62	1.97	0.79	112	79	— 33
Sept. 9	56.8	61.1	+ 4.3	61.54	63.28	+ 1.64	1.22	0.08	9	39	+ 30
" 10	54.2	70.4	+ 16.2	59.39	63.74	+ 3.35	0.68	0.00	1	34	+ 33
" 11	54.6	66.4	+ 11.8	58.55	64.65	+ 6.10	0.38	0.02	3	26	+ 23
" 12	55.4	57.2	+ 1.8	57.55	63.57	+ 6.02	0.12	0.12	2	26	+ 24
" 13	56.5	52.9	— 3.6	58.01	60.76	+ 2.75	1.21	0.16	2	29	+ 27
	55.5	61.6	+ 6.1	59.01	63.20	+ 3.19	3.61	0.38	17	154	+ 137

An examination of the earth temperatures, which is a prime factor in the causation of Diarrhœa, shows similar effects to those noticed with respect to the air temperatures. This year, owing to the fact that there was more rain in the earlier weeks than in the corresponding periods of 1897, the earth did not get warm so quickly, and the mortality was held in check; but when these conditions were reversed in the later part of the quarter, its greater dryness and greater warmth quickly promoted a markedly increased mortality.

The chief factors in the causation of Diarrhœa have been laid down in an *opus memorabile* by Islington's first Medical Officers of Health, Dr. Edward Ballard, to be (1) temperature of the earth at 4 ft. deep above 56° Fah.; (2) high atmospheric temperature; (3) a loose soil permeable more or less freely by water and by air; (4) organic matter in the soil; (5) moisture or dryness of the soil; (6) density of population; (7) density of buildings upon area; (8) restriction of and impediments to the free circulation of air, either (a) about dwellings or (b) within dwellings; (9) domestic darkness and general dirtiness of

dwelling; (10) sewer or cesspool emanations; (11) atmospheric fouling, from mere coal smoke or from the gaseous emanations of chemical works or of chemical refuse; (12) filthy accumulations of domestic refuse in privies, ash-pits, dust-bins, &c.; (13) undefined pollutions of drinking water; (14) social position; (15) food (*a*), mode of feeding, as that of feeding young infants by means of bottles, and (*b*) food keeping, *e.g.*, the exposure of food to contamination by telluric emanations or to emanations from accumulations of domestic filth; (16) maternal neglect and carelessness in infant management; (17) occupation of females from home.

From this brief recapitulation it is seen at once that many conditions which lead to the large annual mortality are entirely preventable, and can be dealt with, some by sanitary authorities and others by the heads of households, especially by the women thereof.

Among the former, might be pointed out as one of first importance, the necessity of paving the entire surface of yards (in so many instances by a misnomer called "gardens" by their owners, particularly when attached to tenemented houses) because the frequent pollution of the earth, either by children, animals, or the drainings of dirty water from clothing, render them particularly liable to promote Diarrhœa, either through the inhalation of the foul dust which so quickly forms in hot or even dry weather, the contamination of the air itself, or the contamination of the food by the dust or by the fouled air.

It might be added that the paving of these yards is just as necessary for the prevention of Enteric Fever and Diphtheria.

It has frequently been remarked that Islington has generally showed a better record for Diarrhœa than most places, and this has been ascribed to the facts that the houses here have more air space about them, and are not so crowded together as in other places. But we must not forget, because these conditions exist, to enforce those others which are of paramount importance; one of which was formerly, and to an extent even now is, lost sight of, namely, the concreting of the ground on which the houses stand.

Dr. Ballard has shown that the Diarrhœal mortality in dwelling houses built on solid rock is, notwithstanding other unfavourable conditions, low, and, indeed, almost altogether unnoticeable. The reason is not far to seek, namely, that such houses are not influenced by the movements of the ground air, which, it is now recognized, is most necessary to exclude from dwelling houses.

TABLE XXI.

Showing the Diarrhœal Deaths in the Third Quarter ending October 1st, 1898.

1898.	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 9th .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.0	— 2.0	58.89	0.00	0
„ 16th .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	0.48	..	..	0.15	61.9	— 0.8	58.95	0.02	1
„ 23rd	1	1	..	..	2	0.51	0.48	..	..	0.30	62.8	— 0.1	60.71	0.45	3
„ 30th	1	1	..	..	2	0.51	0.48	..	..	0.30	61.0	— 1.3	61.49	0.72	3
	2	3	..	..	5	0.25	0.36	..	..	0.19	61.4	— 1.0	60.01	1.19	7
Aug. 6th .. ..	..	3	1	1	5	..	1.44	0.77	0.77	0.75	63.8	+ 1.5	61.11	0.06	3
„ 13th	7	4	2	1	14	3.57	1.92	1.54	0.77	2.10	61.9	— 0.6	60.92	0.56	2
„ 20th	4	5	8	6	23	2.04	2.41	6.16	4.66	3.47	69.5	+ 7.7	63.43	0.03	2
„ 27th	10	15	4	8	37	5.11	7.22	3.08	6.22	5.59	65.4	+ 4.5	64.80	0.14	2
	21	27	15	16	79	2.68	3.25	2.89	3.11	2.98	65.1	+ 3.3	62.56	0.79	9
Sept. 3rd	14	10	4	11	39	7.14	4.82	3.08	8.55	5.89	61.1	+ 1.1	63.28	0.08	2
„ 10th	9	17	4	4	34	4.60	8.19	3.08	3.10	5.14	70.4	+ 11.5	63.74	0.00	0
„ 17th	4	10	6	6	26	2.04	4.82	4.62	4.66	3.93	66.4	+ 8.6	64.65	0.02	1
„ 24th	7	13	1	5	26	3.57	6.26	0.77	3.88	3.93	57.2	+ 1.4	63.57	0.12	2
Oct. 1st	8	11	7	3	29	4.08	5.30	5.39	2.33	4.38	52.9	— 1.7	60.76	0.16	2
	42	61	22	29	154	4.30	5.88	3.39	4.51	4.65	61.6	+ 4.2	63.20	0.38	7
Third quarter ..	65	91	37	45	238	2.55	3.36	2.19	2.68	2.76	62.7	+ 3.0	61.92	2.36	23

The following table, which has now been compiled for several years, is again given for the purpose of comparison.

Fourth Quarter.—This was the healthiest fourth quarter hitherto experienced in Islington, for its deaths, 1,279, only equalled a death-rate of 14·79 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The corrected average number of deaths for this period had been 1,551, so that there was a decrease of 275 deaths, while the death-rate itself fell from a mean of 17·98 to 14·79 per 1,000.

In the following Table are collected for the first time the deaths and death-rates of each quarter since 1885 :—

YEARS.	QUARTERS.									
	First.		Second.		Third.		Fourth.		Annual.	
	Deaths.	Death-Rates.	Deaths.	Death-Rates.	Deaths.	Death-Rates.	Deaths.	Death-Rates.	Deaths.	Death-Rates.
1885 ..	1,551	20·83	1,445	19·40	1,392	18·68	1,352	18·15	5,740	19·3
1886 ..	1,675	22·22	1,151	15·26	1,364	18·09	1,244	16·50	5,434	18·0
1887 ..	1,474	19·32	1,365	17·89	1,450	19·00	1,410	18·48	5,699	18·7
1888 ..	1,629	21·09	1,163	15·05	1,072	13·88	1,333	17·25	5,197	16·8
1889 ..	1,440	18·42	1,186	15·17	1,101	14·07	1,308	16·73	5,035	16·1
1890 ..	1,789	22·60	1,359	17·16	1,282	16·20	1,722	20·20	6,152	19·4
1891 ..	1,698	21·22	1,725	21·56	1,299	16·23	1,604	20·05	6,326	19·8
1892 ..	2,193	27·12	1,260	15·57	1,231	15·22	1,391	17·20	6,075	18·8
1893 ..	1,597	19·53	1,485	18·16	1,558	19·06	1,751	21·41	6,391	19·5
1894 ..	1,613	19·52	1,284	15·54	1,131	13·68	1,235	14·94	5,263	15·9
1895 ..	1,936	23·18	1,210	14·48	1,292	15·47	1,322	15·83	5,760	17·2
1896 ..	1,664	19·71	1,382	14·63	1,336	15·83	1,502	16·52	5,884	17·1
1897 ..	1,421	16·61	1,081	12·67	1,335	15·64	1,558	18·26	5,395	15·80
Corrected Mean ..	1,800	22·54	1,418	17·74	1,400	16·21	1,555	17·98	6,173	17·90
1898 ..	1,744	20·21	1,246	14·44	1,439	16·68	1,276	14·79	5,705	16·53

Here it will be noticed that the healthiest first and second quarters occurred in 1897, the healthiest third quarter in 1894, and the healthiest fourth quarter in 1898. The healthiest year was 1897.

TABLE XXII.

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 Par'ish.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
First Quarter	465	18.23	611	22.60	374	22.11	294	17.53	1,744	20.21
Second Quarter	340	13.33	445	16.45	261	15.43	200	11.92	1,246	14.44
Third Quarter	372	14.58	555	20.51	287	16.96	225	13.41	1,439	16.68
Fourth Quarter	353	13.84	439	16.22	272	16.07	212	12.64	1,276	14.79
The Year	1,530	15.00	2,050	18.94	1,194	17.64	931	13.87	5,705	16.53

N.B.—The figures for the healthiest quarter of each district are printed in black type.

TABLE XXIII.

Showing the Deaths and Death-rates from **All Causes** in the **Wards** during the **Four Quarters** of 1898.

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	150	17·20	106	12·70	104	12·42	99	11·82	459	13·70
Upper Holloway ..	162	17·25	121	12·90	136	14·48	137	14·57	556	14·80
Tollington	153	19·75	113	14·60	132	17·04	117	15·10	515	16·62
Lower Holloway ..	243	23·04	142	13·45	200	18·96	170	16·12	755	17·90
West Highbury ..	159	16·80	113	11·93	134	14·15	132	13·94	538	14·20
East Highbury ..	135	18·50	87	11·91	91	12·45	80	10·95	393	13·44
Thornhill	197	23·50	181	21·60	195	23·26	161	19·20	734	21·88
Barnsbury	131	22·51	90	15·46	121	20·79	76	13·06	418	17·96
St. Mary's	81	18·25	70	15·77	75	16·90	62	13·97	288	16·22
Canonbury	161	24·91	90	13·93	98	15·16	97	15·01	446	17·25
St. Peter's	172	20·70	133	15·98	153	18·38	145	17·42	603	18·11
TOTALS	1,744	20·21	1,246	14·44	1,439	16·68	1,276	14·79	5,705	16·53

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

TABLE XXIV.

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 1898.
England and Wales				19·5	16·2	17·9	16·7	17·6
33 Great Towns				20·6	17·1	20·3	18·1	19·0
67 Other Large Towns				18·3	15·5	18·2	16·7	17·2
Rural England				19·0	15·8	16·1	15·8	16·7
London (Registration) ..				21·3	16·0	18·9	16·7	18·3
Bristol				21·1	15·1	16·6	16·1	17·2
Birmingham				21·9	17·7	21·1	19·3	20·0
Liverpool				23·5	23·0	26·3	23·1	24·0
Manchester				21·2	20·0	24·1	22·3	21·9
Leeds				19·3	18·9	20·6	18·0	19·2
Sheffield				19·8	18·0	23·8	19·4	20·2
The Encircling Districts	The Encircling Districts ..			21·3	15·3	19·7	17·0	18·3
	{	St. Pancras		21·9	16·0	20·4	18·3	19·2
		Stoke Newington ..		14·9	13·7	14·7	11·9	13·7
		Hackney		19·8	13·7	17·4	14·6	16·4
		Hornsey		10·0	6·6	10·9	9·5	9·3
		Clerkenwell		23·3	19·2	23·4	20·9	21·7
		St. Luke		28·8	24·0	24·1	25·9	25·7
		Shoreditch		27·6	16·9	25·2	19·5	22·3
Islington				20·2	14·4	16·7	14·8	16·53

TABLE XXV.

*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	368	232	320	118	1,038
1. Miasmatic Diseases	338	217	78	79	712
2. Diarrhoeal	11	5	238	29	283
3. Malarial .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Zoogenous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Venereal	9	6	2	2	19
6. Septic	10	4	2	8	24
II. PARASITIC DISEASES	1	..	..	1	2
III. DIETIC	10	5	12	8	35
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	260	248	283	276	1,067
V. DEVELOPMENTAL	137	142	137	141	557
VI. LOCAL	839	529	565	622	2,555
1. Diseases of Nervous System	141	116	120	112	489
2. .. Organs of Special Sense	2	3	4	5	14
3. .. Circulatory System	108	100	99	108	415
4. .. Respiratory	461	183	132	237	1,013
5. .. Digestive	76	69	164	100	409
6. .. Lymphatic	2	4	1	..	7
7. .. Glandlike Organs of un- certain use	2	..	..	1	3
8. .. Urinary System	30	34	31	39	134
9. .. Reproductive System	6	10	4	8	28
10. .. Bones and Joints	4	4	6	6	20
11. .. Integumentary	7	6	4	6	23
VII. VIOLENCE	61	38	44	31	174
1. Accident or Negligence	50	32	38	24	144
2. Homicide	5	..	..	1	6
3. Suicide	6	6	6	6	24
VIII. ILL-DEFINED CAUSES	68	52	78	79	277
All causes	1,744	1,246	1,439	1,276	5,705

DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

There were 930 deaths, equal to a death-rate of 2·69 per 1,000.

After making allowance for the great increase of the population these deaths are 49 above the average of the thirteen years 1885—97, while the death-rate was 0·14 per 1,000 above the mean rate.

TABLE XXVI.

Showing the Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases for the Thirteen years 1885-97 and in 1898.

Years.				Deaths	Death-rates.	Years.				Deaths.	Death-rates.
1885	..	..	..	1,099	3·69	1892	..	..	..	776	2·40
1886	..	..	..	760	2·52	1893	..	..	..	873	2·67
1887	..	..	..	1,036	3·39	1894	..	..	..	798	2·41
1888	..	..	..	714	2·31	1895	..	..	..	643	1·92
1889	..	..	..	628	2·01	1896	..	..	..	1,028	3·04
1890	..	..	..	771	2·44	1897	..	..	..	622	1·82
1891	..	..	..	879	2·75	Corrected mean number of deaths—1885-97 ..				881	2·55
						1898	..	..	..	930	2·69

The following death-rates which prevailed in other places are given for the purpose of comparison :—

				Zymotic death-rate.		
England and Wales				...	2·22	per 1,000 inhabitants.
33 Great Towns				...	2·85	" "
67 Other Large Towns				...	2·41	" "
Rural Districts				...	1·75	" "
The Encircling Districts	{	St. Pancras		...	2·47	" "
		Stoke Newington		...	1·56	" "
		Hackney		...	2·64	" "
		Hornsey		...	0·84	" "
		Clerkenwell		...	3·72	" "
		St. Luke		...	4·02	" "
		Shoreditch		...	3·95	" "
The Encircling Districts				...	2·76	" "
London	{	West London Districts		...	2·48	" "
		North		" "	2·48	" "
		Central		" "	2·79	" "
		East		" "	3·58	" "
		South		" "	2·74	" "
London				...	2·77	" "
Islington				...	2·69	" "

			Zymotic Death-rate.	
West Ham	...	...	2·68 per 1,000 inhabitants.	
Bristol...	...	...	2·69	" "
Birmingham	...	...	2·78	" "
Nottingham	...	...	2·37	" "
Liverpool	...	...	3·21	" "
Manchester	...	...	3·11	" "
Salford	...	...	4·03	" "
Bradford	...	...	2·12	" "
Leeds ...	...	...	3·12	" "
Sheffield	...	...	3·81	" "
Hull...	...	...	2·99	" "
Edinburgh	...	...	2·33	" "
Glasgow	...	...	3·58	" "
Dublin	...	...	2·45	" "
Islington	..	..	2·69	" "

In the succeeding table it will be seen that Measles and Diarrhoea were considerably in excess of the corrected mean number of deaths registered in the preceding thirteen years, the former disease causing 121 deaths more than the average, and the latter 73.

TABLE XXVII.

Showing the Corrected Mean Number of Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases, 1885-97, together with the deaths registered in 1898.

Diseases.	Corrected Mean Number of Deaths 1885-97.	1898.	Increase or Decrease.
Small Pox	15	—	— 15
Measles	204	325	+121
Scarlet Fever	61	26	— 35
Diphtheria	139	90	— 49
Whooping Cough	201	168	— 33
Typhus Fever	1	1	—
Enteric	41	26	— 13
Continued and Ill-defined Fevers	1	1	—
Diarrhoea	210	283	+ 73
The Above Diseases ..	881	630	+ 49

DEATHS FROM THE ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN THE SUB-DISTRICTS.

UPPER HOLLOWAY.

Zymotic Diseases.	1891. Deaths.	1892. Deaths.	1893. Deaths.	1894. Deaths.	1895. Deaths.	1896. Deaths.	1897. Deaths.	Mean Seven Yrs.	1898.	
									Deaths.	Death- rates.
Small Pox ..	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
Measles ..	70	38	24	53	27	53	38	43	91	0·89
Scarlet Fever ..	22	10	19	23	19	17	15	18	8	0·08
Diphtheria ..	87	77	54	70	49	86	49	67	18	0·18
Whooping Cough	74	39	50	44	16	87	28	48	43	0·42
Typhus Fever ..	2	10	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Enteric Fever ..	10	12	17	7	9	13	16	12	10	0·09
Continued and Ill- defined Fevers }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ..	41	51	79	33	77	50	26	51	75	0·73
Total ..	306	238	246	231	199	307	173	242	245	2·40

ISLINGTON SOUTH-WEST.

Zymotic Diseases.	1891. Deaths.	1892. Deaths.	1893. Deaths.	1894. Deaths.	1895. Deaths.	1896. Deaths.	1897. Deaths.	Mean Seven Yrs.	1898.	
									Deaths.	Death- rates.
Small Pox ..	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles ..	77	65	56	106	64	141	26	76	152	1·40
Scarlet Fever ..	14	12	40	27	22	17	22	22	5	0·05
Diphtheria ..	25	23	68	69	43	95	36	51	30	0·28
Whooping Cough	87	51	73	79	37	66	46	63	63	0·53
Typhus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ..	13	15	14	12	8	12	12	12	10	0·09
Continued and Ill- defined Fevers }	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	—
Diarrhoea ..	57	59	89	29	66	48	75	60	109	1·01
Total ..	273	227	341	324	243	380	217	286	369	3·41

ISLINGTON SOUTH-EAST.

Zymotic Diseases.	1891. Deaths.	1892. Deaths.	1893. Deaths.	1894. Deaths.	1895. Deaths.	1896. Deaths.	1897. Deaths.	Mean Seven Yrs.	1898.	
									Deaths.	Death- rates.
Small Pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	28	47	24	23	34	54	21	33	53	0·78
Scarlet Fever ..	9	14	14	14	14	13	17	14	5	0·07
Diphtheria ..	19	14	48	37	27	36	13	28	29	0·43
Whooping Cough	31	39	30	30	17	49	31	32	34	0·50
Typhus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·01
Enteric Fever ..	3	10	8	10	6	8	11	8	8	0·12
Continued and Ill- defined Fevers }	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ..	28	31	47	21	32	31	39	33	43	0·63
Total ..	118	155	172	135	130	192	132	148	173	2·55

HIGHBURY.

Zymotic Diseases.									1898.	
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Mean	Deaths.	Death-rates.
	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Seven Yrs.		
Small Pox	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	32	21	15	17	10	40	12	21	29	0.43
Scarlet Fever	7	8	21	5	11	10	7	10	8	0.12
Diphtheria	25	12	19	32	18	30	17	22	13	0.19
Whooping Cough	44	22	28	35	11	32	25	28	28	0.42
Typhus Fever	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	5	7	9	7	7	13	5	8	8	0.12
Continued and Ill-defined Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.01
Diarrhoea	23	23	22	12	14	24	34	21	56	0.83
Total ..	136	93	114	108	71	149	100	110	143	2.13

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 ...	2.13	143
Upper Holloway ...	2.40	245
South-east Islington ...	2.55	173
South-west „ ...	3.41	369

TABLE XXVIII.

Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases during the year 1898, inclusive of the deaths of Parishioners in Hospitals outside the District.

DISTRICTS.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever)	Diarrhoea.	TOTALS.
Upper Holloway	91	8	18	43	..	10	75	245
Islington, South West	..	152	5	30	63	..	10	109	369
Islington, South East	..	53	5	29	34	1	8	43	173
Highbury	29	8	13	28	..	*9	56	143
Totals	325	26	90	168	1	*37	283	930

TABLE XXIX.

Death rates from the principal Zymotic Diseases, for the year 1898, inclusive of the deaths of Parishioners in Hospitals outside the District.

DISTRICTS.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever)	Diarrhoea.	TOTAL DEATH-RATES
Upper Holloway	0.89	0.08	0.18	0.42	..	0.09	0.73	2.40
Islington, South West	1.40	0.05	0.28	0.58	..	0.09	1.01	3.41
Islington, South East	0.78	0.07	0.43	0.50	0.01	0.12	0.63	2.55
Highbury	0.43	0.12	0.19	0.42	..	0.13	0.83	2.13
Death-rates	0.94	0.07	0.26	0.49	0.00	0.11	0.82	2.69

* Including one Continued Fever.

DEATHS FROM THE ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN THE WARDS.

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

Wards.	Death-rates.	Deaths.
East Highbury...	1.64	48
Upper Holloway	1.86	70
St. Mary's	1.97	35
St. Peter's	2.34	78
Tufnell ...	2.36	79
Barnsbury	2.49	58
West Highbury	2.51	95
Canonbury	2.86	74
Tollington	3.10	96
Thornhill	3.90	131
Lower Holloway	3.93	166

TABLE XXX.

Showing the Deaths and Death-rates from the Principal Zymotic Diseases in the Wards during the Several Quarters of 1898.

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	23	2.75	22	2.63	28	3.34	6	0.72	79	2.36
Upper Holloway ..	24	2.55	16	1.70	25	2.66	5	0.53	70	1.86
Tollington	32	4.13	23	2.96	33	4.26	8	1.03	96	3.10
Lower Holloway ..	59	5.59	33	3.13	50	4.74	24	2.27	166	3.93
West Highbury ..	25	2.64	17	1.79	36	3.80	17	1.79	95	2.51
East Highbury ..	20	2.74	8	1.09	16	2.19	4	0.55	48	1.64
Thornhill	33	3.94	41	4.89	44	5.24	13	1.55	131	3.90
Barnsbury	18	3.09	11	1.89	23	3.95	6	0.03	58	2.49
St. Mary's	10	2.25	7	1.58	17	3.83	1	0.22	35	1.97
Canonbury	42	6.50	12	1.86	14	2.16	6	0.93	74	2.86
St. Peter's	22	2.64	19	2.28	26	3.12	11	1.32	78	2.34
TOTALS	308	3.57	209	2.42	312	3.62	101	1.17	930	2.69

TABLE XXXI.

Shewing the Deaths from the Principal Zymotic Diseases in the several Wards during the Year 1898.

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	30	5	6	11	..	1	..	26	79	2.36
Upper Holloway	25	1	5	13	..	3	..	23	70	1.86
Tollington	36	2	7	19	..	6	..	26	96	3.10
Lower Holloway	79	1	9	27	..	6	..	44	166	3.93
West Highbury	20	7	4	20	..	3	..	41	95	2.51
East Highbury	9	1	9	8	..	5	1	15	48	1.64
Thornhill	49	4	16	20	..	3	..	39	131	3.90
Barnsbury	19	..	5	13	..	..	..	21	58	2.49
St. Mary's	11	..	3	8	..	2	..	11	35	1.97
Canonbury	26	3	20	10	1	2	..	12	74	2.86
St. Peter's	21	2	6	19	..	5	..	25	78	2.34
TOTALS	325	26	90	168	1	36	1	283	930	2.69

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

TABLE XXXII.

Showing the Death-rates in the Wards from the Principal Zymotic Diseases during the year 1898.

WARDS.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued and ill-defined Fevers.	Diarrhoea.	Death-rates from Zymotic Diseases.
Tufnell	0.90	0.15	0.18	0.33	..	0.03	..	0.77	2.36	
Upper Holloway	0.66	0.03	0.13	0.35	..	0.08	..	0.61	1.86	
Tollington	1.16	0.06	0.23	0.61	..	0.19	..	0.84	3.10	
Lower Holloway	1.87	0.02	0.21	0.64	..	0.14	..	1.04	3.93	
West Highbury	0.53	0.18	0.11	0.53	..	0.08	..	1.08	2.51	
East Highbury	0.31	0.03	0.31	0.27	..	0.17	0.03	0.51	1.64	
Thornhill	1.46	0.12	0.48	0.59	..	0.09	..	1.16	3.90	
Barnsbury	0.82	..	0.21	0.56	..	..	..	0.90	2.49
St. Mary's	0.62	..	0.17	0.45	..	0.11	..	0.62	1.97	
Canonbury	1.01	0.12	0.77	0.39	0.04	0.07	..	0.46	2.86	
St. Peter's	0.63	0.06	0.18	0.57	..	0.15	..	0.75	2.34	
TOTALS	0.94	0.07	0.26	0.49	0.00	0.11	..	0.82	2.69	

MORTALITY FROM THE SEVERAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

SMALL POX.

No death was registered.

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

1885	...	...	125 deaths.	1893	...	...	2 deaths.
1886	...	...	3 "	1894	...	...	3 "
1887	...	...	— "	1895	...	...	1 "
1888	...	...	— "	1896	...	...	1 "
1889	...	...	— "	1897	...	...	1 "
1890	...	...	— "	Corrected average			<u>15</u> "
1891	...	...	— "		
1892	...	...	3 "				
			1893	...	...	0 death.	

MEASLES.

Measles was unusually prevalent and fatal, for it caused 325 deaths or 136 more than the average of the recorded deaths during the preceding thirteen years. They were also 121 more than the average of the same period after correction had been made for the largely increased population.

The 325 deaths were equal to a death-rate of 0.94 per 1,000 of the population, a rate which was more than a third of the death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases taken collectively.

In one year only since 1885 were so many deaths registered from Measles, namely in 1887 when 335 were entered.

The epidemic really commenced in the fourth quarter of 1897, when 72 deaths occurred. These were followed by 183 deaths in the first quarter of 1898, by 107 in the second and by 23 and 12 in the third and fourth quarters respectively.

The history of the epidemic was given in the return for the second quarter of the year, and it is now reprinted here.

"The disease was first noticed in the neighbourhood of Richard and Trinity Streets towards the end of October under circumstances which have been fully explained in my last annual report, pages 98 *et seq.*, and, therefore, it will be unnecessary to go into details now, particularly as the conduct of the School Board, therein detailed, is not likely to be repeated.

"Almost immediately afterwards I received information of its appearance in the neighbourhood of Hornsey Road and Poole's Park, and inquiries led to the closing of the Infants' Department of St. Anne's Church School and of Upper Hornsey Road and Poole's Park Board Schools. At this time the disease also became prevalent in that portion of the district which is bounded on the—

North-west by St. John's Road.

South-east by Fairbridge Road.

South-west by Ashbrook Road.

North-east by Mulkern Road.

"From this centre of infection it seems to have travelled down Hornsey Road, until the area around the Forster Board School, situated on that road, became infected towards the end of January, at which time many of the scholars were attacked, and it became necessary to close the School.

"On the 11th of February the Infants' Department of St. Mark's Church School, Grove Road, was closed because of the prevalence of the disease among the infants, of whom 70, or more than a fourth, were absent by reason of its presence in their homes.

"In February the disease was prevalent in the north-west of the district, and particularly so in the neighbourhood of the Yerbury Road Board School, whose infant classes were closed at a moment when no fewer than 154 scholars out of 514 on the rolls were excluded because either they were ill themselves or because their homes were infected.

"Within three days of this School being closed the disease was found to be fatally prevalent in the neighbourhood of Dorset Street, and consequently, the Infants' Department of the St. Paul's Church Schools was closed on February 23rd, at which time 74 children out of 204 were away from School.

"Two days later (25th February) it became necessary to close the Infants' Class Rooms of the Station Road Board School, as it was found that 72 out of 292 scholars were absent through illness, while 18 were not in attendance because of illness in their homes.

"On the same date the Caledonian Road Board School was ascertained to be considerably infected, and therefore its Infants' Department was closed. At this time 73 scholars were away ill, while 12 were absent because Measles was in their houses.

"Three days later (February 28th) it became necessary to close the Infant Classes of the St. Mary Magdalene (Chapel-of-Ease) Church Schools, from which 52 children out of 268 were absent.

"The St. Mary Church Schools were closed on March 3rd, at which time 205 out of 720 scholars on the rolls were absent. Of the 205 scholars 145 were themselves ill, while 60 were detained at home on account of the disease being present in the houses in which they resided.

"On the same day (March 3rd) the Infants' Department of St. Clement's Schools was closed, because out of 184 on the school register 87 children were absent through being ill with Measles.

"Three days later a very serious report reached me as to the state of affairs at the Infants' Department of the Ecclesbourne Road Board Schools, and on inquiries being made it was discovered that out of 642 children on the roll 230 were absent through Measles in their homes, of which number 130 were themselves ill. Consequently, this department of the School was closed on March 8th.

"The day prior (March 7th) to this date Westbourne Road Board School (Infants' Department) was closed because it was found that out of 495 scholars 134 were absent, of whom 80 were ill and 54 lived in infected homes.

"Canonbury Road Board School was the next School to be closed (March 28). At this date 79 children out of 393 on the rolls were absent, either because they were ill themselves or lived in houses where other children were ill with Measles.

"On March 31st the disease had become so prevalent among the infant scholars of Duncombe Road Board School that their class rooms were closed. At this date there were 652 infants on the class rolls, of whom 92 were away ill, while 31 were living in infected homes.

"Just about this time the Easter Holidays intervened and consequently all Schools remained closed until April 18th, at which time the weekly return of deaths from Measles had sunk to 11.

"About April 22nd it came to my knowledge that 180 infants out of 437 who usually attended Vittoria Place Board Schools were absent because of Measles. On inquiry it was found that 80 were ill, and 100 had the disease in their homes.

TABLE XXXIII.

Showing the names of the Schools that were closed in consequence of Measles, and the number of Scholars on the Infant Rolls, the number of children attacked, and the number of those living in infected houses.

SCHOOLS (INFANT DEPARTMENTS).	No. of Infant Scholars on the Rolls.	No. attacked with Measles.	No. living in infected houses.	Percentage of Children absent through Measles, columns 3 and 4.	Date of closing the Infant Classes.	Date of opening.	No. of days closed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Richard Street B.S.	416	99	—	23.8	Oct. 26	Nov. 22	28
St. Anne's C.S.	—	—	—	—	" 29	" 22	—
Poole's Park B.S.	444	59	39	22.0	Dec. 6	Jan. 10	35
Upper Hornsey Road B.S.	466	79	—	16.9	" 6	" 10	35
"Forster" B.S.	412	39	35	17.9	Jan. 21	Feb. 14	24
St. Mark's, Grove Road, C.S.	234	70	22	33.3	Feb. 11	Mar. 7	24
Yerbury Road B.S.	514	154	—	29.9	" 21	" 14	21
St. Paul's, Dorset Street, C.S.	204	74	—	36.2	" 23	" 14	19
Station Road B.S.	292	72	18	30.8	" 25	" 21	24
Caledonian Road B.S.	420	73	12	20.2	" 25	" 21	24
St. Mary Magdalene C.S.	268	52	—	19.4	" 28	" 21	21
St. Mary's C.S.	720	145	60	28.4	Mar. 3	" 28	25
St. Clement's C.S.	184	87	—	47.2	" 3	" 28	25
Westbourne Road B.S.	495	80	54	27.0	" 7	" 28	21
Ecclesbourne Road B.S.	642	130	200	35.8	" 8	" 28	20
Canonbury Road B.S.	393	79	—	20.1	" 28	April 18	20
Duncombe Road B.S.	652	92	31	20.4	" 31	" 25	25
Vittoria Place B.S.	437	80	100	41.2	April 22	May 16	24
The above Schools	7,193	1,464	571	28.3			

Black figures are used in column 3 where it was impossible to obtain particulars for columns 3 and 4. Separate they indicate the numbers who were absent through the combined causes.

"Altogether 7,193 infant scholars attended the Schools which were closed, and of these 2,035 were either laid up with Measles or lived in infected houses at the time of the closure of the Infants' Departments of the several Schools. These represent 28·3 per cent. of the scholars in actual attendance.

"It cannot be said that this percentage was too low to warrant the closing of the classes. On the contrary, I am of opinion that the reverse was the case, and that, judging the results of the closure of the Schools by the amount of disease among the scholars at their re-opening, it would have been better to have closed them when 10·0 per cent. of the scholars had become absentees because of Measles.

"I might here mention, that in nearly every instance inquiries were made a few days before the Schools were re-opened, to ascertain how many children and houses remained infected, and on each occasion it was found that the disease was practically non-existent.

"Surely these facts are sufficient warrant for the closing of the Schools, and for their early closing if possible. Unfortunately in most cases I was unable to carry out my desires, because I had not daily information from the Head Teachers of the Infant Schools; indeed, it was only when there was an unusual number of children absent, or when I made inquiries, that they suddenly awoke to the necessity of notifying the absentees to me. I think they more thoroughly understand the importance of this matter now, and that the future will show that cases of Measles will be more readily notified by them than has been their custom.

"It will also be noticed from the table just given that the longest period for which a School was closed was 35 days,* while the longest period for which the Sanitary Authority ordered Schools to be closed was 28 days, the usual period being 21 days.

"In the case of Richard Street School the time during which the School was first required to be kept closed was three weeks, but on

* Due to the inclusion of the Christmas Holidays.

inquiries being made it was found that the homes of the children were still considerably infected, and, therefore, the Sanitary Authority desired that they should not be re-opened for a further period of seven days.

“ In the case of Pooles’ Park and Hornsey Road Board Schools the period for which they were intended to be closed was really three weeks, but inasmuch as the Christmas Holidays would commence on December 18th, the School Authorities very wisely refrained from re opening them until the vacation had ceased on January 10th.

“ As regards the mortality from the disease, I have already stated that there were 365 deaths,* which represent an annual death-rate of 1·41 per 1,000 of the population, a figure which may not look very high to those who do not recollect that the disease attacked very few persons who were over five years of age ; indeed, there were only 20 over this age who died.

“ The sub-districts’ return show that the deaths in each quarter since the epidemic began were as follows :—

TABLE XXXIV.

		1897.	1898.		Totals.
		4th quarter.	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	
Upper Holloway	..	37	49	27	123
South-west Islington	..	21	82	47	150
South-east	..	4	32	15	51
Highbury	..	10	20	8	38
Total	..	72	183	107	362

“ As this table does not show the incidence with regard to population, I have arranged the following table which gives the number of deaths per 100,000 of the population in each district. I have done this in order to avoid the use of decimals, which would be necessary in taking smaller proportions.

* In July, 6 additional deaths occurred.

TABLE XXXV.

Showing the proportion of deaths from Measles among every 100,000 persons annually for the several quarters and in the sub-districts.

Sub-Districts.	1897.	1898.		Average.
	4th quarter.	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	
Upper Holloway .	147	192	145	161
South-west Islington ..	78	303	174	185
South-east ,, ..	23	189	89	100
Highbury	60	119	48	76
The Parish	84	212	124	140

"The fatal incidence of the disease varied considerably in the several districts, and in this table we see that whereas the rate was only 76 in every 100,000 of the population in Highbury, it was as much as 185 in South-west Islington. In the South-east it was 100, and in Upper Holloway 161. In the last mentioned district the disease followed a very even course throughout the epidemic, for the deaths were 37, 49 and 37 respectively in each quarter, and the death-rates per 100,000 persons were 147, 192 and 145. How different this is from the very sudden rise and quick fall which occurred in Islington West; where the deaths for each quarter were respectively 21, 82 and 47, and the proportion to each 100,000 persons 78, 303 and 147. Similarly in Islington South-east the disease fluctuated considerably, for while it only caused four deaths in the fourth quarter of 1897, yet it increased eight-fold in the 1st quarter of this year, the deaths being 32, which decreased to 15 in the 2nd quarter. In these periods the death-rates per 100,000 of the population were 23, 189 and 89 respectively.

"In Highbury, also, there was a quick rise and a sharp fall in the deaths, which, although they were only 10 in the closing quarter of the year, increased almost 100 per cent. in the 1st quarter, numbering 20; and fell to 8 in the 2nd quarter. During these periods the rates were respectively 60, 119 and 48 per 100,000 inhabitants in the three quarters.

"In the Parish, as a whole, there were 72 deaths in the 4th quarter of last year. 183 in the 1st quarter, and 107 in the 2nd quarter of this year, while the rates per 100,000 were respectively 84, 212 and 124, and for the entire nine months 140."

TABLE XXXVI.
Showing the deaths from Measles in the Wards.

Wards.	1897.	1898.		Total.
	4th quarter.	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	
Tufnell	2	15	13	30
Upper Holloway ..	1	13	12	26
Tollington	34	21	12	67
Lower Holloway ..	9	45	22	76
West Highbury ..	8	13	7	28
East Highbury ..	2	7	1	10
Thornhill	5	19	19	43
Barnsbury	6	13	6	25
St. Mary's	2	7	3	12
Canonbury	1	20	5	26
St. Peter's	2	10	7	19
The Parish.. ..	72	183	107	362

TABLE XXXVII.
Showing the Deaths in the Wards on the supposition that they contained equal populations of 100,000 persons.

Wards.	1897.	1898.		Total.
	4th quarter.	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	
Tufnell	36	179	155	123
Upper Holloway ..	16	138	128	92
Tollington	447	271	155	291
Lower Holloway ..	85	427	210	240
West Highbury ..	86	137	74	99
East Highbury ..	28	96	14	46
Thornhill	60	227	227	171
Barnsbury	104	223	103	143
St. Mary's	45	158	68	87
Canonbury	15	310	77	134
St. Peter's	24	120	84	76
The Parish.. ..	84	212	124	140

"On examining the returns of the several Wards it is seen that the greatest incidence of the disease occurred in Lower Holloway, with the exception of Tollington Ward in which the Measles was practically confined to its southern, and most crowded part, and the least in East Highbury. This is just what might have been expected, for whereas the first is a very crowded district with 102 persons living on each acre, the latter has only 83 persons. On consulting Table II. it will be noticed that Lower Holloway is not the most densely populated Ward, but this is accounted for by the fact that no allowance has been made for the large spaces occupied by Cattle Market, the Great Northern and the North London Railways, which of course cause very great concentration of population on the remainder of the district. It is noteworthy, too, that Upper Holloway Ward, considering that the disease was very fatal in the adjoining Tollington Ward (especially in its more southerly parts), escaped with a comparatively light mortality. St. Mary's and St. Peter's Wards were also relatively free from the disease as judged by the number of deaths, which is the more remarkable in that they are both densely inhabited; indeed, St. Peter's, which is the most densely populated Ward in Islington, houses 204 persons on each of its acres, or nearly twice the average density of the whole Parish, which is 111. The density of St. Mary's is 120 persons per acre. Generally speaking, I do not find in this epidemic that the mortality in the Wards has been always in proportion to the density of the population, but it suggests a connection as may be seen in the following figures:—

Wards.	Persons to an Acre.	Deaths per 100,000 Inhabitants.	Wards.	Persons to an Acre.	Deaths per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Tufnell ..	79	123	St Mary's ..	120	87
East Highbury	83	46	Upper Holloway	129	92
West Highbury	83	99	Barnsbury ..	165	143
Tollington ..	97	291	Thornhill ..	195	171
Lower Holloway	102	240	St. Peters ..	204	76
Canonbury ..	110	134			

"When the last epidemic of Measles took place in 1895-6 the deaths were not taken out for the Wards, and I am therefore unable to make any comparisons between the mortality of that date and the present

time. They were, however, tabulated for the several sub-districts, and hence, I can now show their relative mortalities.

Sub-Districts.	Death rates per 100,000 inhabitants.				Persons to an acre.
	1895-6		1897-8		
Upper Holloway	..	60	..	161	.. 99
Highbury..	63	..	76	.. 83
South-east Islington	..	95	..	100	.. 146
South-west „	..	169	..	185	.. 133
<hr/>					
Total	..	102	..	140	.. 111

“Here we perceive that Upper Holloway sub-registration district (not ward) had the least mortality in the epidemic of 1895-6, whereas now it stands third. Highbury, which then stood in the second place, now stands first, while South-east Islington has risen from third place to second. South-west Islington occupies the lowest place in each epidemic. This changing of the incidence of the disease may most probably be attributed to the fact that the preceding epidemic had to an extent drawn on its stores so much that its pabulum was now soon exhausted.

“This table is also of interest, because it shows that the present epidemic was more severe than that which preceded it in each district. Thus the rates per 100,000 inhabitants rose from 60 to 161 in Upper Holloway, from 169 to 185 in South-west Islington, from 95 to 100 in South-east Islington, and from 63 to 76 in Highbury. Now, although the returns for the Wards did not point to a certain connection between density and mortality, yet they certainly suggested it. In the case of the sub-registration districts, the case is altered, for there the district mortality, with one exception, bears a relationship to the density. In a previous table I have shown that the mortality of Islington West was 143, but when the Great Northern Railway cutting and the North London Railway embankments, and the Cattle Market, and the Grand Canal, are eliminated from it, it will be found to be the densest district in Islington, as any one can easily judge for himself by traversing the streets situated between Caledonian Road and York Road on the east and west, and the Cattle Market and King's Cross on the

north and south. This being so the districts stand in the following relative positions:—

	Death rate per 100,000	Persons to an acre.
Highbury	76	83
South-east Islington ..	100	146
Upper Holloway	161	99
South-west Islington ..	185	149

“From these figures it appears that practically density and death-rate went hand in hand, the only exception being that South-east Islington instead of occupying the third place occupies the second.

“How severe the epidemic really was can be understood when I mention the number of children living at each year under five years, the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to each 1,000 living at these periods.

Ages.	Estimated Population.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 children.
under 1 year ...	8,783	69	7.85
1—2 ...	7,942	143	18.00
2—3 ...	8,319	73	8.77
3—4 ...	8,114	38	4.68
4—5 ...	7,659	27	3.53
—	—	—	—
under 5 years ...	40,817	350	8.57

“I would, however, point out that the proportion of deaths to each 1,000 living is not calculated as if they were annual death rates, but are the actual proportions to each 1,000 children living at each age period.

“In this table the serious nature of the epidemic is well seen, for out of every 1,000 infants who had not reached 1 year of age nearly 8 died; out of every 1,000 children between 1 and 2 years old 18 died; out of every 1,000 between 2 and 3 years nearly 9 died; out of every 1,000 between 3 and 4 years nearly 5 died; and out of every 1,000 between 4 and 5 years nearly 5 died; and finally out of every 1,000 children under 5 years old, nearly 9 died.

"Surely after such a statement as this no person can pretend to think that Measles is so trifling a complaint that little or no care need be taken of the patient. And yet it is just this lack of care which kills, because it lays the patient open to *secondary* diseases, a fact which may be fully understood by an examination of the following table;—

TABLE XXXVIII.
*Showing the Secondary Causes of the deaths from Measles,
during the Epidemic.*

Secondary Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Pneumonia	104	97	201
Bronchitis	54	40	94
Whooping Cough	7	6	13
Convulsions	7	5	12
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	1	1
Croup .. .. .	..	4	4
Laryngitis	1	5	6
Phthisis .. .. .	..	1	1
Marasmus .. .. .	..	3	3
Atelectasis .. .. .	..	1	1
Enteritis	2	..	2
Stomatitis .. .. .	..	1	1
Syncope .. .. .	..	1	1
Meningitis	2	..	2
Dropsy	1	..	1
Anæmia	1	..	1
Œdema of Brain .. .. .	..	1	1
Mumps .. .. .	..	1	1
All Secondary Causes	179	167	346
No Secondary Causes	8	8	16
TOTALS	187	175	362

"Here it is revealed that in only 16 cases was Measles said to have been the sole cause of death, while in 201 instances it was complicated with Pneumonia, and in 94 with Bronchitis. In my report for the first quarter of this year I pointed out that many of these deaths were avoidable, and, consequently, I will not now discuss the question especially as I know that my remarks received very wide publicity in the medical and lay press,

"I have not said anything about the number of cases of Measles which occurred in this outbreak, for I do not know it, but if I reckon the fatal cases as being 5 per cent. of the total, then there could not have been less than 7,300, which, I think, is a fair estimate. Allowing that 300 of these were over five years of age I find that 7,000 cases would represent a proportion of 171 children attacked out of every 1,000 children under that age, and they are estimated to number 40,817. Even if the fatality had been 10 per cent. there would still have been 3,500 cases of the disease among children under five years old, or a proportion of nearly 86 to every 1,000. Whether I take the higher or the lesser fatality the number of attacks was very great, but of these, unfortunately, I received hardly any information, except such as came from a few Schools.

"The epidemic practically came to a close during the second quarter, for only 23 deaths were registered in the third quarter and 12 in the fourth."

The succeeding tables give full particulars respecting the incidence of the deaths during the year as well as in preceding years.

TABLE XXXIX.

Showing the deaths from Measles in the several quarters, 1885-98.

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	118	14	1	199
1895	..	..	..	..	..	7	36	50	42	135
1896	..	..	..	..	..	170	84	25	9	288
1897	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	8	72	97
1885-97	..	..	..	..	..	637	1,006	391	425	2,459
Average Number of deaths						49	77	30	33	189
1898	..	..	..	..	..	183	107	23	12	325

TABLE XL.

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	49	37	5	..	91
Islington, South West ..	82	47	14	9	152
Islington, South East ..	32	15	3	3	53
Highbury	20	8	1	..	29
The Parish	183	107	23	12	325

TABLE XLI.

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	1.92	1.45	0.19	..	0.89
Islington, South West ..	3.03	1.74	0.52	0.33	1.40
Islington, South East ..	1.89	0.89	0.18	0.13	0.78
Highbury	1.19	0.48	0.06	..	0.43
The Parish	2.12	1.24	0.27	0.14	0.94

TABLE XLII.

Showing the Death-rates of the Encircling Districts from Measles in the four quarters of 1898.

Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year. — 1898.
St. Pancras	0.87	0.51	0.16	0.28	0.36
Stoke Newington	1.16	—	—	—	0.21
Hackney	0.99	0.58	0.18	0.27	0.59
Hornsey	0.51	0.06	0.32	—	0.11
Clerkenwell	0.73	1.33	0.55	1.09	0.74
St. Luke	0.78	1.46	0.20	1.17	0.97
Shoreditch	1.75	0.49	0.40	0.92	0.95
The Above Districts ..	1.03	0.59	0.24	0.46	0.28
Islington	2.12	1.24	0.26	0.14	0.94

TABLE XLIII.

Showing the Deaths from Measles in Islington during each week of 1898.

1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.	
Week.	Deaths.	Week.	Deaths.	Week.	Deaths.	Week.	Deaths.
1	5	14	20	27	1	40	1
2	16	15	11	28	3	41	—
3	13	16	12	29	1	42	—
4	10	17	12	30	1	43	1
5	3	18	5	31	2	44	—
6	12	19	5	32	5	45	1
7	14	20	5	33	2	46	2
8	18	21	5	34	—	47	2
9	19	22	6	35	4	48	3
10	18	23	8	36	2	49	1
11	21	24	5	37	1	50	—
12	17	25	9	38	1	51	1
13	17	26	4	39	—	52	—
Total ..	183	Total ..	107	Total ..	23	Total ..	12

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

TABLE XLIV.

Showing the Deaths from Measles in the Wards during each week of the Year of 1898.

Week of Year.	Week ending.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	West Highbury.	East Highbury.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peters.	PARTH.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Jan. 8	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	5
2	" 15	..	2	5	..	1	..	4	2	1	1	..	16
3	" 22	1	1	3	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	1	13
4	" 29	..	..	2	3	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	10
5	Feb. 5	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
6	" 12	..	1	2	4	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	12
7	" 19	..	2	2	5	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	14
8	" 26	..	1	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	18
9	March 5	1	1	..	10	1	1	..	..	1	4	..	19
10	" 12	4	..	..	8	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	18
11	" 19	2	1	..	4	1	3	4	1	3	2	..	21
12	" 26	4	2	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	2	17
13	April 2	3	2	4	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	17
1st Quarter		15	13	21	45	13	7	19	13	7	20	10	183
14	April 9	5	4	1	1	3	1	..	1	1	3	..	20
15	" 16	2	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	11
16	" 23	3	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	12
17	" 30	..	2	2	3	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	12
18	May 7	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	5
19	" 14	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5
20	" 21	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	5
21	" 28	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	5
22	June 4	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
23	" 11	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	8
24	" 18	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	5
25	" 25	1	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	9
26	July 2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4
2nd Quarter		13	12	12	22	7	1	19	6	3	5	7	107

TABLE XLIV.—*continued.*

Week of Year.	Week ending.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	West Highbury.	East Highbury.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peters.	PARISH.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
27	July 9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
28	" 16	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
29	" 23	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
30	" 30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
31	Aug. 6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
32	" 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
33	" 20	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
34	" 27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Sept. 3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4
36	" 10	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
37	" 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
38	" 24	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
39	Oct. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3rd Quarter		2	..	3	6	..	1	8	..	1	1	1	23
40	Oct. 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
41	" 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	" 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	" 29	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
44	Nov. 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	" 12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
46	" 19	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
47	" 26	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
48	Dec. 3	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
49	" 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
50	" 17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	" 24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
52	" 31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4th Quarter		..	..	..	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	12
Year ..		30	25	36	79	20	9	49	19	11	26	21	325

SCARLET FEVER.

The return from this disease was probably the lowest on record for there were only 26 deaths known. In 1886, it is true that the record was exactly the same, but when the largely increased population is taken into account these 26 deaths were equivalent to 30 at the present time.

The death-rate was only 0·07.

It is noteworthy that no death was registered in South-west Islington in the fourth quarter, nor in South-east Islington in the second.

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

1885	...	...	36 deaths.	1893	...	...	94 deaths.
1886	...	...	26 "	1894	...	...	69 "
1887	...	...	59 "	1895	...	...	66 "
1888	...	...	64 "	1896	...	...	57 "
1889	...	...	40 "	1897	...	...	61 "
1890	...	...	65 "	Corrected Mean...			61 "
1891	...	...	50 "				
1892	...	...	53 "	1898	...	...	26 "

TABLE XLV.

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	1	1	8
Islington, South West ..	3	1	1	—	5
Islington, South East ..	2	—	1	2	5
Highbury	1	3	2	2	8
The Parish	10	6	5	5	26

TABLE XLVI.

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	0·08	0·04	0·04	0·08
Islington, South West ..	0·11	0·04	0·04	—	0·05
Islington, South East ..	0·12	—	0·06	0·12	0·07
Highbury	0·06	0·18	0·12	0·12	0·12
The Parish	0·12	0·07	0·06	0·06	0·07

DIPHTHERIA.

Not since 1890 were so few deaths registered as during the year. They numbered 90, and were 49 below the corrected average of the preceding 13 years. The death-rate was equal to 0·26 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The deaths declined from 41 in the first quarter to 25 in the second, and to 12 in the third and fourth quarters.

It is satisfactory to find that Upper Holloway, which not long since showed a high mortality from this disease, now boasted of the lowest death-rate.

The returns for the thirteen years 1885-97 have been as follows:—

1885	...	...	167 deaths.	1893	...	...	189 deaths.
1886	...	...	72 "	1894	...	...	208 "
1887	...	...	46 "	1895	...	...	137 "
1888	...	...	50 "	1896	...	...	247 "
1889	...	...	62 "	1897	...	...	115 "
1890	...	...	81 "	Corrected Mean...	...	...	139 "
1891	...	...	158 "				
1892	...	...	150 "	1898	...	...	90 "

TABLE XLVII.

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	10	3	3	2	18
Islington, South West ..	12	10	5	3	30
Islington, South East ..	14	8	2	5	29
Highbury	5	4	2	2	13
The Parish	41	25	12	12	90

TABLE XLVIII.

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	0·39	0·11	0·11	0·08	0·18
Islington, South West ..	0·44	0·37	0·18	0·11	0·28
Islington, South East ..	0·83	0·47	0·12	0·29	0·43
Highbury	0·30	0·24	0·12	0·12	0·19
The Parish	0·47	0·29	0·14	0·14	0·26

WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease was the cause of 168 deaths, which were 33 below the corrected average of the years 1885—97.

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 „	1897	...	...	130 „
1890	...	...	204 „				
1891	...	...	255 „	Corrected mean ...			201 „
1892	...	...	161 „	1898			168 „

TABLE XLIX.

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	12	18	9	4	43
Islington, South West ..	13	26	11	13	63
Islington, South East ..	18	13	2	1	34
Highbury	15	5	1	7	28
The Parish ..	58	62	23	25	168

TABLE L.]

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	0.47	0.71	0.35	0.16	0.42
Islington, South West ..	0.48	0.96	0.41	0.48	0.58
Islington, South East ..	1.06	0.77	0.12	0.06	0.50
Highbury	0.89	0.29	0.06	0.42	0.42
The Parish ..	0.67	0.72	0.27	0.29	0.49

TYPHUS FEVER.

One death was ascribed to this disease, the previous returns being:—

1885	...	...	3 deaths.	1893	...	...	1 death.
1886	...	...	2 "	1894	...	...	0 "
1887	...	...	2 "	1895	...	...	1 "
1888	...	...	1 "	1896	...	...	0 "
1889	...	...	0 "	1897	...	...	0 "
1890	...	...	0 "				
1891	...	...	1 "	Corrected mean			
1892	...	...	0 "				
				1898	...	...	1 "

ENTERIC FEVER.

There were 36 deaths registered, which were equal to a death-rate of 0·10 per 1,000. They were 13 below the corrected average for 13 years.

In the past thirteen 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 „	1897	...	...	44 „
1890	...	...	39 „				
1891	...	...	32 „	Corrected mean			49 „
1892	...	...	41 „				
				1898	...	...	36 „

TABLE LI.

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	1	..	3	6	10
Islington, South West ..	..	1	3	6	10
Islington, South East ..	2	1	4	1	8
Highbury	1	2	1	4	8
The Parish	4	4	11	17	36

TABLE LII.

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	0·04	..	0·11	0·23	0·09
Islington, South West ..	..	0·04	0·11	0·22	0·09
Islington, South East ..	0·12	0·06	0·24	0·06	0·12
Highbury	0·06	0·12	0·06	0·24	0·12
The Parish	0·04	0·04	0·13	0·20	0·10

DIARRHŒA.

233 deaths were caused by Diarrhœa, of which 233 were registered in the third quarter (*vide* page 40).

The total deaths were 61 above the corrected average, and were equal to a death-rate of 0·82 per 1,000 of the population.

The deaths recorded since 1885 were :—

1885	197 deaths.	1893	237 deaths.
1886	320 „	1894	95 „
1887	309 „	1895	189 „
1888	162 „	1896	153 „
1889	178 „	1897	174 „
1890	180 „	Corrected Mean	212 „
1891	159 „		
1892	189 „	1898	283 „

TABLE LIII.

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	3	1	65	6	75
Islington, South West ..	5	1	91	12	109
Islington, South East ..	1	..	37	5	43
Highbury	2	3	45	6	56
The Parish	11	5	238	29	283

TABLE LIV.

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	0·12	0·04	2·55	0·23	0·73
Islington, South West ..	0·18	0·04	3·36	0·44	1·01
Islington, South East ..	0·06	..	2·19	0·29	0·63
Highbury	0·12	0·18	2·68	0·35	0·83
The Parish	0·13	0·06	2·76	0·34	0·82

TABLE LV.

Showing the Deaths occurring in Islington 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 1898.

THE ENCIRCLING DISTRICTS.	Estimated Populations, 1898.	Total Deaths from All Causes.	Total Zymotic Deaths.	Deaths from Principal Zymotic Diseases.										Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.
				Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and Undefined Fevers.	Diarrhea.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
St. Pancras	243,416	4,651	602	..	111	53	96	87	..	41	..	214	481	170	
Stoke Newington ..	34,660	475	54	..	10	1	5	9	..	2	..	27	36	108	
Hackney	219,630	3,588	576	..	111	30	120	94	..	41	..	180	304	152	
Hornsey	62,918	584	53	..	14	..	12	8	..	4	..	15	36	138	
Clerkenwell	66,120	1,432	246	..	61	13	36	35	..	7	..	94	155	196	
St. Luke	41,076	1,054	165	..	37	15	24	24	..	2	..	63	108	150	
Shoreditch	121,485	2,707	480	..	108	21	44	98	..	17	..	192	245	196	
The above Districts..	789,305	14,491	2,176	..	452	133	337	355	..	114	..	785	1,365	167	
Islington	345,008	5,705	930	..	325	26	90	168	1	36	1	283	527	159	

TABLE LVI.

Showing the Death-rates of Islington 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 1898.

THE ENCIRCLING DISTRICTS.	Estimated Populations, 1898.	Total Death-rates from All Causes.	Total Zymotic Death-rates.	Death-rates from principal Zymotic Diseases.										Death-rates from Phthisis.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.	Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.
				Small Pox.	Measles.	Scar'et Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and Undefined Fevers.	Diarrhea.				
St. Pancras.. ..	243,416	19'2	2'47	..	0'46	0'22	0'39	0'36	..	0'17	..	0'88	1'98	1168	170	
Stoke Newington	34,660	13'7	1'56	..	0'28	0'03	0'14	0'26	..	0'06	..	0'78	1'04	91	108	
Hackney	219,630	16'4	2'64	..	0'50	0'14	0'55	0'43	..	0'19	..	0'82	1'38	981	152	
Hornsey	62,918	9'3	0'84	..	0'22	..	0'19	0'13	..	0'06	..	0'24	0'57	156	138	
Clerkenwell ..	66,120	21'7	3'72	..	0'92	0'20	0'54	0'53	..	0'11	..	1'42	2'34	406	196	
St. Luke	41,076	25'7	4'02	..	0'90	0'37	0'58	0'58	..	0'05	..	1'53	2'63	278	150	
Shoreditch	121,485	22'3	3'95	..	0'89	0'17	0'36	0'81	..	0'14	..	1'58	2'02	838	196	
The above Districts ..	789,305	18'3	2'76	..	0'57	0'17	0'43	0'45	..	0'14	..	0'99	1'73	3918	167	
Islington ..	345,008	16'5	2'69	..	0'94	0'07	0'26	0'49	0'00	0'10	0'01	0'82	1'53	1504	159	

TABLE LVII.

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	17.6	2.22	0.01	0.41	0.11	0.24	0.31	0.18	0.96	161
33 Great Towns ..	19.0	2.85	0.00	0.56	0.14	0.31	0.42	0.20	1.22	178
67 Other Large Towns	17.2	2.41	0.05	0.41	0.10	0.28	0.27	0.21	1.09	173
England & Wales } less the 100 Towns }	16.7	1.75	0.00	0.31	0.09	0.18	0.25	0.17	0.75	145
London	18.3	2.77	0.00	0.68	0.13	0.39	0.48	0.13	0.97	167
Bristol	17.2	2.69	..	0.97	0.04	0.14	0.36	0.08	1.09	164
Birmingham ..	20.0	2.78	..	0.35	0.09	0.26	0.49	0.22	1.36	191
Liverpool	24.0	3.21	0.00	0.44	0.23	0.23	0.51	0.26	1.54	184
Manchester	21.9	3.11	..	0.50	0.12	0.10	0.32	0.23	1.83	197
Leeds	19.2	3.12	0.00	0.46	0.29	0.53	0.39	0.22	1.22	182
Sheffield	20.2	3.81	..	0.49	0.16	0.26	0.61	0.39	1.89	195
St. Pancras	19.2	2.47	..	0.46	0.22	0.39	0.36	0.17	0.88	170
Stoke Newington ..	13.7	1.56	..	0.28	0.03	0.14	0.26	0.06	0.78	108
Hackney	16.4	2.64	..	0.50	0.14	0.55	0.43	0.19	0.82	152
Hornsey	9.3	0.84	..	0.22	—	0.19	0.13	0.06	0.24	138
Clerkenwell	21.7	3.72	..	0.92	0.20	0.54	0.53	0.11	1.42	196
St. Luke	25.7	4.02	..	0.90	0.37	0.58	0.58	0.05	1.53	150
Shoreditch	22.3	3.95	..	0.89	0.17	0.26	0.81	0.14	1.58	196
Encircling Districts	18.3	2.76	..	0.57	0.17	0.43	0.45	0.14	0.99	167
Islington	16.5	2.69	..	0.94	0.07	0.26	0.49	0.11	0.82	159

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Seven deaths were recorded, which were equal to 0·74 per 1,000 births.

The deaths and their proportion to the births from 1891-1898 were 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	11	...	...	1·11
1897	10	...	...	1·01
1898	7	...	...	0·74

TABLE LVIII.

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 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Islington, South West ..	2	..	1	1	4
Islington, South East ..	..	1	..	..	1
Highbury	1	..	..	1	2
The Parish ..	3	1	1	2	7

TABLE LIX.

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 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Islington, South West ..	2.41	..	1.16	1.32	1.23
Islington, South East ..	..	2.35	..	..	0.54
Highbury	2.46	..	..	2.71	1.27
The Parish	1.25	0.43	0.40	0.88	0.74

ERYSIPELAS.

From this disease 8 persons died, compared with 11 in the preceding year and a corrected average of 19 in the years 1891-97.

The death-rate was 0.02 per 1,000 inhabitants.

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

	Deaths.	Death-rates.
Upper Holloway ...	3	= 0.03 per 1,000 inhabitants.
Islington, South-west ...	3	= 0.03 " "
" South-east ...	2	= 0.03 " "
Highbury ...	0	= — " "
Islington ...	8	= 0.02 " "

During the preceding seven 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 " "
1897 ...	11	= 0.03 " "
Corrected Mean ...	18	= 0.05 " "
1898 ...	8	= 0.02 " "

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Constitutional Diseases, collectively, caused 1,067 deaths, which were equal to a death-rate of 3.09 per 1,000 inhabitants. These deaths were 17 less than the return for the preceding year. The diseases, to which this decrease is owing, will be seen in the following statement:—

	1897.	1898.	Increase or Decrease.
Rheumatic Fever	20	22	+ 2
Rheumatism	4	12	+ 8
Gout	9	7	- 2
Rickets	17	19	+ 2
Cancer	304	283	- 21
Gangrene	11	8	- 3
Tabes Mesenterica	71	65	- 6
Tubercular Meningitis	82	87	+ 5
Phthisis	520	527	+ 7
Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Diseases	16	7	- 9
Purpura	2	1	- 1
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ...	12	11	- 1
Diabetes	13	18	+ 5
Other Diseases	3	...	- 3
Total	<u>1,084</u>	<u>1,067</u>	<u>- 17</u>

CANCER.

To it were ascribed 283 deaths (106 males and 177 females), being a decrease of 21 on the figures recorded in 1897. The death-rate was 0.82 per 1,000.

During the preceding seven 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 " "
1898...	106	177	283	= 0.82 " "

TABLE LX.

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	21	17	13	*14	65
2nd	18	23	14	5	60
3rd	32	31	16	16	95
4th	20	17	14	12	63
The Year	91	88	57	47	283

Of these 283 persons, 177 or 62·5 per cent. were women. The ages of all persons were as follows:—

Ages.	Deaths.	Ages.	Deaths.
0—25 ...	8	75—85 ...	32
25—35 ...	8	85—95 ...	4
35—45 ...	28	95 and upwards	—
45—55 ...	67		—
55—65 ...	70	All ages ...	283
65—75 ...	66		—

PHTHISIS.

Five hundred and twenty-seven deaths were attributed to Phthisis, of which 322 were males and 205 females. This number is 34 below the corrected mean of the preceding seven years.

The death-rate was 1·53 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	...	560	..	1·71	..	..
1894	...	539	..	1·63	..	..
1895	..	568	..	1·70	..	..
1896	...	530	..	1·57	..	..
1897	...	520	..	1·52	..	..
<hr/>						
Corrected	}	561	..	1·63	..	..
mean						
<hr/>						
1898	...	527	..	1·53	..	..

The deaths in the Sub-Registration Districts were :—

Upper Holloway	...	138	deaths	=	1.35	per 1,000 inhabitants.
Islington, South-west	...	190	„	=	1.76	„ „
„ South-east	...	113	„	=	1.67	„ „
Highbury	...	86	„	=	1.28	„ „
Total	...	527	„	=	1.53	„ „

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

TABLE LXI.

Quarters.	Upper Holloway.	Islington South-west.	Islington South-east.	Highbury.	The Parish.
1st	32	52	31	18	133
2nd	28	46	27	27	128
3rd	32	43	22	17	114
4th	46	49	33	24	152
The Year	138	190	113	86	527

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

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths among infant children, that is to say, children under twelve months old, were more numerous than usual.

They numbered 1,504 and were in the proportion of 159 to every 1,000 infants born during the year. This infantile mortality rate is, with two exceptions, the highest known in the fifteen years 1883-97. Nevertheless, when an inquiry is made as to what has occurred in other places during the same period, the return appears much more favourable than it does at first sight.

The Registrar General in his Annual Summary for 1898 writes that "the infantile mortality, measured by the proportion of deaths under one year to births registered was equal to 178 per 1,000 in the thirty-three great towns, and was 11 per 1,000 above the average proportion in the ten preceding years. During the year 1898 the lowest proportions in the thirty-three towns were 150 in Croydon, 153 in Huddersfield, 156 in Portsmouth, and 158 in Cardiff; the highest proportions were 206 in Blackburn, 208 in Gateshead, 212 in Salford and 225 in Preston."

It may be accepted that although the local infantile mortality rate was 13 in the 1,000 births more than the usual average, yet in other places the excess over the average rate was also great and in some places excessive. Thus in Birmingham it was 11, in London 12, in Manchester 12, in Wolverhampton 12, in Salford 14, in Bradford 14, in Sheffield 15, in West Ham 16, in Norwich 17, in Derby 17, in Bristol 20, in Birkenhead 20, in Croydon 22, in Newcastle 23, in Swansea 27, in Sunderland 33, in Brighton 33, and in Gateshead 42, above the average of the preceding ten years.

The cause of the excess rates was chiefly due to the large number of deaths from diarrhoea in the third quarter, and to some extent to measles, which was the case in at least six of the above-mentioned towns.

The Islington records for the preceding fifteen years have been 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	1892	...	1,417	... 148
1884	...	1,506	... 150	1893	...	1,595	... 163
1885	...	1,387	... 144	1894	...	1,229	... 129
1886	...	1,512	... 154	1895	...	1,416	... 143
1887	...	1,557	... 160	1896	...	1,490	... 150
1888	...	1,271	... 133	1897	...	1,338	... 136
1889	...	1,261	... 132	Mean	...	1,417	... 146
1890	...	1,488	... 158	1898	...	1,504	... 159
1891	..	1,481	... 151				

While the infantile mortality rates in the undermentioned places were as follows :—

England and Wales	...	...	161 per 1,000 births.
Rural Districts	...	...	145 "
33 Great Towns	...	...	178 "
67 Other Large Towns	...	...	173 "
London	...	...	167 "
Birmingham	...	...	191 "
Liverpool	...	...	184 "
Manchester	...	...	197 "
Leeds	...	...	182 "
Sheffield	...	...	195 "
The Encircling Districts	...	...	167 "
Encircling Districts.	Hornsey	...	138 "
	Stoke Newington	...	108 "
	Hackney	...	152 "
	Shoreditch	...	196 "
	St. Luke	...	150 "
	Clerkenwell	...	196 "
	St. Pancras	...	170 "
Islington	...	...	159 "

In Islington during the *first quarter* there was a considerable increase in the deaths among infants due to Measles (22), Tubercular Meningitis (7), and Bronchitis (10). In the *second quarter* there was an excess of deaths from Measles (11), Whooping Cough (8) and Premature Birth (18). In the *third quarter* there was an increased mortality from Diarrhoea (90), Enteritis (39), Premature Birth (20), Bronchitis (6), Pneumonia (6) and Dentition (5). Finally, in the *fourth quarter*, there was an increased number of deaths from Diarrhoea (13), Enteritis (11) and Debility (6). These increases in the returns fully account for the increased mortality for the year.

The mortality in the several quarters was as follows :—

1st quarter...	...	362 deaths =	151 per 1,000 births.
2nd "	...	282 "	= 122 " "
3rd "	...	561 "	= 227 " "
4th "	...	299 "	= 132 " "
<hr/>			
The year	...	1,504 "	= 159 " "
<hr/>			

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

		Deaths.	
Upper Holloway ...	...	148 per 1,000 births.	
Islington South West ...	...	177	" "
" South East ...	...	163	" "
Highbury ...	...	136	" "
The Parish ...		159	" "

TABLE LXII.

Showing the chief causes of Infantile Mortality in the year 1898, and in the five preceding years 1893—97.

Diseases.	Years.						1898.	+Increase or -Decrease on mean of 5 years.
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Mean of 5 years		
Measles	28	37	37	67	12	36	65	+ 29
Whooping Cough	70	72	34	103	58	67	67	..
Diarrhœa	189	73	144	125	138	134	220	+ 86
Syphilis	21	14	11	6	17	14	12	- 2
Tabes Mesenterica	83	45	56	64	55	61	48	- 13
Phthisis	28	27	28	17	15	23	18	- 5
Tubercular Meningitis	21	17	46	28	23	27	29	+ 2
Premature Births	173	148	151	169	174	163	191	+ 28
Other Developmental Diseases	48	48	37	40	39	42	30	- 12
Erysipelas	4	2	3	5	2	3	..	- 3
Inflammation of Brain	32	19	14	21	27	23	25	+ 2
Convulsions	75	71	63	74	60	69	46	- 23
Bronchitis	138	121	125	141	129	131	129	- 2
Pneumonia	74	88	97	129	86	95	87	- 8
Dentition	19	23	29	25	21	23	23	..
Enteritis	45	40	54	62	65	53	105	+ 52
Gastritis	4	9	11	10	8	8	9	+ 1
Suffocation	56	56	43	51	39	49	48	- 1
Debility	102	71	112	68	76	86	76	- 10
Marasmus	176	111	141	114	131	134	129	- 5
Inanition	89	50	54	60	49	60	39	- 21
All other Diseases	120	87	126	111	114	112	108	- 4
Totals	1595	1229	1416	1490	1338	1413	1504	+ 91

THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The notifications were highly satisfactory as they were, with the exception of the year when the system was first adopted, the lowest on record.

Indeed, the infectious cases, which numbered 2,418, were 1,000 less than the corrected average of the years 1891-7.

These cases represented a case-rate of 7·01 per 1,000 inhabitants, which, as the following return shows, is 2·89 below the mean rate.

					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	..	..	..	..	3,822	=	11·3 " "
1897	..	..	..	..	2,906	=	8·5 " "
<i>Corrected</i> }					3,418	=	9·90 " "
<i>mean</i> }							
<u>1898</u>	..	..	..	..	<u>2,418</u>	=	<u>7·01</u> " "

In London the case-rate was 8·3, and in the Encircling Districts 9·1 per 1,000 of the population.

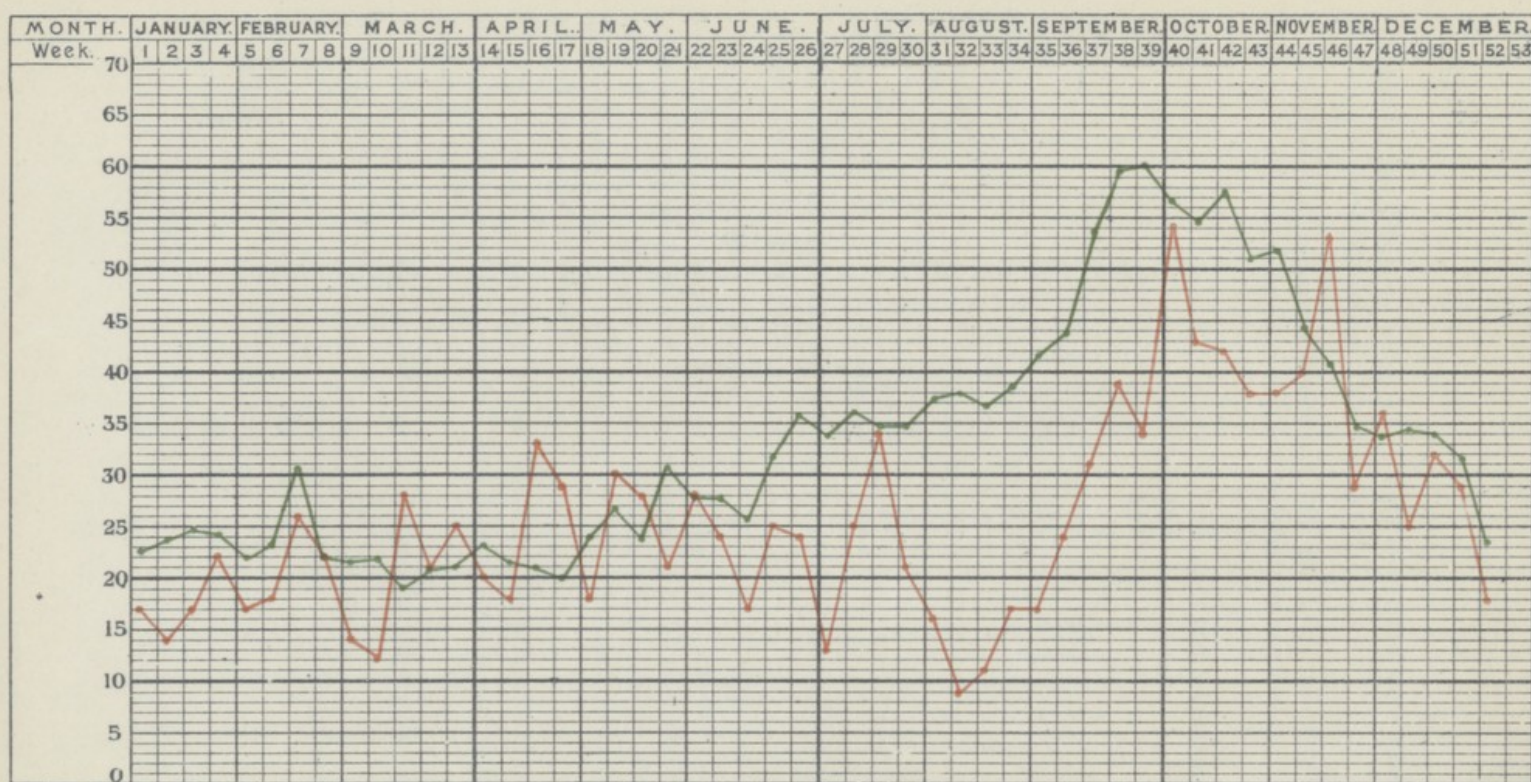
The most gratifying feature of the return is that the reduction in the number of cases was general to all the diseases, with the exception of Enteric Fever, which showed the slight increase of 2. Thus, Small Pox cases were less by 49, Scarlet Fever by 470, Diphtheria by 280, Membranous Croup by 18, Erysipelas by 165, Puerperal Fever by 13, and Continued Fever by 5.

The increased return from Enteric Fever was due primarily to the climatic conditions which prevailed, particularly towards the latter part of the third quarter.

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

					Cases.		
Upper Holloway	..	..	..	..	800	=	7·8 per 1,000 inhabitants.
South-west Islington	..	..	..	..	651	=	6·0 " "
South-east	..	..	..	..	521	=	7·7 " "
Highbury	..	..	..	..	446	=	6·6 " "
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>2,418</u>	=	<u>7·0</u> " "

Showing the rise and fall of Scarlet Fever for each week in 1898, and the averages for the corresponding weeks in the seven years 1891-97



CHAS. STRAKER & SONS LTD. 15, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, LONDON.

Red line indicates the number of cases each week during 1898.

Green line the average per week, 1891-7.

SMALL POX.

No case was notified.

The cases were 49 below the corrected average of the preceding six years.

1891	1 cases.	1896	50 cases.
1892	42 „	1897	3 „
1893	118 „	Corrected mean	49 „
1894	90 „		
1895	25 „	1898	0 „

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease showed a decrease of 490 on the corrected average.

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 „ „
1897 ...	1,577 „	= 4.62 „ „
Corrected Mean	1,806 „	= 5.23 „ „
1898 ...	1,336 „	= 3.87 „ „

TABLE LXIII.

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	92	96	91	183	462
Islington, South West ..	77	109	67	115	368
Islington, South East ..	40	44	84	85	253
Highbury	44	66	49	94	253
The Parish	263	315	291	477	1,336

TABLE LXIV.

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	3.61	3.76	3.57	4.67	4.53
Islington, South West ..	2.85	4.03	2.48	3.11	3.40
Islington, South East ..	2.36	2.60	4.97	1.44	3.74
Highbury	2.62	3.93	2.92	1.57	3.77
The Parish	2.93	3.65	3.37	5.53	3.87

TABLE LXV.

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	4.3	2.1	1.1	0.5	1.7
Islington, South West ..	3.9	0.9	1.5	..	1.4
Islington, South East ..	5.0	..	1.2	2.3	1.9
Highbury	2.3	4.5	4.1	2.1	3.2
The Parish	3.9	1.9	1.7	1.0	1.9

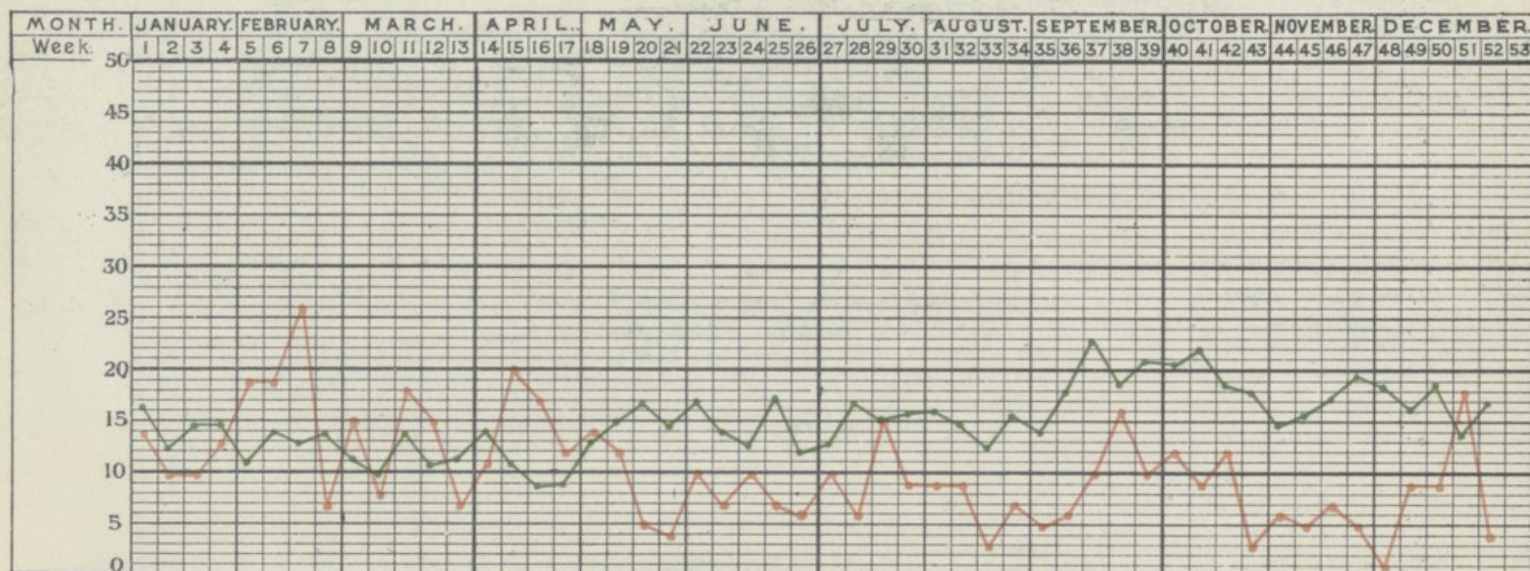
DIPHTHERIA.

There were as many as 280 less cases from Diphtheria than usual.

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	22.1
1894	843	2.55	208	24.7
1895	564	1.69	137	24.3
1896	1,067	3.16	247	23.1
1897	700	2.05	115	16.4
Corrected } Mean }	811	2.35	179	22.1
1898	531	1.54	90	16.9

Showing the rise and fall of Diphtheria for each week in 1898, and the averages for the corresponding weeks in the seven years 1891-97



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

Red line indicates the number of cases each week during 1898.

Green line the average per week, 1891-7.

Cases Nursed in Hospital.

Quarter.		Cases.		Deaths.		Fatality.
1st	..	100	..	26	..	26·0
2nd	..	81	..	20	..	24·7
3rd	..	66	..	6	..	9·0
4th	..	52	..	8	..	15·3
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
The Year.	..	299	..	60	..	20·1
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Cases Nursed at Home.

Quarter.		Cases.		Deaths.		Fatality.
1st	..	81	..	15	..	18·5
2nd	..	54	..	5	..	9·2
3rd	..	49	..	6	..	12·2
4th	..	48	..	4	..	8·3
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
The Year.	..	232	..	30	..	12·9
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Although these figures are given, it would be a mistake in this disease, where, as a rule, all the grave cases are removed to hospital, to draw any inferences as to home and hospital treatment.

TABLE LXVI.

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	.. ..	60	29	24	33	146
Islington, South West	.. ..	36	33	32	32	133
Islington, South East	.. ..	51	42	35	19	147
Highbury	.. ..	34	31	24	16	105
<hr/>		<hr/>				
The Parish	.. ..	181	135	115	100	531

TABLE LXVII.

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	2.33	1.14	0.94	0.84	1.43
Islington, South West ..	1.33	1.22	1.18	0.86	1.23
Islington, South East ..	3.01	2.48	2.07	0.32	2.17
Highbury	2.03	1.85	1.43	0.26	1.56
The Parish	2.10	1.56	1.33	1.16	1.54

TABLE LXVIII.

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	16.7	10.3	12.5	6.1	12.3
Islington, South West ..	33.3	30.3	15.6	9.4	22.5
Islington, South East ..	27.4	19.0	5.7	26.3	19.7
Highbury	14.7	13.0	8.3	12.5	12.4
The Parish	22.6	18.5	10.4	12.0	16.9

MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Only 13 cases were notified, or 18 less than the average.

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

1891	...	...	44 cases	1896	...	...	24 cases
1892	...	...	43 „	1897	...	...	29 „
1893	...	...	30 „	Corrected	}	...	31 „
1894	...	...	24 „	Mean			
1895	...	...	18 „	1898	...	...	13 „

TABLE LXIX.

*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	4	1	..	1	6
Islington, South West ..	..	2	3	1	6
Islington, South East ..	..	..	..	..	..
Highbury	1	..	..	..	1
The Parish	5	3	3	2	13

TABLE LXX.

*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	0·16	0·04	..	0·02	0·05
Islington, South West ..	..	0·07	0·11	0·02	0·05
Islington, South East ..	..	..	..	..	..
Highbury	0·06	..	..	..	0·01
The Parish	0·06	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·03

TABLE LXXI.

*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 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Islington, South West ..	..	50·0	33·3	..	33·3
Islington, South East ..	..	..	..	..	..
Highbury	100·0	..	..	..	100·0
The Parish	20·0	33·3	33·3	..	23·1

ENTERIC FEVER.

237 cases were notified, or two more than the corrected mean.

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 „ „
1897	256 „ = 0.75 „ „
Corrected } Mean }	235 „ = 0.68 „ „
1898	237 „ = 0.68 „ „

TABLE LXXII.

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

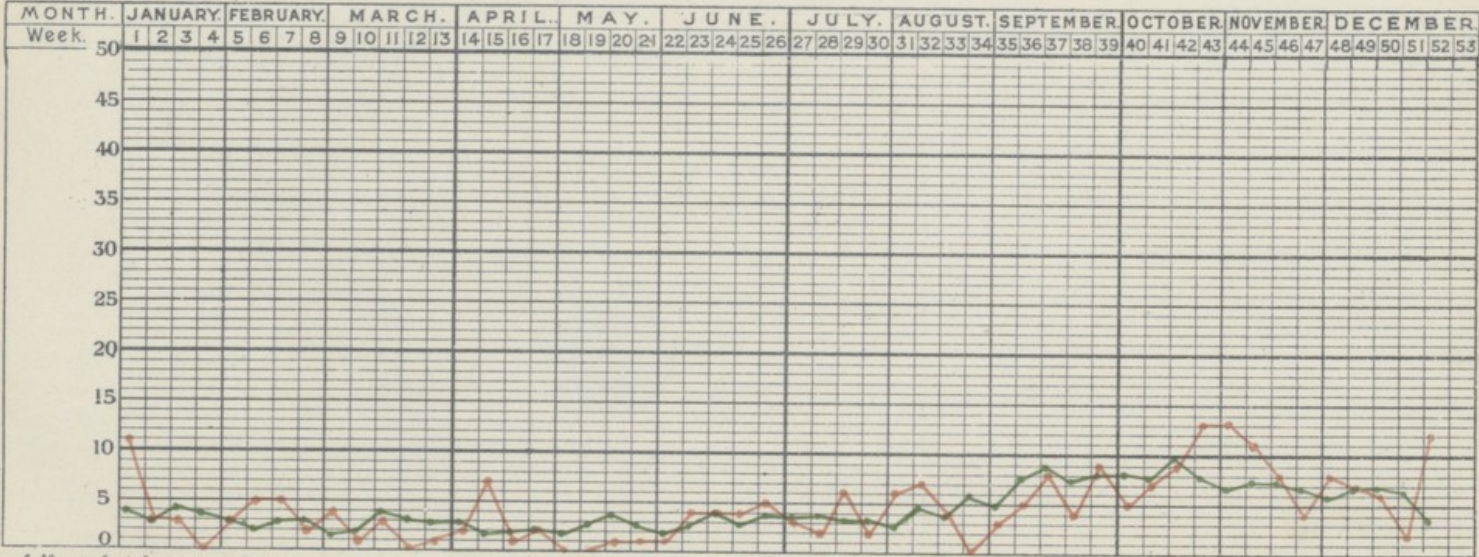
Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd. Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Upper Holloway	13	9	13	45	80
Islington, South West ..	14	10	21	24	69
Islington, South East ..	7	5	11	18	41
Highbury	7	8	14	18	47
The Parish	41	32	59	105	237

TABLE LXXIII.

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	0.51	0.35	0.51	1.15	0.78
Islington, South West ..	0.52	0.37	0.80	0.64	0.64
Islington, South East ..	0.41	0.30	0.65	0.30	0.60
Highbury	0.42	0.48	0.83	0.30	0.70
The Parish	0.47	0.37	0.70	1.22	0.68

Showing the rise and fall of Typhoid Fever for each week in 1898, and the averages for the corresponding weeks in the seven years 1891-97



CARL STEWART & SONS LTD. BISHOPSGATE AVENUE LONDON.

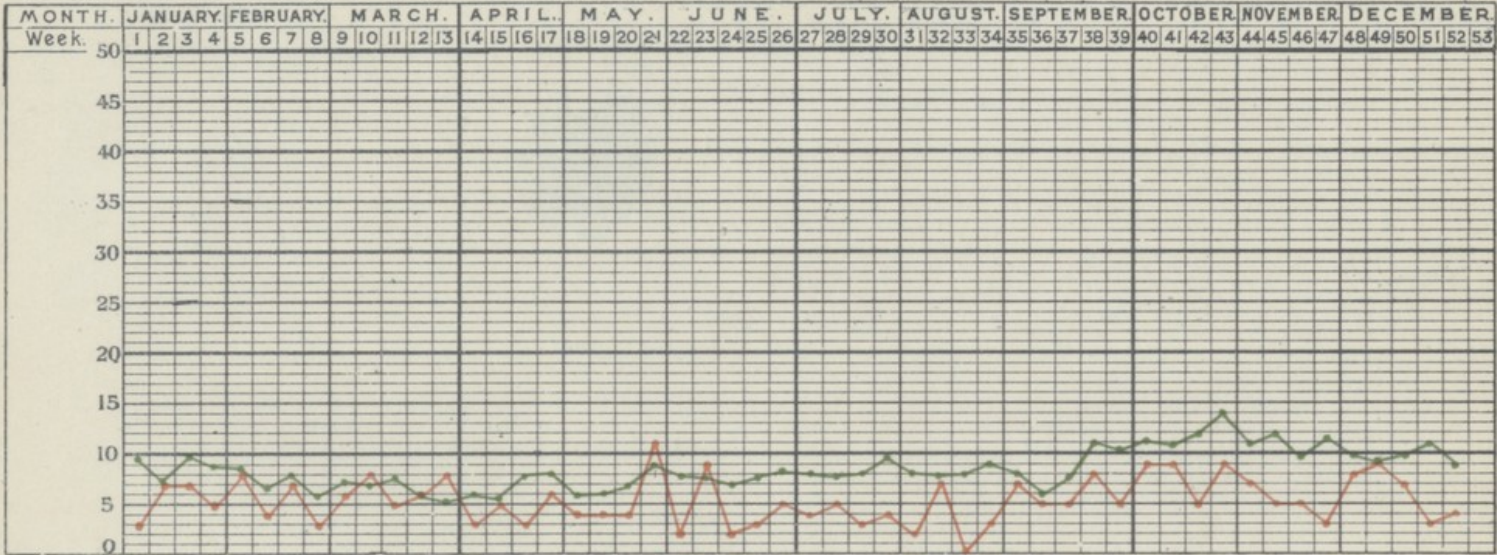
Red line indicates the number of cases each week during 1898.

Green line the average per week, 1891-7.





Showing the rise and fall of Erysipelas for each week in 1898, and the averages for the corresponding weeks in the seven years 1891-97



Chas STRAKER & SONS LTD, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, LONDON.

Red line indicates the number of cases each week during 1898.

Green line the average per week, 1891-7.

TABLE LXXIV.

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	7·7	..	23·1	13·3	12·5
Islington, South West ..	..	10·0	14·3	25·0	14·5
Islington, South East ..	28·6	20·0	36·4	5·5	17·8
Highbury	14·3	25·0	7·1	22·2	17·0
The Parish	9·7	12·5	18·6	16·2	15·2

TYPHUS FEVER.

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

ERYSIPELAS.

The cases were 165 below the corrected mean of the preceding seven years :—

1891	...	...	343	cases = 1·07	per 1,000 inhabitants.
1892	...	...	550	„ = 1·70	„ „
1893	...	...	672	„ = 2·05	„ „
1894	...	...	395	„ = 1·19	„ „
1895	...	...	319	„ = 1·00	„ „
1896	...	...	385	„ = 1·14	„ „
1897	...	...	312	∴ = 0·91	„ „
Corrected Mean			<u>444</u>	„ = <u>1·29</u>	„ „
1898	...	...	279	„ = 0·80	„ „

TABLE LXXV.

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	34	20	17	32	103
Islington, South West ..	16	15	14	23	68
Islington, South East ..	18	21	15	16	70
Highbury	9	5	12	12	38
The Parish	77	61	58	83	279

TABLE LXXVI.

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	1.33	0.78	0.66	0.81	1.01
Islington, South West ..	0.59	0.55	0.51	0.62	0.63
Islington, South East ..	1.06	1.24	0.88	0.27	1.03
Highbury	0.53	0.30	0.71	0.20	0.56
The Parish	0.89	0.71	0.67	0.96	0.80

TABLE LXXVII.

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	2.9	5.0	6.0	..	2.9
Islington, South West ..	6.2	6.7	..	4.3	4.4
Islington, South East ..	11.1	..	..	..	2.9
Highbury .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
The Parish	5.2	3.2	1.7	1.2	2.8

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Only 19 cases as against an average of 32 were notified. They were in the proportion of 2·86 to every 1,000 registered births.

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 „ „
1897	...	27	„	=	2·74 „ „
—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean	...	32	„	=	3·28 „ „
—	—	—	—	—	—
1898	...	19	„	=	2·86 „ „
—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE LXXVIII.

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	1	..	..	1	2
Islington, South West ..	4	..	1	2	7
Islington, South East ..	4	4	..	..	8
Highbury	1	..	..	1	2
The Parish	10	4	1	4	19

TABLE LXXIX.

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	1.51	..	..	1.46	0.72
Islington, South West ..	4.82	..	1.16	2.65	2.16
Islington, South East ..	7.93	9.39	..	..	4.35
Highbury	2.46	..	..	2.71	1.27
The Parish	4.16	1.73	0.40	1.76	2.01

TABLE LXXX.

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 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Islington, South West ..	50.0	..	100.0	50.0	57.1
Islington, South East ..	..	25.0	..	..	12.1
Highbury	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0
The Parish	30.0	25.0	100.0	50.0	37.0

CONTINUED FEVER.

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

RELAPSING FEVER.

No case was known.

CHOLERA.

No case of Cholera was notified.

TABLE LXXXI.

Showing the number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified in the Wards during the Year 1898.

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

WARDS.	Estimated Population, 1898.	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	33,483	..	159	44	2	22	..	23	..	..	..	..	250	7.46
Upper Holloway ..	37,566	..	151	52	4	34	..	60	..	..	..	..	301	8.01
Tollington	30,985	..	152	50	..	24	1	20	2	..	..	..	249	8.03
Lower Holloway ..	42,185	..	182	36	1	30	..	31	2	..	..	..	282	6.68
West Highbury ..	37,868	..	151	41	1	26	..	22	..	..	..	..	241	6.36
East Highbury ..	29,228	..	102	64	..	21	..	16	2	..	..	..	205	7.01
Thornhill	33,534	..	114	54	4	18	..	15	3	..	..	..	208	6.20
Barnsbury	23,274	..	38	30	..	16	..	17	2	..	..	..	103	4.42
St. Mary's	17,754	..	58	26	1	10	..	13	1	..	..	..	109	6.14
Canonbury	25,847	..	107	92	..	15	1	22	4	1	..	..	242	9.36
St. Peter's	33,284	..	122	42	..	21	..	40	3	..	..	..	228	6.85
Totals	345,008	..	1,336	531	13	237	2	279	19	1	..	..	2,418	7.01
1896.. ..	337,661	50	2,031	1,067	24	229	..	385	30	6	..	..	3,822	11.15
1897.. ..	341,319	3	1,577	700	29	256	..	312	27	1	..	1	2,906	8.51

TABLE LXXXII.

Showing the cases of the several **Infectious Diseases** notified for the Sub-registration Districts, during 1898.

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	462	146	6	80	1	103	2	..	..	..	800	7·8
Islington, South West	368	133	6	69	..	68	7	..	..	..	651	6·02
Islington, South East	253	147	..	41	1	70	8	1	..	..	521	7·70
Highbury	253	105	1	47	..	38	2	..	..	..	446	6·65
The Parish	1,336	531	13	237	2	279	19	1	..	..	2,418	7·01

(All Duplicates have been excluded.)

TABLE LXXXIII.

Return of cases of Infectious Diseases investigated by the several Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1898.

SANITARY INSPECTOR.	Number of District.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	TOTAL.
Mr. Cook ..	1	..	138	26	1	16	..	18	..	..	..	..	199
" Cowling ..	2	..	149	52	4	37	..	63	..	..	..	..	305
" Ward ..	3	..	60	14	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	85
" Grivell ..	4	..	150	50	..	29	1	22	2	..	..	..	254
" Flood ..	5	..	64	28	2	16	..	15	..	..	..	..	125
" Bagshaw ..	6	..	121	20	1	19	..	11	2	..	..	..	174
" Lawrence ..	7	..	65	22	..	12	..	9	..	..	..	..	108
" Metcalf ..	8	..	69	26	..	15	..	10	3	..	..	..	123
" Irving ..	9	..	99	44	2	14	..	22	1	..	..	..	182
" Watson ..	10	..	104	115	..	10	1	17	3	1	..	..	251
" Fortune ..	11	..	107	36	..	18	..	34	3	..	..	..	198
" Preston ..	12	..	75	38	2	16	..	18	3	..	..	..	152
" Rolfe ..	13	..	50	23	1	13	..	6	..	..	..	..	93
" Mernagh ..	14	..	85	37	..	19	..	26	2	..	..	..	169
TOTAL ..	..	..	1,336	531	13	237	2	279	19	1	..	..	2,418

TABLE LXXXIV.

Showing the Cases of Infectious Disease which were notified in the several Months during the Year 1898.

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	70	47	..	17	..	22	5	..	..	..	161
February	83	71	2	15	..	22	4	..	..	..	197
March	100	63	3	9	..	33	1	..	..	..	209
April	100	60	..	12	..	17	1	..	..	..	190
May	97	35	3	2	..	23	1	..	..	..	161
June	118	40	..	18	..	21	2	..	..	..	199
July	93	40	..	13	..	16	..	..	..	..	162
August	53	28	1	17	..	12	1	..	..	..	112
September	145	47	2	29	..	30	..	..	..	..	253
October	177	36	..	34	..	32	..	..	..	..	279
November	160	23	1	36	1	20	2	1	..	..	244
December	140	41	1	35	1	31	2	..	..	..	251
TOTALS	1,336	531	13	237	2	279	19	1	..	..	2,418

TABLE LXXXV.

Showing the number of Cases of the several Infectious Diseases notified during each year since 1891, together with the mean number for the seven years 1891-7, and in 1898.

(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	..	..	3,822	11.15
1897	3	1,577	700	29	256	..	312	27	1	..	1	2,906	8.51
Corrected Mean, 1891-7	49	1,806	811	31	235	1	444	33	6	1	1	3,418	9.90
1898 .. ..	..	1,336	531	13	237	2	279	19	1	..	..	2,418	7.01
Increase or Decrease on Mean	-49	-470	-280	-18	+2	+1	-165	-14	-5	-1	-1	-1,000	-2.89

* 3 of these were Asiatic cholera.

TABLE LXXXVI.

Showing the Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1898 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	243,416	2	980	485	14	220	..	321	18	2	..	4	2,046
Stoke Newington ..	34,660	..	149	53	1	18	..	28	3	..	..	..	252
Hackney	219,630	2	1,026	855	20	219	..	302	14	3	..	..	2,441
Hornsey	62,918	..	168	99	1	31	..	49	..	..	..	..	348
Clerkenwell	66,120	..	331	264	2	42	..	70	2	1	..	..	712
St. Luke	41,076	..	197	186	6	15	..	58	2	..	..	..	464
Shoreditch	121,485	..	422	246	11	92	..	173	7	1	..	1	953
The Encircling Districts	789,305	4	3,273	2,188	55	637	..	1,001	46	7	..	5	7,216
Islington	345,008	..	1,336	531	13	237	2	279	19	1	..	..	2,418

TABLE LXXXVII.

Showing the Case Rates arising from the Infectious Diseases notified during the Year of 1898, in Islington and in its Encircling Districts.

The Encircling Districts.	Estimated Population, 1898.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	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	243,416	0·00	4·03	2·00	0·06	0·90	..	1·32	0·07	0·00	..	0·02	8·40
Stoke Newington ..	34,660	..	4·30	1·53	0·03	0·52	..	0·81	0·08	..	..	..	7·27
Hackney	219,630	..	4·67	3·90	0·09	1·00	..	1·37	0·06	0·01	..	..	11·11
Hornsey	62,918	..	2·67	1·57	0·01	0·50	..	0·78	..	..	..	..	5·53
Clerkenwell	66,120	..	5·01	3·99	0·03	0·63	..	1·06	0·03	0·01	..	..	10·76
St. Luke	41,076	..	4·80	4·53	0·15	0·36	..	1·41	0·05	..	..	..	11·30
Shoreditch	121,485	..	3·47	2·03	0·10	0·76	..	1·42	0·06	0·00	..	0·00	7·84
The Encircling Districts	789,305	0·00	4·15	2·77	0·06	0·80	..	1·27	0·05	0·00	..	0·00	9·10
Islington	345,008	0·00	3·87	1·54	0·03	0·68	..	0·80	..	..	..	..	7·01

INFECTIOUS SICKNESS IN SCHOOLS.

As in past years, so in 1898, careful inquiry was made in every instance as to the attendance at school of the children living in the homes wherein the disease occurred, and as to the schools attended by the patients if they were scholars.

Altogether it was found that 891 patients were scholars attending one of the public elementary schools, a list of which will be found in Table LXXXVIII., and that 614 children, who, not being in attendance at school themselves, lived in houses from which other children attended

In addition to these cases many hundred cases of Measles came under notice, but as this matter was fully dealt with when writing of this disease in the earlier part of the report it is not now proposed to dwell further on the subject.

It might also be mentioned that, during the latter part of the year especially, the head teachers of the various Board Schools supplied the Medical Officer of Health with the names and addresses of numerous children who were absent from school by reason of Measles, Whooping Cough, Mumps and Skin Affections.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF DIPHTHERIA, ENTERIC FEVER AND PHTHISIS.

It became the duty of the Medical Officer of Health, in July, to bring under the notice of the Public Health Committee the possibility of diagnosing certain infectious diseases by Bacteriological Examination and also the advantages that would be likely to accrue from their early recognition.

Previous to this time, the matter had been under consideration, but he only refrained from bringing it forward until he was in a position to form some opinion as to its utility and as to its cost.

TABLE LXXXVIII.

Showing the cases of Infectious Sickness occurring in Elementary Schools during the

Year ending 31st December, 1898.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Scholars attacked.							Non-Scholars attacked who lived in houses from which children attended the several schools.						
	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.	14	4	..	10	..	28	..	5	4	..	7	3	19
2 St. John's, Holloway Road	23	5	..	..	..	28	..	2	1	..	..	1	4
3 St. Joseph's	8	..	..	1	..	9	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
4 Hargrave Park, B.S.	15	..	..	1	3	19	..	12	4	..	..	8	24
5 Burleigh Road, B.S.	12	5	..	..	..	17	..	6	6	..	..	1	13
6 St. Mark's, Grove Road	5	1	..	..	..	6	..	2	1	..	1	3	7
7 St. Paul's, Blenheim Road	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Cottenham Road, B.S.	8	2	..	..	1	11	..	3	1	..	3	7	14
9 Grafton Road, B.S.	10	2	..	1	..	13	..	5	3	..	1	1	10
10 Duncombe Road, B.S.	28	7	..	..	..	35	..	13	7	..	3	3	26
11 Whittington, B.S.	12	5	..	..	..	17	..	6	2	..	1	5	14
12 Montem Street, B.S.	22	9	..	..	..	31	..	10	2	..	2	1	15
13 St. Barnabas	14	1	..	..	..	15	..	4	2	..	6	..	12
14 Forster, B.S.	10	7	..	..	1	18	..	2	2	..	5	5	14
15 St. Ann's	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Poole's Park, B.S.	7	9	..	1	..	17	..	..	6	..	4	2	12
17 Hornsey Road, B.S.	22	4	..	..	..	26	..	5	2	..	6	2	15
18 Moreland Street, B.S.
19 Hungerford Road, B.S.	11	2	..	2	..	15	..	4	1	..	4	3	12
20 Brecknock, B.S.	11	3	..	..	..	14	..	1	..	..	1	3	5
21 Pakeman Street, B.S.	17	..	..	1	1	19	..	9	2	..	2	2	15
22 St. James'	15	..	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
23 Catholic School, Eden Grove	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
24 Caledonian Road, B.S.	11	2	..	2	..	15	..	9	1	..	2	3	15
25 Westbourne Road, B.S.	17	1	..	5	..	23	..	6	2	..	6	6	14
26 Chapel-of-Ease	16	..	..	..	..	16	..	7	2	..	2	3	14
27 Red Lion Street, B.S.
28 Blackstock Road, B.S.	7	4	..	..	..	11	..	6	..	..	1	1	8
29 Gillespie Road, B.S.	9	4	..	..	..	13	..	2	2	..	3	2	9
30 Drayton Park	5	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
31 St. John's, Conewood Street	8	2	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
32 Risinghill Street, B.S.	3	1	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
33 St. Jude's	10	4	..	..	..	14	..	4	1	..	4	1	10
34 St. Matthias, B.S.	8	4	..	2	..	14	..	4	5	..	1	4	14
35 Ambler Road	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
36 York Road, B.S.	19	2	..	1	..	22	..	7	4	..	4	..	15
37 Gifford Street, B.S.	10	6	..	..	..	16	..	..	3	..	1	1	5
38 St. Thomas'	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
39 St. Clement's	9	1	..	..	..	10	..	3	1	..	1	1	6
40 Blundell Street, B.S.	16	3	..	..	..	19	..	6	4	..	1	1	12
41 St. Paul's, Dorset Street	3	19	..	1	..	23	..	2	15	..	1	1	19
42 Ecclesbourne Road, B.S.	15	6	..	1	..	22	..	6	11	..	1	3	21
43 Tottenham Road, B.S.	11	23	..	1	..	35	..	7	5	..	..	3	15
44 Queen's Head Street, B.S.	22	10	..	..	..	32	..	7	4	..	..	6	17
45 St. Bartholomew's	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
46 Angler's Gardens, B.S.	5	1	..	1	..	7	..	2	1	..	1	4	8
47 St. Philip's	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	1	..	..	1	5
48 St. Mathew's, Rotherfield Street	3	3	..	..	..	6	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
49 Shepperton Road, B.S.	21	4	..	..	..	25	..	3	6	..	..	1	10
50 Rotherfield Street B.S.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	3
51 Buckingham Street, B.S.	9	2	..	..	..	11	..	8	4	..	1	1	14
52 Winchester Street, B.S.	16	4	..	1	..	21	..	6	5	..	2	1	14
53 All Saints'	6	3	..	1	..	10	..	1	..	..	1	3	5
54 Vittoria Place, B.S.	9	2	..	..	..	11	..	5	4	..	..	3	12
55 Holy Trinity	7	2	..	..	..	9	..	4	1	..	2	..	7
56 Richard Street, B.S.	8	2	..	..	1	11	..	4	2	..	2	3	11
57 Station Road, B.S.	7	1	..	..	..	8	..	4	3	..	..	1	8
58 Thornhill Road, B.S.	6	8	..	2	..	16	..	5	2	..	3	1	11
59 Payne Street, B.S.
60 St. Matthew's, City Road	4	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	4	..	5
61 St. John's, Duncan Terrace	6	2	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	1	1	5
62 Hanover Street, B.S.	22	1	..	1	1	25	..	5	6	..	2	5	18
63 Canonbury Road, B.S.	13	2	..	..	..	15	..	2	4	..	..	1	7
64 St. Mary's	7	5	..	..	..	12	..	3	5	..	5	4	17
TOTALS	640	206	..	37	8	891	..	237	163	..	93	121	614

After careful inquiries, he came to the conclusion that the Bacteriological Examination for Diphtheria, and the application of Widal's test to the blood drawn from patients suffering from Enteric Fever would not cost more than about £25 per annum. He, therefore, recommended the Public Health Committee to have these examinations made, and they unanimously approved of his suggestion. Consequently he was enabled to issue a circular letter to the Medical Profession informing its members that an arrangement had been made with the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine to make the necessary examinations at half-a-crown per case, but free of charge to them. From that date to the end of the year 31 examinations were made for Diphtheria and 47 for Enteric Fever at a cost of £9 15s. to the Vestry.

The Medical Practitioners in Islington have been greatly gratified with the results obtained and have hailed the action of the Public Health Department with very great delight.

On the 19th of December, the writer in the following report urged the Public Health Committee to go one step further and cause Bacteriological Examinations to be made for the diagnosis of Phthisis, free of charge to practitioners.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

SIR, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS.

I am pleased to be able to report that the bacteriological examination for the diagnosis of Diphtheria, and the application of the Widal test for Enteric Fever, have been taken advantage of in 73 instances. The former has been made in 28 instances, and the latter in 45. The cost to the Vestry has been £9 2s. 6d., a very small expenditure when it is considered that it has settled the diagnosis of these cases.

As an example of its great usefulness, I may mention, that only on Friday last I received a letter from Dr. S——, who had under his care two doubtful cases of throat affection, thanking me for the information that they were Diphtheria.

I think I might now urge on you to go one step farther to enable practitioners to diagnose another disease, which, although not one of the zymotic diseases, is of the first importance to recognize in its earliest stage, namely, Phthisis, for at this period it

is amenable to treatment, and therefore, may be cured. Whereas, if it be allowed to advance too far it is not so amenable, or indeed, it may have become incurable.

The bacillus of Tuberculosis has long since been determined, and, therefore, no difficulty can arise in recognising it, either in the sputum or in the secretions from the throat.

I am certain that, if you undertake this work, you will confer a great boon on all persons who may be threatened with the disease.

I do not think there is any need for me to enlarge on this subject, for I am certain that my proposal will appeal to every member of this Committee, whose anxiety has ever been to prevent the causes of death.

What other authorities are doing I am not aware, but I think I am quite safe in saying that few, if any, have undertaken this work. That they will do so, and before long, I have not the least doubt, for the force of circumstances will compel them. Let us not await until then.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. E. HARRIS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Vestry Hall, Upper Street, N.,

19th December, 1898.

The Committee without hesitation adopted the report and since then diagnoses have been made of many cases. There is no question but that the action of the Vestry has been very highly appreciated by all the practitioners in every part of this immense district, and, indeed, letters of thanks have been received by the Medical Officer for the speed with which the diagnosis has been made.

FATALITY FROM THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The fatality from the infectious diseases was 7·6 per cent. of the total cases, 2,418 in number, of whom 183 died. The fatality rate from Scarlet Fever was only 1·9 per cent., as against 3·8 per cent. the preceding year. The fatality from Diphtheria remained practically what it was in 1898, the rate being 16·4, as compared with 16·9. The Puerperal Fever fatality rose from 35·7 in the preceding year to 36·8

TABLE LXXXIX.

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 Group.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever.)	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Totals
Cases treated.	In Hospitals	...	908	299	2	148	...	54	2	...	...	...	1413
	At Home ...	...	428	232	11	89	2	225	17	1	...	...	1005
	Total ...	...	1336	531	13	237	2	279	19	1	...	...	2418
Deaths.	In Hospital	...	18	60	...	14	...	2	1	...	...	...	95
	At Home ...	...	8	30	3	22	1	6	6	1	...	...	88
	Total ...	...	26	90	3	36	1	8	7	1	...	...	183

TABLE XC.

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 Group.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever.)	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	TOTAL PERCENTAGES
Percentages of notified cases treated	In Hospitals	...	68.0	56.3	15.4	62.4	...	19.3	10.5	...	...	...	58.4
	At Home ...	...	32.0	43.7	84.6	37.6	...	80.7	89.5	...	...	...	41.6
Percentages of Deaths occurring	In Hospital	...	1.9	20.1	...	9.4	...	3.7	50.0	...	...	...	6.7
	At Home...	...	1.8	12.9	27.3	24.7	50.0	2.7	35.3	100.0	...	...	8.7
	Total ...	...	1.9	16.9	23.1	15.2	50.0	2.9	36.8	100.0	...	...	7.6

TABLE XCI.

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

Districts in which the Patients were resident.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid or Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Totals.	Estimated Populations 1898.
Battersea	4	809	786	15	95	1	..	..	184	10	1904	171,921
Bermondsey	1	458	259	9	51	..	..	..	94	4	876	85,738
Bethnal Green .. ..	..	433	321	19	102	..	2	..	324	3	1204	129,027
Camberwell	5	955	670	25	117	..	3	..	236	11	2022	261,189
Chelsea .. ..	..	336	268	5	55	..	1	..	94	5	764	96,713
Clerkenwell .. ..	..	331	264	2	42	..	1	..	70	2	712	66,120
Fulham	1	811	465	11	71	..	1	..	121	9	1490	125,275
Greenwich .. ..	..	652	538	17	186	1	3	..	216	10	1623	180,441
Hackney	2	1026	855	20	219	..	3	..	302	14	2441	219,630
Hammersmith .. ..	..	463	160	4	61	..	5	..	93	3	789	107,370
Hampstead .. ..	..	244	133	2	47	..	..	..	41	1	468	78,755
Holborn	1	97	144	3	9	..	..	1	40	2	297	30,056
Islington .. ..	..	1336	631	13	237	2	1	..	279	19	2418	345,00
Kensington .. ..	..	474	215	7	104	8	4	1	180	11	1004	172,174
Lambeth	1	1002	812	18	170	2	13	7	297	14	2336	304,073
*Lee	3	158	161	1	23	..	..	..	41	4	391	39,717
Lewisham .. ..	..	203	280	3	45	..	..	1	44	4	580	88,562
Limehouse .. ..	..	190	134	3	43	..	1	..	89	2	462	58,661
Marylebone	1	312	232	3	101	..	2	..	181	10	842	140,483
Mile End Old Town	1	425	279	16	59	..	1	..	178	9	968	112,528
Paddington .. ..	..	304	256	4	74	..	2	..	131	5	776	127,480
Plumstead .. ..	..	423	111	..	28	..	1	3	54	7	627	62,531
Poplar	4	645	458	11	161	..	3	2	226	5	1515	170,220
Rotherhithe .. ..	..	145	41	1	21	..	..	..	82	5	293	40,849
Shoreditch .. ..	..	422	246	11	92	..	1	1	173	7	953	121,485
St. George-in-the-East .. ..	..	143	105	8	55	..	..	..	74	3	388	48,241
St. George, Hanover Sq.	1	221	110	1	39	..	1	..	43	2	418	80,608
St. George, Southwark	1	310	237	9	40	3	1	3	68	5	677	60,456
St. Giles .. ..	..	65	40	1	23	..	..	..	72	1	202	37,519
St. James, Westminster .. ..	..	31	41	2	6	..	..	..	20	..	100	22,200
St. Luke, Middlesex .. ..	..	197	186	6	15	..	..	..	58	2	464	41,076
St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster	1	99	125	2	48	..	1	..	50	2	328	52,574
St. Martin-in-the-Fields .. ..	..	11	8	..	12	..	..	..	7	..	38	12,424
St. Mary, Newington .. ..	..	621	451	14	90	..	1	..	165	11	1353	123,183
St. Olave, Southwark .. ..	..	67	16	..	5	..	..	..	12	..	100	11,288
St. Pancras	2	980	485	14	220	..	2	4	321	18	2046	243,416
St. Saviour, Southwark .. ..	..	79	114	1	14	..	..	..	33	..	241	24,256
Stoke Newington .. ..	..	149	53	1	18	..	..	..	28	3	252	34,660
Strand .. ..	..	47	45	4	9	..	..	..	12	..	117	23,284
Wandsworth	1	706	593	9	123	..	1	..	238	21	1692	202,526
Whitechapel	2	252	174	13	41	..	..	..	148	5	635	80,559
Woolwich .. ..	..	204	109	..	22	..	..	..	37	3	375	41,478
City of London	1	79	44	2	20	..	..	..	19	..	165	29,088
Port of London	2	2	4	..	19	..	..	..	1	..	28	..
Grand Totals	35	16,917	11559	310	3032	17	55	23	5176	250	37374	..

* One case of Relapsing Fever was also notified.

HOSPITAL STATISTICS.

TABLE XCII.

Showing the number of cases of the several infectious diseases removed from Islington to Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals for treatment and isolation during 1898.

Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.
Eastern	25	191	29	..	32	277	59
North Eastern	786	..	1	..	61	848	14
North Western	41	60	25	..	8	134	20
Western	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
South Western
Fountain
South Eastern	1	3	..	..	3	7	..
Small Pox
Northern Convalescent	1
Totals	854	254	56	..	104	1,268	94

TABLE XCIII.

List of Trades and Businesses carried on in Houses wherein Infectious Disease has occurred during 1898.

TRADES AND BUSINESSES.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever, or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever).	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Artificial Florist..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Blouse Making	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Brush Making	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Boot Makers	6	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	14
Bakers	3	4	1	1	..	2	..	..	11
Builders	2	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	7
Brass Finishers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Box Making	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Booksellers	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Confectioners	4	3	..	1	..	5	..	..	13
Cabinet Makers..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Corn Chandlers	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	5
Cat's Meat Shop	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Coach Painting	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coffee House	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chemists	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Collar Making	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cheesemongers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clock Making	1	..	1	..	..	1
Cycle Makers	1	..	..	..	..	1
Drapers	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
Dress Makers	6	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	10
Dairy	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Distillery	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Decorators	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dyers and Cleaners	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Engraving	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Furniture Dealers	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Farriers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fish Shop	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Furriers	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
Greengrocers	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
General Dealers..	..	5	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	10
Grocers	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Glass Engraver	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hair Dressers	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Hosier	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Harness Maker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ironmonger	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ironworkers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE XCIII—continued.

TRADES AND BUSINESSES.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever. or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever).	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Ice Merchants	1	..	..	..	..	1
Jewel Case Maker	1	..	..	..	..	1
Jewellers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Laundry	5	5	..	3	..	5	..	..	18
Livery Stables	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lodging House	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Ladies Outfitter	1	..	..	1
Mangling	5	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	10
Milliners	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Machinists	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mantle Makers	1	..	..	..	..	1
Newsagent	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	6
Needlework	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nursing Home	2	..	1	..	..	3
Off License	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Offices	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Oilshop	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Provision Merchants	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Plumbers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Print Cutters	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Painter	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Pianoforte Tuners	1	..	..	1
Printers	1	..	..	..	..	1
Restaurant	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Surgery	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
Saddlers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
School (Private)	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Skin Dressing	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Toy Shop	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tailors	4	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	8
Tobacconists	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4
Tie Making	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tennis Bat Makers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Upholsterers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Undertakers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Umbrella Makers	1	..	..	..	..	1
Underclothing	1	..	..	..	..	1
Wheelwrights	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Wine and Spirit Merchants	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Wardrobe Dealers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wood Chopping	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Washing	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Watch Making	1	..	1	1	..	3

TABLE XCIV.

Showing the Occupations of Patients Suffering from Infectious Disease during the year 1898.

OCCUPATIONS.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Group.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Apprentice		1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Artificial Florist	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Box Maker		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Barmaid		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Baker		1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Butcher		1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	5
Bookbinder		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Book Folder		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bicycle Fitter		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bus Conductor		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Barman	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	7
Billiard Marker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Boot Maker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bale Sewer	1	..	..	1
Bill Poster	1	..	..	1
Blouse Maker	1	..	..	1
Builder	1	..	1	..	..	2
Book Maker	1	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk		12	3	..	7	..	2	..	..	24
Coachman		1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Confectioner		1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Coach Builder		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cabinet Maker		2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4
Carpenter	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Cab Driver	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Collar Dresser	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carman	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	5
Charwoman	1	..	5	..	..	6
Cashier	1	..	1	..	..	2
Coachman	1	..	2	..	..	3
Clergyman	1	..	..	1
Costermonger	1	..	2	..	..	3
Corn Chandler	1	..	..	1
Compositor	1	..	..	1
Cork Cutter	1	..	..	..	..	1
Doctor		1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Dressmaker		5	1	..	4	..	3	..	..	13
Dental Instrument Maker		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Decorator		1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Dairyman	1	..	..	1

TABLE XCIV—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Small Fox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Dustman	1	..	..	1
Draper	1	..	..	..	..	1
Decorative Artist	1	..	..	..	..	1
Engineer	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	4
Errand Boy	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	5
Factory Hand	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
Fur Sewer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fishing Rod Maker	1	..	..	1
Fan Maker	1	..	..	..	..	1
French Polisher	2	..	..	..	..	2
Furrier	1	..	..	..	..	1
Fishmonger	1	..	..	..	..	1
Gold Leaf Layer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Grocer	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Greengrocer	1	..	1	..	..	2
General Dealer	1	..	..	1
Gas Inspector	1	..	..	1
Gentleman	2	..	1	..	..	3
Governess	1	..	..	..	..	1
Gas Fitter	1	..	..	..	..	1
Housewife	12	6	..	17	..	20	19	..	74
Hairdresser	1	..	..	1
Horse Slaughterer	1	..	..	1
Hatter	1	..	..	1
Iron Moulder	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ironer	1	..	..	1
Journalist	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Labourer	4	1	..	5	..	4	..	..	14
Labeller	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Linen Worker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Laundress	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Leather Worker	1	..	..	1
Licensed Victualler	2	..	..	..	..	2
Laundryman	1	..	..	..	..	1
Mantle Maker	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4
Manufacturer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Milliner	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
Machinist	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	6
Mathematical Instrument Maker	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Milkman	1	..	1	..	..	2
Manager	1	..	1	..	..	2
Messenger	2	..	..	..	..	2
Monthly Nurse	1	..	..	..	..	1
Mason	1	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE XCIV—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Group.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Nursemaid	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6
Needlewoman .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Newsagent .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Organ Builder	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ostler .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	7
Post Office Official ..	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	6
Printer	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
Paper Stainer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Policeman	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
Porter	2	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	9
Packing Case Maker ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Packer	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Pianoforte Maker .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plasterer .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Painter .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
Perfumer .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Picture Frame Maker ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Piano Tuner .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Pupil Teacher .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paper Hanger .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Platelayer .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paper Boy .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Publican .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Page Boy .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scholar	714	193	7	40	1	16	..	1	972	
Shorthand Writer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Shop Assistant	6	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	10
Servant	8	6	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	26
Salesman	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Signalman	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Schoolmaster	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stick Polisher .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Shape Maker .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
School Mistress .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
School Board Officer ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stationer .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Shirt Maker .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Silver Chaser .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Student .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Solicitor .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Traveller	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Tennis Bat Maker	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tie Maker .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tea Merchant .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE XCIV—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Thermometer Maker	1	..	..	1
Timekeeper	1	..	..	..	..	1
Upholsterer	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Van Boy	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Warehouseman	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3
Waitress	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Watch Maker	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Waiter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Washerwoman	1	..	..	1
Wire Worker	1	..	..	1
Waiting Room Attendant	1	..	..	1
Wheelwright	1	..	..	..	..	1
Wood Turner	1	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE XCV.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Total.
Albert Terrace, Archway Road ..		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Alwyne Villas, Canonbury	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Albany Place, Hornsey Road	3 ³	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ⁴
Arundel Place, Barnsbury	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Almorah Road	3 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Alpha Villas, Archway Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Aberdeen Place, Brewery Road	2 ²	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	4 ³
Annette Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Bemerton Street..	..	7 ³	3 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 ⁸
Brecknock Road	3 ²	5 ²	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	10 ⁶
Beaconsfield Buildings	4 ⁴	7 ⁸	..	1 ¹	..	3 ³	..	..	15 ¹²
Blundell Street	6 ⁴	4 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 ⁸
Blackstock Road	7 ⁶	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	8 ⁷
Boleyn Road	2 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	5 ³
Buckingham Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Bickerton Road	2 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Balmoral Grove	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Barnsbury Road	3 ³	4 ³	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	9 ⁷
Baxter Road	3 ²	11 ⁸	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	15 ⁹
Balls Pond Place	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Bingfield Street	1 ¹	4 ⁴	..	5 ⁴	..	..	..	..	10 ⁹
Burnard Place	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Britannia Row	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Bryan Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Birnam Road	4 ²	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 ⁴
Brook Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Bryan Place, Caledonian Road	2 ²	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ³
Bryantwood Road	6 ²	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	8 ³
Bardolph Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Battledean Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Bismarck Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Brunswick Road	7 ⁵	2 ²	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	11 ⁸
Brooksby Street..	..	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	3 ³
Baldwin Terrace	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Bride Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Barnsbury Street	6 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 ²
Brandon Road	3 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ¹
Bishops Grove, Ball Pond	7 ⁴	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	8 ⁵
Brand Street	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Bracey Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Balls Pond Road	2 ²	11 ⁹	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	15 ¹²
Baalbec Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Barbara Street	5 ⁴	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	7 ⁶
Beresford Road	1 ¹	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ²

TABLE XCV—continued.

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Blenheim Road	4 ⁴	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	7 ⁷
Brewery Road	3 ³	2 ²	..	2 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	8 ⁷
Boston Cab Yard, North Street	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Beaconsfield Stables, Aberdeen Park	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Bratton Street	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Beversbrook Road	2 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Belitha Villas	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Bentley Road	3 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ²
Barford Street	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Brunswick Street	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ³
Bovay Place	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Balfour Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Brand Court, Holloway Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Benwell Road	3 ³	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴
Canonbury Avenue	4 ⁴	2 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	2 ²	1 ¹	..	10 ⁹
Cross Street	3 ²	1 ¹	..	2 ³	..	..	..	..	6 ⁵
Corbyn Street	5 ⁵	3 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 ⁶
Caledonian Road	13 ¹¹	2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	17 ¹⁵
Canonbury Lane	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Cathcart Hill	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Camden Road	3 ³	..	..	..	..	3 ³	..	..	6 ⁵
Corinne Road	2 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Calverley Grove	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Crescent Avenue	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Copenhagen Street	3 ³	5 ³	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	16 ⁵
Crossley Terrace	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Cornwall Cottages	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	3 ³
Cumberland Street	3 ³	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ⁴
Chatterton Road	3 ²	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ³
Cottenham Road	5 ⁵	..	..	4 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	10 ⁷
Chesterton Villas, Cheverton Rd.	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Canterbury Place, Myrtle Street	..	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Campbell Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	2 ²	..	5 ⁵	..	..	9 ⁸
Cromwell Road	4 ²	2 ²	..	3 ³	..	..	..	..	9 ⁷
Carmarthen Street	3 ¹	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ²
Cheverton Road	2 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Compton Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Camden Dwellings	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Coleman Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Canterbury Road	2 ²	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴
Camden Street	3 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	5 ²
Cardigan Street	7 ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 ⁵
City Garden Row	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²

TABLE XCV—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mem. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Calabria Road	4 ⁵	..	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	6 ⁵
Charlesworth Street	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Canonbury Road	3 ³	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴
Courtney Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Chatterton Road	3 ²	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ³
Charlton Crescent	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Cloudesley Place	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Clayton Terrace, Archway Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Church Grove, Church Lane	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Citizen Road	2 ²	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴
Cottenham Terrace	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	3 ²
Crossley Street	4 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ²
Charlotte Terrace	3 ²	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ³
Crouch Hill	2 ²	..	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	4 ⁴
Cornwallis Road	3 ³	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ⁴
Carlsbad Street	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Carlton House, Cross Street	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Church Lane	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Clarence Terrace, Rufford Street	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Camden Passage	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Cromartie Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Canterbury Terrace, Balls Pond Road	4 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ²
Clayton Street	2 ²	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ³
Charlotte Place, Georges Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Charlotte Street	5 ⁵	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	6 ⁶
Canning Road	2 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ²
Canonbury Grove	2 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Celia Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Conewood Street	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Canonbury Park North	4 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ²
Cumming Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Chalfont Road	1 ¹	..	1 ¹
Cloudesley Road	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Colebrooke Row	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Charlton Place	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Canonbury Square	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Cornelia Street	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
City Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Compton Avenue	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Caledonia Crescent	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Crayford Road	2 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Caledonia Street	1 ¹	3 ³	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	6 ⁵
Canal Terrace	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹

TABLE XCV.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Group.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Cutlers Terrace	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Carleton Road	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Canonbury Park South..	..	3 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Church Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Church Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Clarence Street	4 ³	..	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	6 ⁵
Downham Road..	4 ³	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	7 ⁵
Danbury Street	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Delhi Street	2 ²	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ³
Devonshire Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Durham Road	3 ³	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ³
Dagmar House, Cross Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Duncombe Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Devonshire Road	3 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	4 ³
Denmark Street..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	3 ³
Dibden Street	2 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ¹
Dartmouth Park Hill	4 ⁴	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	5 ⁵
Despard Road	5 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ³
Dresden Road	4 ³	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 ⁴
Dame Street	5 ⁵	..	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	7 ⁷
Dalmeny Avenue	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Dennis Street	2 ²	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Dunford Road	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ¹
Dean Street	3 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ¹
Davenant Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Drayton Park	6 ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 ⁵
Duncan Terrace..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Docwras Buildings	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Dalmeny Road	2 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Dorset Street	3 ³	14 ⁹	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	19 ¹²
Denmark Grove..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Elthorne Road	10 ³	3 ³	1 ¹	..	..	3 ³	..	..	17 ¹³
Elmore Street	4 ⁴	2 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	7 ⁵
Edinburgh Place	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Evershot Road	5 ⁴	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	6 ⁵
Edward Square	5 ³	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	7 ⁵
Essex Road	18 ¹⁴	11 ⁸	..	1 ¹	..	3 ³	..	..	33 ²⁵
Everilda Street	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Ecclesbourne Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Elphinstone Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Elton Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Elliott Gardens	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Elfort Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Ellenborough Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²

TABLE XCV—continued.

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Grove Street		3 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ¹
Garden Villas, Boleyn Road		6 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 ¹
Graham Street		3 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Gloucester Crescent	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Gallia Road	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Green Lanes		2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Grove Road		1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Georges Road		9 ⁷	..	..	1 ¹	..	2 ²	..	..	12 ¹⁰
Gloucester Road		3 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	7 ¹
Grafton Road		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
George Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	1 ²
Grange Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Gifford Street		8 ⁴	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	10 ¹
Gordon Street		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ³
Gainford Street	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ¹
Grosvenor Road		4 ³	..	..	1 ¹	..	2 ²	..	..	7 ²
Gillespie Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ⁶
Grosvenor Street	2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ¹
Gibson Square	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ²
Gerrard Street		2 ²	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ¹
Gladsmuir Road		2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ³
Gladstone Street		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Grenville Road		3 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Girdlestone Road		4 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴
Highgate Hill		3 ³	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	6 ⁴
Holloway Road		27 ¹¹	3 ³	1 ¹	12 ⁷	..	..	..	..	43 ²⁸
Hanley Road		1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Highbury Quadrant	3 ³	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ⁴
Hertslet Road		2 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Hornsey Road		17 ¹²	1 ¹	..	5 ⁴	..	1 ¹	..	..	24 ¹⁸
Hanover Street	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Hawthorn Street		4 ³	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 ³
Highgate Hill		3 ³	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	6 ⁴
Hercules Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Hale Street		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³	..	..	4 ³
Hornsey Rise	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Hilton Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Huntingdon Street		3 ³	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ⁴
Hayman Street	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Highbury Crescent West		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Hatley Road		1 ¹	4 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ⁵
Hungerford Road		1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ¹
Horsell Road		1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Hemingford Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²

TABLE XCV—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Group.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Total.
Hardinge Street	10 ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 ⁶
Hampden Road	3 ³	4 ³	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	9 ⁸
Hargrave Park	4 ³	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ⁴
Harvist Road	3 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴
H.M. Prison, Pentonville	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³	..	..	4 ⁴
Hamilton Road	3 ³	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ⁴
Hollingsworth Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Hornsey Street	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Hatchard Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Highbury Hill	2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ³
Hazellville Road	4 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ²
Havelock Street	2 ²	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ³
Halse Street	2 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Hilldrop Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Herrick Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Halton Road	2 ³	1 ¹	..	..	..	3 ³	..	..	6 ⁵
Highbury Grove	4 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ²
Hartham Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ³
Highbury New Park	3 ³	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	1	..	6 ⁶
Hilldrop Crescent	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Halton Cross Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Henshall Street	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Highbury Terrace	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Harberton Road	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Half Moon Crescent	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Henry Place, Copenhagen St.	..	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Hornsey Rise Gardens	1 ¹	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Hargrave Road	4 ²	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	5 ³
Hornsey Lane	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
High Street	4 ⁴	3 ³	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	8 ⁷
Hugo Road	2 ²	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴
ISLINGTON INFIRMARY	2	1	..	2	..	31	..	..	36 ¹
Islington Green	2 ²	..	..	2 ²
Isledon Road	2 ²	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	5 ⁵
ISLINGTON WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS	..	29	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	35 ¹
Ingleby Road	2 ²	..	..	2 ²
Junction Road	5 ⁵	..	..	..	..	3 ³	..	..	8 ⁸
Jackson Road	5 ⁴	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 ⁴
James Street, George's Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
King Henry's Walk	2 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ²
King Edward Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Kiver Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
King Henry Street	4 ³	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 ⁴
Kingsdown Road	8 ⁶	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 ⁷

TABLE XCV—*continued.*

NAMH OF SIREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Oxford Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	2 ³	..	..	4 ⁴
Offord Road	4 ⁴	2 ²	..	3 ³	..	2 ²	..	..	11 ¹⁰
Ormond Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Orchard Street	2 ²	6 ³	..	2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	12 ⁶
Outram Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Ockendon Road	1 ¹	4 ³	..	..	..	2 ²	1 ¹	..	8 ⁶
Oxford Terrace, St. Peter's St.	1 ¹	..	2 ²	..	..	3 ³
Osnaburg Cottages, Brand St.	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Oakley Road	3 ³	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 ⁴
Parkfield Street	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Pooles Park	3 ³	2 ²	..	2 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	8 ⁷
Plimsoll Road	5 ³	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	6 ³
Poynings Road	4 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ²
Palmerston Road	2 ²	4 ⁴	..	..	..	2 ²	1 ¹	..	9 ⁷
Peabody Buildings	2 ²	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	2 ²	..	..	6 ⁶
Packington Street	8 ⁵	4 ⁴	..	1 ¹	..	2 ²	..	..	15 ¹¹
Pleasant Buildings, York Road	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Pembroke Street	3 ²	6 ⁵	..	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	11 ⁹
Prebend Street	6 ⁶	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 ⁷
Parolles Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Petherton Road	7 ⁵	3 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	11 ⁷
Popham Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Private Mews, York Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Providence Cottages, Upper St.	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Pentonville Cottages, Market St.	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Pleasant Place, Essex Road	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Prospero Road	2 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Prospect Place, Barnsbury St.	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Pemberton Gardens	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Poet's Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Pickering Street	3 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Pulteney Street	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Parkhurst Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Pemberton Terrace	4 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ³
Park Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Pyrland Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Popham Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Prospect Row, Ball's Pond	1 ¹	2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴
Payne Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Pleasant Row, Essex Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Queen's Place, Rotherfield Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Queen's Square, Queensland Rd.	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Queensland Road	1 ¹	5 ⁵	..	..	..	4 ⁴	..	..	10 ¹⁰
Queen's Cottages, Popham Street	..	4 ³	2 ²	..	3 ¹	..	..	..	..	9 ⁶

TABLE XCV—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mem. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Quinn Buildings	1 ¹	3 ³	..	2 ³	..	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	8 ⁷
Queen's Arms Buildings, Cattle Market	3 ¹	2 ²	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	6 ⁴
Queen Margaret's Grove	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Queensbury Street	3 ³	3 ²	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	7 ⁶
Queen's Head Street	2 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	5 ⁵
Regina Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	3 ³
Rotherfield Street	11 ⁵	3 ²	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	16 ⁵
Rock Street	3 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Riversdale Road	2 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Rufford Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Rhodes Street	7 ⁷	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 ⁷
Rupert Road	10 ⁵	3 ³	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	15 ⁹
Roman Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ⁴
Rocliffe Street	2 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ⁴
Rosemary Street	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Railway Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	2 ²
Rothery Street	1 ¹	..	1 ¹
Ralph Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Ringcroft Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Richmond Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Richmond Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Rodney Place, Wynford Road	3 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Roseleigh Avenue	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Richmond Crescent	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Rydon Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Russell Road	2 ¹	..	..	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	4 ²
River Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Roden Street	2 ²	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Randall's Road	4 ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ⁴
Richard Street	1 ¹	..	2 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ³
Sparsholt Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
St. Paul's Street	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹
Shaftesbury Road	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
St. John's Road	13 ⁹	2 ²	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	16 ¹²
Sable Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Sherringham Road	3 ³	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	4 ⁴
Sun Row	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Swanley Street	4 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ³
Station Parade, Hornsey Rise	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Swan Yard, Station Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Stanley Road	4 ²	7 ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 ⁵
Stanmore Street	3 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ¹
Stradbroke Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²

TABLE XCV.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL.
Tollington Road..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Tollington Park..	2 ²	2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	5 ⁴
Twyford Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Thornhill Crescent	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Theberton Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Thornhill Square	2 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	3 ²
Tabley Road	1 ¹	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ³
Torrens Buildings, City Road..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Tremlett Grove	3 ³	3 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 ⁶
Thane Villas, Seven Sisters Rd.	..	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Tavistock Terrace	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Upper Tollington Road	2 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
Union Square, New North Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Upper Street	4 ⁴	2 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	7 ⁷
Upper Park Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Victor Road	4 ³	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ⁴
Victoria Road	3 ¹	2 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	6 ⁴
Vorley Road	18 ¹¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	19 ¹¹
Vittoria Street	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Vincent Terrace, Colebrooke Row	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Wall Street	6 ³	4 ²	..	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	12 ⁷
Windsor Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Warner Street	2 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	5 ⁴
Warrender Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	2 ²
Wynford Road	5 ⁴	3 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 ⁷
Windsor Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Wallace Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Wellington Road	10 ⁶	1 ¹	..	2 ²	..	2 ²	..	..	15 ⁹
West View, Highgate Hill	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Whistler Street	4 ²	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ³
Westbourne Road	10 ⁵	1 ¹	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	13 ⁸
Wray Crescent	6 ²	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 ⁴

TABLE XCV—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Cholera.	TOTAL.
Winchester Street	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ¹
William Street, Barnsbury	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Williamson Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Woodville Grove	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Woodville Road	5 ⁴	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 ⁴
Whitehall Parade	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹
Ward Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Willowbridge Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Wedmore Gardens	3 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ²
Windermere Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Wolsey Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
Wilton Square	3 ³	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	4 ⁴
Witherington Road	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹
Wharfdale Road	2 ¹	2 ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ³
Witley Road	3 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	4 ²
William Street, St. Peter's Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹
Wyatt Road	4 ³	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	6 ³
Whitehall Park	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	2 ²	..	..	..	3 ³
Wells Terrace	1 ¹	1 ¹	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	3 ³
Waterloo Terrace, Upper Street	1 ¹	..	..	..	1 ¹
Wolsey Grove	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	1 ¹
York Road	4 ³	1 ¹	..	2 ²	..	2 ²	..	..	..	9 ⁷
Yerbury Road	1 ¹	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	..	2 ²
Yonge Park	1 ¹	..	..	..	..	1 ¹	..	..	..	2 ²

DISINFECTION.

The disinfection of houses and clothing after the occurrence of infectious disease showed a large decrease on the preceding years, a fact which is altogether accounted for by the decrease in the number of patients by 588 on those notified in 1897, and by 1,404 on those known in 1896.

There was for a time a growing tendency for people to carry out their own disinfection, but as this was most undesirable in the public interest a certificate was drawn up which had to be signed by the medical attendant, who declared that he had satisfied himself that the disinfection of the clothing and the house had been properly carried out. Since then the practice has gradually ceased, so that it is expected it will soon be a thing of the past.

The disinfection of clothing was very satisfactorily performed at the disinfecting station in the two steam disinfectors erected a few years since by Messrs. Goddard, Massey & Warner, of Nottingham. These machines continued to give the utmost satisfaction, and, with the exception of the cost of new rubbers on the doors, have required no money to be spent on them.

In addition to the Vestry's own work, the disinfection of clothing for the Vestry of Stoke Newington is effected at a reasonable charge.

For a few days during the year, while the disinfector at St. Pancras was undergoing repairs, permission was given to the Public Health Department of that Vestry to disinfect clothing at the Islington station. This privilege was all the more readily accorded because, before the present station had been erected, that Vestry had gladly performed similar work for this Parish.

The total number of rooms disinfected during the year was 2,358, as against 2,701 in the preceding year; and the total number of rooms stripped was 1,033, compared with 1,158 in 1897.

Although notices were served, as required by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in every instance on the owners of property to

disinfect, cleanse and strip rooms in which infectious diseases had occurred, yet very few have complied with them, and thus the *onus* of doing the work was thrown on the Vestry. At one time a considerable amount of stripping and cleansing was done by landlords, but gradually they have awakened to the fact that if they do not execute it the Vestry will be compelled under the provisions of the Act to do it.

The following statement gives the particulars for last year, as well as for the preceding year, of the clothing, etc., disinfected at the Vestry's Disinfecting Station:—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	The Year.	1897.
Beds ...	421	384	353	546	1,704	2,071
Blankets ...	622	719	456	867	2,664	3,095
Bolsters ...	253	243	248	348	1,092	1,328
Carpets...	101	133	100	155	489	892
Chair cushions...	81	99	100	149	429	591
Mattresses ...	221	219	193	259	892	1,082
Palliasses ...	389	319	344	522	1,574	2,034
Pillows...	674	732	610	963	2,979	3,586
Quilts ...	243	262	226	354	1,085	1,335
Sheets ...	527	505	447	671	2,150	2,503
Other articles ...	1,463	1,234	955	1,462	5,114	9,785
Totals	4,995	4,849	4,032	6,296	20,172	28,302

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 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

Sanitary Inspector's Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.	1897.
1st Quarter ..	33	79	25	85	32	62	19	25	68	77	71	53	11	39	679	668
2nd do. ..	55	34	33	44	34	29	33	28	46	53	33	50	23	30	530	555
3rd do. ..	38	33	18	40	24	33	26	27	33	45	72	31	17	45	482	617
4th do. ..	60	74	24	62	35	74	29	36	40	46	74	31	13	69	667	861
Year ..	186	220	100	231	125	198	107	116	187	226	250	165	64	183	2,358	2,701

TABLE XCVII.

Showing the Cleansing and Stripping of Rooms after Infectious Disease.

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

Sanitary Inspector's Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.	1897.
1st Quarter ..	16	38	7	21	8	9	6	10	30	32	43	26	2	8	256	320
2nd do. ..	22	27	11	13	16	5	11	15	30	28	13	16	11	14	232	243
3rd do. ..	26	19	6	31	11	4	10	6	8	30	37	14	14	20	236	268
4th do. ..	40	37	13	36	12	15	5	10	18	18	64	13	8	20	309	327
Year ..	104	121	37	101	47	33	32	41	86	108	157	69	35	62	1,033	1,158

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

	Disinfecting Powder.		Carbolised Creasote.	Clear Carbolic Acid.
	Tons.	Cwt.	Gallons.	Gallons.
To Inhabitants	8	2	811	—
Disinfecting Premises	—	—	—	55
	8	2	811	55

THE REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

This work, which was first begun to be performed in a systematic manner in June, 1895, was, as has been usual since that time, performed most excellently by Mr. Wroot the Superintendent, and the staff of the Dusting Department.

For the information of those members of the Vestry who are not aware of the good work now being effected, and by the Vestry's own

staff too, a statement extending from 1891 to the present date is appended. It shows clearly that the houses of Islington, as regards the storage of refuse, so often of a noxious character, is very different to what it was prior to 1895, for whereas then not only the householders but the Sanitary Inspectors were constantly complaining of the state of affairs, now they are hardly ever heard. Indeed, most of the complaints, few as they are, that now reach the Public Health Department are to the effect that a removal of the dust is not made more than once a week. When one remembers the outcry that was made in 1895, about the upsetting of household arrangements that a weekly collection would involve, one's astonishment is all the greater that even a single request should be made for a more frequent removal.

1891 ...	...	...	...	10,138
1892 ...	...	...	...	9,964
1893 ...	...	...	...	4,986
1894 ...	...	...	...	4,506
1895 ...	...	...	...	2,506
1896 ...	...	...	...	245
1897 ...	...	...	...	312
1898 ...	...	...	...	303

The 303 applications to remove dust were only 0·672 per cent. of the 45,096 separate assessments in the district. The largest number of requests came from East Highbury Ward, where they represented 1·28 per cent. of the assessments, and the least from Tufnell where they were only 0·38 per cent.

Particulars for each Ward are given in Table Z in the Appendix.

WORKSHOPS.

To the inspection of Workshops one Inspector, Miss Gray, devotes herself wholly, while another (Mr. George West) sets apart the greater portion of his time to similar work.

They have been generally well received by the employers whose premises they have had to visit, although there have been a few who

resented their inspection as an intrusion, yet such persons have speedily seen the folly of their ways and have ultimately afforded every facility for the inspections.

The following statement, which shows the sanitary work effected, does not by any means represent the amount of good which has been done, for many suggestions for the comfort of the employees made by the Inspectors have been adopted by the Masters.

Workrooms—

Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,284
Overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Badly ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dirty	...	...	...	...	...	...	109

Workshops—

Newly discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	259
Reported to H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
Removed from Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Workroom cards distributed	...	...	...	...	...	...	279

Notices to abate nuisances served	218
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Works carried out—

Ventilation provided	..	...	...	...	...	...	112
Rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	393
Yards, floors and roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
W.C.'s constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Urinals	„	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C.'s supplied with water	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Water Cisterns for general use provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Do. cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Water laid on	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

Herewith is appended the reports of Miss Gray and Mr. West. The former is full of interest, as showing the character of her work in workshops where women are employed.

Her remarks respecting the conditions under which the outworkers labour are worthy of attention, while her conclusion that the advantages

of working at home are outweighed by the disadvantages will be readily accepted because they are founded on an assured foundation.

It will be noticed in Table XCIII. that no less than 10 infectious diseases occurred in dressmakers' homes, in addition to which fully 13 cases were known in homes where wearing apparel was made up for the great wholesale houses in the City.

MISS GRAY'S REPORT.

THE VESTRY HALL,
ISLINGTON, N.,

1st February, 1899.

To A. E. HARRIS, Esq.

Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I have the honour of submitting for your consideration a report of my work for the year 1898.

Registers.—At the end of the year there were on the "Register of Workshops where Females are Employed" and on the "Laundry Register" a total of 1,026 workshops, containing 1,646 workrooms. In 379 of these workshops dress, mantle and blouse-making are carried on; in 440 miscellaneous trades (details of which will be found in the table which I append to this report) are carried on, and there are 207 workshop laundries.

195 workshops and 27 laundries have been added to the Registers during the year, while 131 workshops and 17 laundries have been removed from them. Notifications have been sent to the Home Office of 130 workshops and laundries which had not been visited by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

There are, approximately, 5,000 females employed in the registered workshops and 1,700 in the laundries. The numbers fluctuate with the busy seasons, which during the past year have been short, as the cold spring and warm autumn materially affected the demand for articles of wearing apparel, in the manufacture of which most of the workers are engaged.

Inspections.—I have inspected in the course of the year 1,535 workshops and laundries, containing 2,427 workrooms, and I have made 1,514 re-inspections, and calls. These figures include inspections of the three public conveniences for women and of the homes of female outworkers.

The general condition of the workrooms now compares very favourably with that existing in 1895, when I made my first inspection, as a proof of which I may point out that practically no complaints were received from employees regarding insanitary conditions in workrooms during the year.

Overcrowding.—I found 15 workrooms to be overcrowded on inspection. In these the overcrowding has been abated.

I have distributed 279 cards to be exhibited in workrooms, stating the cubic capacity of each room and the number of persons who may be employed in it.

It is to be regretted that the Factory and Workshop Act requires no extra cubic space in laundry ironing rooms in which there are iron-heating stoves, as in some rooms, though the legal 250 cubic feet is allowed for each person, the workers have to stand too close to the stoves, which, particularly in summer, is most exhausting, and cannot but be prejudicial to the health of the workers, especially considering the long hours (14 per day) they may be called on to work. It is also a matter for regret that there is no fixed minimum height for ironing rooms, as occasionally over-head drying is carried on in rooms which are so low that the wet clothes hang close to the heads of the ironers, and the dampness and heat of the atmosphere are very great.

Ventilation.—In two dressmakers' rooms, which were structurally insufficiently ventilated, additional ventilators have been provided. In summer the ventilation of the workrooms presents comparatively little difficulty, but in winter the tendency, on the part of the employees, to keep all windows and ventilators closed, still exists.

Cleanliness.—84 workrooms, found in a dirty condition, have been cleansed and white-washed. Proportionately the largest number of these rooms was in laundries, where the presence of dirty linen, dirty water and soapsuds, combined with the steam and dust from coppers and stoves, make frequent whitewashing a necessity. The work, which in most "workshop" laundries is carried on in dwelling-houses, and not in specially adapted premises, causes many dilapidations, and the exercise of great care and vigilance on the part of the occupier is necessary to keep a laundry in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition.

Sanitary Defects.—In addition to the above-mentioned nuisances, I have discovered on inspection and reported to you the existence of 262 sanitary defects liable to be dealt with under the Public Health Act. In consequence of my reports the drains of 19 workshops have been tested by Inspector West and relaid under his supervision. I have served 85 intimation notices regarding the various defects, and I have personally supervised the abatement of 184 nuisances.

Complaints referred to H.M. Inspectors of Factories.—I have forwarded to H.M. Women Inspectors of Factories for their consideration various complaints which have been made to me regarding excessive hours of work and illegal employment of women and children, and also as to insanitary conditions existing in work places in other districts.

The Homes of Female Outworkers.—In visits to the homes of female outworkers, who work alone or assisted by members of their own family only, I have found work being done in very varied surroundings. In some cases the workers are fairly well-to-do women, who only want to earn a little pocket money, and who work in their sitting rooms or kitchens; but frequently the work is the only or principal means of livelihood, and is carried on in the family living and sleeping room. In one such instance I found Ladies' Costumes being machined in her "one" room by a woman, who, though a good worker, had had to leave her indoor place of work on account of her great want of personal cleanliness!

The outworkers have to work late and early during the seasons, although in their slack time they are frequently weeks without employment. As there is no possibility of

united action among them the middleman is able to make his own bargain with each individual and the work is often done for the merest pittance, and all expenses of house-room, lighting, heating, machines, cottons, &c., fall on the worker, who brings the work out from the shop and takes it back finished. The system is doubtless a convenience to the few, but on the whole it seems to me that the advantages are outweighed by the disadvantages, *i.e.*, the tendency to lower the price of women's labour all round, in many cases, the neglected condition of the homes, and the danger of the spread of disease by means of the articles which are made in such surroundings.

I am glad to be able to report that I have met with very little opposition in the course of my work. The employers have, as a rule, received me in a friendly way and have shewn themselves ready to act on my suggestions for the improvement of their work-places.

Nature of Business.				Number of workshops.		Number of work-rooms therein.
Dressmaking	..	..	..	274	..	316
Tie making	..	..	..	81	..	91
Mantle and costume making	..			70	..	102
Millinery (infant and adults)	..			63	..	95
Fur sewing	..	..	..	48	..	61
Artificial flower making	..	..		33	..	69
Blouse making	..	..	..	35	..	41
Tailoring	..	..	..	28	..	28
Beadwork	..	..	..	24	..	26
Underclothing making	..	..		20	..	22
Leather goods making	..	..		13	..	25
Apron and pinafore making	..			11	..	13
Boot upper and infant shoe making				10	..	16
Dressing gown making	..	..		9	..	10
Corset making	..	..	..	6	..	6
Cardboard box making	..	..		5	..	12
Rag picking and sorting	..	..		5	..	12
Wig making and dolls hair work				4	..	7
Shirtmaking	..	..	..	4	..	5
Collar and cuff making	..	..		4	..	5
Confectionery	..	..	..	4	..	24
Curtain making	..	..	..	3	..	4
Boys' suits	..	..	..	4	..	6
Fancy goods making	..	..		3	..	6
Lamp and candle shade making	..			3	..	5
Brace making	..	..	..	2	..	4
Button hole making	..	..		2	..	3
Umbrella making	..	..	..	2	..	2
Toy making	..	..	..	2	..	5
Baby linen sewing	..	..	..	2	..	2
Frilling making	..	..	..	2	..	2
Surplice making	..	..	..	2	..	2
Photograph frame making	..			2	..	4

Nature of Business.	Number of workshops.	Number of work-rooms therein.
Firewood cutting	2	4
Slate polishing	1	2
Surgical appliance making ..	1	2
Pickling	1	1
Gaiter making	1	2
Curling pin making	1	1
Curry powder making	1	2
Swansdown sewing	1	1
Bath glove making	1	1
Artificial fly making	1	1
Medical capsule making	1	4
Embroidering	1	5
Lace collar making	1	1
Paint brush making	1	2
Valentine making	1	1
Bassinette hood making	1	1
Clock case making	1	1
Fancy cabinet making	1	1
Table linen machinery	1	2
Cycle accessories making	1	2
Bottle washing	1	2
Tooth-pick making	1	1
Cork cutting	1	1
Cap making	1	2
Military tunic making	1	1
Funeral furnishing making ..	1	1
Puzzle folding	1	1
Gold beaters' skin preparing ..	1	4
Feather curling	1	1
Mandoline case making	1	2
Photographic papers preparing ..	1	2
Musical string, &c. making ..	1	4
Portmanteau making	1	1
Drug packing	1	1
Waterproof making	1	1
Hosiery	1	1
Jewel case making	1	1
Balloon making	1	1
Laundries	207	549
Total	<u>1,026</u>	<u>1,645</u>

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JESSY M. S. GRAY,

Inspector of Workshops.

TABLE XCVIII.—Summary of Miss Gray's Work-shops Reports from 3rd January, 1898, to 31st December, 1898.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Quarter ending 2nd April, 1898.				Quarter ending 2nd July, 1898.				Quarter ending 1st Oct., 1898.				Quarter ending 31st Dec., 1898.				Year ending 31st Dec., 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	366	199	429	994	376	206	442	1024	384	205	436	1025	379	207	440	1026	379	207	440	1026
„ Number of Workrooms therein	449	535	644	1628	454	544	657	1655	467	541	637	1645	459	549	637	1645	459	549	637	1645
„ Number of Inspections of	114	12	197	323	135	168	108	411	105	13	224	342	194	92	173	459	548	285	702	1535
„ Number of Re-inspections and Calls	108	73	212	393	138	103	129	370	116	77	186	379	146	83	143	372	508	336	670	1514
Workrooms, Number of Inspections of	148	27	290	465	159	447	146	752	134	28	341	503	245	224	238	707	686	726	1015	2427
„ found to be overcrowded .. .. .	..	..	6	6	1	1	4	6	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	13	15
„ found to be insufficiently ventilated	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2
„ found to be in a dirty condition	3	2	19	24	3	22	..	25	2	7	5	14	3	11	7	21	11	42	31	84
Workshops, &c., newly discovered and registered during the year	24	4	41	69	25	10	25	60	22	4	22	48	16	9	20	45	87	27	108	222
„ Workrooms therein measured	24	9	42	75	27	20	35	82	24	10	23	57	16	23	22	61	91	62	122	275
„ Reported to H.M. Inspector on discovery	12	..	20	32	19	6	15	40	14	4	16	34	11	6	7	24	56	16	58	130
„ Removed from the Register	12	1	12	25	15	4	13	32	14	5	28	47	21	7	16	44	62	17	69	148
Houses visited for enquiry at which no female hands were employed*	19	2	18	39	18	4	15	37	14	6	10	30	12	3	21	36	63	15	64	142
Workroom Cards distributed, showing number of persons permitted in each room	31	..	40	71	32	..	34	66	28	..	46	74	30	13	25	68	121	13	145	279
Written Intimations issued	3	4	8	15	8	15	3	26	2	5	11	18	7	13	6	26	20	37	28	85
Works carried out under supervision :—																				
(a) Additional means of ventilation provided .. .. .	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	4
(b) Rooms cleansed and whitewashed	1	7	15	23	4	8	8	20	..	25	3	28	2	7	3	12	7	47	29	83
(c) Yards, Floors, Roofs, &c., repaired	3	14	7	24	5	3	4	12	..	7	5	12	3	3	2	8	11	27	18	56
(d) Sanitary Conveniences repaired .. .. .	..	2	..	2	7	4	..	11	1	4	6	11	3	3	3	9	11	13	9	33
(e) Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	8	1	7	..	8
Nuisances which came under notice during the inspections :—																				
(e) Drains untrapped, unventilated, &c.	5	2	24	31	5	8	..	13	12	* 1	24	37	14	1	2	17	36	12	50	98
(f) Sanitary Conveniences ill-lighted, unventilated and defective in water supply	3	..	4	7	6	10	1	17	3	2	13	18	2	4	3	9	14	16	21	51
(g) Sanitary Conveniences supplied from drinking water cisterns .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
(h) Cisterns dirty or uncovered .. .. .	..	1	3	4	..	2	1	3	1	..	3	4	..	1	..	1	1	4	7	12
(i) Dustbins, wanting or defective	2	1	1	4	..	1	1	2	1	1	3	5	2	1	..	3	5	4	5	14
(j) Miscellaneous	5	2	9	16	..	23	3	26	3	2	15	20	3	18	3	24	11	45	30	86
“Overcrowding” of Workrooms, Cases of, abated .. .. .	..	..	5	5	1	..	5	6	..	1	2	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	13	15

* 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.

TABLE XCIX.

Summary of Workshops Work from Inspector West's Reports during the year ending 31st December 1898.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Quarter ending 2nd April, 1898.					Quarter ending 2nd July, 1898.					Quarter ending 1st October, 1898.					Quarter ending 31st December, 1898.					Year ending 31st December, 1898.				
	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Piano-forte Makers.	Cycle Makers.	Bakehouses.	Miscellaneous.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Piano-forte Makers.	Cycle Makers.	Bakehouses.	Miscellaneous.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Piano-forte Makers.	Cycle Makers.	Bakehouses.	Miscellaneous.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Piano-forte Makers.	Cycle Makers.	Bakehouses.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Workshops, Workplaces, Laundries, &c. Number of on the Register	265
Number of Workrooms therein	265
Number of Inspections of	1749
Number of Re-inspections of	1383
Workrooms, Number of Inspections of	1
found to be overcrowded	1
found to be insufficiently ventilated
found to be in a dirty condition	25
Workshops, &c., newly discovered and registered	34
Workrooms therein measured	35
Reported to H.M. Inspector on discovery	42
Removed from the Register
Houses visited for enquiry at which no male hands were employed
Workroom Cards distributed, showing number of persons permitted in each room	130
Intimation Notices served	3
Statutory Notices	3
Works carried out under supervision :-
Drains	31
Constructed	73
Improved or repaired	173
Traps fixed	50
Water Closets	1
W.C.'s constructed	1
Urinals constructed	1
Pan, trap & water supply furnished	130
Pan and trap only furnished	107
Water supply furnished
Dust Bins	12
Constructed	1
Repaired and Covers adapted
Surface Drains	87
Constructed
Relaid
General Water	5
Cisterns provided
Cisterns repaired and cleansed	18
Water supply provided
Ventilation and Cleansing, etc.	108
Additional means of ventilation provided
Rooms cleansed and limewashed	310
Yards, Floors, Roofs, &c., repaired	151
Miscellaneous	101
Nuisances which came under notice during the inspections :-
Drains untrapped, unventilated, &c.	62
Sanitary Conveniences ill-lighted, unventilated and defective in water supply	12
Sanitary Conveniences supplied from drinking water cisterns	3
Cisterns dirty or uncovered	8
Dustbins, wanting or defective	11
Miscellaneous	128
Overcrowding of Workrooms, Cases of, abated	6
Smoke observations	1098
Totals	48	23	179	1401	1851	7	27	44	31	215	1388	1660	4	32	27	11	170	13	1597	3	2	11	249	1400	1674

INSPECTOR WEST'S REPORT.

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

VESTRY HALL
UPPER STREET,
ISLINGTON, N.,
January, 1899.

DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in again submitting to you a report of my work during the year 1898.

I have paid 3,833 visits to factories, workshops and workrooms, in the Parish, viz.:—1,749 inspections and 2,084 re-inspections. 133 notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances and 50 additional w.c.'s have been provided. 105 workshops and workrooms have been cleansed and whitewashed, whilst 877 other improvements were effected. You will observe by the numbers quoted above that a great change in the improved sanitary condition of the workshops has been effected and not without being a great boon to the workers themselves. I may also state that where notices have been served, I have found owners and occupiers, with only a few exceptions, willing to carry out the various requirements with as little trouble as possible.

I have reported the names and addresses of 42 workshops to the Home Office not previously visited by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

Bakehouses.—There are at present 265 bakehouses on the register, 3 having been abolished during the year, 205 have been cleansed and limewhited.

During the year I have paid 651 visits to them, and it is satisfactory to note that there is much improvement in their cleanliness. I may also state that several underground bakehouses, although closed before the passing of the Bakehouses Act, 1st January, 1896, are still kept on the register, because I feel it a duty to keep them there so that they may be visited in due course with those that are occupied to see that there is no infringement of the law respecting them.

Miscellaneous Trades.—As the accompanying table does not give details as to the various trades carried on under this heading, I append a list as follows:—

Dressmakers.	Pianoforte String Makers.
Laundries.	Builders.
Tin-box Makers.	Skin Driers.
Card Box Makers.	Organ Builders.
Furriers.	Fish Curers.
Printers.	Dyers.
Engineers.	Paper Stainers.
Paper Sorters.	Farriers.
Rag Sorters.	Tripe Dressers.
Screw Makers.	Tallow Melters.
Cabinet Makers.	Confectioners.

Smoke Nuisances.—1,093 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. I may state that during the great coal strike in Wales, many complaints were received owing to the alleged difficulty of obtaining smokeless coal. Since then, however, it has been found necessary to serve 10 notices on offenders, and I am happy to say that they have not been served without good results following.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE WEST,
Inspector of Workshops, &c.

BAKEHOUSES IN ISLINGTON.

Reg. No.	Street or Road.	Above or below level of Street or Road.	
1	8, Clayton Terrace, Archway Road	..	Above
2	17, Whitehall Parade, Archway Road	..	Below
3	84, Ashbrook Road	.. ..	"
4	5, Andover Road	.. ..	Below, not used
5	88, " "	.. ..	Above
6	104, " "	.. ..	"
7	50, Arlington Street	.. ..	Below
8	24, Alfred Street	.. ..	"
9	1, Balls Pond Road	.. ..	Above and below
10	52, " "	.. ..	" "
11	98, " "	.. ..	not used
12	117, " "	.. ..	and below
13	229, " "	.. ..	Above
14	257, " "	.. ..	"
15	62, Barnsbury Street	.. ..	Below
16	6, Barnsbury Road	.. ..	"
17	21, " "	.. ..	"
18	68, " "	.. ..	"
19	129, " "	.. ..	Above
20	76, Baxter Road	.. ..	"
21	33, Bedford Terrace	.. ..	Below
22	12, Bemerton Street	.. ..	Above
23	72, " "	.. ..	Below
24	100, " "	.. ..	"
25	32, Bingfield Street	.. ..	Above
26	44, " "	.. ..	Below
27	60, " "	.. ..	"
28	53, Boleyn Road	.. ..	Above
29	77, " "	.. ..	Below, not used
30	10, Blackstock Road	.. ..	Above
31	66, " "	.. ..	Below
32	128, " "	.. ..	"
33	146, " "	.. ..	"
34	156, " "	.. ..	"
35	202, " "	.. ..	Above
36	225, " "	.. ..	"
37	26, Blenheim Road	.. ..	Below
38	National Bakery, Brewery Road	.. ..	Above
39	V. V. Bakery, Brewery Road	.. ..	"
40	16, Brecknock Road	.. ..	"
41	19, Brooksby Street	.. ..	"
42	49, Campbell Road	.. ..	"
43	10, Campdale Terrace, Tufnell Park	.. ..	Below
44	21, Caledonian Road	.. ..	"
45	36, " "	.. ..	"
46	59, " "	.. ..	"
47	159, " "	.. ..	"

Reg. No.	Street or Road.				Above or below level of Street or Road.	
48	170,	Caledonian Road	..	..	..	Below
49	199,	" "	..	..	..	"
50	275,	" "	..	..	..	"
51	299,	" "	..	..	..	"
52	370,	" "	..	..	..	"
53	371,	" "	..	..	..	"
54	415,	" "	..	..	..	"
55	421a,	" "	..	..	..	Above
56	480,	" "	..	..	..	Below
57	30,	Canonbury Street	..	..	Below,	not used
58	3,	Cardwell Terrace, St. Peter's Road..	..	..	Below	
59	14,	Charlton Crescent	..	..	..	"
60	39,	Charlesworth Street	..	..	..	"
61	29,	Camden Street	..	..	Below,	not used
62	102,	Cheverton Road	..	..	..	Above
63	52,	City Garden Row	..	..	..	"
64	29,	Cottenham Road	..	..	..	"
65	62,	" "	..	..	..	"
66	38,	Coleman Street	..	..	..	Below
67	25,	Cornelia Street	..	..	..	Above
69	57,	Copenhagen Street	..	..	..	Below
70	112,	" "	..	..	..	"
71	181,	" "	..	..	Below,	not used
72	185,	" "	..	..	..	Below
73	205,	" "	..	..	Below,	not used
74	213,	" "	..	..	..	Above
75	24,	Church Street..	..	..	..	Below
76	1,	Cross Street	..	..	..	"
77	40,	" "	..	..	..	Above
78	4,	Cloudesley Road	..	..	..	"
79	40,	" "	..	..	..	Below
80	55,	Clephane Road	..	..	..	"
81	8,	Danbury Street	..	..	..	"
82	49,	Dorset Street..	..	..	Below,	not used
83		Oxford House, Downham Road..	..	..	..	Below
84	64,	Drayton Park ..	..	..	..	"
85	112a,	" "	..	..	Above and 1 below	
86	182,	" "	..	..	Below,	not used
87	67,	Durham Road ..	..	..	..	Above
88	27,	Dennis Street ..	..	..	..	Below
89	57,	Elthorne Road..	..	..	..	Above
90	75,	" "	..	..	..	"
91	103,	" "	..	..	..	"
92	144,	" "	..	..	..	"
93	47,	Nicholay Road..	..	..	..	"
94	1,	Essex Road ..	..	..	..	Below
95	57,	" "	..	..	..	"
96	67,	" "	..	..	..	"

Reg. No.	Street or Road.					Above or below level of Street or Road.	
97	68, Essex Road	..	..	..	..	Below	
98	102, "	"	..	..	..	"
99	114, "	"	..	..	..	"
100	172, "	"	..	..	..	"
101	202, "	"	..	..	..	"
102	226, "	"	..	..	..	"
103	285, "	"	..	..	..	"
104	322, "	"	..	..	..	"
105	350, "	"	..	..	..	"
106	398, "	"	..	..	..	"
107	103, Fairbridge Road	..	..	..	..	Above	
108	166, "	"	..	..	..	"
109	Suffolk Bread Co., Fakenham Street	..	..	..	..	"
110	81, Fonthill Road	..	..	..	..	"
111	114, "	"	..	..	..	"
112	1, Frederick Street	..	..	..	..	Below	
113	70, George's Road	..	..	..	..	"
114	98, Gillespie Road	..	..	..	..	"
115	23, Girdlestone Road	..	..	..	..	"
116	80, Goodinge Road	..	..	..	..	"
117	60, Grove Road	..	..	..	..	Above	
118	90, "	"	..	..	..	Below	
119	58, Hazellville Road	..	..	..	..	Above	
120	87, "	"	..	..	..	Below	
121	26, Half Moon Crescent	..	..	..	..	"
122	125, Hanley Road	..	..	..	..	Above	
123	29, Hemingford Road	..	..	..	..	Below	
124	179, "	"	..	..	..	"
125	S. A. Bakery, Hawthorne Street	..	..	..	..	Above	
126	12, Hercules Road	..	..	..	..	"
127	13, Highbury Place	..	..	..	..	Below	
128	3, Highbury Park	..	..	..	..	Above	
129	17, Broadway, Highbury Park	..	..	..	..	"
130	2, High Street	..	..	..	..	Below	
131	6, "	"	..	..	..	"
132	38, "	"	..	..	..	"
133	44, "	"	..	..	..	"
134	78, "	"	..	..	..	"
135	6, Highgate Hill	..	..	..	..	"
136	29, "	"	..	..	..	Above	
137	49, "	"	..	..	..	"
138	102, "	"	..	..	..	"
139	1, Hope Street	..	..	..	..	"
140	69, Holloway Road	..	..	..	..	"
141	85, "	"	..	..	..	"
142	132, "	"	..	..	..	Above and below	
143	232, "	"	..	..	..	Above	
144	251, "	"	..	..	..	"
145	261, "	"	..	..	..	"

Reg. No.	Street or Road.				Above or below level of Street or Road.	
146	370,	Holloway Road	..	..	..	Above
147	575,	"	"	..	..	"
148	582,	"	"	..	..	"
149	599,	"	"	..	..	Below
150	626,	"	"	..	..	"
151	634,	"	"	..	..	"
152	676,	"	"	..	..	"
153	758,	"	"	..	..	Above
154	265,	"	"	..	..	Below, not used
155	56,	Hornsey Road	..	..	..	Above
156	86,	"	"	..	..	"
157	100,	"	"	..	..	"
158	154,	"	"	..	..	"
159	246,	"	"	..	..	Below
160	264,	"	"	..	..	"
161	346,	"	"	..	..	Above
162	402,	"	"	..	..	"
163	420,	"	"	..	..	"
164	484,	"	"	..	..	"
165	14,	Station Parade, Hornsey Road	..	..	..	Below
166	27,	Hornsey Rise	..	..	..	"
167	8,	Islington Green	..	..	..	Above
168	7,	Junction Road	..	..	..	Below
169	59,	"	"	..	..	"
170	81,	"	"	..	..	"
171	104,	"	"	..	..	"
172	167,	"	"	..	..	"
173	239,	"	"	..	..	"
174	30,	King Henry Street	..	..	..	Above
175	57,	King Henry's Walk	..	..	..	Below
176	25,	Lennox Road	..	..	..	Above
177	25,	Lowman Road	..	..	..	Below
178	126,	Liverpool Road	..	..	..	"
179	262,	"	"	..	..	"
180	269,	"	"	..	..	Below, not used
181	279,	"	"	..	..	"
182	463,	"	"	..	..	Above
183	5,	Crossley Terrace, Liverpool Road	..	..	..	Below
184	47,	Landseer Road	..	..	..	Above
185	57,	Marlborough Road	..	..	..	Below
186	110,	"	"	..	..	Above
187	127,	"	"	..	..	"
188	32,	Milton Grove	..	..	..	Below
189	33,	"	"	..	..	"
190	1,	Mildmay Park	..	..	..	Above
191	84,	"	"	..	..	Below
192	77,	Newington Green Road	..	..	..	"
193	42,	"	"	..	..	"

Reg. No.	Street or Road.			Above or below level of Street or Road.
194	123, Newington Green Road	..	..	Below
195	192, New North Road	..	..	"
196	263, " "	..	..	"
197	298, " "	..	..	Above
198	313, " "	..	..	"
199	361, " "	..	..	"
201	29, Offord Road	..	..	Below, not used
202	123, " "	..	..	Below
203	26, Orchard Street	..	..	Below, not used
204	44, Outram Street ..	..	..	Above
205	47, Palmerston Road	..	..	"
206	121, Packington Street	..	..	Below
207	126, " "	..	..	"
208	33, Park Street ..	..	..	"
209	32, Parkfield Street	..	..	Below, not used
210	110, Petherton Road	..	..	Below
211	53, Pooles Park ..	..	..	Above
212	20, Popham Road..	..	..	"
213	50, " "	..	..	"
214	2, Queen's Square..	..	..	Below
215	53, Queensbury Street	..	..	Above
216	16, Rheidol Terrace	..	..	Below
217	46, Roman Road ..	..	..	"
218	107, " "	..	..	"
219	118, " "	..	..	"
220	3, Richmond Road	..	..	"
221	12, Randalls Road	..	..	"
222	31, Salisbury Road	..	..	"
224	22, Seven Sisters Road	..	..	Above
225	48, " "	..	..	"
226	72, " "	..	..	"
227	163, " "	..	..	"
228	190, " "	..	..	Below
229	258, " "	..	..	Above
230	32, Shepperton Road	..	..	Below
231	3, St. Paul's Street	..	..	Below, not used
232	76, " "	..	..	"
233	226, St. Paul's Road	..	..	Below
234	69, St. Peter Street	..	..	"
235	84, " "	..	..	"
236	52, Stanmore Street	..	..	"
237	16, St. Jude Street	..	..	Above
238	32, St. James's Road	..	..	Below
239	106, " "	..	..	Above
240	110, " "	..	..	"
241	132, " "	..	..	Below
242	Victoria House, Stapleton Hall Road	..	..	"
243	8, Finsbury Park Buildings	..	..	"

Reg. No.	Street or Road.	Above or below level of Street or Road	
244	51, Stroud Green Road .. ..	..	Above
245	212, Tufnell Park Road .. ..	..	Below
246	144, Tollington Park .. ..	..	Above
247	1, Theberton Street .. ..	..	Below
248	157, Thorpedale Road .. ..	..	"
249	86, Thornhill Road	Below, not used	
250	14, Upper Street	"	"
251	102, " " .. ..	..	Below
252	107, " " .. ..	..	Above
253	129, " " .. ..	..	"
254	230, " " .. ..	..	"
255	16, Westbourne Road .. ..	..	Below
256	25, Wellington Road	Below, not used	
257	92, " "	"	"
258	16, Sherringham Road	"	"
259	51, Windsor Street .. ..	..	Above
260	6, Wharfdale Road .. ..	..	Below
261	62, Winchester Street .. ..	..	"
262	22, Wynford Road .. ..	..	Above
263	120, York Road .. ..	..	Below
264	214, " " .. ..	..	"
265	254, " " .. ..	..	Above
266	376, " " .. ..	..	Below
267	84, Yerbury Road.. ..	..	"
268	334, Caledonian Road .. ..	..	"

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

At present there are 459 houses on the register, which is an increase of 66 on the number of 1897.

No house was removed from the register.

Number on register at beginning of year	..	393
Placed on register during 1898	..	66
		<hr/>
		459
		<hr/>

There can be no question that the registration of houses let out in tenements to different families is a great boon, not only to the tenants but to the landlords, for the former are compelled under the by-laws to do their duty in keeping the premises clean, while the latter are equally not allowed to neglect their obligations to their tenants.

Inspector Jordan's work has been very arduous, as the inspection of the houses now on the register fully occupies his time, and, indeed, were it not that he is an active officer, it is doubtful if they could be efficiently supervised.

That there are very many houses in Islington that might with advantage be placed on the register goes without saying, and it is, therefore, hoped that in time they will be added to it. The process is, however, likely to be a slow one unless another Inspector is appointed to assist in this work for, at present one man has as much as he can undertake.

Inspector Jordan's report shows the work which he has accomplished during 1898.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

VESTRY OFFICES, UPPER STREET, N.

January, 1899.

To A. E. HARRIS, Esq.,

Medical Officer of Health,

DEAR SIR,

In placing my report before you of the works carried out during the year 1898 under my supervision, in accordance with section 94 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in respect to houses let in lodgings or occupied by more than one family, I may state there are 458 houses on the register, and that the work of supervision is very great.

Of course, some of the houses have been much improved, for after being thoroughly repaired they are let to a different class of occupiers, but the greater number require constant observation.

I served 245 intimation notices as to nuisances and 357 cleansing notices.

There were nine prosecutions. Three summonses were, however, withdrawn, and the others resulted in fines and costs amounting to £17. Several other prosecutions should have been taken, but were abandoned because the time taken up in preparing the evidence, in attending at the Police Court to obtain the summonses, and afterwards attending to prove the case at the hearing, which often means several adjournments, is so great that it could not be afforded unless by neglecting the inspections.

During the year I have made 4,629 inspections and 924 re-inspections and calls, and have had 1,572 improvements carried out on 844 premises, the full statement attached hereto showing the details under their respective headings.

In consequence of the outbreak of Measles, and in accordance with your instructions, I made 988 calls in respect to this disease. This, I venture to think, is not an unsatisfactory report of 12 months' work.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

JAMES J. JORDAN,

Inspector of Houses let in Lodgings.

TABLE C.

*Summary of Sanitary Work from Inspector Jordan's report on Houses
Let in Lodgings during the year 1898.*

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	YEAR.
Number of Houses inspected.. ..	843	1,082	1,137	1,567	4,629
Re-inspections, Calls made, &c. ..	349	262	197	116	924
Total Inspections, &c. ..	1,192*	1,344*	1,334	1,683	5,553
IMPROVEMENTS.					
Drains—					
Constructed	8	1	3	3	8
Improved or repaired	81	110	65	85	341
Traps fixed	4	2	8	2	16
Cesspools—					
Abolished	—	—	—	—	—
Cleansed or disinfected	—	—	—	—	—
Privies and Water Closets—					
Pan, trap and water supply furnished	8	7	11	4	30
Pan and trap only furnished	5	7	8	9	29
Water supply furnished	23	32	28	30	113
Extra closets.. ..	—	5	4	4	13
Dust Bins—					
Constructed	7	10	10	13	40
Repairs and covers adapted	2	1	4	—	7
Surface Drains and Pavement of Yards—					
Constructed	—	3	4	2	9
Relaid	19	28	16	26	89
General Water—					
New receptacles provided	—	—	—	2	2
Receptacles repaired and cleansed	26	69	60	36	191
Water supply provided	—	3	2	—	5
Other Improvements—					
Houses generally repaired	16	13	1	2	32
„ &c., cleansed or limewashed	14	111	68	60	253
„ ventilated	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding abated	17	22	16	10	65
Illegal use of underground rooms for sleeping discontinued	—	—	1	2	3
Other Amendments and Nuisances abated	102	61	68	95	326
Rooms Disinfected	—	—	—	—	—
Total Improvements	325	485	377	385	1,572
Total Premises Improved	170	279	178	217	844

SANITARY WORK.

The sanitary work effected during the year by the District Inspectors was particularly heavy, and showed increased activity on their part. Thus 6,802 houses were inspected and 59,966 re-inspections were made, which showed an increase of 880 and 2,669 respectively on the returns for the preceding year.

The improvements effected were 32,212, and the premises improved 6,011. These improvements included the construction of 1,683 drains and the repair of 1,294; the fixing of 7,551 traps; the abolishing of 33 cesspools; the supply to w.c's of 1,360 pans, traps and water waste preventers; the supply of water to 250 w.c's; the supply of 1,001 dust bins, and the repair of 323 others; the pavement of 920 yards and the repavement of 1,789; the provision of 643 new receptacles for water; the repairing and cleansing of 899 existing cisterns, and the provision of a water supply to 285 houses. Of other improvements it may be stated that 401 houses were generally repaired, 526 cleansed or lime-washed, and 1,478 ventilated. 90 cases of overcrowding were abated, and 34 rooms that were illegally occupied for sleeping purposes, *i.e.*, contrary to Sec. 96 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, were closed. Besides these special matters over 8,000 minor nuisances were attended to.

In addition to these duties, it must not be forgotten that the Inspectors undertake the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and that they paid 897 visits to various shops and railway stations for the purpose of obtaining samples for analysis.

In the following Table the places inspected are set out:—

TABLE CI.

Giving a Summary of the Sanitary Work performed by the Inspectors in 1898.

PLACES INSPECTED.	QUARTERS.				THE YEAR.
	First.	Second.	Th'rd.	Fourth.	
Number of Houses Inspected	2,034	1,682	1,507	1,579	6,802
Re-inspections, Calls made, &c. ..	18,372	16,194	12,124	13,276	59,966
Visits to Bakehouses * .. ..	..	..	2	2	4
Do. Cowhouses	10	22	31	47	110
Do. Slaughter-houses	21	21	53	80	175
Do. Stables and Yards	352	628	967	540	2,487
Do. Courts, &c.	3	..	19	1	23
Do. Factories and Workshops † ..	..	6	2	..	8
Do. Fields, Lanes, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Do. Factories, Horse Slaughter-houses, Piggeries, &c., Belle Isle	12	2	5	1	20
Do. Under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	253	208	200	236	897
Dust Removals Ordered .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Registered Lodging Houses ‡ ..	..	..	12	14	26
Total Inspections	21,057	18,763	14,922	15,777	70,519

* See also Inspector West's report *ante*, p. 143.

† and Miss Gray's report *ante*, p. 142.

‡ Jordan's Report *ante*, p. 152.

It became necessary in 206 instances to take legal proceedings for the abatement of nuisances, or for offences against the By-laws or the provisions of the Public Health Act. In 159 instances the Vestry were successful, while the cases that were lost only numbered 7, while 32 were withdrawn on the work being completed.

It should be mentioned that the railway stations situated in Islington were inspected, and that sanitary work of great importance, and, indeed, in some instances, very extensive, was executed, both in the stations themselves and in the residences of the officials.

TABLE CII.

Giving a summary of the **Nuisances** discovered by Sanitary Inspectors during the Four Quarters and for the Year 1898, 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	..	..	..	142	85	99	99	425
2.	.. .. in a damp condition	..	..	..	87	76	33	67	263
3.	.. .. in a dilapidated condition..	..	..	..	70	53	52	57	232
4.	The inlet of surface drain improperly trapped	..	..	..	308	294	171	207	980
5.	The water-closet so foul as to be a nuisance	..	..	..	578	454	257	243	1,532
6.	.. .. without a water supply	..	..	..	54	70	36	42	202
7.	.. .. with a deficient supply of water	..	..	..	61	102	73	42	278
8.	.. .. improperly constructed so as to be a nuisance	..	..	..	660	547	291	271	1,769
9.	.. .. so defective as to be a nuisance	..	..	..	143	50	117	88	398
10.	.. .. stopped	..	..	..	33	25	20	27	105
11.	.. .. placed in an improper position	..	..	..	38	27	17	15	97
12.	Insufficient external ventilation to water-closet	..	..	..	65	54	35	31	185
13.	Insufficient water-closet accommodation	..	..	..	26	16	19	19	80
14.	The soil-pipe defective	..	..	..	304	211	80	64	659
15.	.. .. unventilated	..	..	..	403	295	140	138	976
16.	.. .. improperly ventilated	..	..	..	145	118	64	63	390
17.	The yard in a condition injurious to health by reason of the want of proper paving	..	..	..	334	230	164	185	913
18.	The yard dirty	..	..	..	33	17	21	25	96
19.	.. .. undrained	..	..	..	49	38	20	34	141
20.	A gully trap improperly placed within the house	..	..	..	152	136	99	112	499
21.	The waste-pipe of sink directly connected with the drain	..	..	..	202	169	91	90	552
22.	.. .. improperly trapped	..	..	..	43	61	38	45	187
23.	.. .. untrapped	..	..	..	78	41	40	55	214
24.	.. .. of lavatory directly connected with the drain	..	..	..	8	7	3	2	20
25.	.. .. improperly trapped	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	8
26.	.. .. untrapped	..	..	..	28	25	15	18	86
27.	.. .. of bath directly connected with the drain	..	..	..	13	21	9	5	48
28.	.. .. improperly trapped	..	..	..	4	15	4	5	28
29.	.. .. untrapped	..	..	..	30	30	18	19	97
30.	The water cistern so foul as to be a nuisance	..	..	..	47	67	37	43	194
31.	.. .. being without a close-fitting cover	..	..	..	140	147	108	88	483
32.	.. .. being placed in an improper position	..	..	..	49	48	37	28	162
33.	.. .. defective	..	..	..	6	6	13	4	29

TABLE C_I.—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	64	53	64	40	221
35. The dustbin or ashpit defective	237	166	121	127	651
36. " " placed in an improper position	15	14	15	5	49
37. The drain foul	35	26	59	40	160
38. " defective	531	353	367	366	1,617
39. " choked or stopped	104	65	123	62	354
40. " unventilated	332	269	246	230	1,077
41. The rainwater pipe in direct communication with the drain	308	260	123	135	826
42. " " in direct communication with the soil-pipe	23	26	9	12	70
43. " " defective	28	37	32	43	140
44. The water supply used for domestic purposes connected with the cistern which is used for flushing the W.C.	294	200	24	15	533
45. The house without a proper water supply	53	41	43	50	187
46. The roof defective	45	30	32	47	154
47. The guttering defective	27	25	17	45	114
48. The area improperly paved	31	22	29	46	128
49. " dirty	16	11	8	10	45
50. " undrained	24	32	12	32	100
51. The paving of the washhouse defective	46	36	26	35	143
52. The back addition walls defective	6	3	3	3	15
53. The want of a proper manure receptacle	13	8	10	9	40
54. The bakehouse walls dirty	1	..	..	..	1
55. An animal kept in such a manner as to be a nuisance	32	21	24	11	88
56. The house or part of the house so overcrowded as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of the inmates	35	19	38	18	110
57. An underground room occupied as a dwelling contrary to the provisions of the Act	26	17	9	2	54
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 .. .. .	..	..	3	..	3
59. The space below floor in the basement or ground floor being unventilated	98	53	60	79	290
60. The space below floor in the basement or ground floor being improperly or insufficiently ventilated	162	98	66	72	398
All Nuisances	6,920	5,522	3,786	3,768	19,996

ICE CREAMS.

No legislation has yet been carried out with respect to the registration of the houses or places where Ice Creams are manufactured by itinerant vendors of that article.

This matter is of very serious importance, and it is not too much to hope that the London County Council will see its way to introduce a clause into the proposed amendment of the Public Health (London) Act to insure that the manufacture of this article of food shall be conducted in a cleanly and healthy manner.

At present the conditions under which it is made are most unsatisfactory and very often most insanitary.

This question was first raised in Islington, in 1894, since which time many of the provincial towns, such as Liverpool and Glasgow have obtained supervisory powers over the premises in which Ice Creams are made. It is not always that those authorities who first bring matters under public notice are enabled to reap the earliest advantage of their advocacy.

This possibly would not be so in London if Sanitary Authorities, like the Vestry of Islington, possessed powers of introducing legislation.

In Liverpool and Glasgow, regulations are now in force relating to the manufacture and sale of Ice Cream with a view to prevent contamination. In the report of the Medical Officer of Health for the former city he states that during the year 1,678 visits have been made to 251 premises occupied by makers and sellers of these articles. He also states that special attention had been directed to the street traders of these commodities, and that most of the Vendors make use of premises approved by the Health Committee, thus removing to a large extent the insanitary condition under which the food was previously made. He adds these words, "a striking proof of the value of the powers recently obtained."

SUMMARY OF SUMMONSES.—Year ending 31st December, 1898.

	Prosecutions.	Successful.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.
"Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-9" ..	70	62	7	1
"Public Health (London) Act, 1891" ..	206	159	7	40*
"Margarine Act, 1887"	28	23	2	3
TOTALS	304	244	16	44

* Included in this total are 32 which were withdrawn as the work had been satisfactorily carried out.

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 CIII.

Showing the State of Pauperism in the Parish during the year 1898.

Quarters.	Average Number Relieved during each week.							Death-rates.
	Indoor Paupers, Adults and Children.	Outdoor Paupers.		Totals.	Totals corresponding quarter, 1897.	Vagrants Relieved.	Children Boarded out.	
		Adults.	Children Under 16.					
1st Qrter.	3,152	2,263	1,271	6,686	6,696	30	105	20·21
2nd „	3,044	2,198	1,227	6,469	6,298	31	115	14·44
3rd „	3,100	2,200	1,229	6,529	6,323	22	117	16·68
4th „	3,375	2,235	1,244	6,854	6,605	25	126	14·79
The Year	12,671	8,896	4,971	26,538	25,922	108	463	16·53

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

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

		No. of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Per cent. adulterated.	
					1898.	1897.
1st Quarter	...	243	203	40	16·5	8·1
2nd „	...	217	198	19	8·8	10·8
3rd „	...	195	181	14	7·2	17·5
4th „	...	220	202	18	8·2	11·7
Totals	...	<u>875</u>	<u>784</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>10·5</u>	<u>11·3</u>

In the preceding seven 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
1897	863	765	98	11·3
Totals ...	<u>3,893</u>	<u>3,415</u>	<u>478</u>	<u>12·3</u>

MILK.—In the following table will be found the particulars of the milk taken during each quarter on Sundays, on week-days, and at the railway stations.

1898.	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.	52	52	30	134	43	41	30	114	9	11	0	20	17·3	21·1	0·0	14·9
2nd „	49	47	30	126	46	42	30	117	3	5	0	8	6·1	10·6	0·0	6·3
3rd „	44	79	30	153	34	76	30	140	10	3	0	13	22·7	3·8	0·0	8·5
4th „	48	52	30	130	42	48	30	120	6	4	0	10	12·5	7·7	0·0	7·7
The Year	193	230	120	543	165	207	120	491	28	23	0	51	15·0	10·0	0·0	9·4

Altogether 543 samples of milk were examined, of which 51, or 9·4 per cent., were sophisticated. The largest amount of adulteration occurred in the first quarter, when, out of 134 milks, 20, or 14·9 per cent., were adulterated, while the least adulteration took place in the second quarter, when, out of 126 samples, only 8, or 6·3 per cent., were wrong.

Of the 193 milks procured on Sundays, 28, or 15 per cent., were adulterated. This proportion was 5 per cent. greater than that found in the milks bought on *week-days*, of which 23 out of 230, or 10 per cent., had been tampered with.

Of the milks procured in transit at the *railway stations* not one was found to be adulterated, which proves that the farmers as a rule send milk into London which will pass the standard of Somerset House.

The following are the figures for each quarter and for the year of the analyses of the milks procured at Finsbury Park Station.

				No. of samples analysed.	Fat.	Solids less fat.	Total Solids.
1st quarter	...	...	...	30	3·55	9·06	12·61
2nd „	...	...	...	30	3·50	8·77	12·27
3rd „	...	...	...	30	5·25	8·52	13·77
4th „	...	...	...	30	3·86	9·01	12·87
The Year	...	...	...	120	4·04	8·84	12·88

There was an unusual amount of fat found in the milks procured during the third quarter. This was probably due to the fact that five milks gave respectively 8·0, 7·39, 9·3, 12·5, and 8·01 per cent. of fat respectively. Even with these milks with their unusual percentages of fat deducted from the total milks the remaining 25 milks showed an average of 4·44 per cent. of fat, while the solids, less fat, was 8·63 per cent., thus making the total solids 13·07 per cent. These figures prove that the milk delivered during the period was of good quality.

The average analyses of the milks bought on *Sundays* were as follows :—

			No. of samples analysed.	Fat.	Solids less fat.	Total Solids.
1st quarter	...	...	52	3.54	8.58	12.12
2nd „	...	...	49	3.37	8.61	11.98
3rd „	...	...	44	3.48	8.22	11.7
4th „	...	...	48	3.61	8.60	12.21
The Year	...	...	193	3.50	8.50	12.00

Of the 230 milks bought on week-days the average analyses for each period of the year were as follows :—

			No. of samples analysed.	Fat.	Solids less fat.	Total Solids.
1st quarter	...	...	52	3.33	8.44	11.77
2nd „	...	...	47	3.46	8.59	12.05
3rd „	...	...	79	3.80	8.56	12.36
4th „	...	...	52	4.20	8.63	12.83
The Year	...	...	230	3.69	8.56	12.25

	No. of samples analysed.	Fat.	Solids less fat.	Total Solids.
Milks procured during the year in transit at Finsbury Park Railway Station	120	4.04	8.84	12.88
Milks taken on Sundays	193	3.50	8.50	12.00
Milks taken on week-days	230	3.69	8.56	12.25
Somerset House standard	—	2.75	8.50	11.25

From these figures we see that the average quality of the milks, even with the 51 adulterated samples included, was much above the standard for pure milk adopted by Somerset House. The low figures taken by the Government chemists have been the subject of much criticism for many years back, so that it is hardly necessary now to flog a dead horse. Some day they will be doubtless altered, and not a

moment too soon, but meanwhile milk dealers will be able to continue to adulterate milk by the addition of water, and to remove a large quantity of the fat by means of a separator without let or hindrance.

SEPARATED MILK.—The subject of recommending special legislation with respect to the sale of this diet came before the Public Health Committee on a reference from the Vestry of Camberwell, but it was decided to take no action on it.

A most important decision was given by the Court of Queens Bench in the case of *Petchley v. Taylor*, in which it was held that condensed "separated" milk described on the label as "skimmed" milk was wrongly designated. There cannot, of course, be any doubt as to the decision of the Court being absolutely correct, although it is a misfortune that the question was ever raised, because the term "separated milk" will convey little or no meaning, or a mis-leading one, to the great mass of the people, whereas everyone understood the term "skimmed milk" to mean milk deprived of its fat. It is quite true that these terms have a very distinct meaning to scientists, but it will be a long while before the public will differentiate between the two words. To them "skimmed" milk has always been understood to be "creamless" milk—milk without its fat; but "separated" milk may, and doubtless will, convey an uncertain meaning.

That this may be so is proved by the fact that when condensed "separated" milk was first put on the market, the public did not understand what was meant by the word "separated" and the writer has been informed by a member of one of the largest retail grocery firms in London, that the manufacturers, in order to make the public clearly understand what they were buying, were forced to change the word "separated," which was not understood, to the word "skimmed," which was. He has also been told that a bench of Magistrates held that the term "separated" was mis-leading, and was not one that would be generally understood and that such milk should be described as "skimmed."

The writer has been unable to trace this case, although he has no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statement, for his authority is one that is always most reliable in matters that affect the grocery trade.

The ground of the opposition to the labelling of separated milk as skimmed milk is mainly that mothers, relying on the fact that skimmed milk contained some fat, gave their infants this food. Can anyone seriously believe this statement? Have those who make it ever heard of a case where a mother, to whom it is a new fact that this milk contains fat, deliberately went into a milk shop and bought skimmed milk for her infant child? The thing seems incredible. And if mothers do not buy the raw "skimmed" milk, why should they buy the same article in its condensed state? The real truth is that hitherto the labels of condensed skimmed milk did not draw sufficiently prominent attention to its contents, and the food was given more through ignorance as to its quality than through deliberate intent.

The new Sale of Food and Drugs Act will rectify this, as for the future the article—separated milk—will be marked legibly, so that there may be no mistake as to its ineligibility for infants.

It is not generally known that there is probably, nay there is, more condensed separated milk used to-day than there is of condensed milk retaining all its cream. The introduction of mechanical means for separating the fat of milk for the making of butter has led to this. Formerly, to obtain the cream, the milk had to stand for twenty-four hours, at the end of which time, especially in the summer, the skimmed milk had turned sour. Now all this is changed, for the fat is separated more completely, and almost instantaneously, by mechanical means, so that the residue is left quite sweet and fresh.

The result is that, whereas in former days "skimmed" milk was only considered good enough for the food of calves and pigs, it is now used to feed human beings. And rightly so, for it is a cheap and exceedingly valuable food for youths and adults, tens of thousands of whom use it daily in these countries. Indeed, so great is its sale that it is well-known that one great firm turns out millions of tins annually.

Now anything that might prevent the people, by whom is meant the industrial classes, from using this excellent food, would be a great misfortune for them, and, therefore, the action of the authority in

raising the fine point of the difference between meaning of words "skimmed" and "separated" is to be deplored, for it has undoubtedly had the tendency of throwing considerable doubt on the value of separated milk as a food.

The milk of cows consists of solids and water in about the following proportion:—

Total Solids 12.83 per cent.	{	Proteids	3.55 per cent.
		Fat	3.69 „
		Carbo-hydrates ...	4.88 „
		Salts	0.71 „
		Water	87.17 „
		<hr/>	100.00

Now as regards the fat of any food, it is pretty well known that it is a source of heat, and therefore, to an extent, of energy also, and there is no occasion to refer further to its effect on the animal economy, beyond that it is absolutely essential for the support of infant life. Hence it is found in the milk of all animals, although in varying proportions.

But the same cannot be said of the Proteids or the Carbo-hydrates, the very words themselves being unknown to the mass of the people, and therefore it may be well to explain what they are as well as what their value is as a food.

Proteids are the most important food stuffs, and are the only organic food substances of which it can be affirmed with certainty that they are indispensable. They are always in every animal or vegetable food, and they all resemble each other in being composed in similar weight and proportions of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur, with occasionally a little phosphorus. They are the main constituents of the nitrogenous portion of all foods.

It must be recollected that every structure in the body from which energy is derived is nitrogenous. Thus the nerves, muscles, glands, cells, the floating cells in the various liquids are all

nitrogenous. Even the non-cellular liquids passing out into the alimentary canal at various points, which have so great an action in preparing the food in different ways, are not only nitrogenous but the constancy of this implies the necessity of the nitrogen in order that these actions shall be performed; and the same constancy of the presence of nitrogen, when function is performed, is apparently traceable through the whole world. Surely such constancy proves necessity, and hence their great necessity in all dietries.

Proteids then are a most valuable food, and indeed, it is their presence in milk which gives this article its great pre-eminence as an article of diet. But proteids are also themselves a source of fats, and probably of carbo-hydrates, so that they play two parts, 1st: that of regulators of oxidation and of the transformation of energy; and 2nd: they may form a non-nitrogenous substance which is oxidised and transformed. Indeed, that fats are formed from proteids is proved by the following facts:—

1. Carnivora giving suck, when fed on plenty of flesh and little fat, yield milk rich in fat.

2. A cow which produces one pound of butter daily does not take nearly this amount of fatty matter in her food, so that the fat would appear to be formed in this case from vegetable diets.

The above remarks, mainly drawn from the Firth & Notter's "Theory and Practice of Hygiene," are sufficient to show the inestimable value of the proteids which are present in milk as casein and albumin, in which the proportion of nitrogen is nearly as 2 to 7.

Now as regards the carbo-hydrates. These are found in plants and animals, and are so called because they contain hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion to which these occur in water, in addition to at least six atoms of carbon. Their taste is sweet and they can be readily changed into sugar by the action of diluted acids. In milk they take the form of a peculiar sugar, like cane sugar, and called lactose or sugar of milk.

Their consumption, according to Notter & Firth, spares not only proteid food, but also fat. They lessen the need of fat by being a source of energy in the body, and thus when present in a diet poor in fat, they diminish the oxidation of fat in the body.

It is generally thought, too, that fat is formed directly from carbohydrates, and the weight of evidence is in this direction, but whether it is formed directly or indirectly, there is no doubt that the consumption of carbo-hydrates results in the formation of fat within the body.

Much more could be written on this subject, but enough has been said to prove that these two large constituents of separated milk are indispensable in our food, and that between them they actually supply fat to the system when consumed.

Apparently, unconsciously, the working classes seem to have discovered the fact, and hence the enormous sale in its condensed form of separated milk. To retard this sale would be to deprive the labourer and artizan of a convenient, nutritious, and most excellent food; one that does not readily decompose, and which, when the can is opened, can be kept for a few days without decomposition taking place. One, too, which, owing to its sweetening properties, lessens the amount to be paid for sugar, for use with tea, coffee, cocoa or puddings.

Looking on separated milk in this light, it is not too much to say that, while admitting it is not a suitable food for infants, who require fat to generate heat, it is a most excellent and nutritious food for the human adult, as well as for the growing youth, especially when partaken with meals at which butter, margarine or dripping are consumed.

The food of the people is a matter of utmost consequence to the Medical Officer of Health, and, therefore, it is as much his duty to see that good foods do not come under a ban as to watch that bad foods or unwholesome foods are not offered for sale. That condensed separated milk is a good food is beyond doubt, because its composition is almost identical with that of bread, whose moisture has been reduced to the proportion contained in separated milk.

BORIC ACID AS A PRESERVATIVE.—One of the questions of the hour is undoubtedly whether it is right or wrong to use this preservative for the purpose of keeping milk, butter or other foods from decomposition.

At present boric acid is used as a preservative for nearly every perishable article that is used for human food. Thus, it is added to milk, butter, fish, bacon, hams, meat. So much, indeed, is it used, that it would not be safe to affirm that it is not unknowingly consumed at every meal in some one or more of the foods that are placed on the table.

Its addition to milk or other foods has never been the subject of a prosecution in Islington, although it has been known to have been added to various articles that were examined, and indeed was present in 118 milks out of the 323 tested for it.

It has always been felt here that some authoritative pronouncement should be made on the subject by the Local Government Board after careful inquiry into the whole subject, more especially as medical men have given evidence for and against its use. It is understood that this question is at present engaging the attention of the Government and that a Special Committee has been appointed to make a full investigation.

Samples taken.	Description.	Genuine.	Adulterated
543	Milk	492	51
63	Whisky	56	7
12	Gin	12	—
14	Coffee	12	2
8	Cocoa	5	3
5	Castor Oil	5	—
6	Pepper	6	—
3	Mustard	3	—
2	Arrowroot	2	—
3	Vinegar	3	—
102	Butter	92	10
6	Lard	5	1
9	Cheese	9	—
2	Ground Ginger	2	—
21	Olive Oil	19	2
7	Tincture of Rhubarb	7	—
6	Chicory	6	—
1	Precipitated Sulphur	1	—
6	Glycerine	6	—
7	Sweets	7	—
4	Citric Acid	2	2
2	Linseed Meal	2	—
2	Brandy	2	—
2	Tea... ..	2	—
2	Skim Milk... ..	2	—
4	Flour	4	—
1	Saffron	1	—
1	Cinnamon	1	—
6	Yellow Wax	—	6
2	Rum	2	—
4	Cod Liver Oil	4	—
6	Sweet Spirits of Nitre	3	3
4	Camphorated Oil... ..	4	—
4	Lime Water	3	1
5	Eucalyptus Oil	2	3
875	All Articles	784	91

MARGARINE ACT.

Samples taken.	Description,	Samples sold in contravention of Act.	
65		24	

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 1897 and 1898.

1897.	No. of bodies received.	Daily Average.	No. of Inquests held.	1898.	No. of bodies received.	Daily Average.	No. of Inquests held.
1st Quarter ..	167	1·8	118	1st Quarter ..	215	2·4	132
2nd „ ..	154	1·7	102	2nd „ ..	151	1·7	88
3rd „ ..	177	1·9	102	3rd „ ..	180	2·0	79
4th „ ..	210	2·3	121	4th „ ..	166	1·8	103
Total for Year..	708	1·9	443	Total for Year..	712	1·9	402

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are at present 65 Slaughter Houses in Islington. These have all been kept in good condition during the year. Indeed, their state was so satisfactory, that for the first time for many years it was not necessary for the Vestry to oppose the renewal of any of the licenses at the Annual Sessions.

It is not, however, to be understood from these remarks that their improved condition justifies their continuation as slaughter houses, for every modern writer on the subject holds that, from a hygienic point of view, private slaughter houses are most undesirable. This view has been endorsed by the Vestry on at least two occasions, on each of which it has almost unanimously declared in favour of a public abattoir.

From a return made not long since and submitted to the Vestry, it appears that there are 140 beasts, 19 calves, 1,187 sheep, and 20 pigs

killed on an average every week in the parish, thus making an annual total of:—

Beasts	...	...	...	...	7,280
Calves	...	...	...	...	988
Sheep	...	...	...	...	61,724
Pigs	...	...	...	...	1,040
Total Animals	...	...	...	...	<u>71,032</u>

But, apart from hygienic reasons, the slaughter of such a total makes it most desirable that these animals should be killed under the most humane conditions and under the closest supervision, and therefore, in a public slaughter house, managed and controlled by public officials, who would be responsible, for the method of killing, as well as for the proper examination of the carcasses for disease.

It is not to be understood from these remarks that any allegation is made that cruelty is practised in Islington, for that is far from its meaning, although undoubtedly more humane methods might with great advantage be practised here as elsewhere in England.

The fact is that many modern devices, adopted on the Continent, for depriving animals of their life with the minimum of suffering, are either unknown in this country, or, if known, are not generally practised.

The following is a list of the licensed Slaughter Houses in Islington:—

LICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Registered No.	Name of Licensee.	Situation of Premises.	Remarks.
501B 400	W. D. Gayes .. A. E. Cockerill	4, Athelstane Mews .. 24, Balls Pond Road ..	To kill not more than 3 beasts per week and small cattle.
471	W. F. Simkins	62, Balls Pond Road ..	
438	T. Howard ..	85, Balls Pond Road ..	
451	Jno. Clarke ..	259, Balls Pond Road ..	
475	W. C. Sharman	53, Barnsbury Street..	To kill small cattle only and for purposes of own shop.
408	J. D. King ..	64, Benwell Road ..	Small cattle
461	T. Hack ..	40, Bingfield Street ..	Small cattle
491	Hy. Pearce ..	18, Brecknock Road ..	Small cattle
416	Jno. Cornish ..	41, Caledonian Road ..	
413	D. Messent ..	174, Caledonian Road ..	
477	W. Jaeger ..	309, Caledonian Road ..	
490	T. Stone ..	339, Caledonian Road ..	
434	J. Luxton ..	Carter's Yard, 170, Essex Road	
423	W. G. Selman..	Between 185 & 187, Church Road	
453	W. Toop ..	(Rear of) 1, Clayton Street ..	
480	C. Clark ..	12, Cloudesley Road ..	
474	W. J. Shaw ..	219, Copenhagen Street ..	Small cattle
486	T. Sparrey ..	62, Essex Road ..	Cattle admitted only between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. and not more than 5 large animals to be killed per week.
449	Woolridge & Salter ..	410, Essex Road ..	
430	Arthur Wells ..	18, Fonthill Road ..	
425	F. Hammond ..	6, George's Road ..	
402	A. B. Wadsworth	32, High Street ..	
499	W. Webber ..	81, Highgate Hill ..	
466	G. Holmes (late)	83, Holloway Road ..	Small cattle
484	S. Stone ..	234, Holloway Road ..	
443	F. Wilde ..	498, Holloway Road ..	
432	R. Watson ..	576, Holloway Road ..	
442	W. Tuck ..	152, Hornsey Road ..	
418	R. Worboys ..	410, Hornsey Road ..	
501c	G. W. Warren..	12, Hazelville Road, Hornsey Ri-e. ..	
485	Jno. Webber ..	9, Junction Road, Upper Holloway ..	
399	Azel Harriss ..	68, King Henry's Walk ..	
488	J. Buckingham	393, Liverpool Road ..	
420	G. F. Hill ..	81, Newington Green Road ..	Small cattle only belonging to licensee
470	C. Wright ..	275, New North Road ..	Small cattle
431	R. Watson, Jun.	317, New North Road ..	
421	H. L. Folkard ..	52, Packington Street..	Small cattle
464	M. Towns-end ..	124, Packington Street ..	Small cattle
458	G. J. Newbury..	102, Roman Road ..	
472	R. E. Eteen ..	43, St. Peter's Street ..	Small cattle
497	Edwin Lee ..	21, Seven Sisters Road ..	Small cattle
498	A. Stone ..	194, Seven Sisters Road ..	
429	C. Farmer ..	280, Seven Sisters Road ..	

LICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES—*continued.*

Registered No.	Name of Licensee.	Situation of Premises.	Remarks.
456	Geo. P. Mayer	8, Shepperton Road ..	Cattle received upon the premises only between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m., and killing limited to requirements of own shop.
467	H. Fothergill ..	79, Stroad Green Road ..	
414	H. T. & A. C. Reynolds ..	10, Swan Yard, Upper Street	Small cattle.
407	W. J. Burdge ..	149, Upper Street ..	
482	W. H. Fox ..	East side of 1, Wycombe Mews ..	
419	Lidstone (Ltd.)	398, York Road ..	

COWHOUSES.

These now number only 15 in Islington. They have been much improved during the last few years as regards cleanliness, ventilation and drainage. Their condition during the year was fairly good, and, therefore, it did not become necessary to oppose any of the licenses at the Annual Licensing Sessions of the London County Council.

LIST OF LICENSED COWHOUSES IN THE PARISH OF ISLINGTON.

Registered No.	Name of Licensee.	Situation of Premises.
432	Thomas Matthias ..	66, Andover Road.
8,392	Evan Benjm. Watkin ..	31, Ashbrook Road, Upper Holloway.
6,549	Thomas Davies ..	120, Cottenham Road.
2,220	Jane Bryant ..	108, Elmore Street.
891	John Francis ..	3, Frome Street.
121	Rees Jones ..	1, George Street.
6,592	Alice Townsend ..	1, Gifford Street.
3,522	Rees Jenkins ..	1, Hale Street.
1,554	Samuel Jones ..	24, Hercules Place, Holloway.
2,736	Annie Lydia Peart ..	64, High Street.
10,260	Ann & Elizabeth Davies ..	11, Matilda Street.
1,062	David Jenkins ..	1, Northampton Street.
8,846	Edward Jones ..	88, Roman Road.
1,741	George Arnold ..	233, Seven Sisters Road.
12,574	Chas. Frank Hollingsworth ..	Wilson's Yard, Upper Street.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

It is scarcely possible to pass over these institutions, which are such great adjuncts to the health of a community, in a report on the sanitary condition of the district.

There are three such institutions in Islington, known respectively as the "Caledonian Road," "Hornsey Road," and "Tibberton Square" Baths and Washhouses, from the roads in which they are situated.

They have been erected under the Baths and Washhouses Acts of 1846, 1847, 1878 and 1882, with the approval of the Local Government Board; and in the first instance were managed by Commissioners, who, however, ceased to exist in March 1896, when the Vestry took them into its care.

Caledonian Road Baths and Washhouses were opened in May, 1892, those at Hornsey Road in July of the same year, and those at Tibberton Square in April, 1895.

It would be interesting to go through the returns of the valuable work which they have accomplished since their foundation, but as it would occupy too much time and space a statement as to their usefulness during 1898 may be taken as a sample.

Swimming (Plunge) Baths.—During the year 178,327 persons, men, women and children used the Swimming (Plunge) Baths, at Hornsey Road, 99,712 those at Caledonian Road, and 117,327 those at Tibberton Square, making a total 395,366 persons. Of this number no less than 134,929 were scholars, of whom 36,640 were girls.

It is a noteworthy fact that altogether 61,895 female bathers used the plunge baths, and for the most part for the purpose of learning to swim.

The Private (Slipper) Baths were also well patronized, for 308,244 baths were provided. Tibberton Square stands first with 112,830 bathers, then comes Hornsey Road with 110,022, and Caledonian Road with 85,392. Women bathers numbered 67,699, of whom 58,422 were patrons of the second class baths, a fact which clearly proves that such baths supply a want which is much felt by the less wealthy classes. The return of 167,716 male bathers at the second class baths goes far to show the appreciation in which they are held by the toilers of the district.

The **Washhouses** have also done good work for 119,527 washers used them, 25,385 using Hornsey Road, 32,501 Caledonian Road, and 61,641 Tibberton Square. When it is recollected how little accommodation there is in houses let in tenements or occupied by members of

more than one family, the means afforded by the washhouses for the occupiers of these houses to wash their clothes at a cheap rate, comes as a great boon, and a boon too that would be more appreciated, if their advantages were more fully and widely known. However, as it is, the attendance of nearly 120,000 washers is not a bad return for Islington, although one would wish to see it increased.

The appreciation of the **Swimming Baths** is the most gratifying feature of the returns, for bathing, especially when the bather practices the art of swimming with it, is not only a means to cleanliness, but to the development of the muscular system, the expansion of the frame, particularly the broadening of the chest, the expansion of the lungs, and the strengthening of the limbs. It is a most useful exercise, which perhaps more than any other makes for health.

It is gratifying to know that not only do these plunge baths afford means for bathing, but they are much patronised for the purpose of learning how to swim, an art which every man, woman and child should learn, and have even led to classes being formed for the purpose of teaching persons how to save the drowning from death. Only within the last twelve months a gentleman, who was taught at one of these baths, while on his holiday at the seaside, recovered a person from drowning, thanks to the instruction received in one of the classes.

There is no institution which the local authorities of Islington manage, with which they can be more pleased than with its Baths and Wash-houses. They are noble institutions, doing a great and good work for its health, which at present is so good that every citizen can be proud of it. So long as they are managed with a view to improving the health of the people, by holding out inducements to them to be clean in clothing as well as body, and not for the purpose of making a profit, so long will they deserve every support. They are the people's baths, erected out of the ratepayers' money, solely for the promotion of health through cleanliness, and therefore, never intended to be commercial speculations. If ever they should become money making concerns, then the profits should go to improving them, and by reducing the prices, to attract the public to them in even still larger numbers; thereby cleanliness will be promoted, and therefore, improved health, moral and physical, will be assured.

SWIMMING BATHS.						
Bathers.			Hornsey Road.	Caledonian Road.	Tibberton Square.	Totals.
Public.	1st class	Males ..	59,515	14,279	22,302	96,096
		Females..	5,170	992	2,795	8,957
	2nd class	Males ..	48,521	45,814	44,751	139,086
		Females..	4,962	4,681	6,655	16,298
Schools.	1st class	Boys ..	7,704	3,152	3,086	13,942
		Girls ..	1,737	318	39	2,094
	2nd class	Boys ..	34,950	18,814	30,583	84,347
		Girls ..	15,768	11,662	7,116	34,546
Totals			178,327	99,712	117,327	395,366

PRIVATE (SLIPPER) BATHS.						
1st class ..	{	Males ..	33,897	16,120	22,812	72,829
		Females..	4,098	1,697	3,482	9,277
2nd class ..	{	Males ..	53,028	53,738	60,950	167,716
		Females .	18,999	13,837	25,586	58,422
Totals			110,022	85,392	112,830	308,244

WASHHOUSES.						
Washers			25,385	32,501	61,641	119,527

TOTAL PERSONS USING EACH ESTABLISHMENT.						
Total persons using each establishment in 1898			313,734	217,605	291,798	823,137

APPENDIX.

—0—

VITAL AND SANITARY STATISTICS,
1898,
TOGETHER WITH
ABSTRACTS FOR FIFTEEN YEARS,
1883-97.

TABLE A.

Showing the Population, Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births, and Deaths for the year 1898, and 15 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
1898 ..	345,008	42,672	3,205	9,453	5,705	1,504	2,428	1,327
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
1897 ..	341,319	40,079	3,000	9,842	5,395	1,338	2,017	1,295
Average of 15 years.	316,106		2,545	9,725	5,651	1,417	2,277	953

- NOTES.—1. Population of Census, 1891 = 319,143 = $\begin{cases} 150,760 \text{ Males.} \\ 168,383 \text{ Females.} \end{cases}$
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 1898 = 111.



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 1898 and 15 years preceding:—

Year.	Birth-rates per 1,000 of the population.	Death-rates per 1,000 of the population.	*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 Institutions per 1,000 of Total Deaths.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1898	27·39	16·53	17·60	159	264	425	233
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
1897.....	28·8	15·8	16·9	136	248	374	240
Average of 15 years, 1883-1897.	30·8	17·9	19·1	146	250	418	168

* 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 1898.

(Deaths of Non-Residents in Hospitals excluded). (Deaths of Residents in Public Institutions are distributed).

[illegible]

TABLE C.—Continued.

Causes 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 upwards.	Under 5	Over 5	Males.	Females	Totals.
III. Dietic Diseases.....	2	...	1	...	3	13	10	5	1	...	...	...	2	33	15	20	35
Starvation, Want of Breast Milk	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	3
Scurvy .....	...	...	...	...	3	13	10	5	1	...	...	...	...	32	15	17	32
Chronic Alcoholism, Delirium Trem. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Constitutional Diseases	105	101	41	86	128	161	168	136	95	42	4	...	206	861	560	507	1067
Rheumatic Fever, & Rheum. of Heart .....	...	1	8	4	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	21	9	13	22
Rheumatism .....	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	2	3	...	...	...	12	4	8	12
Gout .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	7	4	3	7
Rickets	4	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	8	11	19
Cancer, Malignant Disease	1	2	1	4	8	28	67	70	66	32	4	...	3	280	106	177	283
Gangrene .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	8	4	4	8
Tuberc. Mesenterica	48	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	1	41	24	65
Tuberc. Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	29	40	11	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	63	18	45	42	87
Phthisis	18	24	18	70	110	126	87	53	19	2	...	...	42	485	322	205	527
Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Dis.	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	4	7
Purpura, Hemorrhagic Diathesis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	4	7	5	6	11
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus .....	...	1	...	...	2	3	5	5	2	...	...	...	1	17	9	9	18
Other Constitutional Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Developmental Diseases	221	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	80	175	66	...	222	335	243	314	557
Premature Birth	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	...	106	85	191
Atelectasis	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	10	4	14
Spina Bifida	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4
Cyanosis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
Congenital Malformations	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	8	4	12
Old Age .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	80	175	66	...	...	334	117	217	334
VI. Local Diseases.																	
1.—Diseases of Nervous System.	80	51	8	15	20	50	64	75	70	48	8	...	131	358	259	230	489
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	25	31	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	56	13	32	37	69
Apoplexy	2	2	1	1	2	13	30	36	39	25	3	...	4	150	69	85	154
Softening of Brain .....	...	...	...	1	2	7	6	6	8	4	...	...	...	34	20	14	34
Hemiplegia .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	6	1	...	...	19	8	11	19
Brain Paralysis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insanity, Genl. Paralysis of the Insane .....	...	...	1	4	5	13	11	12	9	5	2	...	...	62	37	25	62
Epilepsy	1	...	1	3	6	2	6	1	2	1	...	...	1	22	14	9	23
Convulsions	46	12	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	2	38	22	60
Laryngismus Stridulus	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	4	4	8
Paralysis Agitans .....	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	7	6	4	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
Paraplegia .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	19	8	27
Diseases of Spinal Cord	1	...	...	1	1	4	2	5	...	1	...	...	1	14	10	5	15
Other Diseases of Nervous System .....	...	3	1	3	2	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	3	13	8	8	16
2.—Dis. of Organs of Special Sense	2	6	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	6	6	8	14
Ear, Diseases of	2	6	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	6	6	8	14
Eyes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nose .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Diseases of Circulatory System	10	4	13	22	32	53	64	82	86	43	6	...	14	401	200	215	415
Endocarditis .....	...	...	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	6	9
Valvular Diseases of Heart	2	1	4	8	8	16	11	22	13	7	...	...	3	89	37	55	92
Pericarditis .....	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	10	8	2	10
Other Diseases of the Heart	8	3	4	9	19	28	44	53	66	34	6	...	11	266	133	144	277
Aneurism .....	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	2	11
Embolism, Thrombosis .....	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	11	7	4	11
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	3	2	5
4.—Diseases of Respiratory Syst'm	224	202	9	17	33	59	82	136	147	69	14	1	426	587	521	492	1013
Croup .....	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	6	2	8
Laryngitis	5	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	4	13	2	15
Bronchitis	129	80	1	5	3	18	34	93	108	73	13	1	209	349	258	300	558
Pneumonia	87	109	6	10	23	36	36	25	24	9	1	...	196	170	205	161	366
Pleurisy	2	...	...	1	3	2	4	6	4	2	...	...	2	22	15	9	24
Emphysema .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	2	3	5
Asthma .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	8	8	4	...	...	...	27	16	11	27
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	9	6	4	10

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 upwards.	Under 5	Over 5	Males.	Females.	Totals.
E.—Diseases of Digestive System	163	45	13	3	20	33	37	38	40	16	1	...	208	201	212	197	409
Dentition	23	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	16	19	35
Sore Throat, Quinsey	6	1	...	...	2	2	6	5	4	2	...	...	7	21	13	15	28
Diseases of Stomach	105	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	13	88	56	144
Enteritis	9	3	2	...	1	7	1	3	5	1	...	...	12	20	10	22	32
Gastritis	1	3	6	1	4	6	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	21	5	20	25
Peritonitis .....	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5
Ulceration of Intestines	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	3	...	...	1	11	6	6	12
Hernia .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Stricture of Intestines	5	...	2	...	3	6	4	2	4	3	...	...	5	24	14	15	29
Obstructive Diseases of Intestines...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ascites .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	37	25	62
Cirrhosis of Liver	9	...	1	...	4	10	17	18	10	2	...	...	...	20	14	15	29
Other Diseases of Liver	4	...	...	2	1	1	6	3	6	1	...	...	9	2	4	...	6
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	5	7
6.—Diseases of Lymphatic System	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	5	7
Lymphatics and of Spleen	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	5	7
7.—Diseases of Glandlike Organs of Uncertain Use	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	3
Bronchocele .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2
Addison's Disease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
8.—Diseases of Urinary System...	1	1	6	13	10	13	23	24	24	14	4	1	2	132	76	58	134
Nephritis	1	1	6	6	3	2	8	6	7	2	1	...	2	41	21	22	43
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria .....	...	...	...	4	5	3	5	12	8	5	...	...	...	42	22	20	42
Disease of Bladder .....	...	...	...	1	4	2	2	4	3	2	1	...	...	19	13	6	19
Disease of Prostate .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	7	7	...	7
Other Diseases of the Urinary System	...	...	3	1	4	6	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	23	13	10	23
9.—Dis. of Re-productive System	4	...	...	4	12	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	24	4	24	28
A.—Of Organs of Generation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male Organs of Generation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Female Organs of Generation .....	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9
B.—Of Parturition.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion, Miscarriage .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Convulsions .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Placenta Prævia, Flooding .....	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5
Other Accidents of Childbirth	3	...	...	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	3	9	12
10.—Diseases of Bones and Joints	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	4	16	9	11	20
Caries, Necrosis .....	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	3	6
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	3	5
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	3
Spine Diseases .....	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	1	5	6
11.—Dis. of Integumentary System	11	3	1	1	...	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	14	9	12	11	23
Carbuncle .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Phlegmon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	2	5
Other Dis. of Integumentary System	9	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	10	7	9	8	17
VII. Violence.	56	12	3	6	13	18	22	21	14	8	1	...	68	106	109	65	174
1.—Accident or Negligence	52	11	3	4	8	12	15	18	12	8	1	...	63	81	86	58	144
Fracture and Contusion	2	6	2	2	4	7	15	17	11	8	1	...	8	64	46	26	72
Gunshot Wounds .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn and Scald	1	5	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	5	7	12
Poison .....	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	4
Drowning .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3
Suffocation	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	1	27	22	49
Otherwise	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	4
2.—Homicide	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	2	6
Manslaughter .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Murder	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	2	5
3.—Suicide	...	...	...	2	4	6	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	24	19	5	24
VIII. Deaths from Ill-defined Causes	244	26	...	2	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	270	7	157	120	277
Dropsy .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	4
Hæmorrhage .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
Debility	76	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	42	36	78
Marasmus and Atrophy	129	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	84	66	150
Inanition	39	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	27	14	41
Sudden Death .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes not specified or ill-defined	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
TOTALS...	834	465	76	112	153	234	269	281	274	168	31	1	1299	1599	2898	...	...
MALES...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FEMALES	670	459	85	84	139	201	228	279	311	276	74	1	1129	1678	...	2807	...

TABLE D.

Showing the Deaths from All Causes registered in each District during the Fifty Two Weeks ending 31st December 1898, at three periods of life.

[illegible]

TABLE D.—continued.

Causes of Death.	Upper Holloway.				Islington, South West.				Islington, South East.				Highbury.			
	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total	Under 5	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.....			6	6			14	14	1		8	9	1		5	6
Starvation, Want of Breast Milk ..									1			1			1	2
Scurvy																
Chronic Alcoholism, Delirium Trem.			6	6			14	14			8	8			4	4
IV. Constitutional Diseases	22	27	228	277	39	34	302	375	26	21	179	226	18	19	152	189
Rheumatic Fever, & Rheum. of Heart ..			7	7			6	6			2	2		1	6	7
Rheumatism			1	1			3	3			2	2			6	6
Gout			1	1			4	4			1	1			1	1
Rickets	1	3		4		5		5		1	1	2	3	5		8
Cancer, Malignant Disease	1	2	88	91			88	88			57	57			47	47
Gangrene			1	1			2	2			2	2			3	3
Tabes Mesenterica	5	5		10	21	6		27	19	4	1	24	3	1		4
Tubercle. Meningitis. Hydrocephalus ..	5	7	4	16	13	18	5	36	3	7	6	16	8	8	3	19
Phthisis	8	8	122	138	4	5	181	190	4	7	102	113	2	4	80	86
Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Dis.	2	1	1	4			1	1		1		1			1	1
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis ..															1	1
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ..		1	2	3	1		2	3			2	2	2		1	3
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus			1	1			10	10		1	3	4			3	3
Other Constitutional Diseases																
V. Developmental Diseases	56		102	158	81		118	199	48	1	61	110	36		54	90
Premature Birth	46			46	72			72	41			41	32			32
Atelectasis	4			4	2			2	5			5	3			3
Spina Bifida	2			2	1			1	1			1				
Cyanosis					2			2								
Congenital Malformations	4			4	4			4	1	1	1	3	1			1
Old Age			102	102			118	118			60	60			54	54
VI. Local Diseases.																
1.—Diseases of Nervous System ..	21	16	123	160	26	18	114	158	22	8	57	87	11	9	64	84
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes ..	9	9	2	20	7	12	4	23	7	5	2	14	2	5	5	12
Apoplexy			49	49	2		52	54		2	23	25			26	26
Softening of Brain			11	11			9	9			8	8			6	6
Hemiplegia			5	5			6	6			4	4			4	4
Brain Paralysis																
Insanity, Genl. Paralysis of the Insane ..			24	24			20	20			11	11			7	7
Epilepsy			13	13			4	4	1		3	4			2	2
Convulsions	9	3	1	13	16	5		21	13	1	1	15	8	3		11
Laryngismus Stridulus	3	2		5					1			1	1		1	2
Paralysis Agitans			1	1											1	1
Paraplegia		1	7	8			12	12			3	3			4	4
Diseases of Spinal Cord			4	4	1		5	6							5	5
Other Diseases of Nervous System ..		1	6	7		1	2	3			2	2		1	3	4
2.—Dis. of Organs of Special Sense	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	6	2	1	3				2	2
Ear, Diseases of	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	6	2	1	3				2	2
Eyes																
Nose																
3.—Diseases of Circulatory System	8	1	100	109	1		141	142	1	1	97	99		1	64	65
Endocarditis							6	6							3	3
Valvular Diseases of Heart	1		25	26			29	29	1		21	22			15	15
Pericarditis			2	2			2	2			2	2			4	4
Other Diseases of the Heart	7	1	69	77	1		91	92		1	70	71		1	36	37
Aneurism			2	2			6	6			1	1			2	2
Embolism, Thrombosis			1	1			5	5			1	1			4	4
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels			1	1			2	2			2	2				
4.—Diseases of Respiratory System	71	48	141	260	92	81	190	363	44	55	152	251	17	18	104	139
Croup			1	1		3	1	4		3		3		1		1
Laryngitis				2	5	4		9		1		1			3	3
Bronchitis	40	16	78	134	53	28	111	192	28	25	97	150	8	11	63	82
Pneumonia	30	31	43	104	34	46	61	141	16	26	41	83	7	6	25	38
Pleurisy	1		7	8			6	6			3	3	1		6	7
Emphysema			2	2			1	1			2	2				
Asthma			5	5			8	8			7	7			7	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..			5	5			2	2			2	2	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	47	12	48	107	65	18	58	141	27	10	44	81	24	5	51	80
Dentition	6	6	..	12	10	5	..	15	3	..	..	3	4	1	..	5
Sore Throat, Quinsey .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Stomach	3	1	9	13	2	..	4	6	..	..	5	5	1	..	3	4
Enteritis	31	4	4	39	40	11	4	55	20	8	1	29	14	3	4	21
Gastritis	4	1	4	9	3	1	2	6	1	1	10	12	1	..	4	5
Peritonitis .....	..	..	3	3	..	1	5	6	1	1	7	9	..	1	6	7
Ulceration of Intestines .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1
Hernia .....	..	..	2	2	1	..	6	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
Stricture of Intestines .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obstructive Diseases of Intestines ..	1	..	8	9	3	..	2	5	1	..	3	4	..	..	11	11
Ascites .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	..	..	9	9	..	..	30	30	..	..	11	11	..	..	12	12
Other Diseases of Liver .....	..	..	7	7	5	..	2	7	1	..	3	4	3	..	8	11
Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
6.—Diseases of Lymphatic System	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1
Lymphatics and of Spleen .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1
7.—Diseases of Glandlike Organs of Uncertain Use	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Bronchocele .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Addison's Disease .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.—Diseases of Urinary System	1	..	44	45	..	1	42	43	..	..	19	19	..	..	27	27
Nephritis	1	..	14	15	..	1	16	17	..	..	4	4	..	..	7	7
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria .....	..	..	13	13	..	..	10	10	..	..	8	8	..	..	11	11
Disease of Bladder .....	..	..	6	6	..	..	7	7	..	..	4	4	..	..	2	2
Disease of Prostate .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Other Diseases of the Urinary System	..	..	10	10	..	..	8	8	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2
9.—Dis. of Re-productive System	..	..	7	7	2	..	7	9	2	..	7	9	..	..	3	3
A.—Of Organs of Generation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Male Organs of Generation .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Female Organs of Generation .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1
B.—Of Parturition.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abortion, Miscarriage .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Convulsions .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Placenta Prævia, Flooding .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
Other Accidents of Childbirth .....	..	..	3	3	1	..	3	4	2	..	3	5	..	..	..	..
10.—Diseases of Bones and Joints	..	1	5	6	1	..	5	6	..	1	5	6	1	..	1	2
Caries, Necrosis .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Spine Diseases .....	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
11.—Dis. of Integumentary System	4	1	5	10	2	1	2	5	3	1	2	6	2	..	..	2
Carbuncle .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cellulitis	1	1	1	3	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Dis. of Integumentary System	3	..	3	6	1	..	2	3	3	1	2	6	2	..	..	2
VII. Violence.	12	1	20	33	22	5	42	69	17	4	24	45	5	2	20	27
1.—Accident or Negligence	11	1	13	25	21	5	32	58	16	4	18	38	4	1	18	23
Fracture and Contusion	1	..	8	9	1	3	27	31	..	3	14	17	..	..	15	15
Gunshot Wounds .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cut, Stab .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burn and Scald .....	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	4	1	1	2	4	..	1	1	2
Poison .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Drowning .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Suffocation	10	..	1	11	19	..	..	19	15	..	..	15	4	..	..	4
Otherwise .....	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.—Homicide	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Manslaughter .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murder	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
3.—Suicide	..	..	7	7	..	..	9	9	..	..	6	6	..	..	2	2
VIII. Deaths from Ill-defined Causes	72	11	1	84	88	9	3	100	42	2	3	47	42	4	..	46
Dropsy .....	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhage .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debility	21	1	..	22	26	1	..	27	18	..	..	18	11	..	..	11
Marasmus and Atrophy	40	7	..	47	46	8	..	54	18	2	..	20	25	4	..	29
Inanition	11	2	..	13	16	..	..	16	6	..	..	6	6	..	..	6
Sudden Death .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes not specified or ill-defined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE E.

Showing the Deaths from All Causes registered in each Quarter during the 52 weeks ending 31st December 1898 at three periods of life.

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	
I. Specific, Febrile, &c.....	70	216	82	368	62	136	34	232	208	78	34	320	36	38	44	118	1038
II. Parasitic Diseases	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
III. Dietic Diseases	1	..	9	10	..	..	5	5	..	..	12	12	1	..	7	8	35
IV. Constitutional Diseases	24	29	207	260	14	29	205	248	47	27	209	233	20	16	240	276	1067
V. Developmental Diseases.....	49	..	89	137	60	..	82	142	65	1	71	137	48	..	93	141	557
VI. Local Diseases	135	124	580	839	87	58	384	529	163	56	346	565	113	77	432	622	2555
VII. Deaths from Violence	25	3	33	61	10	5	23	38	10	1	33	44	11	3	17	31	174
VIII. Deaths from Ill-defined Causes	58	10	..	68	49	2	1	52	68	5	5	78	69	9	1	79	277
TOTALS	362	382	1000	1744	282	230	734	1246	561	168	710	1439	299	143	834	1276	5705
I. Specific or Febrile Causes.																	
1.—Miasmatic Diseases	58	215	65	338	56	134	27	217	16	40	22	78	13	33	33	79	712
Small Pox { Vaccinated .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unvaccinated.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	35	135	13	183	24	82	1	107	4	17	2	23	2	9	1	12	325
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina) ..	1	8	1	10	1	3	2	6	..	2	3	5	..	3	2	5	26
Diphtheria	3	30	8	41	1	17	7	25	2	7	3	12	..	7	5	12	93
Whooping Cough	18	33	2	53	28	31	3	62	10	13	..	23	11	14	..	25	168
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Enteric or Typhoid Fever .....	..	..	4	4	..	..	4	4	..	1	10	11	..	..	17	17	36
Simple Continued & Ill-defined Fever	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Influenza	1	4	36	41	2	1	10	13	..	..	4	4	..	..	7	7	65
Other Miasmatic Dis-eases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.—Diarrhoeal Diseases	5	1	5	11	2	2	1	5	191	38	9	238	22	5	2	29	283
Simple Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	10
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea, Dysentery.....	5	1	5	11	2	2	1	5	182	37	8	227	22	5	2	29	272
3.—Malarial Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remittent Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.—Zoogenous Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cow Pox, Effects of Vaccination .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrophobia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Splenic Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.—Venereal Diseases	6	..	3	9	4	..	2	6	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	19
Syphilis	6	..	..	6	4	..	1	5	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	15
Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra ..	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
6.—Septic Diseases	1	..	9	10	..	..	4	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	8	8	24
Erysipelas .....	..	..	4	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	8
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	1	..	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	9
Puerperal Fever.....	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	7
II. Parasitic Diseases	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Thrush	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Hydatids .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worms .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Animal Parasitical Diseases...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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	..	9	10	..	..	5	5	..	..	12	12	1	..	7	8	35
Starvation, Want of Breast Milk	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3
Scurvy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic Alcoholism, Delirium Trem.	..	..	8	8	..	..	5	5	..	..	12	12	..	..	7	7	32
IV. Constitutional Diseases	24	29	207	260	14	29	205	248	47	27	209	283	20	16	240	276	1067
Rheumatic Fever, & Rheum. of Heart .....	..	..	3	3	..	..	7	7	..	..	4	4	..	1	7	8	22
Rheumatism .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	4	..	..	4	4	..	..	2	2	12
Gout .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	7
Rickets	2	4	..	6	..	5	1	6	2	2	..	4	..	3	..	3	19
Cancer, Malignant Disease	1	..	64	65	..	1	53	60	..	1	94	95	..	..	63	63	283
Gangrene .....	..	..	4	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	8
Tabes Mesenterica.....	6	4	..	10	8	5	..	13	22	4	..	23	12	3	1	16	65
Tubercle, Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	12	10	6	23	4	10	6	20	8	13	1	22	5	7	5	17	87
Phthisis	2	10	121	133	2	7	119	128	11	5	98	114	3	2	147	152	527
Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Dis.	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	7
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	3	1	1	5	..	..	3	3	11
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus .....	..	..	4	4	..	1	2	3	..	..	5	5	..	..	6	6	19
Other Constitutional Diseases.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Developmental Diseases.....	48	..	89	137	60	..	82	142	65	1	71	137	48	..	93	141	557
Premature Birth	40	..	..	40	53	..	..	53	58	..	..	58	40	..	..	40	191
Atelectasis	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	5	3	..	..	3	5	..	..	5	14
Spina Bifida.....	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Cyanosis	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Congenital Malformations	3	..	1	4	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	4	3	..	..	3	12
Old Age.....	..	..	83	83	..	..	82	82	..	..	71	71	..	..	93	93	334
VI. Local Diseases.	23	16	102	141	18	15	83	116	25	8	87	120	14	12	86	112	489
1.—Diseases of Nervous System ...	10	9	4	23	4	10	3	17	7	6	3	16	4	6	3	13	69
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes .....	..	..	40	40	1	..	40	41	1	1	30	32	..	1	40	41	154
Apoplexy .....	..	..	9	9	..	..	6	6	..	..	10	10	..	..	9	9	34
Softening of Brain .....	..	..	6	6	..	..	4	4	..	..	5	5	..	..	4	4	19
Hemiplegia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brain Paralysis .....	..	..	19	19	..	..	12	12	..	..	24	24	..	..	7	7	62
Insanity, Genl. Paralysis of the Insane .....	..	..	4	5	..	..	7	7	..	..	5	5	..	..	6	6	23
Epilepsy.....	1	..	1	14	12	3	..	15	17	1	..	18	9	3	1	13	60
Convulsions	8	5	..	5	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	8
Laryngismus Stridulus.....	4	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Paralysis Agitans .....	..	..	10	10	..	1	2	3	..	..	6	6	..	..	8	8	27
Paraplegia .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	5	5	..	..	2	2	1	..	5	6	15
Diseases of Spinal Cord .....	..	..	1	5	6	..	1	3	4	..	2	2	..	1	3	4	16
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.—Dis. of Organs of Special Sense	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	3	..	2	2	4	2	1	2	5	14
Ear, Diseases of .....	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	3	..	2	2	4	2	1	2	5	14
Eyes.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nose.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.—Diseases of Circulatory System	1	1	106	108	5	..	95	100	2	1	96	99	2	1	105	108	415
Endocarditis.....	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	9
Valvular Diseases of Heart	1	..	30	31	..	..	19	19	1	..	17	18	..	..	24	24	92
Pericarditis .....	..	..	1	67	68	5	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	6	6	10
Other Diseases of the Heart .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	5	5	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	11
Aneurism .....	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	3	11
Embolism, Thrombosis .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	5
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.—Diseases of Respiratory Syst'm	89	91	281	461	38	38	107	183	39	30	63	132	58	43	136	237	1013
Croup .....	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	3	8
Laryngitis	2	4	1	7	1	1	1	3	1	1	..	2	1	..	2	3	15
Bronchitis	52	34	196	282	22	17	52	91	20	9	23	52	35	20	78	133	558
Pneumonia	34	50	63	147	14	19	39	72	17	19	23	64	22	21	40	83	336
Pleurisy	1	..	6	7	1	..	6	7	..	..	4	4	..	..	6	6	24
Emphysema .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	5
Asthma .....	..	..	15	15	..	..	5	5	..	..	3	3	..	..	4	4	27
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organ .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	4	5	..	..	3	3	10

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	17	9	50	76	20	3	46	69	93	15	56	164	33	18	49	100	409
Dentition	3	6	..	9	4	3	..	7	12	2	..	14	4	1	..	5	35
Sore Throat, Quinsy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Stomach	1	1	7	9	2	..	5	7	1	..	5	6	2	..	4	6	23
Enteritis	4	1	2	7	7	..	1	8	75	11	8	94	19	14	2	35	144
Gastritis	4	..	7	11	1	..	5	6	2	..	1	3	2	3	7	12	32
Peritonitis .....	..	1	7	8	1	..	3	4	..	2	3	5	..	..	8	8	25
Ulceration of Intestines .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	5
Hernia .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	4	1	..	5	6	12
Stricture of Intestines .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Obstructive Diseases of Intestines...	3	..	3	6	1	..	9	10	..	..	7	7	1	..	5	6	29
Ascites .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	..	..	16	16	..	..	15	15	..	..	19	19	..	..	12	12	62
Other Diseases of Liver	1	..	4	5	3	..	7	10	2	..	4	6	3	..	5	8	29
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	6
6.—Diseases of Lymphatic System	..	1	1	2	1	..	3	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	7
Lymphatics and of Spleen .....	..	1	1	2	1	..	3	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	7
7.—Diseases of Glandlike Organs of Uncertain Use	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
Bronchocele .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Addison's Disease .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8.—Diseases of Urinary System	1	..	29	30	..	..	34	34	..	..	31	31	..	1	38	39	134
Nephritis	1	..	10	11	..	..	7	7	..	..	9	9	..	1	15	16	43
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria .....	..	..	8	8	..	..	12	12	..	..	9	9	..	..	13	13	42
Disease of Bladder .....	..	..	4	4	..	..	9	9	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	4	19
Disease of Prostate .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	7
Other Diseases of the Urinary System	..	..	5	5	..	..	5	5	..	..	9	9	..	..	4	4	23
9.—Dis. of Re-productive System	2	..	4	6	1	..	9	10	..	..	4	4	1	..	7	8	28
A.—Of Organs of Generation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Male Organs of Generation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female Organs of Generation .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	9
B.—Of Parturition.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abortion, Miscarriage .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Convulsions .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Placenta Prævia, Flooding .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5
Other Accidents of Childbirth	2	..	2	4	1	..	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	4	12
10.—Diseases of Bones and Joints	..	1	3	4	1	1	2	4	1	..	5	6	..	..	6	6	20
Caries, Necrosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	6
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	2	5
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Spine Diseases .....	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	6
11.—Dis. of Integumentary System	2	2	3	7	3	..	3	6	3	..	1	4	3	1	2	6	23
Carbuncle .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Phlegmon .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cellulitis	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
Other Dis. of Integumentary System	1	1	1	3	3	..	3	6	3	..	1	4	2	..	2	4	17
VII. Violence.	25	3	33	61	10	5	23	38	10	1	33	44	11	3	17	31	174
1.—Accident or Negligence	22	2	26	50	10	5	17	32	10	1	27	38	10	3	11	24	144
Fracture and Contusion .....	..	..	21	21	1	3	15	19	..	1	19	20	1	2	9	12	72
Gunshot Wounds .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cut, Stab .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burn and Scald	1	2	1	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	4	4	..	1	1	2	12
Poison .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
Drowning .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	3
Suffocation	20	..	1	21	9	..	..	9	10	..	..	10	9	..	..	9	49
Otherwise	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
2.—Homicide	3	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	6
Manlaughter .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Murder	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5
3.—Suicide	..	..	6	6	..	..	6	6	..	..	6	6	..	..	6	6	24
VIII. Deaths from Ill-defined Causes	58	10	..	68	49	2	1	52	68	5	5	78	69	9	1	79	277
Dropsy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	4
Hæmorrhage .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2
Debility	20	..	..	20	15	..	..	15	16	1	..	17	25	1	..	26	78
Marasmus and Atrophy	28	9	..	37	24	2	..	26	45	4	..	49	32	6	..	38	150
Inanition	10	1	..	11	10	..	..	10	7	..	..	7	12	1	..	13	41
Sudden Death .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes not specified or ill-defined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2

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	522	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	260	442	131	62	54	5,197	16.8
		above 5 "	104	525	598	15	191	61		
† 1889	312,713	under 5 years	326	218	395	157	67	60	5,035	16.1
		above 5 "	99	453	575	13	183	60		
† 1890	316,543	under 5 years	416	194	569	154	82	73	6,198	19.6
		above 5 "	80	508	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		
1898	345,008	under 5 years	557	179	426	266	208	68	5,705	16.5
		above 5 "	90	507	587	17	201	106		

* 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 ..	18	16	34	17	8	25	13	9	22	13	11	24	61	44	105
South West Islington ..	38	15	53	26	25	51	42	15	57	27	15	42	133	70	203
South East Islington ..	21	16	37	17	5	22	24	7	31	18	14	32	80	42	122
Highbury	9	15	24	14	10	24	9	8	17	12	10	22	44	43	87
The Parish ..	86	62	148	74	48	122	88	39	127	70	50	120	318	199	517

TABLE H. (Local Government Board Return.)

Deaths during the year 1898 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 ...	1,530	414	242	34	52	457	331	Under 5 ...	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	86	43	65	...	16	118	9	...	13	281	656		
								5 upwds ...	2	5	...	...	10	...	...	...	3	5	...	4	7	122	128	100	13	20	455	874		
Islington, South West...	2,050	578	368	46	69	645	346	Under 5 ...	3	24	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	148	61	100	...	9	161	1	5	27	400	944		
								5 upwds ...	2	6	...	...	10	...	...	4	...	3	4	2	6	6	181	178	141	22	42	493	1,106	
Islington, South East ...	1,194	300	188	54	25	377	240	Under 5 ...	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	33	40	...	11	95	2	3	21	212	488		
								5 upwds ...	2	8	...	1	8	...	...	1	...	2	6	1	3	2	102	141	97	8	24	300	706	
Highbury ...	931	214	125	28	40	305	219	Under 5 ...	6	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	27	26	51	1	6	33	1	...	7	169	339	
								5 upwds ...	2	4	...	...	7	1	...	2	1	...	2	2	3	6	75	94	64	14	20	295	592	
TOTALS ...	5,705	1,504	923	162	196	1,784	1,136	Under 5 ...	18	67	3	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	308	163	256	1	42	407	13	8	69	1,062	2,427	
								5 upwds ...	8	23	...	1	35	1	...	7	1	8	17	5	16	21	480	541	402	57	106	1,549	3,278		
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 totals.																						
								5 upwds ...																							
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	558	50	47	18	29	340	74	Under 5 ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	7	...	5	30	1	...	3	35	97		
								5 upwds ...	3	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	1	123	124	33	1	29	132	461	

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 1898, 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.	Estimated to middle of 1898.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					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	102,034	2,793	Under 5	...	114	46	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	70	27	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5 upwds	...	315	96	2	1	66	...	...	...	2	...	65	...	...	195	33	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Islington, South West	107,457	108,211	3,244	Under 5	...	116	58	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	86	39	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
				5 upwds	...	250	75	2	...	66	...	...	...	7	...	64	...	...	186	36	1	...	42	...	...	2	...	8	...	...
Islington, South East	66,671	67,667	1,838	Under 5	...	84	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	60	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5 upwds	...	169	74	...	1	41	1	...	8	...	69	...	...	120	43	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Highbury	64,851	67,096	1,578	Under 5	...	65	30	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	35	23	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5 upwds	...	188	75	1	...	45	...	...	2	...	34	...	...	115	47	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Public Institutions	...	...	...	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				5 upwds	...	35	4	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	31	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
TOTALS	337,661	345,008	9,453	Under 5	...	573	207	8	...	12	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	251	136	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
				5 upwds	...	957	324	5	2	225	1	...	19	...	264	...	...	...	657	163	1	...	138	...	...	2	...	53	...	...

TABLE J.

*Showing the Cases of Small Pox that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1898.*

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
1898 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The figures for 1891-2-3 are inclusive of Tufnell and Tollington Wards.

† The figures for 1891-2 include West Highbury.

TABLE K.

*Showing the Cases of Scarlet Fever that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1898.*

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
1898 ..	159	151	152	182	151	102	114	38	58	107	122	1336

* The figures for 1891-2-3 are inclusive of Tufnell and Tollington Wards.

† The figures for 1891-2-3 are inclusive of West Highbury.

TABLE L.

*Shewing the Cases of Diphtheria that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1898.*

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
1898 ..	44	52	50	36	41	64	54	30	26	92	42	531

TABLE M.

*Shewing the Cases of Membranous Croup that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1898.*

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
1898 ..	2	4	..	1	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	13

* The figures for 1891-2-3 are inclusive of Tufnell and Tollington Wards.

† The figures for 1891-2-3 are inclusive of West Highbury.

TABLE N.

*Showing the Cases of Typhoid Fever that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1898.*

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
1898 ..	22	34	24	30	26	21	18	16	10	15	21	237

TABLE O.

*Shewing the Cases of Typhus Fever that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1898.*

YEAR.	Tufnell.	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
1898	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2

TABLE P.

*Showing the Cases of Erysipelas that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1898.*

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
1898 ..	23	60	20	31	22	16	15	17	13	22	40	279

* The figures for 1891-2-3 are inclusive of Tufnell and Tollington Wards.

† The figures for 1891-2-3 are inclusive of West Highbury.

TABLE Q.

*Showing the Cases of Puerperal Fever that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1898.*

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
1898 ..	..	..	2	2	..	2	3	2	1	4	3	19

* The figures for 1891-2 are inclusive of Tufnell and Tollington Wards.

† The figures for 1891-2 are inclusive of West Highbury.

TABLE R.

*Shewing the Cases of Continued Fever that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1898.*

[illegible]

TABLE S.

*Shewing the Cases of Relapsing Fever that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1898.*

[illegible]

TABLE T.

*Showing the Cases of Cholera that occurred in the several Wards
from 1891 to 1898.*

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
1898

* 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 1891-98.*

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
1898 ..	..	462	146	6	80	1	103	2	..	..	..	800

Duplicates deducted.

TABLE V.

*Showing the Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from South-west
Islington in the seven years 1891—98.*

YEAR.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	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
1898 ..	..	368	133	6	69	..	68	7	..	..	..	651

TABLE W.

*Showing the Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from South-east
Islington in the seven years 1891—98.*

YEAR.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	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
1898 ..	..	253	147	..	41	1	70	8	1	..	..	521

TABLE X.

*Showing the Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from Highbury
in the seven years 1891—98.*

YEAR.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	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	..	..	..	479
1898 ..	..	253	105	1	47	..	38	2	..	..	..	446

TABLE Y.

*Summary of Sanitary Work from Inspectors' Reports, from 3rd January, 1898,
to 31st December, 1898.*

	DISTRICTS.														Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Number of Houses inspected	361	737	662	602	326	392	478	362	34	758	585	437	207	550	6802
Re-inspections, Calls made, &c.....	4343	5311	4153	1906	359	3704	4322	4465	3894	4211	5577	3990	2006	5485	59966
Visits to Bakehouses .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4
Do Cowhouses	3	..	4	2	..	..	3	..	31	5	28	..	27	..	110
Do. Slaughter-houses	8	..	27	25	5	5	1	2	2	16	35	11	18	2	175
Do. Stables and Yards	27	..	29	144	265	7	24	64	116	254	182	6	112	186	2487
Do. Courts, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7	..	..	..	13
Do. Factories and Workshops....	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	8
Do. Fields, Lanes, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Do. Factories. Horse Slaughter-houses, Piggeries, &c., Bell Isle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	35
Do. Under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.....	73	68	76	77	68	72	93	75	77	63	51	60	12	41	909
Dust Removals Ordered .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registered Lodging Houses .....	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Total Inspections, &c....	4815	6116	4952	5782	1263	4184	4921	4909	4526	5324	6415	4569	3396	6270	70546
IMPROVEMENTS.															
Drains—															
Constructed	171	63	96	157	80	81	134	140	167	153	53	158	71	159	1683
Improved or repaired	20	247	271	20	34	18	31	23	45	99	142	213	40	91	1294
Traps fixed.....	590	716	845	294	490	406	602	568	730	517	272	499	240	782	7551
Cesspools—															
Abolished .....	..	..	11	2	1	4	3	..	7	..	..	..	4	1	33
Cleansed or disinfected .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	4
Privies and Water Closets—															
Pan, trap and water supply furnished	237	446	530	159	160	128	37	18	42	163	20	12	99	70	2127
Pan and trap only furnished	2	103	8	19	67	17	200	181	209	80	112	169	..	193	1360
Water supply furnished	2	9	61	12	15	44	27	4	4	25	22	4	8	13	250
Dust Bins—															
Constructed	52	9	76	122	39	35	30	52	96	101	95	124	51	119	1001
Repaired and Covers adapted.....	2	37	157	12	6	61	..	..	27	5	8	4	..	1	323
Surface Drains and Pavements of Yards—															
Constructed	2	21	6	50	1	48	147	127	58	183	68	10	51	148	920
Relaid	124	268	369	77	106	73	..	43	177	36	112	299	44	61	1789
General Water—															
New receptacles provided	5	529	16	3	11	12	11	..	19	1	7	4	19	6	643
Receptacles repaired and cleansed ..	64	28	364	18	17	39	5	6	22	35	28	48	45	180	899
Water supply provided	16	2	32	25	15	9	23	15	19	67	21	15	15	22	285
Other improvements—															
Houses generally repaired	1	12	30	31	6	18	..	7	130	24	54	56	16	16	401
Do. &c., cleansed or limewashed ..	14	47	25	32	6	49	10	10	22	48	105	60	44	54	526
Do. ventilated.....	..	372	363	53	..	14	..	48	136	146	102	117	126	1	1478
Overcrowding abated	1	1	..	2	..	3	1	..	1	4	32	20	10	15	90
Illegal use of underground Rooms for sleeping discontinued .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	20	5	..	5	34
Other Amendments or Nuisances abated	330	698	924	407	348	215	280	521	670	733	284	785	928	972	8095
Rooms disinfected.....	161	35	18	87	142	38	24	52	224	201	112	121	40	171	1426
Total Improvements.....	1793	3643	4207	1582	1545	1312	1565	1815	2807	2616	1669	2723	1854	3086	32212
Total Premises Improved ..	406	482	451	338	327	178	267	286	425	579	501	438	819	514	6011

TABLE Z.

Summary of Applications for Removal of Dust, from 3rd January, 1898, to 31st December 1898.

Ward.	Three Months ending 2nd April, 1898.	Three Months ending 2nd July, 1898.	Three Months ending 1st Oct., 1898.	Three Months ending 31st Dec., 1898.	Total during Twelve Months.	Number of Assessments Lady-day, 1898.	Number of Applications to every 100 Assessments.
1	1	4	2	10	17	4,417	0.384
2	4	9	4	2	19	4,634	0.410
3	5	7	5	7	24	4,285	0.560
4	12	14	15	15	56	4,924	1.137
5	11	17	25	5	58	5,526	1.049
6	2	0	3	7	12	4,131	0.290
7	18	14	15	5	52	4,061	1.280
8	1	1	3	7	12	2,598	0.465
9	7	7	12	2	28	2,602	1.076
10	0	0	5	1	6	3,444	0.177
11	1	6	4	8	19	4,456	0.426
Totals	62	79	93	69	303	45,096	0.672

WATER ANALYSIS.

In the following tables I state the analyses (made monthly) of the New River Company's Water recorded during the year.

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES TAKEN FROM THE WORKS OF THE COMPANY.

1898.	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 1 of an hour.	Organic Carbon.	Organic Nitrogen.
January ..	22.00	1.224	2.006	0.214	0.000	0.022	18.22	4.20	..	..
February ..	21.60	1.224	2.006	0.231	"	0.015	17.37	3.50	..	..
March	21.20	1.224	2.006	0.199	"	0.011	16.10	3.99	..	..
April	19.60	1.224	2.006	0.135	"	0.015	15.89	4.20	..	..
May	20.80	1.296	2.124	0.139	"	0.007	15.68	4.29	..	..
June	19.30	1.296	2.124	0.127	"	0.015	15.47	4.20	..	..
July	26.10	1.368	2.242	0.119	"	0.015	15.89	4.20	..	..
August	23.60	1.368	2.242	0.115	"	0.011	15.89	4.20	..	..
September .	21.80	1.368	2.242	0.098	"	0.015	16.52	4.69	..	..
October	26.60	1.296	2.124	0.145	"	0.011	17.37	4.69	..	..
November ..	22.00	1.368	2.242	0.141	"	0.030	15.05	4.10	..	..
December ..	25.90	1.584	2.596	0.148	"	0.015	17.58	5.69	..	..
Average ..	22.04	1.320	2.163	0.151	0.000	0.015	16.42	4.33	..	..

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES TAKEN FROM THE MAINS OF THE COMPANY.

1898.	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 1 of an hour.	Organic Carbon.	Organic Nitrogen.
January	1.242	2.035	0.279	0.000	0.021	18.00	..	0.056	0.010
February	1.224	2.006	0.212	"	0.015	17.44	..	0.028	0.004
March	1.242	2.035	0.206	"	0.010	16.26	..	0.024	0.005
April	1.248	2.045	0.173	"	0.012	15.47	..	0.028	0.004
May	1.296	2.124	0.170	"	0.011	15.47	..	0.034	0.005
June	1.296	2.124	0.174	"	0.012	15.19	..	0.037	0.004
July	1.314	2.153	0.161	"	0.013	15.36	..	0.025	0.004
August	1.332	2.183	0.164	"	0.011	15.99	..	0.022	0.003
September .	..	1.314	2.153	0.159	"	0.013	16.42	..	0.019	0.003
October	1.296	2.124	0.163	"	0.010	17.09	..	0.031	0.005
November	1.314	2.153	0.193	"	0.011	16.70	..	0.037	0.005
December	1.440	2.530	0.215	"	0.019	17.15	..	0.063	0.010
Average	1.296	2.124	0.192	0.000	0.013	16.38	..	0.034	0.005

