

Annual report on the health, sanitary condition, etc., etc., of the Parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch for the year 1894.

Contributors

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH, SANITARY CONDITION,

ETC., ETC.,

OF THE

Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch,

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

BY

LEWIS T. FRASER BRYETT, M.D. (LOND.), D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health;

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE REPORT OF

DR. THOMAS STEPHENSON,

Public Analyst.

LONDON :

PRINTED BY A. T. ROBERTS, SON AND CO., HACKNEY ROAD, N.E.

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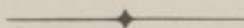
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The Vestry of the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch,

IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

January, 1895.

To the VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my report on the public health, sanitary condition, and vital statistics of the parish, for the year ending December 31st, 1894.

POPULATION.

I estimate the population at 122,420, distributed thus:—

Shoreditch South	...	...	...	19,890
Hoxton New Town	...	...	...	28,280
Hoxton Old Town	...	...	...	28,850
Haggerston	...	...	...	45,400

Table I, which is taken from the census returns of 1891, compares the numbers of inhabited houses and the population of the several wards of the parish in 1891, with those in 1881. The census population includes the inhabitants of the Holborn Workhouse, which is situate within the area of the parish.

TABLE I.

Ward.	Inhabited Houses, 1881.	Population.	Inhabited Houses, 1891.	Population.	Rated Householders.
Moorfield Ward	1,290	9,492	770	8,165	1,832
Church „	2,998	23,273	2,421	22,872	3,897
Hoxton „	2,223	21,120	2,327	21,839	2,764
Wenlock „	1,768	15,705	1,604	14,775	1,838
Whitmore „	2,126	19,996	2,061	19,739	2,506
Kingsland „	1,613	12,850	1,575	12,647	1,685
Haggerston „	1,545	11,772	1,417	11,373	1,582
Acton „	1,593	12,383	1,593	12,599	1,797
Shoreditch.....	15,156	126,591	13,768	124,009	17,901

In Table II., are set forth the population male and female, the number of houses, inhabited, uninhabited, and building, and the areas in statute acres, of the parish and its several sub-districts as obtained from the census of 1891, and for comparison the figures for the year 1881 are set alongside.

TABLE II.

Parish and Sub-Districts.	Population.						Houses.						Area in Statute Acres.
	Males.		Females.		Total.		Inhabited.		Uninhabited.		Building.		
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	
St. Leonard, Shoreditch ..	61,685	60,799	64,906	63,219	126,591	124,009	15,156	13,786	1,034	1,523	83	61	648
Shoreditch, South.....	11,102	9,996	11,241	10,102	22,343	20,098	3,121	2,164	549	835	40	15	141
Hoxton, New Town	14,508	14,340	15,429	14,973	29,937	29,313	3,159	3,102	192	309	22	12	132
Hoxton, Old Town	13,531	13,831	14,505	14,523	28,036	28,354	3,296	3,116	117	135	1	9	117
Haggerston	22,541	22,623	23,731	23,621	46,275	46,244	5,580	5,386	170	244	20	25	258

Table III., which is also obtained from the census returns of 1891 gives the population, male and female, and the numbers of houses inhabited, uninhabited, and building in the two parliamentary divisions of the parish.

TABLE III.

Parliamentary Division.	Population.			Houses.			Area in Statute Acres.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	
1. Hoxton Division.....	33,256	34,395	67,651	7,122	1,228	37	} 648
2. Haggerston Division	27,534	28,824	56,358	6,646	295	24	
Total	60,790	64,219	124,009	13,768	1,523	61	

BIRTHS.

The number of children registered as born in the parish was 4,332, comprising 2,221 boys and 2,111 girls. The births were distributed thus :—

TABLE IV.

Sub-District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shoreditch South	284	240	524
Hoxton New Town	593	540	1,133
Hoxton Old Town.....	512	472	984
Haggerston.....	832	859	1,691
Total	2,221	2,111	4,332

Amongst those occurring in the Haggerston sub-district are included 87 births which took place in the Shoreditch Workhouse Infirmary.

In the New Town sub-district are included 99 births which took place in the Holborn Workhouse, the mothers not belonging to this parish; deducting these, which consisted of 49 males and 50 females, the birth-rate was 34·5 per 1,000 inhabitants, that of London being . The Shoreditch birth-rate for last year was 35·5, and that of London 31·0.

For a comparison of the birth-rates in the several sub-districts of the parish see Table XXIII.

MARRIAGES.

The Superintendent Registrar has kindly informed me that 1,036 marriages were registered within the parish during the year ending December 31st. 1894. This number gives a rate per 1,000 inhabitants of 8·4.

In the previous two years the figures were as follows :—

TABLE V.

YEAR.	Number of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
1893	970	7·9
1892	1,036	8·4

DEATHS.

The corrected number of parishioners who died during the year amounted to 2,466, as compared with 3,146 in 1893, 2,828 in 1892, and 3,042 in 1891.

The deaths were distributed thus :—

TABLE VI.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shoreditch South	175	142	317
Hoxton New Town	306	268	574
Hoxton Old Town	283	269	552
Haggerston	547	476	1,023
Totals	1,311	1,155	2,466

The corrected death-rate for the parish was 20·14 per 1,000 inhabitants, being 2·96 per 1,000 below the average for the past 10 years, as compared with a death-rate for the whole of London of . In table XXIII. the death-rates for London and Shoreditch, with its sub-districts are shown, so that comparisons can readily be made.

In the following table are set out the death-rates, for the years 1884—1893 for Shoreditch and London.

TABLE VII.

Year.	Shoreditch.	London.	Year.	Shoreditch.	London.
1884	22·97	21·76	1889	19·31	19·48
1885	21·88	20·81	1890	24·99	23·50
1886	23·54	21·27	1891	24·80	21·07
1887	23·35	21·25	1892	23·09	20·50
1888	21·47	20·38	1893	25·70	21·38

The mean death-rate for the ten years ending 1893 was 23·10 as against 21·14 for the whole of London.

The death-rate was highest in the month of January and lowest in November, the mean being in the former month 29·8 and in the latter 15·0. The highest point reached was in the second week in January, when the death-rate rose to 33 per 1,000, the lowest point touched was in the second week in October, viz., 11·8. The very high death-rate during January, was due to the number of deaths from whooping-cough and diseases of the respiratory organs, particularly phthisis, bronchitis and pneumonia.

The following table gives the number of deaths in the public institutions within the parish :—

TABLE VIII.

	Residents.	Non-residents.	Total.
Holborn Infirmary.....	2	272	274
Shoreditch Workhouse.....	381	9	390
Hoxton House Asylum	3	48	51
North Eastern Hospital	19	85	104
Convent Hospital	1	5	6
Totals	406	419	825

Elsewhere than in public institution, 6 persons died who were not residents, viz., 1 in Nichol Square, 1 at the Kingsland Road Police Station, 1 in Gladstone Buildings, and 1 each at houses situate in Kingsland Road, Goldsmith Row and Gifford Street.

In addition to these, two persons not belonging to the parish were killed on the North London Railway, and there were seven deaths from drowning in the Regents Canal, five of which were of persons not resident in the district. In the various public institutions and elsewhere outside the area of the parish 312 persons, inhabitants of the parish, died, 191 of whom were males and 121 females.

In the following table are set out the various institutions and other places, and the numbers of deaths of residents of this parish therein :—

TABLE IX.

	No. of deaths.		No. of deaths.
ASYLUMS.		HOSPITALS FOR SPECIAL DISEASES— <i>continued.</i>	
Banstead	7	(<i>Ophthalmic.</i>)	
Colney Hatch	4	Royal London	1
Cane Hill	3	(<i>Cancer.</i>)	
Hanwell	3	Hospital, Chelsea, N.	2
Darenth	6	(<i>Paralysis.</i>)	
Leavesden	11	National Hospital.....	1
Ilford	17	(<i>Lying-In and Womans.</i>)	
Bethnal House (Bethnal Green)	1	City of London	5
METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD		Royal	1
HOSPITALS.		Euston Road	1
Eastern (Homerton).....	32	(<i>Childrens.</i>)	
North Western (Haverstock		Great Ormond Street	13
Hill)	17	Shadwell	1
Ship (Atlas)	2	Cripple's Nursery	1
GENERAL HOSPITALS.		Evelina	1
Westminster	1	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.	
London	17	Society for Prevention of Cruelty	
Metropolitan Free	32	to Children	1
St. Bartholomew's	68	St. Anne's House, Stoke New-	
Guy's	1	ington	2
German	3	INFIRMARIES AND WORKHOUSES.	
Royal Free.....	1	Holborn Workhouse.....	1
King's College	2	Islington „	1
St. Thomas's.....	2	„ Infirmary	2
Italian	1	Hackney „	2
Middlesex	1	Chelsea „	1
Great Northern.....	2	Kensington „	1
Friedenheim	3	VARIOUS PLACES.	
St. Luke's House, Regent's Park	1	Regent's Canal	3
Charing Cross	2	New River.....	1
University College	2	River Lea	1
Miller	1	River Thames	1
Mildmay Mission	5	Railway (Great Eastern).....	1
HOSPITALS FOR SPECIAL DISEASES.		North Mills Fields	1
(<i>Consumption and Chest.</i>)		Wesleyan Chapel, Hackney Road	1
Royal Chest	8	City Road	1
City of London Chest	2	Ball's Pond Road	1
North London (Consumption)...	1	Kingsland Road	1
Brompton	1	Highbury Park	1
(<i>Incurables.</i>)			
St. Elizabeth's	1		

Under the age of one year there were 704 deaths, or 28·1 per cent. of the total number of deaths, as against 25·7 per cent. in 1893, 25·6 per cent. in 1892, and 26·36 per cent. in 1891.

The mortality amongst infants under one year of age per 1,000 births amounted to 166·3.

The following table shows the numbers of deaths under one year, the numbers of births, and the infant mortality in Shoreditch and London, for the ten years ending 1893 :—

TABLE X.

YEAR.	SHOREDITCH.			LONDON.		
	Deaths under One Year.	Births.	Infant Mortality to 1,000 Births.	Deaths under One Year.	Births.	Infant Mortality to 1,000 Births.
1884	808	4,983	162·1	21,369	137,495	155·4
1885	792	4,829	164·0	19,594	132,506	147·8
1886	884	4,779	189·1	21,231	133,700	158·7
1887	882	4,681	188·8	21,015	133,075	157·8
1888	756	4,628	163·3	19,196	131,080	146·4
1889	716	4,526	158·1	18,580	131,487	141·3
1890	803	4,469	179·6	20,493	132,727	154·3
1891	801	4,648	174·4	21,252	130,690	162·6
1892	760	4,487	169·3	20,359	131,535	154·7
1893	809	4,446	186·0	21,845	132,975	156·7

Of the 704 deaths, under the age of one year, debility at birth and prematurity caused 159, diseases of the respiratory organs 128, convulsions 69, diarrhœa 51, tubercular diseases 53, whooping cough 30, and causes not specified or ill-defined, 73. There were 20 deaths attributed to accidental suffocation in bed, 7 to negligence at birth, and there was one death due to scalding.

Of children between the ages of one and five years, 405 deaths were registered: 230 of these were due to diseases classed as zymotic; whooping cough caused 53 deaths, measles 50, diphtheria 52, diarrhœa 16, scarlatina 16, tubercular diseases 42, and diseases of the respiratory organs 122; 5 deaths resulted from burns and scalds, and 1 child was run over and killed.

The deaths under five years of age amounted to 1,109, or 49·9 per cent. of the total number of deaths. The numbers in the preceding three years were 1,400 in 1893, 1,264 in 1892, and 1,385 in 1891, corresponding to percentages of 44·5, 44·6, and 45·5 respectively.

Of children in the 5—15 ages period, 92 deaths were registered; 14 of these

were attributed to diphtheria, 8 to tubercular diseases, 18 to diseases of the respiratory organs, and 6 to various forms of violence.

There were 92 deaths of persons between 15 and 25 years of age, of which 26 were attributed to phthisis, 11 to heart disease, 11 to disease of the respiratory organs, 7 to typhoid fever, and 7 to various forms of violence. Of the 147 deaths registered of persons aged between 25 and 35 years, 52 were attributed to phthisis, 8 to heart disease, 27 to diseases of the respiratory system, 5 to Bright's disease, 3 to apoplexy, and 8 to violence. There was one death attributed to cancer. Between the ages of 35 and 45, 225 persons died, the chief causes being phthisis, to which were attributed 70 deaths, heart disease 27, disease of the respiratory system 39, Bright's disease 12, apoplexy 10, various forms of violence 11, and cancer, which was assigned as the cause of 11 deaths. In the 45 to 55 age period there were 224 deaths, of which 49 were attributed to phthisis, 13 to apoplexy, 26 to heart disease, 48 to respiratory diseases, 7 to Bright's disease, 16 to various forms of violence, and 21 to cancer. There were 111 deaths amongst persons aged between 55 and 60, the chief causes of death being phthisis 14, apoplexy 8, heart disease 17, disease of the respiratory organs 28, Bright's disease 6, violence 2 and cancer 15. Amongst persons from 60 to 70 years of age 219 deaths occurred, 24 of which were due to phthisis, 20 to apoplexy, 35 to heart disease, 57 to diseases of the respiratory organs, 7 to Bright's disease, 10 to various forms of violence, 14 to cancer, and 12 to old age.

Of the 221 deaths registered of persons between 70 and 85 years of age, the chief causes assigned were apoplexy 19, heart disease 17, respiratory diseases 52, violence 7, cancer 18, and old age 57.

Twenty-six persons died at ages of 85 and upwards. In 5 cases death was attributed to bronchitis, apoplexy, and disease of the spinal cord; Bright's disease caused 3 deaths, and old age the remaining 18.

The numbers of deaths under the various headings of the different diseases and groups of diseases are given in tables XXI. and XXII. The total number of deaths due to zymotic diseases was 759 as against 1048 in 1893. Phthisis caused 259 deaths, whooping cough 86, diphtheria 76, diarrhoea 73, and measles 65. Local diseases caused 1132 deaths; of these, 545 were attributed to disease of the respiratory organs; 262 to diseases of the nervous system, of which, 82 were due to convulsions and 77 to apoplexy; 151 to diseases of the circulatory system, 135 of which were caused by heart disease; 76 to disease of the digestive organs, and 61 to disease of the urinary organs, including 49 deaths attributed to Bright's disease of the kidneys. Developmental diseases caused 259 deaths, 159 of these were attributed to prematurity and debility at birth, and 88 to old age. Various forms of violence caused 103 deaths, and 90 were due to causes not specified or ill-defined.

Of 110 deaths attributed to constitutional diseases, 80 are given as caused by cancer, as against 67 last year, being an annual rate per 1,000 persons living of 0.65, as against 0.54 for last year.

The following table gives an analysis of the cases shewing the situation of the disease, age and sex distribution :—

TABLE XI.

SITUATION OF DISEASE.	AGES.														TOTAL.	
	25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 85		85 & upwards			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cancer :—																
Region not stated	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	
Pancreas	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1
Neck.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Stomach	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	3	6
Æsophagus	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Tongue	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Liver.....	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	5	5
Uterus	3	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15
Rectum.....	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
Breast	3	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
Heart	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intestines.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bladder.....	1	...	...	...	1	...
Pharynx	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Peritonæum.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vulva	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Colon	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ovary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epithelioma :—																
Region not stated	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Mouth	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cheek	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tongue	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1
Scirrhus:—																
Thyroid	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total.....	...	1	3	8	6	15	5	10	9	5	8	10	...	...	31	49

From the above table it will be seen that women were afflicted with cancer to a greater extent than men, in the proportion of more than 3 to 2. Uterine cancer alone caused 15 deaths; if these be excluded, the numbers of males and females afflicted with this disease shew only a slight preponderance on the part of the latter.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

It is very satisfactory to report that there has been a great diminution in the number of cases of infectious disease notified, there being 1104* as against 1987 last year.

The cases notified during the years 1890-93, inclusive, are as follows :—

Year.....	1890	...	1891	...	1892	...	1893
Number of Cases	1158	...	862	...	1478	...	1987

* Exclusive of 9 notifications subsequently withdrawn.

In the following table I have set forth the numbers of cases of infectious disease notified during the four quarters of the year, under the heading of the several notifiable infectious diseases together with the numbers and percentages of cases notified removed to hospitals.

TABLE XII.

Disease.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.	Deaths.
Small Pox	4	15	8	...	27	2
Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	107	130	133	117	487	26
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	91	69	64	79	303	76
Typhus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	17	10	20	38	85	12
Continued Fever .....	...	1	1	...	2	...
Relapsing Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	2	2	...	5	2
Erysipelas	54	45	50	46	195	5
Totals.....	274	272	278	280	1104	128
Number of cases removed to hospitals..	131 47·4%	136 50%	151 54·3%	138 49·2%	556 50·3%	

The infectious diseases which are to be notified in accordance with the requirements of Sect. 55 (8) of the Public Health (Lond.) Act 1891, are as follows :—Small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, the disease known as scarlatina or scarlet fever; and the fevers known by any of the following names :—typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal.

The number of notifications received was equal to an annual ~~death~~-rate of 9·0 per 1000 inhabitants, as compared with 16·2 in 1893 and 12 in 1892. There has been a slight increase in the number of small-pox cases notified, but a great decrease in the numbers of all the other notifiable infectious diseases as compared with last year.

Of the 1104 notified cases of infectious diseases 556 were removed to hospitals, *i.e.*, slightly over 50 per cent. Last year 588 cases were treated in hospitals, or 29% of the cases notified. It should be pointed out that erysipelas and puerperal fever cases are not received into the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, so that it is necessary to deduct the number of these from the total number in order to obtain the correct proportion of the cases removed to those that could have been removed. There were 911 cases which could have been received into the hospitals of the Asylums Board, and of these 61·0 per cent. were treated in hospitals. This great increase as compared with last year, in the proportion of cases removed to isolation

hospitals is partly to be accounted for by the growing confidence of the people in the treatment to be obtained at such institutions, and partly to the increased accommodation at the disposal of the fever hospital authorities, and the decrease in the amount of infectious disease in the parish. There were only a few instances in which any delay in the removal of cases arose, and these were in the last quarter of the year, there being some difficulty with regard to diphtheria cases, which, however, only continued for about a fortnight.

SMALLPOX.

Throughout the year outbreaks of this disease were reported in different parts of the country. In London it was most prevalent during the spring and summer months. A severe outbreak occurred in Marylebone towards the end of July, and there was also a serious outbreak at West Ham, adjoining the eastern boundary of the Metropolitan area in the early part of the year. The total number of patients certified as suffering from small-pox and removed from their homes to the wharves for treatment on the hospital ships of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, according to the report of the Ambulance Committee, amounted to 1,263. Of these, 155 were returned to their homes as not, in the opinion of the medical officers, suffering from small-pox.

In Shoreditch, cases were reported from time to time, up to the beginning of November, since then none have been notified. There were 27 cases of small-pox removed from Shoreditch to the hospital ships and treated there. Two cases were returned as not suffering from small-pox. The type of the disease was mild, only two deaths being recorded; one of these was an infant nine days old, which was born whilst its mother was suffering from the disease, and the other was a young woman aged 24, a feather-curler, who probably contracted the disease at the place where she worked. This young woman had been vaccinated in infancy. The case was confluent and of the hæmorrhagic variety, and terminated fatally in five days.

Although the disease was introduced into the parish on several occasions, it did not give rise to any great anxiety, except in one instance, and that was in the case of a pawnbroker's shop, which became infected. A young man, an assistant in the business, had an attack of mild small-pox which escaped observation and three other of his fellow assistants became affected. These were also mild cases. Two of them had already gone to their homes on account of illness, the remaining case I saw with the medical man who had been called in, and the disease being recognised as small-pox, the patient was at once removed to hospital. The business was closed for three days, and the whole of the stock, consisting mainly of articles of clothing was removed and disinfected by the Vestry's officials, and the premises thoroughly cleansed. No further cases were notified in this parish. As the result of the persons going to their homes before it was known what they were suffering from, some 8 or 9 cases occurred elsewhere.

The following is a brief summary of the cases of small-pox occurring in the parish during the year 1894 :—

DURING THE YEAR 1894.

No. of Case.	Address.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.	Date of Notification.	Probable Beginning of Illness.	Probable Source of Infection.	As to Vaccination.	Result.	Remarks.
1.	Haberdasher Street	M.	1½		Feb. 10	Feb. 5	Brought from Gloucester to Plaistow, Jan. 22nd—infected in one of these places	Unvaccinated	R.	Discrete.
2.	Branch Place	M.	54	Disinfector ..	Mar. 4	Mar. 1	Infected by No. 1	Vaccinated in infancy	R.	Confluent.
3.	Bankstock Buildings	M.	20	Labourer ..	" 10	" 2	Unknown	"	R.	Discrete.
4.	" ..	M.	17	" ..	" 20	" 15	Infected by No. 3	Unvaccinated	R.	"
5.	Wimborne Street ..	M.	26	" ..	Apl. 3	" 28	Unknown	Vac. in infancy—1 doubtful mark	R.	"
6.	Drysdale Place	M.	19	Leather Bag Maker	" 3	" 30	"	"	R.	"
7.	Scrutton Street	F.	22	Box Maker ..	" 17	Apl. 15	"	"	R.	"
8.	" ..		infant 9 days	" ..	" 17	" 15	Infected by No. 7—child born prematurely	Vaccinated successfully.. ..	D.	"
9.	Britannia Street ..	M.	16	Errand Boy ..	" 17	" 16	Unknown	Unvaccinated	R.	"
10.	High Street.....	M.	22	Tailor ..	" 18	" 12	Stratford	Vac. in infancy, revac. at 7 years old, 3 good cicatrices, each arm	R.	Discrete and abortive.
11.	Craven Street.....	F.	31	At Home ..	" 26	" 20	Unknown	Vac. in infancy	R.	Confluent.
12.	" ..	F.	9	At School ..	May 7	May 3	Infected by No. 11	Vac., 4 good primary cicatrices	R.	Abortive and ill-defined.
13.	" ..	M.	7	" ..	" 7	" 3	"	" 4	R.	"
14.	Henry's Place.....	F.	38	At Home ..	" 8	" 4	Bethnal Green—left there April 24th	Vac. in infancy	R.	Confluent.
15.	Goldsmith Row....	M.	17	Carpenter ..	" 20	" 16	Unknown	"	R.	Discrete.
16.	Henry's Place.....	M.	3	At Home ..	" 22	" 19	Infected by No. 14	Vac., 4 good cicatrices	R.	Abortive.
17.	" ..	M.	7	" ..	" 22	" 19	"	" in infancy	R.	"
18.	Christopher Street..	F.	23	Tailoress ..	June 15	June 12	Unknown	" 4 characteristic cicatrices	R.	Discrete.
19.	Canton Terrace	M.	17	Out of Work ..	" 19	" 10	"	Vac., 2 good cicatrices	R.	"
20.	Earl Street	M.	17	Errand Boy ..	" 28	" 25	" (in the habit of visiting a sister in Islington).. ..	Vac. in infancy	R.	"
21.	Red Lion Street....	M.	17	Printer ..	July 2	" 28	Recently living in Bethnal Green ..	Vaccinated	R.	Confluent.
22.	Witchampton Street	M.	17	Engineer ..	" 3	" 27	Place of business in Islington ..	" in infancy, 4 good cicatrices	R.	Discrete.
23.	Allerton Street	F.	24	Feather Curler ..	" 5	July 1	Ostrich feather curlers, Aldersgate street	"	D.	Confluent (Hæmorrhagic)
24.	Nile Street	F.	23	" ..	" 7	" 1	"	" 4 good cicatrices	R.	Discrete.
25.	Red Lion Street....	F.	6	At School ..	" 17	" 14	Infected by No. 21	" 4	R.	(very few spots).
26.	Britannia Street ..	M.	28	Deal Porter at Saw Mills ..	" 25	" 20	Worked in Blackfriars	" 5 cicatrices	R.	Discrete.
27.	Shepherdess Walk..	M.	14	Pawnbroker's Assistant ..	Sept. 17	Sept. 14	Brought in contact with a man engaged in same place of business, who was during third week in August suffering from supposed influenza, which was subsequently recognised as small-pox.	" 3 good cicatrices	R.	"

It will be seen from this summary that 22 of the 27 cases were of a mild type, and the remaining five were of a more severe character. In 8 instances it was impossible to ascertain anything definite as to the probable cause of infection. There were three cases in which the patients had not been vaccinated, and there was one case in which, although vaccination was successfully performed, it was too late to prevent the patient (No. 8) taking the disease.

SCARLET FEVER.

There has been a great diminution in the number of cases of this disease in the parish as compared with last year, there being 487 cases notified as against 1007 in 1893. The number of deaths registered was 26 as compared with 38 last year. The case mortality or percentage of attacks terminating fatally was 5·3; last year 3·7 per cent. of the cases died. The type of the disease therefore was slightly more severe than in 1893, of the 171 cases below the age of 5 years, 20 died, or 11·6 per cent., while of the 316 cases over the age of 5 only 1·9 per cent. died. Slightly more than 65 per cent. of the cases of Scarlatina notified were removed to isolation hospitals.

The weekly numbers of cases notified, with a few exceptions, remained fairly constant throughout the year, the largest number brought under my notice during any one week, was in that ending October 6th, when there were 19 cases notified.

It is very satisfactory to record the numbers of cases of Scarlatina removed during the past year to isolation hospitals; those who have visited amongst the homes of the poor in the parish, will appreciate how utterly impossible it is, in the vast majority of cases, to effectually isolate cases of this extremely infectious malady in their own homes, and how important it is to be able to secure their speedy removal. No difficulty whatever at any time during the year was experienced in getting patients, suffering from scarlet fever removed to the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylum Board.

No instances this year were brought under my notice of the recurrence of this disease in a family following the return of a member thereof from a fever hospital. This speaks well for the care exercised by the Fever Hospital Authorities, and will be readily appreciated by those who know how long a patient may remain infectious after an attack, how tenaciously infection of this disease clings to clothings, &c., and how readily it is dissiminated by such means.

DIPHTHERIA.

During the year 1894, 303 cases of Diphtheria were notified as against 513 in 1893. The deaths numbered 76 as against 149 in 1893, and 25·0 per cent of those attacked this year died as compared with 29·0 per cent. last year. Of the 130 cases below the age of 5 years, 56 or 43·0 per cent. died, as compared with 61·3 per cent. last year, and of the 173 cases over the age of 5 years, 20 or 11·5 per cent. terminated fatally, as against 11·4 in 1893. Of the 76 deaths 70 or 92·1 per cent. were of persons under the age of 15 years.

The following table shows the distribution of the cases and deaths, together with the attack-rate and death-rate per 1000 inhabitants, the case mortality, the number of schools, and the birth rate per 1000 of the population in each of the four sub-districts of the parish.

TABLE XIII.

	Population.	No. of Cases of Diphtheria.	Attack rate per 1000 Inhabitants.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 Inhabitants.	Case Mortality.	Birth rate.	No. of Sch'ls.	No. of Children attending Schools in the District.*	
									M.	F.
Shoreditch South ...	19,890	28	1.4	7	0.3	25.0	26.3	4	1745...	1699
Hoxton New Town .	28,280	58	2.0	18	0.6	31.0	36.5	7	2992...	2748
Hoxton Old Town...	28,850	78	2.7	18	0.6	23.0	34.1	7	2859...	3370
Haggerston.....	45,400	139	3.0	33	0.7	23.7	37.2	13	4926...	4798

In the following table are set forth the numbers of cases notified, and the numbers of fatal cases occurring amongst males and females in the four sub-districts of the parish.

TABLE XIV.

Sub-District.	DIPHTHERIA.					
	NOTIFICATIONS.			FATAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Shoreditch South	15	13	28	4	3	7
Hoxton New Town.....	23	35	58	7	11	18
Hoxton Old Town	39	39	78	10	8	18
Haggerston	59	80	139	13	20	33
Total for the whole Parish }	136	167	303	34	42	76

Females suffered to a greater extent than males in the proportion of 55 to 45, but the figures shew that the case-mortality was practically the same in the two sexes, being 25 per cent. amongst males and 25.1 per cent. amongst females.

Amongst persons above the age of 15 years, 59 cases were notified, of which 27 were males and 32 females, of the former 2 proved fatal, and of the latter 4.

* These numbers are obtained from returns made by the headmasters and headmistresses of the different schools in March, 1894.

TYPHOID FEVER.

It is very satisfactory to record that there has been a marked diminution in the number of cases of this disease during the past year as compared with the number of the previous year; 85 cases were notified, being 26 less than in the preceeding year.

The following are the number of cases notified in each year since 1890 :—

Year	1890	...	1891	...	1892	...	1893	...	1894
	202	...	111	...	91	...	111	...	85

Of the 85 cases, 12 terminated fatally, 5 dying within the district and 7 in hospitals situate without the district. The death-rate per 1000 inhabitants was 0·10, and the attack rate was 0·69 per 1000 of the population.

The case-mortality was somewhat lower than that of last year being 14·1, as compared with 15·3.

ERYSIPELAS.

There were 195 cases of this disease with 5 deaths as against 315 with 15 deaths in 1893. The case mortality was 2·5 as compared with 4·7 in 1893. There has thus not only been a very great decrease in the amount of the disease which is notified as Erysipelas, but also a diminution in its virulence.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were 5 cases of puerperal fever notified with 2 deaths as compared with 8 cases and 6 deaths in 1893.

MEASLES.

This disease is not included amongst those which are notifiable, although a very fruitful cause of death in childhood. Of the 65 deaths registered as due to this cause, 63 were of children under 5 years of age. The annual death-rate was 0·52. Last year 128 deaths were registered, and the rate was 1·04, or just double what it was in 1894.

Measles is a much more serious complaint than it is commonly regarded to be, owing to the frequency with which it is complicated by bronchitis and pneumonia, conditions which, in this disease, are very apt to run an unfavourable course and prove fatal.

It is satisfactory to record that measles has been much less prevalent this year than last.

DIARRHŒAL DISEASE.

To this class of disease 73 deaths were attributed, as against 170 in 1893 and 93 in 1892; 67 were of children below the age of 5 years, and 51 of these were of infants under 12 months old. Most of the deaths occurred during the months of July, August and September, the largest number in any one month was in July, viz., 25.

The summer of 1894 was not so hot and dry as that of 1893, and to this fact is mainly due the great diminution in the number of deaths from diarrhœa.

I must draw attention to the number of infants under 12 months who died from diarrhoea. Nearly 70 per cent. of the deaths from this disease were of babies not a year old. Milk is the food upon which infants should be fed, and too much importance cannot be attached to the proper cooking of this food. Milk should always be boiled before it is given, and if this were generally attended to, there would be a marked diminution in the loss of life from this cause which annually occurs.

There were no deaths from cholera or choleraic diarrhoea. This disease has been gradually disappearing throughout Europe, and now is mainly confined to certain districts in Russia.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Of the 86 deaths attributed to whooping cough, 83 were of children below 5 years of age. In the great majority of case complications, especially bronchitis and pneumonia, were the immediate cause of death.

The death-rate from this disease is somewhat higher than that of last year, being 0.70 as compared with 0.54 per 1000 inhabitants.

INFLUENZA.

This disease with its complications was the cause of 15 deaths, as compared with 36 last year. There has been rather more of this disease about this year, but it appears to have been of a milder type than last year.

TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

This group of diseases, which includes tabes mesenterica, phthisis or consumption, tubercular meningitis and other forms of disease due to the tubercle bacillus, was the cause of 362 deaths, of which 259 were attributed to consumption. The death-rate was 2.95 as compared with 3.13 in 1893. It is satisfactory to observe that during the last three years there has been a progressive diminution in the number of deaths due to this cause. In 1892 the deaths numbered 392, in 1893 they were 384, and in 1894 there is a further fall to 362. I think this may be taken as a good indication of progress being made in improving the conditions under which a large proportion of the population of the parish lives, so far as their dwellings are concerned. Dampness of walls and foundations, insufficient light and ventilation, overcrowding and defectively constructed drains are potent factors amongst the predisposing causes of tubercular disease, and in proportion as these conditions are removed in the parish, so we may expect the death-rate from tubercular diseases to decrease.

PARISH DISPENSARY.

I append a table of the cases treated by the District Medical Officers of the parish, during the past year, (see table xxiv), which serves to indicate roughly the extent to which illness was prevalent in the district. There is a marked difference as compared with the year 1893, in the total, the number being 4297 in 1894, as

against 5383 in 1893. Diseases of the respiratory system, (bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, and other diseases, except consumption), caused 1092 persons to seek treatment as compared with 1495 last year. There were 740 cases classed as zymotic diseases treated, as against 909 in 1893, and 249 cases of rheumatic affections as against 360 last year. Of the diseases classed as zymotic, the cases of phthisis numbered 206, a slight increase on the number of last year; the cases of diarrhœa numbered 100, a very great diminution, the number in 1893 being 180. Influenza shows a slight increase, but there is a marked diminution in the number of cases of measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, continued fever, and erysipelas. Gout appears to have been somewhat more prevalent during the past year, and diseases of the skin very much less prevalent. Cancer shews an increase of four cases, the number being 27 as compared with 23 last year.

DISINFECTION.

The work of the disinfecting officers has not been so heavy this year, owing to the diminished prevalence of infectious disease; there were 451 premises less than last year disinfected.

The following table shows the number of premises and articles disinfected during the year. The figures for 1891, 1892 and 1893 being placed alongside for comparison.

TABLE XVI.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Number of Premises.....	816	1,027	1,363	912
Total number of Articles.....	9,630	10,867	11,829	11,035
Number of Beds.....	833	1,157	1,313	843
" Pillows	1,602	1,801	2,186	1,522
" Palliasses	568	545	645	647
" Bolsters.....	504	559	767	549
" Other Articles	6,123	6,758	6,918	7,474

In addition to those disinfected, 29 beds, 42 palliasses, 4 bolsters, 13 pillows, and two squabs were destroyed and replaced with new ones. A little over 11,000 articles passed through the disinfecting apparatus, and no damage to any of them has been reported by the disinfecting officer; no complaint has been made to me as to any damage caused during the fumigation and disinfection of any of the 912 premises dealt with. The disinfecting officers are provided with specially constructed receptacles for burning the sulphur in, to produce the sulphurous acid gas for fumigation. This receptacle consists of a circular iron cup about eight inches in diameter, and two inches in depth, mounted on three short iron legs, which are rivetted below to a shallow circular iron tray about 1½ feet in diameter, into which water is placed when in use. It is very safe, cannot be upset, and any sulphur that may bubble over falls into the water in the tray, thus reducing to a minimum the risk of setting fire to a room.

With regard to the disinfecting apparatus, defects in connection with the rubbers on the doors of the disinfection chamber, and certain of the steam pipes have been observed. These have been brought under the notice of the committee, and are now receiving attention.

THE SHELTER.

The temporary accommodation at 18, Branch Place, which has been provided by the Vestry for persons who are ordered to vacate their dwellings to allow of their being disinfected, was used during the year on 16 occasions, and shelter was given to 50 persons.

The particulars are set forth in the following table :—

TABLE XVII.

No. of Case.	Date of Admittance.	Number and description of persons.	Address.	Length of Stay.	Disease.
1	Jan. 19	2 Man and wife	Laburnam St.	1 night	Scarlet fever.
2	" 27	6 Family	Mansfield St.	3 nights	Diphtheria.
3	Feb. 16	2 Women	Haberdasher St.	2 "	Small pox.
4	Mch. 12	4 Family	Banstock Bldgs.	1 "	"
5	April 18	1 Woman	Britannia St.	1 night	"
6	" 26	3 Family	Craven St.	4 nights	"
7	May 8	1 Man	"	1 night	"
8	"	7 Family	Henrys Place	2 nights	"
9	" 22	4 "	"	2 "	"
10	June 16	2 Mother and son	Christopher St.	2 "	"
11	" 19	3 Family	Canton Terrace	15 "	"
12	July 2	4 "	Red Lion Street	4 "	"
13	" 9	2 Mother and son	Nile St.	5 "	"
14	" 17	2 Father and son	Red Lion St.	3 "	"
15	" 24	4 Family	Britannia St.	7 "	"
16	Nov. 13	3 "	York Street	1 night	"

A man and his wife, who is the care-taker, reside on the premises and look after the house, and everything is made as clean and comfortable for the temporary inmates as possible. Bedding, crockery, knives, forks, etc., together with coals and attendance are provided free of cost, but the occupants provide their own food. The clothing of all persons using the shelter is disinfected during their residence therein, and the rooms occupied by them are disinfected on their departure. It will be seen from the table that the average duration of the occupation of each family was about three days and nights, the longest period of residence was in the case of a family from Canton Terrace, where a case of small-pox had occurred. This prolonged residence was owing to it being necessary to close their dwelling in order to make it fit for habitation. In most cases small-pox was the disease which rendered the use of the shelter necessary. People, as a rule, show some

disinclination to making use of the shelter, but there has been no very great difficulty in overcoming their objections and persuading them as to the necessity of it, especially when it is made clear to them that they are legally entitled to such temporary accommodation by Act of Parliament.

DISINFECTANTS.

From the end of June to the middle of November packets of disinfecting powder were given away on application to the clerk of the Sanitary Department. Altogether 2,577 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. packets, or 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of "Sanitas" disinfecting powder were distributed to 2,385 applicants. Enquiry was made in each case as to the use for which the powder was intended, and insanitary conditions thus came under the notice of the department. The cost of the "Sanitas" powder distributed was £7 4s. Nearly as possible about half what it was in 1893.

In addition to the general distribution of powder, two-thirds of a 26-gallon cask of carbolic acid was used, at a cost of £3 18s. This last has been largely used in connection with special cases of infectious disease, for flushing house drains, cleansing floors and woodwork of dwelling rooms, and at the public mortuary.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The number of dead bodies received into the mortuary during the year amounted to 350.

The number during the preceeding five years are as follows :—

TABLE XVIII.

Year.....	1889	...	1890	...	1891	...	1892	...	1893
	300	...	337	...	346	...	375	...	471

The bodies of 8 persons who had died of infectious disease were removed to the mortuary by the Sanitary Authority.

The number of post-mortem examinations performed in the post-mortem room attached to the mortuary was 60.

VAGRANTS AND THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

With a view to considering what steps might be taken to prevent the spread of infectious diseases by the class of persons known as vagrants, a meeting convened by the London County Council was held at the County Hall, Spring Gardens, on July 19th. There was a large attendance of delegates from the various sanitary authorities and Medical Officers of Health. Certain points were proposed for discussion, embodying suggestions which have been made from time to time for dealing with the subject, and with a view to promoting legislation.

The resolutions arrived at were to the following effect :—

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

2. That there should be power given to the Local Authority to order medical examination of all persons entering common lodging houses and casual wards, and that each inmate should, on admission, have a bath of fresh water.
3. That the Local Authority should have power to order the keeper of a common lodging house in which there has been infectious disease, to refuse fresh admissions for such time as may be required by the Authority.
4. That the Local Authority should have power to require the temporary closing of any common lodging house in which infectious disease has occurred.
5. That the Local Sanitary Authorities should have power to require the detention of any inmate of a common lodging house or casual ward who may reasonably be suspected of being liable to convey infectious disease.
6. That means should be provided for the detention and isolation of any vagrant found wandering in a public place, if reasonably suspected of being liable to convey infectious disease.
7. That the Local Authority should have full power to require the disinfection of the person and clothes of any person in a common lodging house or casual ward, whether infected or exposed to infection.
8. That arrangements should be made by which the occurrence of infectious disease in common lodging houses or casual wards should be made known by the Local Authority of the District to the Local Authorities of other Districts.
9. That Local Authorities should be empowered to require the vaccination or revaccination of persons in common lodging houses or casual wards who are exposed to the infection of small-pox.

Two other suggestions which had been made were, after discussion, deemed impracticable, and were omitted. With regard to the resolution as to the vaccination and revaccination of persons in common lodging houses who had been exposed to infection of small-pox, this was carried by a majority of 48, 61 voting for the motion and 13 against. The Chairman pointed out that it was not the merits or demerits of vaccination which were to be considered, but the practicability of the suggestion.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The parish is supplied with water by the New River Water Company, which derives its supply from the River Lea, Chadwell Spring, and certain wells; and the East London Water Company which draws its supply from the River Lea, the Thames at Sunbury, and also from wells.

The New River Company distributes water over about three-quarters of the parish, and the East London the remaining quarter, comprising portions of Haggerston and Shoreditch South.

The supply generally in the district is constant, the water being drawn from pipes communicating directly with the Companies' mains without the intervention of cisterns.

Cisterns for containing water for domestic purposes have now nearly all been abolished; a few, however, still remain, and these are dealt with by the sanitary officials when necessary, as, from time to time, they come under their notice.

For some few years past complaints have occasionally arisen through the cutting off of the water during the night in the portion of the parish which is supplied by the East London Water Company. During the summer months of this year there were frequent complaints made with regard to this deficiency in the water supply.

The water-closets, as a rule, are provided with small waste-preventor cisterns, only capable of holding two or three gallons, and as they are soon exhausted, when the water is cut off, the closets are left without any water for flushing purposes, a state of things which is liable to be attended by serious nuisance.

It is only in certain portions of the district supplied by the East London Water Company that the supply appears to have been interfered with, that mainly in the region of Weymouth Terrace, Hackney Road, Brunswick Street, and some of the other streets in the neighbourhood.

The attention of the Company has been frequently called to the inconvenience and nuisance caused by this interference with the water supply, which has been complained of as taking place during the night, and the explanation which has been furnished by the Clerk of the Company at the request of the Board of Directors, is that the step was rendered necessary, as the storage in the reservoirs had fallen far below the usual quantity, owing to the deficient rain-fall, and consequent non-repletion of the springs which resulted from the drought of last year.

It seems that the volume of water flowing down the Lea Valley had been diminished, and it had become necessary to economise the supply in the district, and it was thought that the stoppage during the night would be attended with the least inconvenience.

It was the opinion of the Directors that it was absolutely essential, being, indeed, imposed by public and private Water Acts, that due provision should be made in each house for storing a sufficient quantity of water to meet emergencies. It was also stated that the constant service would be renewed in its entirety as soon as it was possible to do so.

In October, a special report of the engineer of the East London Water Company upon the temporary cessation of the constant service of water, together with a better urging the Vestry to insist upon the provision of a proper cistern for each dwelling,

was considered by the Sanitary Committee of this parish; the reasons for the interruption of the supply, which were set forth in the Engineer's Report, were not considered satisfactory, and it was resolved to communicate with the London County Council with a view to their demanding from the East London Water Company a constant supply of water, or proceeding for penalties under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871.

BAKE-HOUSES.

On May, 22nd, 1894, a circular letter was directed by the Local Government Board to the various London Sanitary Authorities, calling attention to their powers and duties with regard to bake-houses.

Much importance was attached to the strict enforcement of the provisions of the various Acts relating to bake-houses, and attention was specially drawn to Section 16 of the Factory and Workshops' Act, 1883, which provides that where a Court of Summary Jurisdiction is satisfied on the prosecution of a Local Authority that any bake-house is in such a state as to be, on sanitary grounds, unfit for use or occupation as a bake-house, the occupier is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding forty shillings, and on a second or subsequent conviction, to a fine not exceeding five pounds. The Court, in addition to or instead of inflicting such fine, may order means to be adopted by the occupier within the time named in the order for the purpose of removing the ground of complaint. If, after the expiration of the time as originally named or enlarged by subsequent order, the order is not complied with, the occupier is liable to a fine not exceeding one pound for every day that such non-compliance continues.

Since 1863 legislation has been specially directed towards securing improvement in the sanitary condition of the bake-houses in London. The Bake-house Regulation Act, of 1863, made the local authorities responsible for the sanitary condition of the bake-houses existing in their districts. This Act was repealed by the Factory and Workshops Act, of 1878, and the duty of regulating the condition of bake-houses was transferred from the local authorities to the Inspectors of Factories. By the Factory and Workshops Act Amendment Act, 1883, the Medical Officer of Health of the district became responsible for the satisfactory condition of the bake-houses (sect. 17, sub. sect. 1 and 2.) This enactment was repealed by the Public Health (Lond.) Act, 1891, which makes it the duty of the sanitary authority of the district to exercise supervision over the bake-houses, and to enforce sections 34, 35, and 81 of the Factory and Workshops' Act, 1878, and sections 15 and 16 of the Factory and Workshop Act Amendment Act, 1883 which relate to cleanliness, ventilation, and other sanitary conditions (Public Health (Lond.) Act, 1891, sect. 26).

A "bake-house" is defined as "any place in which are baked bread, biscuits, or confectionery, from the baking or selling of which a profit is derived," (Public Health (Lond.) Act, 1891, sect. 141). The enactments in force for regulating the condition of bake-houses are as follows:—

Section 34 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, makes provision as to the inside walls being painted, varnished, or lime-washed, the painting and varnish to be cleansed every six months, and renewed every seven years; the lime-washing to be done twice a year; and section 35 prohibits the use of a bake-house as a sleeping apartment, and also of any apartment on the same level as the bake-house, unless it is completely shut off from the same.

Section 15 of the Factory and Workshop Act Amendment Act, 1883, makes it unlawful to let or suffer to be occupied as a bake-house, or to occupy as a bake-house any room or place which was not so let or occupied before the 1st day of June, 1883, unless the following regulations are complied with.

- (a) No water closet, earth closet, privy or ash-pit shall be within or communicate directly with the bake-house.
- (b) Any cistern for supplying water to the bake-house shall be separate and distinct from any cistern for supplying water to a water closet.
- (c) No drain or pipe for carrying off fæcal or sewage matter shall have an opening within the bake-house.

Section 2: Public Health (Lond.) Act, 1891, makes provision for dealing with nuisances arising from over-crowding, deficient light and ventilation, noxious effluvia arising from drains, &c., and want of cleanliness.

As the result of the inspection made during the past year, 93 bake-houses were found to be in use in this parish; this number includes two factory bakeries where steam power is employed:

In the great majority, bread only is made; there are about half a dozen where confectionery is prepared.

Since they were last inspected, the use of several has been discontinued, and it has been necessary to revise the list this year.

At the time of inspection 50 were found to be in a satisfactory state, 24 were fairly satisfactory and 19 were unsatisfactory.

The majority of those classed as unsatisfactory have since been dealt with; there are, however, a few still remaining, which are receiving the attention of the sanitary officials. Those dealt with were, most of them, distinctly bad, and extensive works were required to put them in a sanitary condition. In 4 cases the conditions were such as to render them unfit places to make bread in, and they have been closed. Two of these have since been re-opened, having been dealt with to the satisfaction of the sanitary authority.

The total number of bake-houses where works were carried out under the supervision of the Vestry's Sanitary Inspectors during the year is 26. The following are some of the sanitary evils which required to be dealt with:—

Defective conditions of the drains and water-closets. There were one or two instances in which the water-closets opened directly into the bake-house without

any light or ventilation, and there were several cases in which, although not in direct communication with the bake-house, the position of the water-closet was most unsatisfactory.

Defective flooring, which was oftentimes in a filthy condition from the accumulation of flour trodden into it; this was especially noticeable where confectionery was made.

Difficiency of light and ventilation, filthy conditions of walls and ceilings, and a general want of cleanliness were met with in several cases.

In nearly all cases the water supply was direct from the main; a few cisterns were found to be in use, as a provision against the water being cut off, and in two cases it was found that the cistern which supplied the water for flushing the w.c. also supplied that used in the bake-house.

In 33 cases the sinks were within the bake-house, most of them were efficiently trapped and disconnected; in several, however, the waste pipe was found untrapped, going directly into the drain without any means of preventing the entrance of sewer gas into the bake-house.

I was unable to obtain any information as to flooding in the bake-houses through the drains by storm-water during heavy rains, but I think it desirable that no drain having connection with a sewer should have any opening directly in the bake-house, and sec. 15 of the Factory and Workshops' Act 1883, which applies to all bake-houses not in use before June 1st, 1883, should be made applicable to bake-houses which were in use before that date.

There were 5 cases in which animals (cats and dogs) were found in the bake-houses.

Limewashing of the walls and ceilings was required in 16 instances.

There were one or two instances in which the bake-houses were used as places for drying clothes, which were hung out on lines stretched from wall to wall.

In one establishment the flour loft, which communicated directly with the bake-house, was used as a sleeping apartment for 6 of the employees.

There were no cases in which overcrowding was found to exist.

Of the 93 bakehouses, 56 were underground, 29 above ground, and 8 partly underground.

Of those situate underground 35, or 62·5 per cent. were found to be efficiently lighted and ventilated.

Of those above the level of the ground 26, or 89·6 per cent. were found satisfactory in this respect, and 6 out of the 8 which were partly underground, were found to be satisfactory.

The majority of the bake-houses, therefore, were satisfactory, so far as the light and ventilation were concerned at the time of inspection, and steps have been or are

being taken to secure this in the remainder. As a rule, it has not been a very difficult matter to secure a sufficient amount of light and to provide for the admission of fresh air, but to ensure that the means when provided will be made use of, as it should be, is another matter. The unpleasant draughts which are oftentimes produced by the heat of the oven, when the work is in progress, will frequently be the cause of all openings provided for the admission of fresh air being closed, especially in winter time, or when the weather is cold, as fluctuations in the temperature interfere with the fermentation of the yeast and cause delay in making the bread. To meet this difficulty with regard to the fermentation, it has been suggested that the troughs might be artificially heated with hot water pipes to make the temperature uniform.

As to the construction of bake-houses underground in the future, I am of opinion, where possible, this should be avoided; but it does not appear to me to be necessary to prohibit the use of an underground bake-house, simply because it is underground. Some of the most satisfactory bake-houses in the parish, are situate below the level of the ground.

Consequent upon a report from their Medical Officer, the London County Council have had under consideration the question of further legislation for securing an improvement in the condition of the London bake-houses.

The Public Health and Housing Committee of the Council reported as to the desirability of amending the provisions of the law relating to bake-houses, and they were of opinion that a central metropolitan authority, such as the London County Council, would be the proper body to have the control of the bake-houses in the Metropolis. After duly considering the report of the Committee, the Council decided that it was desirable to leave the control of the bake-houses in the hands of the local sanitary authorities, but that the London County Council should be empowered to make bye-laws for the regulation of bake-houses, it being left to the local sanitary authorities to enforce them. It appears to me it would be very advantageous if some uniform set of bye-laws for regulating bake-houses in London were in force. It has been suggested that bake-houses should be licensed in the same way as cow-houses and slaughter-houses are, as being a means of giving the sanitary authority greater control in enforcing cleanliness and hygienic conditions generally in them. It is certainly desirable that, before a baker's business is established anew, the sanitary authority of the district should have due notice, in order that their officials may have an opportunity of inspecting the premises where it is proposed to make such an important article of diet as bread.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND COW-HOUSES.

It is provided by sec. 20 of the Public Health (Lond.) Act 1891, that where a person carries on the business of slaughterer of cattle or horses, knacker or dairyman, such business must only be carried on, on premises licensed by the London County Council.

Any contravention of this section entails a fine not exceeding £5; the license, for which a fee of 5/- is charged, is required to be renewed from year to year; not less

than fourteen days before the date fixed for granting the licenses, notice of the intention to apply for a license is to be served upon the Sanitary Authority, and they, if they think fit, may shew cause against granting or renewal of such license.

Notices of application for the renewal of licenses of 19 slaughter-houses were received by the Sanitary Authority of this Parish.

The Slaughter-houses have all been inspected, and were, with one or two exceptions satisfactory, and in no case were conditions found to exist sufficiently serious as to necessitate any opposition to the renewal of the license.

By the bye-laws it is required that every slaughter-house, pound, pen, or lair, shall be properly lighted and ventilated, and that there shall be provided an adequate water supply, and proper water fittings and wall coverings; that no room over a slaughter-house shall be used for human habitation, nor shall any water-closet, privy, urinal or stable be in direct communication with or ventilate into any slaughter-house, and that before the business of a slaughterer of cattle in the County of London shall be established anew it is necessary that the sanction of the London County Council be obtained.

It is provided by sec. 15 of the bye-laws that every person applying for sanction to establish anew the business of a slaughterer of cattle :—

- (a) Shall furnish particulars as to the situation of the premises, and as to the arrangement and construction of the buildings in which such business is proposed to be established.
- (b) Shall also furnish a plan of such premises and sections of the buildings, drawn to a scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch to 1 foot, shewing the buildings proposed to be used as slaughter houses, pounds, pens or lairs, their construction, the provisions for drainage and the means proposed for ventilation; and
- (c) Shall also furnish a key plan of the locality, shewing the site, and all buildings, dwellings, streets, and places within 250 yards of such site, and such key plan shall be drawn to a scale of 5 feet to 1 inch.

It is important to observe that all new slaughter-houses must be at least 20 feet from any inhabited building, and must not have any entrance directly from a public footway.

It is a matter for congratulation that the number of licensed slaughter-houses in the parish has fallen from 23 in 1891 to 19 in 1894. The existence of slaughter-houses in densely populated districts is always liable to be attended with more or less nuisance.

Of the 19 slaughter-houses at present in use, 10 are licensed for killing sheep only. There are a number of butchers' businesses carried on in the district where no slaughtering is done upon the premises. Public abattoirs kept under careful supervision are now becoming customary in large towns, and there can be no doubt that their use in the place of a number of small private slaughter-houses, scattered here and there, cannot but be attended with beneficial results, from a public health point of view,

There has been generally a great improvement in the condition of the cow-houses. Special attention having been directed by the sanitary officials of the parish to the paving, drainage, ventilation and the provision of proper dung receptacles, constructed in accordance with the bye-laws of the London County Council (Public Health [Lond.] Act 1891, sec. 39, sub. sec. 31).

The number of cow-houses in use in this district has progressively fallen since 1891, when their number was 21. In 1892 there were 19, in 1893 the number was 17, and in 1894 there were 14 licensed. It is satisfactory to observe that their number is gradually diminishing as their existence in crowded neighbourhoods is very liable to be attended with more or less nuisance.

With the exception of one, where the dung is removed from the premises daily, proper dung receptacles have been provided in all cases, and the old stinking insanitary pits have been abolished.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Notices were received from Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories of insanitary conditions existing in 119 workshops and factories situate in the parish. In 117 instances works were effected in compliance with notices served by the Vestry's Sanitary Inspectors, and the nuisances complained of were abated. In one of the remaining cases the premises were found to be unoccupied when the Vestry's Inspector visited them, and in the other, the conditions existing were not considered sufficiently serious to necessitate the serving of a notice. In many of the cases in addition to abating the nuisances complained of by the Factory Inspector, extensive works were found to be necessary to put the premises in a satisfactory condition. Insufficient w.c. accommodation is very frequently met with, and where persons of both sexes are employed, a want of proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex is not infrequently found to exist. In many cases it was necessary to abate over-crowding, and improvements in the lighting and ventilation were required.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

Communications containing 86 separate complaints referring to 30 persons in the district were received from the London County Council during the year. Notices have been served in each instance and the nuisances temporarily abated. The services of a practical engineer have from time to time been engaged, and in a number of instances, by his advice works have been carried out in connection with boilers, furnaces, shafts, &c., which have resulted in there being no further complaints received as to nuisance from black smoke issuing from these premises. This appears to me a most effectual method of securing permanent abatement of nuisances arising from black smoke, and it would be most advantageous to the rate-payers of this parish if some practical engineer were appointed to undertake the work, as it is practically impossible for the present staff of Sanitary Inspectors to effectually deal with it, by reason of the great interference with their numerous other duties.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

A nuisance arising from effluvia produced in the carrying on of a fat melting business in the Hackney Road, was reported to the Sanitary Authority, and the

premises were visited whilst the business was in progress, on July 20th, by the Vestry's Medical Officer of Health. Considerable odour was noticeable in the vicinity, and as the building was closely surrounded by workshops and dwelling-houses, the premises were considered unsuitable for such a business as fat melting.

It was ascertained that the business had been in progress for about 10 weeks before it came under the notice of the Vestry's officials.

Under the Public Health (Lond.) Act, 1891, sec. 19, it is enacted that if any person :

- (a) Establishes anew the following businesses or any of them ; that is to say, the businesses of blood boiler, bone boiler, manure manufacturer, soap boiler, tallow melter or knacker ; or
- (b) Establishes anew, without the sanction of the London County Council, the following businesses, or any of them, that is to say, fell-monger tripe boiler, slaughterer of cattle or horses, or any other business which the Council may declare by order confirmed by the Local Government Board, and published in the *London Gazette* to be an offensive business,

he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50 in respect to the establishment thereof, and any person carrying on the same when established, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50 for every day during which he so carries on the same.

The business of fat melting or fat extracting is included among those which are regarded by the London County Council as offensive trades.

It was ascertained from the County Council that the establishment of this business had not been sanctioned by them ; the attention of the proprietors of the business was called to this fact, and the purport of the above mentioned section was made known to them. The business was thereupon stopped. Application was subsequently made by the proprietors to the Council for sanction to establish the business in accordance with the requirements of the Act ; but the Vestry objected, on the grounds that it was not a fit and proper situation for such a business in so densely a populated district, and the sanction of the Council was refused.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LOND.) ACT, 1891.

BYE-LAWS.

In pursuance of Section 94.—(1) of the Public Health (Lond.) Act, 1891, the Vestry being the Sanitary Authority for the Parish, on May 15th, adopted the bye-laws set out below with regard to houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

These bye-laws were allowed by the Local Government Board on July 20th, and are now in force in the district. They are as follows :—

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS.

1. In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and expressions have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them ; that is to say,—

' Sanitary Authority " means the Vestry of the Parish of Saint Leonard Shoreditch, in the County of London.

" Lodging-house," means a *house* or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

" Landlord," in relation to a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, means the person (whatever may be the nature or extent of his interest in the premises) by whom or on whose behalf such house or part of a house is let in lodgings or for occupation by members of more than one family, or who for the time being receives, or is entitled to receive the profits arising from such letting.

" Lodger " in relation to a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, means a person to whom any room or rooms in such house or part of house may have been let as a lodging or for his use and occupation.

EXEMPTED HOUSES.

2. A lodging-house shall be exempt from the operation of these bye-laws until the landlord of such lodging-house shall have been required, in pursuance of bye-law 5, to furnish the statement of particulars therein mentioned.

- (a) For fixing the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family :
- (b) For the registration of houses so let or occupied :
- (c) For the inspection of such houses :
- (d) For enforcing drainage for such houses, and for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses :
- (e) For the cleansing and lime-washing at stated times of the premises :
- (f) For the taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease.

3. The landlord of a lodging-house, or a lodger therein shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of *three hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age exceeding *ten years*, and of *one hundred and fifty cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding *ten years* to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is used exclusively for that purpose, and which is under the control of such landlord, or which has been let to such lodger, respectively, as the case may be.

4. The landlord of a lodging-house, or a lodger therein, shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of *four hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age exceeding *ten years*, and of *two hundred cubic feet* of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding *ten years* to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is not used

exclusively for that purpose, and which is under the control of such landlord, or which has been let to such lodger respectively, as the case may be.

5. The landlord of a lodging-house, within a period of *fourteen days* after he shall have been required by a notice in writing, signed by the Clerk to the Sanitary Authority, and duly served upon or delivered to such landlord, to supply the information necessary for the registration of such house by the Sanitary Authority, shall, himself, or by his agent duly authorised in that behalf, sign and furnish to the Sanitary Authority a true statement of the following particulars with respect to such house; that is to say,—

- (a) The total number of rooms in the house :
- (b) The total number of rooms let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family :
- (c) The manner of use of each room :
- (d) The number, age, and sex of the occupants of each room used for sleeping :
- (e) The Christian name and surname of the lessee of each room ; and
- (f) The amount of rent or charge per week payable by each lessee.

6. In any case where the landlord of a lodging-house occupies or resides in any part of the *premises*, or retains a general possession or control of the *premises*, such landlord, and in any case where the landlord of a lodging-house does not occupy or reside in any part of the *premises*, or retain a general possession or control of the *premises*, every lodger who is entitled to have or to exercise the control of the outer door of the *premises* shall, at all times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Sanitary Authority in that behalf, afford any such officer free access to the interior of the *premises* for the purpose of inspection.

7. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall at all times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Sanitary Authority in that behalf, afford any such officer free access for the purpose of inspection to the interior of any room or rooms which may have been let to such lodger.

8. Where the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Sanitary Authority in that behalf, has for the purpose of inspection, obtained access to the interior of a lodging-house or to the interior of any room or rooms in such house, a person shall not wilfully obstruct any such officer in the inspection of any part of the premises, or without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse, when required by any such officer, to render him such assistance as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of such inspection.

9. In any case where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any court, court-yard, area, or other open space within the curtilage of the premises, such lodger, and in any case where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any court, courtyard, area, or other open

space within the curtilage of the premises, the landlord shall cause such court, courtyard, area, or other open space to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite for the purpose of keeping the same in a cleanly condition.

10. The landlord of a lodging-house shall cause every drain or means of drainage with which any water-closet belonging to such house may communicate to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

He shall also cause all such means of ventilation as may be provided in or in connection therewith to be maintained at all times in good order.

11. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall cause all solid or liquid filth or refuse to be removed once at least in *every day* from every room which has been let to him, and shall once at least in *every day* cause every vessel, utensil, or other receptacle for such filth or refuse to be thoroughly cleansed.

12. In every case where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any staircase, landing, or passage in such house, such lodger shall cause every part of such staircase, landing, or passage to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite.

13. A lodger in a lodging-house shall not cause or suffer any animal to be kept in any room which has been let to such lodger or elsewhere upon the premises in such a manner as to render the condition of such room or premises filthy.

14. The landlord of a lodging-house shall cause every common passage or staircase in such house to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite.

15. The landlord of a lodging-house shall, in the first week of the month of *April* in every year, cause every part of the premises to be cleansed.

He shall, at the same time, except in such cases as are hereinafter specified, cause every area, the interior surface of every ceiling and wall of every water-closet belonging to the premises, and the interior surface of every ceiling and wall of every room, staircase, and passage in the house to be thoroughly lime-washed.

Provided that the foregoing requirement with respect to the lime-washing of the internal surface of the walls of rooms, staircases and passages shall not apply in any case where the internal surface of any such wall is painted, or where the material of or with which such surface is constructed or covered is such as to render the lime-washing thereof unsuitable or inexpedient, and where such surface is thoroughly cleansed, and the paint or other covering is renewed, if the renewal thereof be necessary for the purpose of keeping the premises in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

16. The landlord of a lodging-house shall provide adequate means of ventilation in or in connection with every common passage or staircase in such house, and shall cause such means of ventilation to be maintained at all times in good order.

17. The landlord of a lodging-house shall cause all such means of ventilation as may be provided in or in connection with any room in such house to be maintained at all times in good order.

18. In every case where, in pursuance of any statutory provision in that behalf, an order of a justice has been obtained for the removal from a lodging-house to a hospital of a person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disease and is without proper lodging or accommodation, the landlord of such house, and the lodger to whom any room whereof such person may be an occupant has been let shall, on being informed of such order, forthwith take all such steps as may be requisite on the part of such landlord and of such lodger respectively, to secure the safe and prompt removal of such person in compliance with such order, and shall in and about such removal, adopt all such precautions as, in accordance with any instructions which such landlord and such lodger, respectively may receive from the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Authority, may be most suitable for the circumstances of the case.

PENALTIES.

19. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of forty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority :

Provided, nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this bye-law.

REPEAL.

20. From and after the date of the confirmation of these bye-laws, the regulations relating to houses let in lodgings, which were confirmed on the 20th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four by the Local Government Board, shall be repealed.

The Vestry have made bye-laws (a) for the prevention of nuisances arising from any snow, ice, salt, dust, ashes, rubbish, offal, carrion, fish, or filth, or other matter or thing; and (b) for preventing nuisances arising from any offensive matter running out of any manufactory, brewery, slaughter-house, knacker's yard, butcher's or fishmonger's shop, or dunghill, into any uncovered place, whether or not surrounded by a wall or fence; and (c) for the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises in such place or manner as to be a nuisance or injurious to health; and (d) as to the paving of yards and open spaces in connection with dwelling-houses, (sec. 16). Also for the keeping of water-closets supplied with sufficient water for their effective action (sec. 39 [2]), and for securing the cleanliness and freedom from pollution of tanks, cisterns and other receptacles used for storing of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drinks for the use of man (sec. 50). These were submitted to the Local Government Board for their approval in November.

SANITARY WORK.

The following Table, which has been compiled from the abstracts of their work furnished by the Sanitary Inspectors, summarises the work which has been done under the supervision of the Department during the year for abating nuisances:—

TABLE XIX.

		TOTAL PREMISES.				TOTAL.	As compared with last year 1893.
		Chief Inspt'r.	Inspt'r Lear.	Inspt'r. Stiles.	Inspt'r. Queleh.		
Glazed pipe drains provided in lieu of dilapidated brick drains	in	14	20	11	12	57	71
Defectively constructed pipe drains repaired or relaid	in	232	326	260	152	970	744
Drains provided where there were none before	in	4	55	37	8	104	148
Rats infesting, and sewer gas impregnating (cured)	in	54	93	88	121	356	220
Cesspools emptied and filled up	in	2	3	4	11	20	32
Accumulation of sewage removed	from	15	34	39	68	156	132
Stack pipes (having their heads dangerously close to bedroom windows, permitting sewer gas to pass into the dwellings) disconnected from drains ..	in	57	256	73	158	544	529
Stack pipes provided	in	204	252	233	104	793	753
Eaves, gutters provided	in	194	255	222	59	730	630
Waste pipes of sinks within doors (untrapped and permitting sewer gas to impregnate the dwellings) have been securely trapped, or otherwise disconnected from drains, and have now their ends in the open-air and immediately over the yard sinks ..	in	67	285	119	274	745	539
Back fronts re-pointed	in	144	44	157	23	368	327
Roofs repaired	in	138	70	284	123	615	560
Stairs repaired	in	148	19	159	102	428	380
Floors repaired	in	174	43	174	113	504	430
Ground Floors re-instated and ventilated ..	in	28	4	76	46	154	90
Walls and ceilings cleansed, whitened and repaired throughout	in	249	24	81	55	409	407
Ditto ditto in part	in	27	60	--	89	176	269
Total number of rooms cleansed and repaired ..	in	935	363	780	1027	3105	3304
Sashes repaired	in	156	66	179	101	502	376
Water-closets (foul and dilapidated) cleansed, repaired, and fitted to "Shoreditch Model" and with improved pans		299	379	196	345	1219	1175
Water restored or newly laid on to water closets	in	309	75	234	73	691	729
Obstructions in water closets removed ..	in	3	21	12	34	70	86
Water closets in close, dark, and otherwise injurious situations removed into light and air ..	in	44	27	10	50	131	119
Water supplied direct from main in lieu of cisterns	in	32	42	24	46	144	153
Leaking water-pipes, causing dampness, repaired	in	6	11	34	24	75	126
Yards and areas and w.c.'s lime-washed ..	in	294	527	127	510	1458	1612
Dust bins provided	in	126	302	227	105	760	714
Yards paved imperviously with stone or cement concrete	in	203	367	189	146	905	1034
Areas and forecourts paved imperviously with stone or cement concrete	in	32	158	178	62	430	469
Sculleries ditto ditto	in	69	18	173	125	385	360
Premises unfit for habitation closed ..	in	4	1	8	8	21	108

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

There were 12 prosecutions under this Act involving 11 parties. A fine was inflicted in 1 instance, amounting to £5. Costs were allowed in 6 instances. In 5 instances the summonses were withdrawn, the works having been effected. A closing order was obtained in 1 instance. Prohibition orders were obtained in two instances.

The particulars are set forth in the following Table.

TABLE XX.

Street and House No.	Decision.
Phillip Street, 17	Withdrawn. Work completed.
Parr Street, 24	" " "
Suffolk Road, 4 and 6	" " "
Laburnam Street. 15	" " "
Holywell Lane, 59	Costs allowed 3s. Work completed.
Paul Street, 36	" " 6s. Premises were closed.
Crescent Works... ..	" " 6s. Prohibition order.
Tuilerie Street	" " 2s. " "
Harman Street, 44	" " 2s. Work completed.
Brownlow Road, 37	Closing order.
Shepherdess Walk, 66	Fined £5, and costs allowed 2s.

HOUSES CLOSED.

During the year the undermentioned houses were closed as unfit for human habitation, following upon the service of statutory notices:—

Nos. 70 and 72, Phillip Street.	No. 36, Paul Street.
" 111 and 90, Whiston Street.	Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Jane Shore Court.
No. 37, Brownlow Road.	" 37, 39, 41 & 43, Coronet Street.
Nos. 111, Whiston Street, and 36, Paul Street, were bakehouses.	

In addition 7 premises were closed without the service of Statutory Notices.

FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

The street markets have been kept under supervision by your Inspector, and steps taken to prevent vegetable and animal refuse being thrown on the roadways.

The following articles have been seized and destroyed during the year as unfit for human food:—

Roes 1 barrel and 1 kit.	Tomatoes 3 boxes (24 lbs.)
Scollops 2 bags.	Cocoanuts 2½ cwt.
Red Herrings ... 5 boxes and 1 kit.	Mutton ... 40 breasts, 4 necks, 1 leg, and 37 lbs. pieces.
Hake several portions.	Beef 46 lbs. pieces.
Onions 1 box (¾-cwt.)	Pork 18 lbs. pieces.
Plums 3 baskets.	Rabbits 102, and 14 cases (15 cwt.)
Pears 2 boxes.	
Cherries ... 1 basket and 1 box (22 lbs.)	

There was one prosecution for selling unsound food. Several portions of hake were seized by the Sanitary Inspector, and condemned by a magistrate as unfit for human food. The offender was fined £5 and 2s. costs.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875.

During the year 103 samples were taken by Inspector Quelch, who is the Inspector appointed by the Vestry for carrying out the provisions of the above-mentioned Act. Of these 38 were milk, 22 butter, 1 coffee, 9 olive oil, 1 salad oil, 8 pepper, 6 brandy, 6 rum, 6 whisky, and 6 gin.

In 19 cases analysis showed that adulteration had taken place, and legal proceedings were instituted.

In 17, prosecutions followed. Of these 7 were for adulterating milk, 3 for butter, 1 for coffee, 4 for olive oil, 1 for rum, 1 for whisky, and 1 for gin.

Fines were inflicted amounting to £147 3s., and the costs allowed amounted to £2 18s.

In two of the prosecutions, the cases, owing to an error in the dates of the summonses, were dismissed, with £2 2s. costs for one of the defendants.

One of the prosecutions was for refusal to supply a sample of milk to the Inspector; the defendant was fined £5, and 2s. costs were allowed.

There was one prosecution under the Margarine Act, 1887, the fine inflicted and costs allowed amounting to £1 2s.

The reports of Dr. Stevenson, the Public Analyst for the Parish, for the year 1894, containing the details of the work carried out under the Food and Drugs Act, are appended (see page 49).

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT.

Under the above-mentioned Act 135 applications were made to me for certificates as to the sanitary fitness of dwellings, in order that exemption might be obtained

from payment of the Inhabited House Duty. In 111 instances certificates were granted. The following is a list of the premises inspected and approved:—

- 32A, Dunloe Street, 3 tenements.
- Alabaster Buildings, 24 tenements.
- 58—80, Laburnum Street, 44 tenements.
- 243 & 247, Kingsland Road, 8 tenements.
- Rodney Buildings, 24 tenements.
- Butts Buildings, 8 tenements.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

A representation having been made to the Vestry pursuant to the 38th section of the above Act, that a certain building situate in French Court, a passage connecting Shoreditch High Street and New Norfolk Street, was by reason of its proximity to certain other buildings, a means of preventing proper measures from being carried into effect for remedying a nuisance injurious to health and other evils complained of in respect of such other buildings, the Vestry caused a report to be made by their Surveyor to them respecting the circumstances of the building and the cost of pulling it down and acquiring the land, and on considering the representation and the report they decided to proceed with the matter, a copy of the representation and report, having been given to the owner of the obstructive building, together with notice of the time and place appointed by the Vestry for the consideration thereof, in accordance with the requirements of the Act. After some delay an arrangement was eventually arrived at with the solicitors of the owners, and Vestry acquired the property, with a view to the demolition of the obstructive building.

STAFF OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

The work during the past year has been carried out in a satisfactory manner, although the department was short-handed during the month of December, owing to the resignation of Mr. Stiles, who was appointed an Inspector under the London County Council. The health of the staff has been generally good; one of the disinfecting officers, however, contracted confluent small-pox whilst in the execution of his duty. He made a good recovery and returned to his work after an absence of two months.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

LEWIS T. FRASER BRYETT.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE PARISH OF SAINT LEONARD, SHOREDITCH,
AND IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT, DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1894.

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Parishioners occurring in Hospitals, &c., in the Parish, are excluded; and the Deaths of Parishioners occurring in Hospitals, &c., situated in London beyond the limits of the Parish, are included.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1894.													DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT FROM ALL CAUSES.				
CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.											Total Deaths under Five.	Shoreditch South.	Hoxton New Town.	Hoxton Old Town.	Haggerston.	TOTAL.
	Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 85.	85 and upwards.						
(Classes.)																	
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES	171	230	46	43	69	80	54	21	31	12	...	401	100	186	161	310	757
II.—PARASITIC ,,	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	4
III.—DIETIC ,,	1	...	...	...	6	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	5	..	...	6	11
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	6	3	3	...	5	17	23	16	16	21	...	9	17	21	23	49	110
V.—LOCAL ,,	251	161	37	42	56	114	127	68	149	119	8	412	147	255	269	461	1132
VI.—DEVELOPMENTAL ,,	170	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	57	18	171	30	60	56	113	259
VII.—VIOLENT DEATHS	28	6	6	7	8	11	16	2	10	9	...	34	12	30	20	41	103
VIII.—NOT SPECIFIED	73	4	...	...	3	2	2	2	1	3	...	77	6	22	23	89	90
	704	405	92	92	147	225	224	111	219	221	26	1109	317	574	552	1023	2466

I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

(1) MIASMATIC.

Small Pox	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2
Measles	13	50	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	5	11	13	36	65
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina)	4	16	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4	4	2	16	26
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	4	52	14	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	56	7	18	18	33	76
Influenza .....	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	...	5	4	4	2	15
Whooping Cough	30	53	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	11	26	17	32	86
Typhus .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Enteric or Typhoid Fever.....	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	12
Simple Continued Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Miasmatic Diseases .....	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3

(2) DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery	51	16	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	67	2	20	21	30	73
Simple Cholera (Choleraic Diarrhœa) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asiatic Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(3) MALARIAL DISEASES.

Ague .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remittent Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4) ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.

Hydrophobia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowpox and effects of Vaccination .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(5) TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Tabes Mesenterica	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	10	9	9	30
Phthisis	6	9	5	26	52	70	49	14	24	4	15	45	62	49	103	259
Hydrocephalus and Tubercular Meningitis.....	9	20	9	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	29	5	10	8	19	42
Other forms, Scrofula	10	11	4	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	21	4	9	6	12	31

(6) VENEREAL DISEASES.

Syphilis	10	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	11	3	4	1	7	15
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(7) SEPTIC DISEASES.

Erysipelas	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	5
Pyæmia, Septicæmia.....	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	4	...	3	4	4	12
Puerperal Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Carbuncle .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDING
DECEMBER 31st, 1894.

DEATHS REGISTERED
IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT
FROM ALL CAUSES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.											Total Deaths under Five.	Shoreditch South.	Hoxton New Town.	Hoxton Old Town.	Haggerston.	TOTAL.
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 85.	85 and upwards.						
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.																	
Thrush and other Vegetable Diseases	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	4
Worms, Hydatids, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—DIETIC DISEASES.																	
Privation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Want of Breast Milk .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism { <i>a.</i> Del. Tremens .....	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	6
{ <i>b.</i> Intemperance .....	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	4
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																	
Gout .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatism of Heart .....	...	1	2	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	2	1	9
Rheumatism .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cancer .....	...	...	...	...	1	11	21	15	14	18	...	...	12	16	15	37	80
Rickets	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	3	3	7
Anæmia, Chlorosis, &c.....	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3
Diabetes .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	4
Other Constitutional Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
V.—LOCAL DISEASES.																	
(1) DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.																	
Inflammation of the Brain or Membranes	6	4	3	2	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	10	1	3	9	8	21
Apoplexy and Brain Paralysis	1	1	...	1	3	10	13	8	20	19	1	2	16	17	20	24	77
Insanity .....	...	...	...	2	1	6	2	1	6	6	...	...	4	3	3	14	24
Chorea.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy	1	...	2	2	2	3	4	1	1	4	...	1	9	4	4	10	20

V.—LOCAL DISEASES—continued

(1) DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—cont.

Convulsions	69	10	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	79	8	20	24	30	82
Teething	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	3	7	6	19
Diseases of Spinal Cord.....	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	5	7
Other Nervous Diseases.....	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	4	1	3	4	4	12

(2) DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Pericarditis .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Aneurism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	...	...	...	1	5	3	1	10
Heart Disease	2	2	2	11	8	27	23	17	29	14	...	4	17	21	31	66	135
Diseases of Blood Vessels.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	3

(3) RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Laryngitis	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	2	2	2	7
Bronchitis	73	59	7	5	8	12	27	19	49	40	5	132	32	82	60	130	304
Pleurisy .....	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Pneumonia	50	55	11	2	18	24	20	8	16	12	...	105	27	52	52	85	216
Asthma .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Other Lung Diseases	4	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	6	2	2	2	5	11

(4) DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Quinsy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Gullet and Stomach	4	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	1	1	...	4	1	...	4	7	12
Enteritis	15	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	21	5	1	7	11	24
Peritonitis	1	3	3	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	4	2	4	4	3	13
Hernia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
Obstruction of Intestines .....	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	7
Disease of Pancreas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	1	1	1	...	...	5	1	3	4	13
Other Liver Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	3
Disease of Spleen .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1

(5) URINARY ORGANS.

Bright's Disease (Nephritis)	1	2	3	2	5	12	7	6	7	3	1	3	11	11	9	18	49
Other Kidney Diseases .....	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	7
Diseases of Bladder or Prostate .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	5

(6) DISEASES OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

Abortion .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Child-birth .....	...	...	...	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	4	10
Other Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	3	1	6

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDING
DECEMBER 31st, 1894.

DEATHS REGISTERED
IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT
FROM ALL CAUSES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.											Total Deaths under Five.	Shoreditch South.	Hoxton New Town.	Hoxton Old Town.	Haggerston.	TOTAL.
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 85.	85 and upwards.						
V.—LOCAL DISEASES— <i>continued.</i>																	
(7) DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS.																	
Synovitis (Arthritis) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caries and Necrosis .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints.....	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	2	1	7
(8) DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.																	
Ulcer	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	3
Other Skin Diseases	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	4
(9) DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																	
Ear .....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	3
Eye .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
(10) DISEASES OF GLANDULAR ORGANS																	
VI.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																	
Premature Birth (Debility at Birth)	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	23	39	39	159
Malformations	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	2	...	12
Old Age .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	57	12	...	4	5	4	19

(1) ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.																
By Falls .....	...	...	1	2	3	5	...	4	4	...	...	4	5	4	6	12
„ Railways .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
„ Horses and Vehicles	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	4
„ Wounds—Gunshot, Cut, and Stab .....	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4
In Building operations.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Conflagrations.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Burns and Scalds.....	1	5	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	4	4	10
„ Poison .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
„ Drowning .....	...	2	...	3	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	7	12
„ Suffocation (in bed)	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	3	2	12	20
„ Negligence at Birth	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	4	2	7
Otherwise .....	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	2	3	...	2	5	...	4	11
(2) HOMICIDE.																
Murder and Manslaughter .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
(3) SUICIDE.																
Wounds—Gunshot, Cut, Stab .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	4	...	1	6
Poison .....	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4
Drowning .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Hanging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) EXECUTION.																
Hanging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.																
Causes not specified or ill-defined	73	4	...	...	3	2	2	2	1	3	...	77	6	22	23	90
TOTAL	704	405	92	92	147	225	224	111	219	221	26	1109	317	574	552	2466

TABLE XXII.

SUMMARY OF THE DEATHS IN THE PARISH OF SAINT LEONARD, SHOREDITCH, AND IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR 1894.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT.				
	Shoreditch South.	Hoxton New Town.	Hoxton Old Town.	Haggerston.	TOTAL.
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.					
1. Miasmatic Diseases	38	66	59	123	286
2. Diarrhœal „	2	20	21	30	73
3. Malarial „ .....	...	...	...	...	...
4. Zoogenous „ .....	...	...	...	...	...
5. Tubercular „	56	91	72	143	362
6. Venereal „	3	4	1	7	15
7. Septic „	1	5	8	7	21
TOTAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.....	100	186	161	310	757
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES					
III.—DIETIC „	5	...	...	4	...
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL „	17	21	23	6	11
V.—LOCAL DISEASES.					
1. Diseases of the Nervous System	35	54	72	101	262
2. „ „ Circulatory „	19	29	34	69	151
3. „ „ Respiratory Organs.....	62	138	120	225	545
4. „ „ Digestive „	15	10	23	28	76
5. „ „ Urinary „	12	14	11	24	61
6. „ „ Generative System	3	5	5	5	18
7. „ „ Bones and Joints .....	...	2	1	5	8
8. „ „ Integumentary System ...	...	1	3	3	7
9. „ „ Organs of Special Sen-e... 1	1	2	...	1	4
10. „ „ Glandular Organs .....	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL DEATHS LOCAL DISEASES ...	147	255	269	461	1132
VI.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES					
VII.—VIOLENT DEATHS.	30	60	56	113	259
1. Accident or Negligence	11	24	18	38	91
2. Homicide .....	...	...	...	1	1
3. Suicide	1	6	2	2	11
TOTAL VIOLENT DEATHS... ..	12	30	20	41	103
VIII.—CAUSES ILL-DEFINED					
TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES ...	317	574	552	1023	2466

TABLE XXIII.—ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON OF LONDON AND SHOREDITCH DEATHS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1894.

Districts.	Estimated population 1894.	ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 PERSONS LIVING.															Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL DEATHS.			
		BIRTHS	TOTAL DEATHS DURING				DEATHS FROM											Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Uncertified Cause of Death.	
			1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Tubercular Diseases.	Violence.					
London ... ..		.	21·4	20·6	21·3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	.		.	.	.
Shoreditch	122,420	34·5	24·8	23·09	25·7	20·14	2·78	0·01	0·52	0·21	0·62	0·70	0·10	0·59	2·95	0·84	166·3	11·3	46·1	0·1	
<i>Sub-Districts.</i>																					
Shoreditch South ...	19,890	26·3	22·4	21·45	20·0	15·9	1·75	0·05	0·25	0·20	0·35	0·55	0·20	0·10	2·81	0·60	...	...	...	...
Hoxton New Town ...	28,280	36·5	24·1	22·35	26·2	20·2	2·89	0·03	0·38	0·14	0·63	0·91	0·07	0·70	3·21	1·06	...	...	...	...
Hoxton Old Town ...	28,850	34·1	26·1	22·77	24·9	19·1	2·63	—	0·45	0·06	0·62	0·58	0·17	0·72	2·49	0·69	...	...	...	...
Haggerston	45,400	*37·2	25·2	24·02	28·3	22·5	3·32	—	0·79	0·35	0·72	0·70	0·04	0·66	3·14	0·90	...	...	...	...

* Includes Births in the Shoreditch Infirmary.

NOTE.—Where the deaths under any heading are too few to express as a rate per 1000 within two places of decimals, 0·00 is inserted ; where no deaths have occurred, it is expressed thus : — .

TABLE XXIV.

ANALYSIS OF THE CASES TREATED BY THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE
PARISH during the 52 weeks ending December 31st, 1894.

DISEASES.				DISEASES.			
All Causes	...	...	4297	38	Congenital malformations	...	—
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.				39	Old age	...	165
1	Small Pox	{ Vaccinated	—	40	Apoplexy	...	17
		{ Unvaccinated	—	41	Epilepsy	...	18
		{ No Statement	—	42	Convulsions	...	3
2	Measles	...	64	43	Other diseases of brain and nervous system	...	138
3	Scarlet fever	...	47	44	Diseases of organs of special sense	...	40
4	Typhus	...	—	45	Diseases of circulatory system	...	158
5	Relapsing fever	...	—	46	Laryngitis	...	7
6	Influenza	...	106	47	Bronchitis	...	966
7	Whooping Cough	...	36	48	Pneumonia	...	52
8	Diphtheria	...	5	49	Pleurisy	...	22
9	Simple, Continued and ill-defined fever	...	28	50	Other respiratory diseases	...	45
10	Enteric fever	...	10	51	Dentition	...	18
11	Simple cholera	...	—	52	Quinzy, sore throat	...	30
12	Diarrhœa, Dysentery	...	100	53	Enteritis	...	11
13	Remittent fever	...	—	54	Peritonitis	...	3
14	Hydrophobia	...	—	55	Diseases of liver	...	22
15	Glanders	...	—	56	Other diseases of digestive system	...	251
16	Cow pox and effects of vaccination	...	—	57	Diseases of lymphatic system and ductless glands	...	5
17	Venereal affections	...	37	58	Diseases of urinary system	...	64
18	Erysipelas	...	28	59	Diseases of generative system	...	56
19	Pyæmia and Septicæmia	...	1	60	Accidents of childbirth	...	22
20	Puerperal fever	...	—	61	Diseases of locomotive system	...	174
21	Tabes Mesenterica	...	—	62	Diseases of integumentary system	...	69
22	Tubercular Meningitis	...	—	VIOLENCE.— <i>Accident.</i>			
23	Phthisis	...	206	63	Fracture and contusion	...	38
24	Scrofula, Tuberculosis	...	17	64	Gun shot wounds	...	—
25	Other Zymotic diseases	...	55	65	Cut, stab	...	3
26	Thrush	...	—	66	Burn or scald	...	5
27	Worms and other parasitic diseases	...	14	67	Poison	...	13
28	Starvation, want of breast-milk	...	—	68	Drowning	...	—
29	Alcoholism	...	22	69	Suffocation	...	—
30	Rheumatic fever and Rheumatism of heart	...	22	70	Otherwise	...	46
31	Rheumatism	...	227	71	Other Causes	...	652
32	Gout	...	63				
33	Rickets	...	1				
34	Cancer	...	27				
35	Other constitutional diseases	...	63				
36	Premature birth	...	—				
37	Atelectasis	...	—				

(A.) TABLE OF DEATHS during the 52 Weeks ending the 30th December, 1893, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institu- tions being shown as separate localities. (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SURJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SURJOINED 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 up- wards.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.						Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Tot.		
												Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.																
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)																								
St. Leonard, Shoreditch....	1,756	645	318	55	52	507	179	Under 5 upwds.	..	5	16	10	1*	4	..	..	2	..	1	61	77	65	1	..	..	9	222	3	26	467	963
Shoreditch Infirmary and Workhouse	396	31	14	2	9	182	158	Under 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	29	45	
Holborn Infirmary	273	13	..	..	3	72	185	Under 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	10	69	7	1	168	260
Hoxton House Asylum	49	..	..	..	3	29	17	Under 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	43	49
North Eastern Hospital....	103	36	56	11	..	..	..	Under 5 upwds.	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	20	1	6	38	92
Convent Hospital.....	5	1	..	4	..	..	..	Under 5 upwds.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	11
TOTALS ..	2,582	726	388	72	67	790	539	Under 5 upwds.	..	5	35	10	..	5	..	..	2	..	2	62	81	65	1	..	..	20	252	4	32	545	1,114
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 be- longing thereto.	312	27	64	35	32	123	31	Under 5 upwds.	1	15	25	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	8	..	6	30	91
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	428	49	47	15	7	106	204	Under 5 upwds.	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	23	..	4	48	96	

* This case does not appear on investigation to have been Typhus Fever.

(B.) TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the 52 Weeks ending 31st December, 1894, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public In- stitutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	Age under 5 or over 6.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.												NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.												
	Census 1891.	Esti- mated to middle of 1894.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Total.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Total.
										Enteric Typhoid.	Con- tinued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Typhus.								Enteric Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)																									
SUB-DISTRICTS—																													
(1) Shoreditch South	20,098	19,890	524	Under 5	1	12	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	35	1	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
				5 upwards	10	33	11	..	..	12	..	..	1	..	28	95	10	25	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	43
(2) Hoxton New Town	29,313	28,280	1,133	Under 5	1	19	23	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	47	1	13	20	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	36
				5 upwards	10	34	35	..	..	11	..	..	2	..	37	129	10	24	17	..	..	5	..	..	..	56
(3) Hoxton Old Town	28,354	28,850	984	Under 5	..	37	34	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	80	..	24	23	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	49
				5 upwards	1	65	44	..	..	21	2	..	1	..	36	170	1	46	20	..	..	11	1	..	..	79
(4) Haggerston	46,244	45,400	1,691	Under 5	..	103	56	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	170	..	67	31	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	100
				5 upwards	4	184	83	..	..	35	..	..	1	..	71	378	4	116	34	..	..	25	..	..	..	179
Shoreditch Infirmary and Workhouse . . . . .	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holborn Infirmary . . . . .	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoxton House . . . . .	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-Eastern Hospital . . .	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convent Hospital . . . . .	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	124,009	122,420	4,332	Under 5	2	171	130	..	..	6	..	..	..	23	332	2	109	8	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	198
				5 upwards	25	316	173	..	..	79	2	..	5	..	172	772	25	211	76	..	..	44	1	..	..	357



SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875.

The Report of the Analyst appointed under the above Act for this County, of the number of Articles of Food, Drink, and Drugs, which have been received and Analysed by such Analyst, specifying the nature and kind of Foreign Ingredients detected in such Articles, &c., during the Year ending the 31st day of December, 1894.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fines.	Costs.
1894.							
Jan. 19	C. H. Quelch	L 72	Milk	Genuine of low quality	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	L 73	Milk	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	L 74	Milk	Deficient in butter fat 85 per cent.	Not decomposed	Dismissed	
" "	" "	L 75	Milk	5 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	L 76	Milk	Genuine of low quality	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	L 77	Milk	5 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	L 78	Milk	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	L 82	Milk	Added water 30 per cent.	Not decomposed	£12	2/-
" "	" "	L 84	Milk	3 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	L 87	Milk	Added water 18 per cent.	Not decomposed	£7 4	2/-
" "	" "	L 88	Butter	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	L 89	Coffee	Chicory 30 per cent.	Not decomposed	£6 15	2/-
" "	" "	L 91	Milk	Added water 8 per cent.	Not decomposed	£3 4	2/-
23	" "	L 79	Milk	4 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	L 80	Milk	3 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	L 81	Milk	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	L 83	Milk	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	L 85	Milk	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	L 86	Butter	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	L 90	Butter	Genuine	Not decomposed		
Mar. 30	" "	L 92	Milk	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	L 93	Milk	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	L 94	Milk	Genuine of low quality	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	L 95	Milk	Added water 24 per cent.	Not decomposed	£3	12/6
" "	" "	L 96	Milk	Added water 34 per cent., a trace of boracic acid or a preparation thereof, a preservative	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	L 97	Milk	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	L 98	Milk	Added water 34 per cent.	Not decomposed	£13	2/-
" "	" "	L 99	Milk	A trace of boracic acid or a preparation thereof, a preservative	Not decomposed		

Analyst's Report for the Year ending the 31st day of December, 1894—continued.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredient detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fines.	Costs.
1894.							
March 30	C. H. Quelch	L 100	Milk	A trace of boracic acid, or a preparation thereof; a preservative ..	Not decomposed....		
May 25	" "	M 1	Butter	Genuine	Not decomposed....		
" "	" "	M 2	Butter	Foreign fats, i.e., fats other than butter fat, 75 per cent. Water, salt, and curd, 17 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 8 per cent.			
" "	" "	M 3	Butter	Genuine	A sample of margarine	£6	14/6
" "	" "	M 4	Butter	Genuine	Not decomposed ..		
" "	" "	M 5	Butter	Genuine	Not decomposed ..		
" "	" "	M 6	Butter	Genuine	Not decomposed ..		
June 27	" "	M 7	Butter	Genuine	Not decomposed ..		
" "	" "	M 8	Milk	Genuine	Not decomposed ..		
" "	" "	M 9	Butter	Genuine	Not decomposed ..		
" "	" "	M 10	Milk	Genuine	Not decomposed ..		
" "	" "	M 11	Milk	Genuine, of low quality	Not decomposed ..		
" "	" "	M 12	Butter	Genuine	Not decomposed ..		
Sept. 25	" "	M 13	Milk	Genuine	Not decomposed ..		
" "	" "	M 14	Butter	Genuine	Not decomposed ..		
" "	" "	M 15	Milk	Genuine	Not decomposed ..		
" "	" "	M 16	Butter	Genuine	Not decomposed ..		
" "	" "	M 17	Milk	Genuine	Not decomposed ..		
" "	" "	M 18	Butter	Foreign fats, 77 per cent. Water, salt, and curd, 13 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 10 per cent.	Not decomposed....		
" "	" "	M 19	Milk	5 per cent. of water beyond the normal	A sample of margarine	£18	4/-
" "	" "	M 20	Butter	Genuine ..	Not decomposed....		
" "	" "	M 21	Butter	Genuine ..	Not decomposed....		
" "	" "	M 22	Milk	Genuine ..	Not decomposed....		
" "	" "	M 23	Milk	5 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....		
" "	" "	M 24	Butter	Genuine ..	Not decomposed ..		

Analyst's Report for the Year ending the 31st day of December, 1894—continued.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fines.	Costs.
1894.							
Oct. 31	C. H. Quelch	M 25	Milk	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	M 26	Milk	Added water 13 per cent.	Not decomposed	£5	2/-
" "	" "	M 27	Milk	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	M 28	Butter	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	M 29	Butter	Foreign fats, i.e., fats other than butter fat, 85 per cent. Water, salt, and curd, 12 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 3 per cent.			
" "	" "	M 30	Butter	Genuine	A sample of margarine	£20	2/-
" "	" "	M 31	Pure olive oil	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	M 32	Sublime salad oil.	Vegetable oils other than olive oil, 90 per cent.	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	M 33	Pepper	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	M 34	Pepper	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	M 35	Olive oil	Vegetable oils other than olive oil, 75 per cent, water 2½ per cent.	Not decomposed	£16	2/-
" "	" "	M 36	Olive oil	Vegetable oils other than olive oil, 80 per cent.	Not decomposed	£16	2/-
Nov. 7	" "	M 37	Pepper	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	M 38	Pepper	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	M 39	Pepper	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	M 40	Pepper	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	M 41	Pepper	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	M 42	Pepper	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	M 43	Olive oil	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	M 44	Olive oil	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	M 45	Olive oil	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	M 46	Olive oil	Genuine	Not decomposed		
" "	" "	M 47	Olive oil	Foreign vegetable oils, i.e., vegetable oils other than olive oil, 50 per cent. Olive oil 50 per cent.	Not decomposed	£10	2/-

Analyst's Report for the Year ending the 31st day of December, 1894—continued.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fines.	Costs.
1894.							
Nov. 7	C. H. Quelch	M 48 ..	Olive Oil ..	Foreign vegetable oils, i.e., vegetable oils other than olive oil, 50 per cent. Olive oil, 50 per cent.	Not decomposed ..	£5	2/
Dec. 21		M 49 ..	Brandy	Genuine	Strength— 19½ deg. under proof.		
" "	" "	M 50 ..	Brandy	Genuine	20½ " "		
" "	" "	M 51 ..	Brandy	Genuine	21½ " "		
" "	" "	M 52 ..	Brandy	Genuine	23½ " "		
" "	" "	M 53 ..	Brandy	Water over and above that contained in 25 degrees under-proof Brandy, 7 per cent.	32 " "		
" "	" "	M 54 ..	Brandy	Genuine	24½ " "		
" "	" "	M 55 ..	Rum	Water over and above that contained in 25 degrees under-proof Rum, 5 per cent.	30 " "		
" "	" "	M 56 ..	Rum	Genuine	23½ " "		
" "	" "	M 57 ..	Rum	Water over and above that contained in 25 degrees under-proof Rum, 2 per cent.	27 " "	10/-	2/
" "	" "	M 58 ..	Rum	Genuine	22½ " "		
" "	" "	M 59 ..	Rum	Genuine	21 " "		
" "	" "	M 60 ..	Rum	Genuine	23 " "		
" "	" "	M 61 ..	Whisky	Water over and above that contained in 25 degrees under-proof Whisky, 22 per cent.	47 " "	£4	2/
" "	" "	M 62 ..	Whisky	Genuine	24½ " "		
" "	" "	M 63 ..	Whisky	Genuine	23½ " "		
" "	" "	M 64 ..	Whisky	Genuine	21½ " "		
" "	" "	M 65 ..	Whisky	Genuine	23½ " "		
" "	" "	M 66 ..	Whisky	Genuine	19½ " "		
" "	" "	M 67 ..	Gin	Water over and above that contained in 35 degrees under-proof Gin, 18½ per cent.	53½ " "	£3 10	2/-

Analyst's Report for the Year ending the 31st day of December, 1894—continued.

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1894.							
Dec. 21.	C. H. Quelch	M 68 ..	Gin	Genuine	Strength— 33 deg. under proof.		
" "	" "	M 69 ..	Gin	Genuine	33½ ..		
" "	" "	M 70 ..	Gin	Genuine	32½ ..		
" "	" "	M 71 ..	Gin	Genuine	33 ..		
" "	" "	M 72 ..	Gin	Genuine	34 ..		
" "	" "	M 73 ..	Butter.....	Foreign fats, <i>i.e.</i> , fats other than butter fats 81 per cent. Water, curd and salt, 16 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 3 per cent.	A sample of margarine, not decomposed	£20	2/
" "	" "	M 74 ..	Milk	Added water 20 per cent.	Not decomposed ..	(Fellth over date)	rough date)

Total number of Samples Analysed during the Year, 103.

(Signed), THOMAS STEVENSON,

Analyst for the said Parish.



