

Forty-eighth annual report on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough of Islington.

Contributors

Islington (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.
Harris, Alfred Edwin.

Publication/Creation

London : Vail, 1904.

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FORTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH & SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE
Borough of Islington.

ALFRED EDWIN HARRIS.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

LONDON:
VAIL & Co., PRINTERS TO THE COUNCIL, 170, FARRINGDON ROAD, E C

1904.



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(November 1902, to November 1903).

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Aldermen.

CUFFLIN, ROBERT S.

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"	13	...	WILLIAM ROLFE.
"	14	...	HARRY CALLOW, Cert. Sanit. Inst.

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REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1903.

*To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Metropolitan Borough of Islington.*

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting you with my report, on the health and sanitary administration of your Borough, I am glad to be able to congratulate you on the fact that, during the year with which it deals its death-rate from all causes, its infantile mortality-rate, its zymotic death-rate, as well as its attack-rate from infectious diseases were the lowest on record.

The year has also been fruitful of very useful sanitary work in the underground bakehouses, which have now been made as habitable and comfortable for workers from a health point of view as it is possible to make such places.

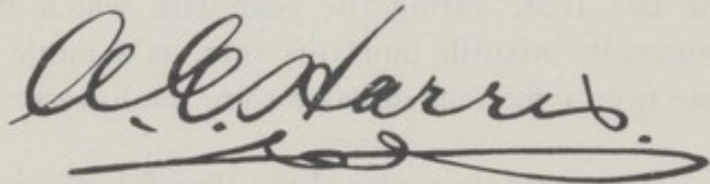
A more vigorous enforcement of the law relating to houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family has been adopted, and more houses than usual have been added to the register. Much, however, still remains to be done in this direction, and I am glad to know that your Public Health Committee are resolved that that portion of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, dealing with tenement houses shall be firmly administered, and that an Inspector, who shall devote the whole of his time, shall be appointed to inspect houses let in the northern part of the Borough, as is already done in its southern district,

The late Public Health Committee before going out of office determined that the number of samples taken for analysis by your Public Analyst shall be largely increased, so that in future instead of 800 at least 1,200 shall be annually analyzed, which is none too many considering the large number of traders selling food products in Islington.

I cannot conclude this introductory note without tendering on my own behalf as well as on behalf of the Public Health Department my warmest thanks to Alderman Cufflin, who for over eleven years has been Chairman of the Public Health Committee, for the great assistance he has been at all times to us, for the deep interest he has taken in the public health administration of the parish and borough, for his encouragement in times of difficulty and for the unselfish manner in which he has always placed his services at the disposal of your sanitary staff. We are glad, however, to know that, although he has retired from the Chairmanship he still remains a member of the Committee, and that his rare experience and knowledge of health and sanitary work are not to be lost to the Borough which he has served so ably and faithfully.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Aldermen and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A. C. Harris". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line that serves as a separator between the signature and the title below it.

Medical Officer of Health.

TOWN HALL, ISLINGTON,
May 26th, 1904.

REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

PART I.

FOR THE YEAR 1903.

POPULATION, AREAS AND DENSITIES

OF THE

DISTRICTS

AND OF

THE BOROUGH.

PART I

POPULATION, AREAS AND DENSITIES

OF THE

DISTRICTS

AND OF

THE BOROUGH.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1903.

POPULATION, AREAS, DENSITIES.

Population.—The estimated population of the Borough at the middle of the year was 339,137 persons, of whom 161,246 were males and 177,891 females. This estimate has been based by the Registrar-General on the increase that took place in the decennial period 1891-1900. It is a difficult matter to decide whether or not it is correct, for undoubtedly the census that was taken in 1895 showed that the population had slightly declined. Since then, however, the difficulty that is known to have occurred, especially with the working classes, to obtain lodging accommodation, although there has been a considerable increase in the number of tenement houses, points to a further increase of the people. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to state that whether the population has or has not increased, or even slightly decreased, the error in the calculations based on the estimate cannot be falsified by a decimal point.

The population, which is larger than that of any metropolitan borough, is distributed in the following manner:—

Sub-Registration Districts.—Tufnell 32,838, Upper Holloway, 34,822, Tollington, 34,765, Lower Holloway, 41,537, Highbury 65,112, Barnsbury 54,278 and South-East Islington 75,785.

Wards.—Tufnell 32,838, Upper Holloway 34,822, Tollington 34,765, Lower Holloway 41,537, Highbury 34,858, Mildmay 24,862, Thornhill 33,370, Barnsbury 20,908, St. Mary's 17,298, Canonbury 31,160 and St. Peter's 32,719.

Males and Females.—There are 161,246 males and 177,891 females living in the Borough whose ages have been estimated as in Table IV. It is on all these figures that the several birth, death and infectious diseases rates have been calculated in this report.

Areas.—The area of the Borough is nearly five square miles, actually 3,091.5 acres. Considerable though this area undoubtedly is, it is exceeded by the areas of at least seven metropolitan boroughs, namely, Woolwich, Lewisham, Greenwich, Wandsworth, Camberwell, Hackney and Lambeth, but their areas are not nearly all built on, which is unfortunately the case with Islington, and consequently they are not so crowded.

TABLE I.

Showing the Areas, Densities, and Estimated Populations of the Sub-registration Districts at the middle of the year 1903.

Sub-Districts.	Area. Acres.	Acres to a person.	Persons to an Acre.	Estimated Population Mid-year. 1903.
Tufnell	417	0.0127	78	32,838
Upper Holloway ...	290	0.0083	120	34,822
Tollington	320	0.0092	108	34,765
Lower Holloway ...	413	0.0099	100	41,537
Highbury	798	0.0122	81	65,112
Barnsbury	309	0.0057	176	54,278
South-East Islington ...	545	0.0072	139	75,785
The Borough ...	3,092	0.0091	110	339,137

TABLE II.

Showing the **Areas, Densities and Estimated Populations of the Wards**
at the middle of the year **1903.**

WARDS.	Area in Acres.	Persons to an Acre, or Density of Population.	Estimated Population Mid-year, 1903.
No. 1—Tufnell	417	78	32,838
2—Upper Holloway	290	120	34,822
3—Tollington	320	108	34,765
4—Lower Holloway	413	100	41,537
5—Highbury	417	84	34,858
6—Mildmay	337	74	24,862
7—Thornhill	172	194	33,370
8—Barnsbury	137	153	20,908
9—St. Mary's	148	117	17,298
10—Canonbury	286	109	31,160
11—St. Peter's	155	211	32,719
The Borough	3,092	110	339,137

TABLE III.

Showing the Estimated Populations, Areas, Densities and Death-rates of London and of the several Metropolitan Boroughs in 1903, arranged in order of Density.

Boroughs.	Estimated Population, 1903.	Area in Acres.	(Density) Persons to each Acre.	Death Rates.	
				All Causes.	Zymotic Diseases.
Cols.	1	2	3	4	5
London	4,613,812	74,839	61·6	15·2	1·76
Woolwich	121,478	8,276	14·7	13·5	1·10
Lewisham	136,405	7,014	19·4	11·1	0·96
Greenwich	99,824	3,852	25·9	13·3	1·74
Wandsworth	249,678	9,129	27·3	12·4	1·61
City of London	24,539	671	36·6	14·6	0·86
Hampstead	85,197	2,265	37·6	10·0	0·58
Hammersmith	115,803	2,286	50·6	14·1	1·60
Camberwell	265,562	4,480	59·3	13·7	1·36
Stoke Newington	52,069	863	60·3	12·6	1·46
Hackney	224,082	3,288	68·1	13·8	1·77
City of Westminster	179,052	2,502	71·6	13·6	1·00
Deptford	112,537	1,562	72·0	14·9	2·19
Poplar	169,550	2,327	72·8	18·2	2·99
Lambeth	307,711	4,080	75·4	15·2	1·73
Kensington	178,409	2,291	77·9	13·9	1·56
Battersea	173,422	2,160	80·3	14·2	1·98
Bermondsey	129,801	1,500	86·5	18·4	2·05
Fulham	147,780	1,703	86·8	13·9	2·22
St. Pancras	235,716	2,694	87·5	16·1	1·90
St. Marylebone	131,234	1,472	89·1	16·4	1·60
Paddington	146,032	1,356	107·6	13·2	1·31
Islington	339,137	3,092	110·0	14·2	1·39
Chelsea	74,169	660	112·3	15·3	1·14
Holborn	57,845	405	142·8	18·6	1·44
Finsbury	99,717	589	169·3	20·2	2·32
Stepney	302,153	1,765	171·2	18·0	2·36
Bethnal Green	130,028	759	171·2	18·2	2·24
Shoreditch	117,513	658	178·5	19·3	2·89
Southwark	207,369	1,131	183·3	18·1	1·99

TABLE IV.

Showing the **Estimated Number of Persons** living in **Islington** at the middle of **1903**, at **Nine Age Periods**, and distinguishing **Males** and **Females**.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0—5	18,445	18,015	36,460
5—15	31,273	31,376	62,649
15—25	31,830	35,659	67,489
25—35	29,160	32,610	61,770
35—45	21,009	23,163	44,172
45—55	14,695	16,841	31,536
55—65	9,229	11,234	20,463
65—75	4,185	6,208	10,393
75 and upwards ...	1,420	2,785	4,205
All ages ...	161,246	177,891	339,137

TABLE V.

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

DISTRICTS.	—5	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	75 and upwards
England and Wales	114	210	196	162	123	89	60	33	13
Urban Districts ..	114	207	201	168	124	88	57	30	11
Rural	114	221	177	142	118	92	70	45	21
London	109	190	203	179	130	91	57	29	12
Islington	108	185	199	182	130	93	60	31	12

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages in the Borough during the year 1901 was 1,000. This was an increase of 100 on the number of marriages in the year 1900. The number of marriages in the year 1901 was 100 per 1,000 of the population, which is an increase of 10 on the number of marriages in the year 1900. The number of marriages in the year 1901 was 100 per 1,000 of the population, which is an increase of 10 on the number of marriages in the year 1900. The number of marriages in the year 1901 was 100 per 1,000 of the population, which is an increase of 10 on the number of marriages in the year 1900.

PART II.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS

AND

DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

There were 6,106 persons married in the Borough during the year, or 201 more than the average of the preceding ten years. These marriages were equal to a rate 18·0 per 1,000 of the population, which is an increase 0·36 on that which obtained during the years 1893-1902.

The variations of the marriage rate in the several quarters were very curious, for during the first quarter it was as low as 10·7 per 1,000, while in the third it was as high as 22·6. In the second quarter it was 20·9, and in the fourth only 17·4 per 1,000.

BIRTHS.

The births numbered 8,983, or 231 less than in 1892, and were equal to a birth rate of 26·48 per 1,000, which is the lowest hitherto recorded in Islington.

The births comprised 4,653 males and 4,330 females, so that the former were in the proportion of 1,000 to every 930 of the latter.

The birth-rates varied considerably in the several sub-registration districts, thus they were as high as 31·82 and 30·36 per 1,000 in Upper Holloway and Barnsbury and as low as 22·42 and 22·53 per 1,000 in Highbury and Tufnell; while in the other sub-districts they were as follows:—24·45 in Tollington, 27·11 in Lower Holloway and 27·06 per 1,000 in Islington South-East (*vide* Table XIV.)

In London the birth-rate was 28·5 per 1,000; in the 67 Great Towns 29·7, and in England and Wales 28·4.

An examination of the birth-rates in Islington since 1841 shows that in the decade 1841-50 the rate averaged 28·65 per 1,000 of the population. This was succeeded in the next ten years (1851-60) by a rate of 34·54 per 1,000,

which in turn (1861-70) was followed by a rate of 37·20 per 1,000. Thence forward the birth-rate slowly decreased, for in the next decennium (1871-80) it fell to 36·60; in the ten years 1881-90 to 32·56, and in the years 1891-00 it was as low as 29·11 per 1,000. Since then three more years have passed, each of which showed that the decline in the rate still continued, for in 1901 it was 27·62 per 1,000; in 1902 26·80, and in 1903 26·48 per 1,000. Decrease in the birth-rate is not exceptional to Islington, it is general throughout this country, and has begun to cause anxiety to thinking people, who are afraid that it may prove the beginning of the national decay. One of the causes to which this is attributed is that people now marry later in life than formerly. It is exactly with nations as with families; when there are few marriages, or late marriages, there are fewer children, or longer periods between each succeeding generation. It is easily perceived that if women who married at a mean age of 30 years bore as many children as women married at 20, the annual number of births and the rate of increase will differ greatly. On the assumption that at the birth of their children the mothers' ages will advance equally—six years as an average—from the time of marriage, their mean age at the time the children are born will be 36 years and 26 years, while the intervals between the births of the mothers and the children will be respectively 36 years and 26 years; and the intervals from marriage of the mothers to the marriage of the children will also be 36 years and 26 years. Consequently if the same number of women continue to marry, and if the fecundity of women remain unchanged, the births will be raised or depressed in the increase ratio of 36 and 26 to 30, the interval from generation to generation, from the birth of the parents to the birth of their children. If the early marriages prevailed then a generation would be reproduced every 26 years, and in the case of late marriages every 36 years. On the hypothesis laid down that the number of children born in each generation would be the same, the numbers born in a given time would differ in the ratio of the intervals which separated the generations.*

There is no doubt that the age at which persons marry is now generally later than in former years, and, therefore, there has naturally been a decrease in the birth-rate. We will, therefore, examine how far this is true with respect to Islington. For this purpose the ages of married women, which are of course the great factor in procreation, at the last two censuses have been extracted, and from them the following statement has been prepared.

* Farr in Registrar-General's Fourth Annual Report, p. 138.

TABLE VI.

Showing the proportion of Married Women at four periods of their child-bearings ages, in every 1,000 of such Married Women.

AGE PERIODS.	CENSUS YEARS.		INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	1891.	1901.	
15—20	8·14	6·36	— 1·78
20—35	133·05	124·69	— 8·36
25—35	468·94	481·99	+13·05
35—45	389·87	386·96	— 2·91
	1,000	1,000	—

Here it is seen that at the two earlier age periods there was a decrease in 1901 in the proportion of married women, for whereas in 1891 there were 8·14 in every 1,000 married women at the 15-20 period, there were only 6·36 per 1,000 in 1901, a decrease of 1·78; and again, in 1891 there were 133·05 in every 1,000 married women at the 20-25 period, there were only 124·69 in 1901, a decrease of 8·36. When, however, we come to the next age period, 25-35,* there were 468·94 per 1,000 married women in 1891, whereas in 1901 there were 481·99 per 1,000, or the very substantial increase of 13·05. This increase is very remarkable, particularly as it occurs at a period of life when the procreative powers are still very active. In the fourth period, 35-45, there were in 1891 389·87 married women in every 1,000, whereas in 1901 there were only 386·96, or a decrease of 2·91. Thus in the first, second and fourth periods taken together there was a decrease of 13·05, and in the third period a corresponding increase. Taking these figures into consideration one might not unreasonably have expected considerable decrease in the birth-rate.

* It was not possible to sub-divide this period into two periods, 25-30 and 30-35, because the 1891 census does not give figures by which the calculation could be made. It is, therefore, possible that there was a decrease in the number of married women at the 25-30 age period.

If the birth-rates of the five years around the two last census years, namely 1889-93, and 1899-1903, were calculated on the number of legitimate births and number of married women living at the child-bearing ages, it would have been in the first period, 238 births per 1,000, while in the second period it would have been only 211 births per 1,000, which is a decrease of 27 per 1,000. Again, in the five years 1889-93, the average birth-rate among unmarried women at the child-bearing ages was 6.61 per 1,000, while in the five years 1899-1903 it was only 5.28, a decrease of 1.33 per 1,000.

	1889-93.	1899-1903.	Increase or Decrease.
Average number of unmarried women and widows at child-bearing ages ...	45,032	47,711	+2,689
Average number of married women at child-bearing ages	39,152	42,598	+3,446
Births per 1,000 unmarried women and widows at child-bearing ages ...	6.61	5.28	-1.33
Births per 1,000 married women at child-bearing ages	237.6	211.3	-26.3
Number of Births among unmarried women and widows at child-bearing ages	1,488	1,258	-230
Number of Births among married women at child-bearing ages	46,524	45,015	-1,509

This table brings this fact clearly out that although the number of women capable of bearing children had largely increased yet the number of children borne by them had largely decreased. So far as the births among unmarried women are concerned it is most satisfactory to be able to record a decrease of 20.2 per cent. in the birth-rate. (Can it, however, be taken as a sign of the decrease of immorality)? but it is very questionable whether the large decline of 11.1 per cent. in the birth-rate among married women can be equally considered a matter for congratulation. It is idle to speculate on the causes, which have latterly been a matter for grave consideration both in England, the Continent and the United States, and one of which was mentioned in the Report for 1902,

Illegitimate Births.—These numbered 242 as against 248 in 1902, and an average of 261 in the ten years 1893-1902. They equalled a rate of 0·71 per 1,000 of the population, compared with a mean decennial rate of 0·78 per 1,000.

This is an inaccurate, although a usual, way of expressing the illegitimate birth-rate; the more correct method would be to state it as a proportion to the unmarried women living at child-bearing ages. The birth-rate for the year, on the basis of the enumeration taken at the last census, was 5·1 per 1,000 unmarried women, aged 15-45 years, compared with a mean rate of 5·6 in the decennium 1893-1902.

The illegitimate births have in actual numbers, apart from the decline in any rate proportion, been falling ever since 1871, and that despite the fact that as the population increased so too did the unmarried women at the child-bearing ages become more numerous, for as we have already seen they increased from 45,032 in 1891 to 47,711 in 1901.

The following figures have been gradually collected and are now published for the first time:—

TABLE VII.

Illegitimate Births *during sixty-three years registered in Islington.*

Years.	Births.	Years.	Births.	Years.	Births.	Years.	Births.	Years.	Births.	Years.	Births.	Years.	Births.
1841	*	1851	100	1861	184	1871	280	1881	380	1891	265	1901	228
1842	33	1852	100	1862	207	1872	346	1882	353	1892	298	1902	248
1843	*	1853	95	1863	224	1873	335	1883	370	1893	267	1903	242
1844	*	1854	125	1864	248	1874	344	1884	341	1894	290		
1845	43	1855	126	1865	291	1875	363	1885	327	1895	286		
1846	53	1856	149	1866	272	1876	361	1886	331	1896	242		
1847	64	1857	151	1867	306	1877	337	1887	350	1897	269		
1848	85	1858	140	1868	317	1878	303	1888	345	1898	262		
1849	74	1859	174	1869	284	1879	401	1889	350	1899	279		
1850	*	1860	175	1870	318	1880	359	1890	328	1900	261		
6 yrs.	352	1851 to 1860	1335	1861 to 1870	2651	1871 to 1880	3429	1881 to 1890	3475	1891 to 1900	2719	1901 to 1903	718

* The births in these years could not be ascertained.

Birth-rates of Islington from 1841 to 1903.

Year.		Year.		Year.	
1841	... 25'58	1851	... 31'46	1861	... 35'31
1842	... 25'28	1852	... 34'19	1862	... 34'76
1843	... 25'86	1853	... 34'81	1863	... 36'51
1844	... 27'18	1854	... 35'50	1864	... 36'84
1845	... 26'20	1855	... 35'37	1865	... 37'90
1846	... 29'13	1856	... 34'97	1866	... 38'02
1847	... 29'75	1857	... 34'89	1867	... 38'97
1848	... 30'76	1858	... 33'57	1868	... 38'86
1849	... 30'13	1859	... 35'13	1869	... 37'24
1850	... 32'96	1860	... 34'84	1870	... 36'77
Mean	... 28'65	Mean	... 34'54	Mean	... 37'20
1871	... 35'63	1881	... 34'87	1891	... 30'68
1872	... 36'36	1882	... 34'79	1892	... 29'68
1873	... 36'89	1883	... 34'19	1893	... 29'83
1874	... 37'16	1884	... 33'54	1894	... 28'91
1875	... 37'67	1885	... 32'45	1895	... 29'81
1876	... 37'26	1886	... 32'66	1896	... 28'87
1877	... 36'85	1887	... 31'92	1897	... 29'33
1878	... 36'28	1888	... 31'10	1898	... 28'07
1879	... 36'08	1889	... 30'79	1899	... 28'71
1880	... 35'86	1890	... 29'16	1900	... 27'55
Mean	... 36'60	Mean	... 32'56	Mean	... 29'11
1901	... 27'62	1902	... 26'80		
		1903	... 26'48.		

TABLE VIII.

Showing the number of Persons Married and the Marriage Rates in the Borough in 1903.

				No. persons married.	Persons married per 1,000 inhabitants.
1st quarter	...	...	...	908	10'71
2nd „	...	...	...	1,774	20'92
3rd „	...	...	...	1,920	22'64
4th „	...	...	...	1,504	17'74
The year	...	...	...	6,106	18'00

TABLE IX.

Showing the **Marriages** and the **Marriage Rates** of the Borough in the preceding ten years.

Years.				No. persons married.	Persons married per 1000, inhabitants.
1893	...	...	...	5,306	16·16
1894	...	...	...	5,388	16·23
1895	...	...	...	5,360	15·97
1896	...	...	...	5,938	17·58
1897	...	...	...	6,000	17·79
1898	...	...	...	6,410	19·03
1899	...	...	...	6,508	19·35
1900	...	...	...	5,936	17·67
1901	...	...	...	5,988	17·85
1902	...	...	...	6,216	18·08
Mean of 10 years	...	...	...	5,905	17·64
1903	...	...	...	6,106	18·00
Increase on mean	...	...	...	201	0·36

TABLE X.

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

Periods				Marriages.	Persons married per 1,000 of the Population.
1841-50	...	...	...	6,109	16.03
1851-60	...	...	...	10,901	18.12
1861-70	...	...	...	16,194	17.55
1871-80	...	...	...	20,889	17.06
1881-90	...	...	...	23,324	15.55
1891-1900	...	...	...	28,947	17.44
1903	...	...	...	6,106	18.00

TABLE XI.

Showing the **Population, Births and Birth-rates** in the several Decades since 1841, and in 1903.

Periods.	Mean Population in each Decade.	Number of Births in each Period.	Birth-rates.	Average Yearly Number of Births, corrected on the basis of the population of 1903.
1	2	3	4	5
1841-50 ..	72,767	20,850	28.65	9,718
1851-60 ..	121,353	41,915	34.54	11,713
1861-70 ..	181,529	67,520	37.20	12,613
1871-80 ..	244,884	89,627	36.60	12,412
1881-90 ..	299,857	97,647	32.56	11,043
1891-1900 ..	331,868	96,607	29.11	9,872
1903 ..	339,137	8,983	26.48	8,983

TABLE XII.

Showing the **Births** (distinguishing *Males and Females*) and **Birth-rates** of Islington in **1903**, and in the four quarters of the year, together with the rates in 1902 and of **London** and the **Great Towns** during the same period.

Quarter.	Males.	Females.	Total.	BIRTH RATES.			
				Islington, 1903.	Islington, 1902.	London, 1903.	76 Great Towns, 1903.
1st	1,174	1,090	2,264	26·70	28·20	29·1	30·1
2nd	1,195	1,083	2,278	26·86	25·57	29·0	30·2
3rd	1,148	1,072	2,220	26·18	27·40	28·4	29·8
4th	1,136	1,085	2,221	26·20	26·09	27·4	28·6
The Year 1903	4,653	4,330	8,983	26·48	26·80	28·5	29·7
1902	4,667	4,547	9,214	26·80	26·48	28·5	30·0
Increase or decrease on 1902 .. }	-14	-217	-231	-0·32	0·32	—	0·03

TABLE XIII.

Showing the **Births of Males and Females in each quarter and for the year, 1903,**
in the several **Sub-registration Districts.**

	Tufnell.			Upper Holloway.			Tollington.			Lower Holloway.			Highbury.			Barnsbury.			South-East Islington.			The Borough.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st Qr.	105	88	193	144	132	276	125	99	224	135	138	273	181	180	361	212	221	433	272	232	504	1,174	1,090	2,264
2nd ..	88	108	196	162	116	278	125	82	207	144	131	275	183	181	364	206	197	403	287	268	555	1,195	1,083	2,278
3rd ..	86	84	170	142	148	290	106	94	200	155	143	298	179	180	359	224	175	399	256	248	504	1,148	1,072	2,220
4th ..	97	84	181	138	126	264	121	98	219	130	150	280	195	181	376	199	214	413	256	232	488	1,136	1,085	2,221
YEAR	376	364	740	586	522	1,108	477	373	850	564	562	1,126	738	722	1,460	841	807	1,648	1,071	980	2,051	4,653	4,330	8,983

TABLE XIV.

Showing the **Birth-rates** for each quarter and for the year, of
Islington, of London, and of the 76 Great Towns.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Tufnell	23·50	23·87	20·70	22·04	22·53
Upper Holloway...	31·70	31·93	33·31	30·32	31·82
Tollington	25·77	23·81	23·01	25·20	24·45
Lower Holloway...	26·29	26·48	28·70	26·96	27·11
Highbury	22·17	22·36	22·05	23·10	22·42
Barnsbury	31·91	29·70	29·40	30·43	30·36
Islington, S. East ...	26·60	29·29	26·60	25·75	27·06
The Borough	26·70	26·86	26·18	26·20	26·48
London	29·1	29·0	28·4	27·4	28·5
76 Great Towns	30·1	30·2	29·8	28·6	29·7

DEATHS.

There were 4,839 deaths registered in Islington during the fifty-two weeks which constitute, for the purposes of this report, the year 1903. These are equal to a death-rate of 14·2 per 1,000, which is the lowest rate that has been recorded here since the institution of Civil Registration. The nearest approach to it was in 1897, when the rate was 15·80 per 1,000. When the size of the borough is considered, together with the great density of its population, its lack of open spaces within its boundaries, the mixed character of its population, the crowding of its houses, and the strenuous life of its citizens, such a low death-rate must be considered almost phenomenal, and must cause the greatest gratification to every person who takes an interest in its welfare, apart altogether from those who are directly responsible for its Sanitary Administration.

Decades.		Death-rates.	Decades.		Death-rates.
1841-50	...	19·28	1871-80	...	20·40
1851-60	...	21·43	1881-90	...	18·60
1861-70	...	24·64	1891-1900	...	17·50

Decades.		Death-rate.
1901	...	15·9 per 1,000
1902	...	16·39 „ „
1903	...	14·26 , „ „

There can be no doubt that when the complete mortality returns for the country come to be made up that it will be found that the health of the people during the year has been very satisfactory, and that the death-rate will prove to have been very low.* Nevertheless, the death toll of this borough was so small in 1903 that it would not be too much to assert that hardly any one would venture to have predicted such a good return, no matter how favourable the climatic conditions might have been, even coming as it did, after a series of years which exhibited, as we have seen in the above-mentioned returns, a steady and almost unbroken decline in the death-rate. Such a return, however, can not be expected very often, for the life of toil lead by the majority of the people living within our borders, even if no other circumstances were taken into consideration, practically forbids it. Nevertheless that which has occurred

* It was only 15·4, the lowest death-rate on record.

once may recur, and, therefore, it should be the constant aim and the strong endeavour of those responsible for the health of this populous metropolitan borough to strive with might and main to administer the sanitary laws, that that which seems attainable, may at least deserve to be attained.

It has been the privilege of the Medical Officer of Health in his returns for the several quarters of the year to report that each one was in itself a record. Thus the death-rate of 16·31 per 1,000 in the first quarter had never been equalled by any previous return; so too was it with the return of 14·46 per 1,000 in the second quarter, although in the previous year the rate was almost identical with it, being 14·47; in the third quarter again the rate was only 12·16; while in the fourth quarter it was 14·26 per 1,000, which was only once approached, namely in 1894, a remarkably healthy year, when it was 14·94. The death-rate of a county taken as a whole is invariably lower than that of its populous places, but even then it is very rare to find one so low as 14·2.—the present death-rate of Islington. The latest available returns for the United Kingdom show that the lowest rate was 16·8 in 1894, and of England and Wales 16·9 in 1901; while they also record that the lowest rate of Denmark was 15·5 (1899), of Norway, a most healthy nation, 14·9 (1901), of Sweden 15·1 (1898), of Austria 24·2 (1901), of Hungary 25·4 (1901), of Switzerland 17·6 (1897 and 1899), of the German Empire 20·5 (1898), of Prussia 20·0 (1898), of the Netherlands 16·9 (1897), of Belgium 17·1 (1901), of Italy 21·9 (1897 and 1899), and of France 20·1 per 1,000 (1901) all of which death-rates but accentuate the low returns of Islington during the past year.

The Borough Death-rate contrasted with that of other places.—

The borough death-rate contrasted favourably with the rate of the metropolis, which was 15·2 per 1,000, or 0·9 more than it. This contrast is even better than it appears, for when both death-rates have been corrected for the difference in ages and sexes the rate for London becomes 15·9, and that of Islington 14·8, or 1·1 per 1,000 less.

Compared with the Encircling Districts it had a lower death-rate than St. Pancras (16·1), Finsbury (20·2) and Shoreditch (19·3), but a higher one than Hornsey (7·9), Stoke Newington (12·6) and Hackney (13·8). In judging these rates it must not be forgotten that Islington is more densely populated than any of these places.

Islington stood fifteenth in order of the crude death-rate and twelfth in order of the corrected death-rate. It showed too a lower death-rate than Bristol (14·3), Birmingham (17·8), Liverpool (20·5), Manchester (19·7), Leeds (16·6) and Sheffield (18·6).

The Mortality in the Sub-Registration Districts.—In each Sub-District the returns exhibited a reduced mortality on the preceding year. Thus there were 51 fewer deaths in Tufnell registration sub-district, 70 in Upper Holloway, 90 in Tollington, 96 in Lower Holloway, 149 in Highbury, 141 in Barnsbury, and 199 in Islington South-East.

The actual record for each sub-district was as follows:—

	Deaths.		Death Rates.		Death Rates in 1902.
Tufnell	... 440	=	13·40	...	14·84
Upper Holloway	... 535	=	15·36	...	17·23
Tollington	... 437	=	12·57	...	15·03
Lower Holloway	... 618	=	14·87	...	16·88
Highbury	... 796	=	12·22	...	14·37
Barnsbury	... 899	=	16·56	...	18·77
Islington South East	1,114	=	14·70	...	17·03

Some of these death-rates are extraordinarily low, and all compare very favourably with those of the same districts for 1902.

Mortality in the Wards.—The death-rates of the several wards varied considerably ranging from 11·86 per 1,000 in Mildmay, 12·57 in Tollington, and 12·85 in Highbury to 15·36 in Upper Holloway, 15·78 in Barnsbury, and 17·05 in Thornhill. In St. Mary's the death-rate was 13·70, in Canonbury 13·80, in Lower Holloway 14·87, and in St. Peter's 15·28.

The Mortality among Males and Females.—There were 2,523 deaths among the male population, which represent a death-rate of 15·64 per 1,000, while among the female population there were 2,316 deaths, equal to a rate of 13·01 per 1,000.

The Mortality at the Several Periods of Life.—The death-rate among children under 5 years of age was 45·91 per 1,000; from 5-15, 2·22; 15-25, 2·98; 25-35, 4·84; 35-45, 8·83; 45-55, 15·57; 55-65, 26·04; 65-75, 55·51; and among old people above 75 years of age, 127·23 per 1,000. It is noticeable that the death-rate in each period from 15-25 onwards nearly doubles itself in each succeeding period of life. (*Vide* Table XVI).

The Ages at Death.—There died 1,136 infants under one year old, or 23·9 per cent. of the total mortality; between one and five years of age 538 children died, or 11·1 per cent.; between 15-25, 201, or 4·2 per cent.; between 25-35, 299, or 6·2 per cent.; between 35-45, 390, or 8·1 per cent.; between 45-55, 491, or 10·1 per cent.; between 55-65, 533, or 11·0 per cent.; between 65-75, 577, or 11·9 per cent.; and above 75 years of age, 535 persons died, or 11·11 per cent. of the total deaths. (*Vide* Table XV.)

It is satisfactory to find that at every age period with the exception of from 85-95, there was a decrease in the mortality when compared with the preceding years. These differences are set out in Table XV., to which reference should be made.

SEASONAL MORTALITY.

It has been the good fortune of your Medical Officer of Health to be able to say in his quarterly reports that each quarter's death-rate had been under the average of all preceding quarters, and that three of them were actually the lowest hitherto recorded in the borough.

The particulars for each period are as follows:—

Quarters.	1903		Mean Death-rate, 1885-1902.	Decrease in Death-rate.
	Deaths.	Death-rates.		
First - - -	1,383	16·31	20·65	4·34
Second - - -	1,226	14·46	16·09	1·63
Third - - -	1,031	12·16	16·06	3·90
Fourth - - -	1,199	14·14	17·81	3·67
Year -	4,839	14·26	17·65	3·39

The death-rate of 16·31 in the first quarter, of 12·16 in the third, and of 14·14 in the fourth were the lowest rates hitherto recorded in the several quarters to which they relate, while that of the second quarter was only lower on one occasion, namely in 1897.

Further particulars are given in Tables XVIII., XIX., XX., XXI. and XXII.

TABLE XV.

Showing the **Ages at Death** during the **Years** 1893—1902 and in **1903**.

Years.	AGES.														Totals.
	0—1	1—5	All under 5 yrs.	5—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65—75	75—85	85—95	95 upwards	All above 5 yrs.	
1893	1,595	903	2,498	301	248	410	537	587	596	664	436	111	3	3,893	6,391
1894	1,229	885	2,114	259	231	329	388	452	485	541	389	72	3	3,149	5,263
1895	1,416	803	2,219	220	231	333	461	507	561	616	500	104	8	3,541	5,760
1896	1,490	1,008	2,498	277	228	290	465	564	493	591	385	91	2	3,386	5,884
1897	1,338	679	2,017	207	230	297	474	496	546	585	449	91	3	3,378	5,395
1898	1,504	924	2,428	161	196	292	435	497	560	585	444	105	2	3,277	5,705
1899	1,548	767	2,315	212	248	349	486	610	700	712	540	115	6	3,978	6,293
1900	1,344	612	1,956	183	233	339	480	605	664	678	469	111	3	3,765	5,721
1901	1,290	638	1,928	176	210	315	444	511	631	592	451	98	5	3,433	5,361
1902	1,219	687	1,906	198	222	339	470	571	664	656	468	141	—	3,729	5,635
Mean.	1,397	791	2,188	219	228	329	464	540	590	622	453	104	4	3,553	5,741
1903	1,136	538	1,674	139	201	299	390	491	533	577	423	112	—	3,155	4,839
Increase or Decrease	-261	-253	-514	-80	-27	-30	-74	-49	-57	-45	-30	+4	—	-388	-902

TABLE XVI.

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

MALES.				FEMALES			PERSONS.		
Ages.	Population.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Population.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Population.	Deaths.	Death Rates.
0—5	18,445	950	51·50	18,015	724	40·19	36,460	1,674	45·91
5—15	31,273	73	2·33	31,376	66	2·10	62,649	139	2·22
15—25	31,830	86	2·70	35,659	115	3·22	67,489	201	2·98
25—35	29,160	162	5·55	32,610	137	4·20	61,770	299	4·84
35—45	21,009	194	9·23	23,163	196	8·46	44,172	390	8·83
45—55	14,695	291	19·80	16,841	200	11·87	31,536	491	15·57
55—65	9,229	282	30·55	11,234	251	22·34	20,463	533	26·04
65—75	4,185	257	61·41	6,208	320	51·55	10,393	577	55·51
75 and upwards	1,420	228	160·54	2,785	307	110·24	4,205	535	127·23
All ages	161,246	2,523	15·64	177,891	2,316	13·01	339,137	4,839	14·26

*The deaths of 560 persons who had come from other districts of London for treatment in the Public Institutions of Islington are excluded from these returns, while the deaths of 627 persons who had died outside the district are included.

TABLE XVII.

Showing the **Deaths and Death-Rates from All Causes in the several Sub-Registration Districts.**

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females	Totals.	Death Rates
Tufnell	205	235	440	13·40
Upper Holloway ...	281	254	535	15·36
Tollington	202	235	437	12·57
Lower Holloway ...	333	285	618	14·87
Highbury	405	391	796	12·22
Barnsbury	489	410	899	16·56
South-East Islington ...	608	506	1,114	14·70
The Borough... ..	2,523	2,316	4,839	14·26
Previous year 1902 ...	2,840	2,795	5,635	16·39

TABLE XVIII.

Showing the Deaths and Death-rates from All Causes in the Wards during the Four Quarters of 1903.

Wards.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.		Year.	
	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.
Tufnell	107	13·04	116	14·12	110	13·40	107	13·03	440	13·40
Upper Holloway ...	151	17·34	138	15·85	117	13·44	129	14·81	535	15·36
Tollington	140	16·10	103	11·85	77	8·86	117	13·46	437	12·57
Lower Holloway ...	181	17·43	153	14·73	137	13·19	147	14·15	618	14·87
Highbury	132	15·14	106	12·16	96	11·01	114	13·08	448	12·85
Mildmay	84	13·51	89	14·32	54	8·69	68	10·94	295	11·86
Thornhill	161	19·30	137	16·42	128	15·34	143	17·14	569	17·05
Barnsbury	88	16·83	84	16·07	63	12·05	95	18·17	330	15·78
St. Mary's	64	14·80	58	13·41	51	11·80	64	14·80	237	13·70
Canonbury	135	17·32	121	15·53	88	11·30	86	11·04	430	13·80
St. Peter's	140	17·11	121	14·79	110	13·44	129	15·77	500	15·28
THE BOROUGH ...	1,383	16·31	1,226	14·46	1,031	12·16	1,199	14·14	4,839	14·26

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

TABLE XIX.

Shewing the **Deaths and Death Rates from All Causes for each Quarter since 1885.**

(The Lowest Death Rates are printed in heavy type.)

YEARS.	QUARTERS.									
	First.		Second.		Third.		Fourth.		Year.	
	Deaths	Death Rates	Deaths	Death Rates.	Deaths	Death Rates.	Deaths	Death Rates.	Deaths	Death Rates.
1885 ..	1,551	20·83	1,445	19·40	1,392	18·68	1,352	18·15	5,740	19·3
1886 ..	1,675	22·22	1,151	15·26	1,364	18·09	1,244	16·50	5,434	18·0
1887 ..	1,474	19·32	1,365	17·89	1,450	19·00	1,410	18·48	5,699	18·7
1888 ..	1,629	21·09	1,163	15·05	1,072	13·88	1,333	17·25	5,197	16·8
1889 ..	1,440	18·42	1,186	15·17	1,101	14·07	1,308	16·73	5,035	16·1
1890 ..	1,789	22·60	1,359	17·16	1,282	16·20	1,722	20·20	6,152	19·4
1891 ..	1,698	21·22	1,725	21·56	1,299	16·23	1,604	20·05	6,326	19·8
1892 ..	2,193	27·13	1,260	15·57	1,231	15·22	1,391	17·20	6,075	18·8
1893 ..	1,597	19·53	1,485	18·16	1,558	19·06	1,751	21·41	6,391	19·5
1894 ..	1,613	19·52	1,284	15·54	1,131	13·68	1,235	14·94	5,263	15·9
1895 ..	1,936	23·18	1,210	14·48	1,292	15·47	1,322	15·83	5,760	17·2
1896 ..	1,664	19·71	1,382	16·37	1,336	15·82	1,502	17·79	5,884	17·1
1897 ..	1,421	16·85	1,081	12·82	1,335	15·83	1,558	18·48	5,395	16·0
1898 ..	1,744	20·71	1,246	14·80	1,439	17·09	1,276	15·15	5,705	16·9
1899 ..	1,681	19·99	1,281	15·23	1,572	18·70	1,759	20·92	6,293	18·7
1900 ..	1,819	21·66	1,390	16·55	1,221	14·54	1,291	15·37	5,721	17·0
1901 ..	1,411	16·83	1,253	14·94	1,216	14·50	1,481	17·66	5,361	15·9
1902 ..	1,796	21·30	1,220	14·47	1,149	13·62	1,470	16·19	5,635	16·4
Corrected Mean 18 years	1,751	20·65	1,364	16·09	1,362	16·06	1,510	17·81	5,987	17·65
1903 ..	1,383	16·31	1,226	14·46	1,031	12·16	1,199	14·14	4,839	14·26
Increase or Decrease	-368	-4·34	-138	-1·63	-331	-3·90	-311	-3·67	-1148	-3·39

TABLE XX.

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

Quarters.	Tufnell.		Upper Holloway.		Tollington.		Lower Holloway.		Highbury.		Barnsbury.		South-east Islington.		The Borough.	
	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.
First Quarter ..	107	13 04	151	17·34	140	16·10	181	17·43	229	14·06	249	18·35	326	17·20	1,383	16·31
Second Quarter ..	116	14·12	138	15·85	103	11 85	153	14·73	217	13·33	221	16·28	278	14·67	1,226	14·46
Third Quarter ..	110	13·40	117	13·44	77	8 86	137	13·19	159	9·77	191	14·07	240	12·66	1,031	12·16
Fourth Quarter ..	107	13·03	129	14·81	117	13·46	147	14·15	191	11 73	238	17·54	270	14·25	1,199	14·14
The Year	440	13·40	535	15·36	437	12·57	618	14·87	796	12·22	899	16·56	1,114	14·70	4,839	14·26

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

TABLE XXI.

Showing the **Deaths and Death-rates** from certain **Classified Causes of Disease** in the **Sub-Districts and in the Borough.**

Classified Diseases.	Tufnell.		Upper Holloway.		Tollington.		Lower Holloway.		Highbury.		Barnsbury.		South-East.		The Borough.	
	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.
Miasmatic	36	1·10	32	0·92	39	1·12	68	1·64	65	0·99	93	1·71	68	0·89	401	1·18
Diarrhœal	8	0·24	11	0·31	17	0·49	19	0·47	10	0·15	17	0·31	27	0·35	109	0·32
Constitutional ..	97	2·95	116	3·33	99	2·85	134	3·23	180	2·76	189	3·48	255	3·36	1,070	3·15
Developmental ..	33	1·00	52	1·49	37	1·06	52	1·25	72	1·11	70	1·29	86	1·13	402	1·18
Nervous	31	0·94	48	1·38	25	0·72	38	0·91	63	0·96	54	0·99	89	1·17	348	1·02
Circulation	54	1·64	61	1·75	48	1·38	77	1·85	98	1·50	113	2·08	140	1·85	591	1·74
Respiration	69	2·10	82	2·35	83	2·39	108	2·60	125	1·92	178	3·28	229	3·02	874	2·58
Digestive Organs ..	39	1·19	37	1·06	27	0·77	31	0·74	56	0·86	51	0·94	67	0·88	308	0·91
Urinary System ..	17	0·51	19	0·54	15	0·43	24	0·58	28	0·43	24	0·44	25	0·33	152	0·45
Violence	14	0·42	23	0·66	15	0·43	16	0·38	23	0·35	47	0·86	52	0·68	190	0·56
Ill defined	21	0·64	28	0·80	17	0·49	25	0·60	31	0·47	35	0·64	42	0·55	199	0·59

The heavy figures denote that these were the highest rates experienced in the several districts.

TABLE XXII.

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

Classified Causes of Death.	Quarters.				Year.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	
I. SPECIFIC OR FEBRILE CAUSES.. ..	219	155	127	75	576
1. Miasmatic Diseases	189	124	51	37	401
2. Diarrhoeal	10	10	65	24	109
3. Malarial .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
4. Zoogenous .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1
5. Venereal	4	8	5	2	19
6. Septic	16	13	5	12	46
II. PARASITIC DISEASES	1	1	..	..	2
III. DIETIC	9	3	11	11	34
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	252	284	262	272	1 070
V. DEVELOPMENTAL	107	114	86	95	402
VI. LOCAL	694	584	456	632	2,366
1. Diseases of Nervous System	98	90	68	92	348
2. .. Organs of Special Sense	8	5	2	2	17
3. .. Circulatory System	147	164	127	153	591
4. .. Respiratory	311	188	115	260	874
5. .. Digestive	71	78	83	76	308
6. .. Lymphatic	5	2	1	3	11
7. .. Urinary	38	43	41	30	152
8. .. Reproductive	7	8	10	8	33
9. .. Bones and Joints	6	3	4	3	16
10. .. Integumentary System	3	3	5	5	16
VII. Violence	54	47	43	46	190
1. Accident or Negligence	41	34	26	34	135
2. Homicide.. .. .	2	1	3	1	7
3. Suicide	10	12	14	10	46
4. Execution	1	..	..	1	2
VIII. ILL-DEFINED CAUSES	47	38	46	68	199
All Causes	1,383	1,226	1,031	1,199	4,839

NOTE.—The heavy figures denote that the diseases to which they are applied were most fatal in the Quarter to which they referred.

TABLE XXIII.

Showing the **Recorded and Corrected Death Rates** per 1,000 persons living in **London and in the Metropolitan Boroughs**, arranged in order of their **Corrected Death Rates**.

Borough.	Standard Death Rate.*	Factor for Correction for Sex and Age Distribution.†	Crude or Recorded Death Rate 1903.	Corrected Death Rate,‡ 1903.	Comparative Mortality Figure,§ 1903. London, 1,000.
England and Wales.. ..	18.19	—	—	—	—
London	17.31	1.05107	15.2	15.9	1,000
Hampstead	16.19	1.12378	10.0	11.2	737
Lewisham	17.64	1.03141	11.1	11.4	750
Wandsworth	17.29	1.05228	12.4	13.0	855
Stoke Newington	17.42	1.04443	12.6	13.2	868
Greenwich	17.84	1.01984	13.3	13.6	895
Paddington	17.10	1.06398	13.2	14.0	921
Camberwell	17.53	1.03788	13.7	14.2	934
Woolwich	17.00	1.07024	13.5	14.4	947
Hackney	17.45	1.04264	13.9	14.5	954
Fulham	17.39	1.04623	13.9	14.5	954
Hammersmith	17.47	1.04144	14.1	14.7	967
Kensington	17.05	1.06710	13.9	14.8	974
Islington	17.53	1.03788	14.3	14.8	974
Battersea	16.94	1.07403	14.2	15.2	1,000
City of Westminster	15.97	1.13926	13.6	15.5	1,020
Lambeth	17.63	1.03199	15.2	15.7	1,033
Deptford	17.31	1.05107	14.9	15.7	1,033
Chelsea	17.57	1.03552	15.3	15.8	1,040
City of London	16.56	1.09867	14.6	16.0	1,052
St Pancras	17.40	1.04563	16.2	16.9	1,112
St. Marylebone	16.93	1.07466	16.4	17.6	1,158
Bethnal Green	17.98	1.01190	18.2	18.4	1,210
Stepney	17.40	1.04563	18.0	18.8	1,236
Poplar	17.61	1.03316	18.2	18.8	1,236
Southwark	17.38	1.04684	18.1	18.9	1,243
Bermondsey	17.60	1.03375	18.4	19.0	1,250
Shoreditch	17.29	1.05228	19.4	20.4	1,342
Holborn	16.39	1.11007	18.6	20.6	1,355
Finsbury	17.40	1.04563	20.3	21.2	1,395

* The Standard Death Rate signifies the death rate at all ages calculated on the hypothesis that the rates at each of the twelve-age periods in each town were the same as in England and Wales during the ten years 1891-1901; the death rate at all ages in England and Wales during that period having been 18.19 per 1,000.

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

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

§ The Comparative Mortality Figure represents the Corrected Death Rate in each Borough compared with the Recorded Death Rate at all ages in London in 1903.

TABLE XXIV.

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

Places.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	The Year 1903.
England and Wales.. ..	16.8	14.9	13.9	16.2	15.4
76 Great Towns	17.3	15.3	15.1	17.3	16.3
103 other Large Towns ..	15.9	14.0	13.0	15.5	14.6
England and Wales less } the 179 Towns .. }	16.5	14.6	12.8	15.2	14.8
London (Registration) ..	16.8	14.2	13.5	16.0	15.2
Bristol	16.5	13.3	12.0	15.4	14.3
Birmingham	19.1	16.4	16.4	19.2	17.8
Liverpool	21.5	19.5	19.7	21.2	20.5
Manchester	21.4	19.5	18.4	19.6	19.7
Leeds	16.4	15.2	15.6	19.0	16.6
Sheffield	17.5	18.4	20.9	17.6	18.6
The Encircling Boroughs ..	16.9	14.8	13.8	16.2	15.4
St. Pancras	17.6	16.1	14.0	17.0	16.1
Stoke Newington	15.3	12.6	9.4	13.1	12.6
Hackney	14.8	13.6	12.0	15.1	13.8
Hornsey	9.1	7.8	7.1	7.5	7.9
Finsbury	23.1	18.4	19.1	20.3	20.2
Shoreditch.. .. .	20.3	17.4	19.3	20.5	19.3
Islington	16.3	14.4	12.1	14.1	14.2

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths among infants under one year old was 1,136, which is lower by 261 than any return of the preceding ten years; the average number having been 1,397. These deaths represented a rate of 126 per 1,000 births during the year as compared with a mean rate of 146 during the preceding ten years. Thus there has occurred the large saving of 20 lives in every 1,000 children born, which is a very considerable gain. This rate was the lowest recorded during the last eighteen years, as may be seen from the following figures:—

Years.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Years.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.
1885	1,387	144	1894	1,229	129
1886	1,512	154	1895	1,416	143
1887	1,517	160	1896	1,490	150
1888	1,554	133	1897	1,338	136
1889	1,271	132	1898	1,504	159
1890	1,261	158	1899	1,548	160
1891	1,488	151	1900	1,344	145
1892	1,481	148	1901	1,290	139
1893	1,488	163	1902	1,219	132

1903 ... 1,136 Deaths = 126 per 1,000 Births.

The 1,136 deaths represented 235 per 1,000 of the total deaths, which was 8 per 1,000 less than the proportion which obtained in the years 1893-1902.

The decrease in the deaths among these very young children was due chiefly to a decreased mortality from Epidemic Diarrhoea and Enteritis, Bronchitis, Debility, Marasmus, Atrophy and Tabes Mesenterica, although other diseases, such as Measles, Convulsions, Tubercular Meningitis also contributed to the result in a lesser degree. There was on the other hand a slight increase in the number of deaths returned from Developmental Diseases, Gastritis and Pneumonia. The particulars respecting 21 causes of the mortality, together with a statement for the ten years 1893-1902 are fully set out in Table XXV.

TABLE XXV.

Showing the **Chief Causes of Infantile Mortality in the year 1903,**
and in the ten preceding years, 1893-1902.

Diseases.	Years.											+ Increase or - Decrease on mean of 10 years.	
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Mean 10 years.		1903.
Measles ...	28	37	37	67	12	65	27	42	37	24	38	29	- 9
Whooping Cough ...	70	72	34	103	58	67	66	68	38	76	65	63	- 2
Diarrhœa ...	189	73	144	125	138	220	208	148	143	72	146	83	- 63
Syphilis ...	21	14	11	6	17	12	7	17	10	11	13	10	- 3
Tabes Mesenterica	83	45	56	64	55	48	30	25	26	25	46	20	- 26
Phthisis ...	28	27	28	17	15	18	27	27	18	16	22	16	- 6
Tubercular Meningitis	21	17	46	28	23	29	30	25	24	20	26	20	- 6
Premature Births ...	173	148	151	169	174	191	187	176	169	194	173	174	+ 1
Other Develop- mental Diseases ...	48	48	37	40	39	30	21	36	48	33	38	49	+ 11
Erysipelas ...	4	2	3	5	2	...	6	3	2	3	3	4	+ 1
Inflammation of Brain ...	32	19	14	21	27	25	16	19	23	16	21	18	- 3
Convulsions ...	75	71	63	74	60	46	62	57	68	69	64	47	- 17
Bronchitis ...	138	121	125	141	129	129	124	119	104	116	125	90	- 35
Pneumonia ...	74	88	97	129	86	87	112	118	123	134	105	109	+ 4
Dentition ...	19	23	29	25	21	23	16	25	24	16	22	18	- 4
Enteritis ...	45	40	54	62	65	105	159	67	70	43	71	46	- 25
Gastritis ...	4	9	11	10	8	9	13	21	21	23	13	22	+ 9
Suffocation ...	56	56	43	51	39	48	45	43	39	51	47	35	- 12
Debility ...	102	71	112	68	76	76	81	53	40	65	74	38	- 36
Marasmus, Atrophy ...	265	161	195	174	180	168	204	168	148	127	179	145	- 34
All other Diseases ...	120	87	126	111	114	108	107	87	115	85	106	100	- 6
Totals ...	1595	1229	1416	1490	1338	1504	1548	1344	1290	1219	1397	1136	- 261

DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The principal Zymotic Diseases were no exception to the rule of a decreased mortality experienced in the returns from the general diseases, for they, too, showed a very considerable falling off when compared with those of preceding years. Indeed the returns were, it is believed, the lowest hitherto recorded in the borough, as they certainly were lower than any recorded since 1885. They numbered 471, as compared with 831, the corrected average for the eighteen years 1885-1902, or a decrease of more than 43 per cent. This is truly a marvellous decrease. It has not been, it must be stated, a sudden reduction, for ever since 1898, when the deaths numbered 933, they have year by year become fewer. In 1899 there were 781 in number; in 1900, 660; in 1901, 628; and in 1902, 602; and they have now fallen, as stated, to 471.

A most satisfactory feature of the returns is that the reduction in the mortality has been common to all the Zymotic Diseases, and has not been, as so often happens, confined to one or two. Thus when compared with the returns of the preceding eighteen years Small Pox showed a decrease of 11 deaths, Measles 76, Scarlet Fever 28, Diphtheria 93, Whooping Cough 29, Typhus Fever 1, Enteric Fever 26, and Diarrhœal Diseases 96. (*Vide* Table XXVII.)

The 471 deaths were equal to a death-rate of 1.39 per 1,000, the lowest rate hitherto noted, as against a mean rate of 2.45 experienced in the eighteen years 1885-1902. (*Vide* Table XXVI.)

In England and Wales the Zymotic death-rate was 1.46 per 1,000; in the 76 Great Towns 1.89, in 103 Other Large Towns 1.41 in the Rural Districts of England 1.08, in London 1.76, in Bristol 1.07, in Birmingham 2.33, in Liverpool 2.51, in Manchester 2.55, in Leeds 1.76, and in Sheffield 3.10.

Coming nearer home it is found that the Zymotic death-rate in St. Pancras was 1.90 per 1,000, in Stoke Newington 1.46, in Hackney 1.77, in Hornsey 0.65, in Finsbury 2.32, and in Shoreditch 2.89 per 1,000, the death-rate of these districts taken together being 1.91 per 1,000.

From these returns we perceive that only the Rural Districts of England, and Hornsey could boast of a lower death-rate than that of your borough, and consequently the returns for the year, looked on from every aspect, must be considered exceedingly satisfactory.

TABLE XXVI.

Showing the **Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases for the Eighteen years 1885-1902 and in 1903.**

Years.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Years.	Deaths	Death-rates.
1885	1,099	3.69	1896	1,038	3.07
1886	760	2.52	1897	638	1.89
1887	1,036	3.39	1898	933	2.77
1888	714	2.31	1899	781	2.32
1889	604	2.01	1900	660	1.96
1890	771	2.44	1901	628	1.87
1891	899	2.81	1902	608	1.77
1892	798	2.47	Corrected mean number of deaths—1885-1902	831	2.45
1893	884	2.70			
1894	808	2.44	1903	471	1.39
1895	650	1.94			

TABLE XXVII.

Showing the **Corrected Mean Number of Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases, 1885-1902, and in 1903.**

Diseases.	Corrected Average, Number of Deaths 1885-1902.	1903.	Increase or Decrease.
Small Pox	11	..	- 11
Measles	196	120	- 76
Scarlet Fever	52	24	- 28
Diphtheria	136	43	- 93
Whooping Cough	181	152	- 29
Typhus Fever	1	..	- 1
Enteric Fever	48	22	- 26
Continued & Ill-defined Fevers	1	1	..
Diarrhœa	205	109	- 96
The Above Diseases ..	831	471	- 360

TABLE XXVIII.

Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases during the year 1903, inclusive of the Deaths of Borough Patients in Hospitals outside the Borough.

SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever)	Diarrhoea.	TOTALS.
Tufnell	9	4	4	12	...	*4	8	41
Upper Holloway	...	4	1	3	20	...	...	11	39
Tollington	3	3	4	24	...	2	17	53
Lower Holloway	...	22	4	14	24	...	2	19	85
Highbury	22	6	2	19	...	7	10	66
Barnsbury	41	5	10	24	...	6	17	103
S. East Islington	...	19	1	6	29	...	2	27	84
The Borough	120	24	43	152	...	*23	109	471
Preceding year, 1902	53	114	40	104	152	...	*46	99	608

* Including 1 Continued Fever.

TABLE XXIX.

Death-rates from the principal Zymotic Diseases during the Year, 1903.
inclusive of Borough Patients in Hospitals outside the Borough.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever)	Diarrhoea.	TOTAL DEATH-RATES.
Tufnell...	0·27	0·12	0·12	0·37	...	0·12	0·25	1·25
Upper Holloway	...	0·12	0·03	0·09	0·57	...	...	0·31	1·12
Tollington	0·09	0·09	0·11	0·69	...	0·06	0·49	1·52
Lower Holloway	...	0·53	0·09	0·34	0·58	...	0·05	0·46	2·05
Highbury	0·34	0·09	0·03	0·29	...	0·11	0·15	1·01
Barnsbury	0·76	0·09	0·18	0·44	...	0·11	0·31	1·89
S. East Islington	...	0·25	0·01	0·08	0·38	...	0·03	0·36	1·11
The Borough	0·35	0·07	0·13	0·45	...	0·07	0·32	1·39
Preceding year, 1902	0·15	0·33	0·12	0·30	0·44	...	0·13	0·29	1·77

TABLE XXX.
Showing the Deaths and Death Rates from the Principal Zymotic Diseases in the Wards during the Several Quarters of 1903.

WARDS.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.		Year.	
	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.
Tufnell ...	14	1'70	11	1'34	13	1'58	3	0'36	41	1'25
Upper Holloway	17	1'95	10	1'15	9	1'03	3	0'34	39	1'12
Tollington ...	23	2'64	9	1'03	10	1'15	11	1'26	53	1'52
Lower Holloway	26	2'50	34	3'27	18	1'73	7	0'67	85	2'05
Highbury ...	12	1'37	9	1'03	11	1'26	5	0'57	37	1'06
Mildmay ...	12	1'93	2	0'32	6	0'96	3	0'48	23	0'92
Thornhill ...	31	3'71	23	2'76	10	1'20	8	0'96	72	2'16
Barnsbury ...	9	1'72	8	1'53	13	2'49	1	0'19	31	1'48
St. Mary's ...	...	...	4	0'92	3	0'69	3	0'69	10	0'58
Canonbury ...	11	1'41	11	1'41	9	1'15	3	0'38	34	1'09
St. Peter's ...	15	1'83	10	1'22	13	1'59	8	0'98	46	1'40
TOTALS ...	170	2'00	131	1'54	115	1'36	55	0'65	471	1'39

TABLE XXXI.

Showing the **Deaths** from the Principal **Zymotic Diseases** in the several **Wards** during the **Year 1903.**

WARDS.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued and Ill-defined Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Total Zymotic Deaths.
Tufnell	9	4	4	12	—	3	1	8	41
Upper Holloway	4	1	3	20	—	...	—	11	39
Tollington	3	3	4	24	—	2	—	17	53
Lower Holloway	22	4	14	24	—	2	—	19	85
Highbury	12	3	2	8	—	5	—	7	37
Mildmay	6	3	...	9	—	2	—	3	23
Thornhill	26	4	8	18	—	5	—	11	72
Barnsbury	15	1	2	6	—	1	—	6	31
St. Mary's	3	...	...	5	—	...	—	2	10
Canonbury	11	...	2	12	—	1	—	8	34
St. Peter's	9	1	4	14	—	1	—	17	46
TOTALS	120	24	43	152	—	22	1	109	471

TABLE XXXII.
 Showing the **Death-rates** of the **Wards** from the **Principal Zymotic Diseases** during
 the **Year 1903.**

WARDS.	Small Pox.	Measles,	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued and Ill-defined Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Death-rate from Zymotic Diseases.
Tufnell	0·27	0·12	0·12	0·37	—	0·09	0·03	0·25	1·25
Upper Holloway	0·12	0·03	0·09	0·57	—	...	—	0·31	1·12
Tollington	0·09	0·09	0·11	0·69	—	0·06	—	0·49	1·52
Lower Holloway	0·53	0·09	0·34	0·58	—	0·05	—	0·46	2·05
Highbury	0·34	0·09	0·06	0·23	—	0·14	—	0·20	1·06
Mildmay	0·24	0·12	...	0·36	—	0·08	—	0·12	0·92
Thornhill	0·78	0·12	0·24	0·54	—	0·15	—	0·33	2·16
Barnsbury	0·71	0·05	0·09	0·29	—	0·05	—	0·29	1·48
St. Mary's	0·17	...	...	0·29	—	...	—	0·12	0·58
Canonbury	0·35	...	0·06	0·39	—	0·03	—	0·26	1·09
St. Peter's	0·28	0·03	0·12	0·43	—	0·03	—	0·52	1·41
TOTAL	0·35	0·07	0·13	0·45	—	0·06	0·02	0·32	1·39

SMALL POX.

There was no death from this disease during the year although 9 cases were known. The average annual number of deaths for the previous eighteen years had been 11, while in 1902 there had been 53, which was the greatest number registered since 1885, although before that date the numbers were at times very large.

Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.
1885	125	1894	3
1886	3	1895	1
1887	—	1896	1
1888	—	1897	1
1889	—	1898	—
1890	—	1899	—
1891	—	1900	1
1892	3	1901	8
1893	2	1902	53
1903	0	Death.	

It is very gratifying to find that this terrible scourge has not visited us with severity during the year, for at one time it seemed to be not at all improbable that the epidemic which occurred in London during the latter part of 1901 and 1902 would recrudescence in 1903. Happily, however, we were spared such an affliction.

MEASLES.

This disease which is so common among young children caused 120 deaths as compared with 114 in the preceding year, 151 in 1901, and with a corrected annual average of 196 in years 1885-1902. The death-rate was equal to 0.35 per 1,000 of the population, compared with a mean rate of 0.57 in the eighteen preceding years.

The death-rate was also considerably less than that which obtained in the Encircling Boroughs where it was 0.64 per 1,000. Indeed the mortality was proportionately less in Islington than in any of the Encircling Boroughs except Hornsey.

As usual the great secondary cause of the death of patients suffering from Measles was Pneumonia to which it was ascribed in 86 cases, 42 males and 44 females. Bronchitis followed with 17 deaths. Year after year it has been pointed out in these reports that such deaths are for the greater part entirely preventable, if persons would only keep the little patients warm, and protect them from cold and draughts. It is like flogging a dead horse to speak of these matters, until the ears of the nurses can be reached so that they may be made

to understand the matter fully. The extraordinary thing is that although so many children die annually from Measles great numbers of the people still look on the disease as of no consequence. (*Vide* Table XXXVI).

The deaths from Measles in the borough during the several quinquennial periods since 1856, were as follows:—

Quinquennia.	Deaths.	Annual Aver. No. of Deaths.	Quinquennia.	Deaths.	Annual Aver. No. of Deaths.
1856-60 ..	424	85	1881-85 ..	898	179
1861-65 ..	457	91	1886-90 ..	924	185
1866-70 ..	514	103	1891-95 ..	856	171
1871-75 ..	633	127	1896-00 ..	1024	245
1876-80 ..	629	126	1901-03 ..	385	128
			(3 years)		

The mortality was very unevenly spread over the year, for whereas there were as many as 35 and 64 deaths respectively in the first and second quarters, there were only 17 and 4 in the third and fourth quarters. As a rule only 38 per cent. of these deaths from Measles occur in the second quarters of the year, whereas over 54 per cent. were registered in 1903. Again 18 per cent. usually are entered in the fourth quarter, whereas only slightly over 3 per cent. were noted. It is not possible to ascribe any cause for these changes, and they are merely mentioned as a matter of interest.

The average percentages of deaths in the several quarters during eighteen years and in 1903, were as follows:—

	1885-1902.	1903.
1st Quarters ..	31 per cent.	29 per cent.
2nd „ ..	38 „	54 „
3rd „ ..	13 „	14 „
4th „ ..	18 „	3 „
	<hr/> 100 „ <hr/>	<hr/> 100 „ <hr/>

Owing to the excessive prevalence of the disease in certain schools, it became necessary to close one or more class-rooms in the infant departments of the following schools:—

York Road Board School.	St. John's Schools, Duncan Street.
Hungerford Road Board School.	St. John's Schools, Conewood Street.
Westbourne Road Board School.	St. Mary's Schools.
Pakeman Street Board School.	Montem Street Board School.
Wesleyan Schools, Drayton Park.	Yerbury Road Board School.
Duncombe Road Board School.	Richard Street Board School.
St. James' Schools, George's Road.	Vittoria Place Board School.
Holy Trinity Schools, Cloudesley Street.	Queen's Head Board School.

TABLE XXXIII.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	3	4	2	..	9
Upper Holloway	1	2	1	..	4
Tollington	1	2	..	..	3
Lower Holloway	2	18	2	..	22
Highbury	9	10	2	1	22
Barnsbury	12	20	9	..	41
Islington, South East ..	7	8	1	3	19
The Borough	35	64	17	4	120

TABLE XXXIV.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	0·36	0·49	0·24	..	0·27
Upper Holloway	0·11	0·23	0·11	..	0·12
Tollington	0·11	0·23	..	..	0·09
Lower Holloway	0·19	1·73	0·19	..	0·53
Highbury	0·55	0·62	0·12	0·06	0·34
Barnsbury	0·88	0·47	0·66	..	0·76
Islington, South East ..	0·37	0·42	0·05	0·16	0·25
The Borough	0·41	0·75	0·20	0·05	0·35

TABLE XXXV.

Showing the **Deaths-Rates** of the **Encircling Boroughs** from **Measles** in the *Four Quarters* of 1903.

Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
St. Pancras	0·83	1·93	0·42	0 09	0·82
Stoke Newington	1·23	0·61	..	..	0·46
Hackney	0·43	1·11	0·19	0 29	0·53
Hornsey	0 15	0·56	..	..	0 18
Finsbury	0 44	1·16	0·84	0 32	0·69
Shoreditch	0 95	1·53	0 31	0·68	0 87
The Above Districts ..	0·65	1·33	0·33	0 24	0·64
Islington	0·41	0 75	0·20	0 05	0 35

TABLE XXXVI.

Showing the **Secondary Causes** of the **Deaths** from **Measles**.

Secondary Diseases.	Quarters.				The Year 1903.		
	1	2	3	4	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Pneumonia	26	46	10	4	42	44	86
Bronchitis	5	9	3	..	12	5	17
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Convulsions.. .. .	3	2	2	..	4	3	7
Marasmus .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Laryngitis .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Phthisis .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Empyema	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Malnutrition .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Hare Lip .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Eczema .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Total Secondary Diseases	35	63	16	4	62	56	118
Deaths where no secondary disease was entered	..	1	1	..	1	1	2
Total Deaths	35	64	17	4	63	57	120

TABLE XXXVII.

Showing the **Deaths from Measles** during each **Week** of 1903.

1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.	
Week.	Deaths.	Week.	Deaths.	Week.	Deaths.	Week.	Deaths.
1	1	14	3	27	5	40	1
2	2	15	8	28	2	41	1
3	1	16	6	29	3	42	..
4	2	17	3	30	1	43	..
5	1	18	6	31	1	44	..
6	1	19	..	32	2	45	1
7	6	20	4	33	2	46	..
8	5	21	5	34	..	47	1
9	3	22	13	35	..	48	..
10	4	23	4	36	..	49	..
11	5	24	3	37	..	50	..
12	3	25	6	38	..	51	..
13	1	26	3	39	1	52	..
13 weeks	35	13 weeks	64	13 weeks	17	13 weeks	4

TABLE XXXVIII.

Showing the deaths from **Measles** in the **Quarters**, 1893 02 and 1903.

Years.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
1893	25	52	31	11	119
1894	66	118	14	1	199
1895	7	36	50	42	135
1896	170	84	25	9	288
1897	15	2	8	72	97
1898	183	107	23	12	325
1899	45	53	26	31	155
1900	64	75	15	5	159
1901	7	17	27	100	151
1902	53	29	12	20	114
Corrected average number of deaths	65	58	23	30	176
1903	35	64	17	4	120
Increase or Decrease ..	-30	+6	-6	-26	-56

SCARLET FEVER.

The deaths from Scarlet Fever numbered 24, and are equal to a death-rate of 0·07 per 1,000. These are the lowest figures hitherto known in the borough with one exception, namely in 1900, when the returns were the same as now. This rate is lower by 0·08 than the average rate in the eighteen years immediately preceding.

A very large number of these deaths, 23, or nearly 96 per cent., occurred in hospitals.

Of the total deaths from Scarlet Fever 13, or 54·2 per cent., were those of children under five years old, who died at the rate of 0·35 per 1,000 living at that age.

TABLE XXXIX.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	1	..	3	.. ..	4
Upper Holloway	1	..	..	.. ..	1
Tollington .. .. .	..	1	..	2	3
Lower Holloway	1	1	..	2	4
Highbury	2	..	4	..	6
Barnsbury	3	..	1	1	5
Islington, South East ..	1	..	..	..	1
The Borough	9	2	8	5	24

TABLE XL.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	0·12	..	0·37	..	0·12
Upper Holloway	0·11	..	..	..	0·03
Tollington .. .. .	..	0·11	..	0·23	0·09
Lower Holloway	0·10	0·09	..	0·19	0·09
Highbury	0·12	..	0·25	..	0·09
Barnsbury	0·22	..	0·07	0·07	0·09
Islington, South East ..	0·05	..	..	..	0·01
The Borough	0·10	0·02	0·09	0·06	0·07

DIPHThERIA.

The deaths referred to Diphtheria were only 43 in number or 93 less than the corrected average of 136 that obtained during the years 1885-1902. Of these deaths 21 were males and 22 females. This is a lower return than any during the last eighteen years. These deaths were equal to a death-rate of 0·13 per 1,000, which is 0·27 per 1,000 less than the average rate for the years now mentioned. Its heaviest incidence was felt in Lower Holloway, where the death-rate was 0·34 per 1,000 of the population.

Of the 43 deaths at all ages from Diphtheria, 26, or 60·5 per cent., were under five years of age, and were equal to a death-rate of 0·71 among children living at that age.

It is of happy augury that the fatality, by which is meant the percentage proportion which the deaths bear to the notified cases, has steadily decreased since 1899. This is seen in the following statement:—

Years.	Cases.	Attack Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Fatality Deaths per 100 Cases.
1893	885	2·70	200	0·61	22·6
1894	867	2·62	218	0·66	25·1
1895	582	1·74	144	0·43	24·7
1896	1091	3·23	257	0·76	23·5
1897	729	2·17	131	0·39	18·0
1898	544	1·62	93	0·27	17·1
1899	705	2·10	128	0·38	18·2
1900	633	1·89	106	0·32	16·7
1901	911	2·72	134	0·40	14·7
1902	878	2·55	104	0·30	11·8
Corrected Mean	792	2·34	153	0·45	19·3
1903	455	1·34	43	0·13	9·4
Decrease	337	1·00	110	0·32	9·9

TABLE XLI.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	1	1	1	1	4
Upper Holloway		1	..	..	3
Tollington	2	1	1	..	4
Lower Holloway	8	4		1	14
Highbury	1	..	..	1	2
Barnsbury	5	2	3	..	10
Islington, South East ..	1	2	..	3	6
The Borough	20	11	6	6	43

TABLE XLII.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	0·12	0·12	0·12	0·12	0·12
Upper Holloway	0·23	0·11	..	..	0·09
Tollington	0·23	0·11	0·11	..	0·11
Lower Holloway	0·77	0·39	0·10	0·09	0·34
Highbury	0·06	..	..	0·06	0·03
Barnsbury	0·37	0·15	0·22	..	0·18
Islington, South East ..	0·05	0·11	..	0·16	0·08
The Borough	0·24	0·13	0·07	0·07	0·13

WHOOPING COUGH.

The deaths attributed to this disease during the year numbered 152 at all ages, equal to a death-rate of 0·45 per 1,000 of the population, and were fewer by 29 than the average, after correction for increase of the population had been

made during the eighteen years 1885-1902. Of these deaths 148, or 97·3 per cent., were under five years old, of whom 72 were boys and 76 girls. The death-rate among children living at this period of life was 0·40 per 1000.

By a coincidence the mortality was identical with that of 1902.

The death-rate was above the average for the borough in Upper Holloway, Tollington and Lower Holloway, but below it in Tufnell, Highbury, Barnsbury, and Islington South East.

TABLE XLIII.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	5	6	1	..	12
Upper Holloway	13	6	1	..	20
Tollington	18	5	..	1	24
Lower Holloway	14	7	2	1	24
Highbury	11	2	3	3	19
Barnsbury	17	5	1	1	24
Islington, South East ..	10	11	7	1	29
The Borough	88	42	15	7	152

TABLE XLIV.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	0·61	0·73	0·12	..	0·37
Upper Holloway	1·50	0·69	0·11	..	0·57
Tollington	2·07	0·58	..	0·11	0·69
Lower Holloway	1·35	0·67	0·19	0·09	0·58
Highbury	0·68	0·12	0·18	0·19	0·29
Barnsbury	1·26	0·37	0·07	0·07	0·44
Islington, South East ..	0·53	0·58	0·37	0·05	0·38
The Borough	1·04	0·50	0·18	0·08	0·45

TYPHUS FEVER.

No death from Typhus Fever was recorded, nor indeed has any been registered since 1898, when a very doubtful return was entered.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Twenty-two deaths were ascribed to Enteric Fever, also known as Typhoid Fever, which is 26 fewer than the corrected average for the preceding eighteen years. The return is the lowest of which any record can be found. These deaths represent a death-rate of 0·07 per 1,000 of the population.

The deaths occurred at the following age periods:—

0-5	1 or 0·03 per 1,000 living at this age.
5-15	3 „ 0·04 „ „
15-25	5 „ 0·07 „ „
25-35	6 „ 0·09 „ „
35-45	4 „ 0·09 „ „
45-55	2 „ 0·06 „ „
55 and upwards	1 „ 0·03 „ „

Among males there were 13 deaths, equal to a death-rate of 0·08 per 1,000 of that sex, and among females 9 deaths equal to a rate of 0·05 per 1,000. The death-rate was slightly above the average of the year in Tufnell, Highbury and Barnsbury, and below it in the other wards.

TABLE XLV.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell .. ..	..	..	1	2	3
Upper Holloway .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Tollington .. ..	..	..	..	2	2
Lower Holloway	1	..	1	..	2
Highbury	3	2	..	2	7
Barnsbury	2	..	1	3	6
Islington, South East ..	1	..	1	..	2
The Borough	7	2	4	9	22

TABLE XLVI.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell .. .. .	..	..	0·12	0·24	0·12
Upper Holloway .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Tollington .. .. .	..	..	..	0·23	0·06
Lower Holloway	0·10	..	0·10	..	0·05
Highbury	0·18	0·12	..	0·12	0·11
Barnsbury	0·15	..	0·07	0·22	0·11
Islington, South East ..	0·05	..	0·05	..	0·03
The Borough	0·08	0·02	0·05	0·11	0·07

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.

For the second consecutive year the return of deaths from these diseases, mainly of infancy, has been below the corrected average. The number now to be recorded is 109 as compared with an average of 205 in the eighteen years immediately preceding. These deaths are equal to a death-rate of 0·32 per 1,000 as compared with a mean death-rate of 0·60 which obtained in the years just indicated. The number registered in the first quarter was 10, in the second 10, in the third 65, and in the fourth 24. In the third quarter the disease generally assumes an epidemic form, and it is then usually called Epidemic Diarrhœa. As customary it began to assume this aspect in the early part of July, when there were 7 deaths registered, increasing in intensity in August when there were 16 deaths, and reaching its height in September when 42 deaths occurred.

The decreased mortality was without doubt due, in a considerable measure, to the meteorological conditions which prevailed, as the disease is greatly influenced by temperature of the air, temperature of the ground, and rainfall;

low temperatures and excess in the rainfall tending to control it, and the opposite characteristics to favour its increase. It is not proposed to enter into these matters now because they have been discussed frequently in the reports of your Medical Officer of Health; besides their relationship to the disease is fairly well known and defined. It may, however, be stated once more that the sanitary state of houses, and the conditions of their yards, have more than a passing effect on the disease, for it is just in those premises that are most neglected that it is most constant. The milk that infants are fed on is also a considerable factor, for according as it is clean or dirty so will it be wholesome or unwholesome, always supposing it is diluted to suit the infant, and this milk also will be good or bad according as the cowkeeper and purveyor practices cleanliness, and as it is protected from dirt and dust in the homes of the people. It is difficult to say positively how many deaths occur annually in England from polluted or unclean milk alone, but they must number many thousands. This may seem an alarmist statement, but it must not be forgotten that diarrhœal diseases cause annually in England and Wales nearly 13,000 deaths (between 1891 and 1900 they actually were accountable for 126,841); therefore to say that it causes many thousands of deaths is only to assert what every medical man knows to be a fact. Dirty cowsheds and dirty cows, and dirty milkers and dirty cans, create an abnormal number of bacteria, these bacteria set up fermentation, which means sour milk, sour milk creates Diarrhœa, and Diarrhœa causes death. Recently a magistrate was so surprised, when it was stated in court that several thousand deaths could be attributed annually to such uncleanliness of milk as that which has just been mentioned, that he requested the press to suppress such an alarming statement. It is an alarming statement, *but it is a true one based on knowledge*, and known to the medical profession, especially to that portion engaged in preventive medicine. Many years ago your Medical Officer of Health, in company with the late Dr. Ballard, of the Local Government Board, and formerly Medical Officer of Health of this parish, investigated many hundreds of cases of Diarrhœa in Sunderland, and again and again, and yet again, it was demonstrated that the cause of the disease was the souring of the milk, intended for the childrens' food. The causes of this souring was not as well understood then as now, for now we know that the chief of them is undoubtedly the dirty conditions under which the milk is drawn from the cow. It is not by suppressing these truths, but by letting the people, whose health and lives, and whose children's health and lives are at stake, know them, that reformation will come, as come it will, and perhaps sooner than may be expected, for it is not to be supposed that once they understand this question that they will long tolerate a grave and insidious danger to the public health.

TABLE XLVII.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	3	..	5	..	8
Upper Holloway .. ..	..	1	7	3	11
Tollington	2	..	9	6	17
Lower Holloway .. ..	..	4	12	3	19
Highbury .. ..	..	..	9	1	10
Barnsbury	1	4	8	4	17
Islington, South East ..	4	1	15	7	27
The Borough	10	10	65	24	109

TABLE XLVIII.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	0·37	..	0·61	..	0·25
Upper Holloway .. ..	..	0·11	0·81	0·34	0·31
Tollington	0·23	..	1·04	0·69	0·49
Lower Holloway .. ..	..	0·39	1·15	0·29	0·46
Highbury .. ..	..	..	0·55	0·06	0·15
Barnsbury	0·07	0·29	0·60	0·30	0·31
Islington, South East ..	0·21	0·05	0·80	0·37	0·36
The Borough	0·12	0·12	0·77	0·28	0·32

TABLE XLIX.

Showing the Deaths from Diarrhoeal Diseases and from those classed under Enteritis and its sub-headings, arranged in quarterly periods, and at three groups of ages.

Ages.	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			The Year.		
	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis, etc.	Totals.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis, etc.	Totals	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis, etc.	Totals.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis, etc.	Totals.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis, etc.	Totals.
Under 1 year	6	20	26	5	12	17	55	22	77	17	14	31	83	68	151
1 to 5 years ...	4	3	7	2	2	4	7	1	8	6	3	9	19	9	28
Over 5 years	—	5	5	3	4	7	3	7	10	1	6	7	7	22	29
Totals ...	10	28	38	10	18	28	65	30	95	24	23	47	109	99	208

TABLE L.

Showing the Diarrhoeal Death in the Third Quarter, 1903.

1903.	DEATHS.								DEATH-RATE.								METEOROLOGY.					
	Week Ending.	Tuf.	U.H.	Toll.	L.H.	H.	B.	S.E.	Total.	Tuf.	U.H.	Toll.	L.H.	H.	B.	S.E.	Total.	Mean temperature of air in degrees.	Departure from mean temperature.	Temperature of the earth 3 feet below surface.	Rainfall in inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.
July 11th..	63.6	+1.5	60.58	0.00	2
" 18th..	1	1	2	4	1.58	0.80	..	1.37	0.61	60.7	-2.3	61.64	0.57	4
" 25th..	1	..	1	0.96	..	0.15	60.5	-2.3	61.39	3.18	7
Aug. 1st..	2	2	1.37	0.30	58.6	-3.7	61.07	1.52	7
	1	..	..	..	1	1	4	7	0.39	..	..	..	0.20	0.24	0.68	0.27	60.8	-1.7	61.17	5.37	20
August 8th	1	1	0.68	0.15	61.2	-1.1	60.70	0.35	3
" 15th	..	2	3	5	..	2.99	2.06	0.76	59.5	-2.9	60.87	2.11	4
" 22nd	..	1	1	1	3	6	..	1.49	1.50	1.25	2.06	0.92	58.3	-3.1	60.49	1.11	5
" 29th	..	2	1	1	4	..	2.99	0.96	0.68	0.61	58.1	-2.6	59.83	1.23	5
	..	5	1	1	..	1	8	16	..	1.87	0.37	0.31	..	0.24	1.37	0.61	59.3	-2.4	60.47	4.80	17	
Sept. 5th	1	1	..	2	5	1	..	10	1.58	1.49	..	2.51	4.00	0.96	..	1.53	62.9	+3.2	60.69	0.86	5	
" 12th	..	..	3	2	2	..	1	8	..	..	4.50	2.51	1.60	..	0.68	1.23	53.7	-4.8	60.53	0.55	6
" 19th	2	..	3	3	1	1	2	12	3.17	..	4.50	3.76	0.80	0.96	1.37	1.84	51.7	-5.7	57.98	0.01	1	
" 26th	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	5	1.58	..	1.50	2.51	..	..	0.68	0.76	59.3	+3.9	57.87	0.22	4
Oct. 3rd	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	7	..	1.49	1.50	2.51	..	0.96	1.37	1.07	59.3	+5.0	58.72	0.61	5	
	4	2	8	11	8	3	6	42	1.27	0.59	2.40	2.76	1.28	0.57	0.82	1.29	57.4	+0.3	59.16	2.25	21	
3rd Quarter	5	7	9	12	9	5	18	65	0.61	0.80	1.03	1.15	0.55	0.37	0.95	0.77	59.2	-1.2	60.27	12.32	58	

TABLE LI.

Showing the Mean Temperature of the Air and the Earth, and the Rainfall, for each week of the Third Quarter, 1903, together with those of the corresponding periods in 1902, and also the Deaths from Diarrhœa in the same periods.

Weeks of Quarter.	Mean Air Temperature.			Earth Temperature at 3 feet.			Rainfall in inches.		Diarrhoeal Deaths.		
	1902.	1903.	Difference between 1902 and 1903.	1902.	1903.	Difference between 1902 and 1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	Difference.
July 11	62.1	63.6	+ 1.5	59.01	60.58	+ 1.57	0.58	0.00	..	..	..
" 18	62.8	60.7	- 2.1	60.62	61.64	+ 1.02	0.35	0.57	2	4	+ 2
" 25	64.0	60.5	- 3.5	61.09	61.39	+ 0.30	0.01	3.18	3	1	- 2
Aug. 1	57.1	58.6	+ 1.5	60.27	61.07	+ 0.80	0.21	1.52	2	2	..
July	61.5	60.8	- 0.7	60.25	61.17	+ 0.92	1.15	5.27	7	7	..
Aug. 8	58.1	61.2	+ 3.1	60.02	60.70	+ 0.68	0.29	0.35	..	1	+ 1
" 15	59.1	59.5	+ 0.4	59.94	60.87	+ 0.93	0.44	2.11	4	5	+ 1
" 22	58.5	58.3	- 0.2	59.34	60.49	+ 1.15	0.17	1.11	3	6	+ 3
" 29	60.7	58.1	- 2.6	59.79	59.83	+ 0.04	1.43	1.23	4	4	..
Aug.	59.1	59.3	+ 0.2	59.77	60.47	+ 0.70	2.33	4.80	11	16	+ 5
Sept. 5	60.4	62.9	+ 2.5	59.92	60.69	+ 0.77	0.24	0.86	6	10	+ 4
" 12	60.8	53.7	- 7.1	60.28	60.53	+ 0.25	0.68	0.55	6	8	+ 2
" 19	56.4	51.7	- 4.7	60.09	57.98	- 2.11	1.45	0.01	10	12	+ 2
" 26	52.9	59.3	+ 6.4	58.35	57.87	- 0.48	0.06	0.22	11	5	- 6
Oct. 3	55.9	59.3	+ 3.4	57.16	58.72	+ 1.56	0.00	0.61	12	7	- 5
Sept.	57.3	57.4	- 0.1	59.16	59.15	- 0.01	2.43	2.25	45	42	- 3
3rd Qrtr.	59.3	59.2	- 0.1	59.73	60.27	+ 0.54	5.91	12.32	63	65	+ 2

In this table the thick figures denote that the temperatures, rainfall or deaths, were higher in the year to which they refer than in that with which they are contrasted. They are printed in this manner in order that comparison may be more readily made.

TABLE LII.

Showing the **Deaths** occurring in **Islington** and in the several **Encircling Sanitary Boroughs** from **All Causes**, from the **principal Zymotic Diseases**, and from **Phthisis** in the year 1903.

THE ENCIRCLING BOROUGHES.	Estimated Populations, 1903.	Total Deaths from All Causes.	Total Zymotic Deaths.	Deaths from principal Zymotic Diseases.									Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.	Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.
				Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphther a.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and Undefined Fever.	Diarrhoea.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
St. Pancras	235,716	3,805	448	—	193	23	37	91	—	14	—	90	428	841	133
Stoke Newington ...	52,069	655	76	—	24	—	7	19	—	5	—	21	64	130	119
Hackney	224,082	3,099	397	—	113	21	48	67	—	36	—	112	283	736	119
Hornsey	78,386	619	51	—	14	1	10	20	—	—	—	6	44	136	82
Finsbury	99,717	2,017	231	—	69	11	11	54	—	10	—	76	228	498	135
Shoreditch	117,513	2,273	340	—	102	7	22	44	—	13	—	152	272	669	171
The above Boroughs	807,483	12,468	1,543	—	515	63	135	295	—	78	—	457	1,319	3,010	132
Islington	339,137	4,839	471	—	120	24	43	152	—	22	1	109	492	1,136	126

TABLE LIII.

Showing the **Death Rates of Islington** and of the several **Encircling Sanitary Boroughs** from **All Causes**, from the principal **Zymotic Diseases**, and from **Phthisis** in the the year 1903.

THE ENCIRCLING BOROUGHES.	Estimated Populations, 1903.	Total Death- rates from All Causes.	Total Zymotic Death-rates.	Death-rate from principal Zymotic Diseases.									Death-rates from Phthisis.	Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.
				Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and Undefined Fever.	Diarrhoea.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
St. Pancras	235,716	16·14	1·90	...	0·82	0·09	0·16	0·39	...	0·06	...	0·38	1·82	133
Stoke Newington ...	52,069	12·60	1·46	...	0·46	...	0·13	0·37	...	0·10	...	0·40	1·23	119
Hackney	224,082	13·83	1·77	...	0·50	0·09	0·22	0·30	...	0·16	...	0·50	1·26	119
Hornsey	78,386	7·89	0·65	...	0·18	0·01	0·13	0·26	...	...	...	0·07	0·56	82
Finsbury	99,717	20·22	2·32	...	0·70	0·11	0·11	0·54	...	0·10	...	0·76	2·29	135
Shoreditch	117,513	19·34	2·89	...	0·87	0·06	0·19	0·37	...	0·11	...	1·29	2·31	171
The above Boroughs.	807,483	15·44	1·91	...	0·64	0·08	0·17	0·36	...	0·09	...	0·57	1·63	132
Islington	339,137	14·26	1·39	...	0·35	0·07	0·13	0·45	...	0·06	0·02	0·32	1·45	126

TABLE LIV.

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

	All Causes.	Principal Zymotic Diseases (Cols. 3-9).	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Deaths under 1 Year to 1,000 Births.
Cols.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
England and Wales ..	15·4	1·46	0·02	0·27	0·12	0·18	0·27	0·10	0·50	132
76 Great Towns ..	16·3	1·89	0·03	0·36	0·14	0·20	0·33	0·12	0·71	144
103 Other Large Towns	14·6	1·41	0·02	0·29	0·12	0·16	0·28	0·11	0·43	135
England and Wales } less the 179 Towns . }	14·8	1·08	0·02	0·17	0·10	0·17	0·22	0·09	0·31	118
London	15·2	1·77	0·03	0·44	0·07	0·16	0·35	0·08	0·64	131
Bristol	14·3	1·07	0·01	0·03	0·15	0·35	0·19	0·06	0·28	116
Birmingham	17·8	2·33	0·02	0·36	0·27	0·26	0·18	0·13	1·10	159
Liverpool	20·5	2·51	0·19	0·18	0·27	0·23	0·43	0·23	0·98	159
Manchester	19·7	2·55	0·05	0·63	0·17	0·24	0·39	0·17	0·89	169
Leeds	16·6	1·76	0·05	0·28	0·25	0·15	0·27	0·13	0·63	153
Sheffield	18·6	3·10	0·00	0·79	0·22	0·09	0·61	0·11	1·27	182
St. Pancras	16·1	1·90	..	0·82	0·09	0·16	0·39	0·06	0·38	133
Stoke Newington ..	12·6	1·46	..	0·46	..	0·13	0·37	0·10	0·40	119
Hackney	13·8	1·77	..	0·50	0·09	0·22	0·30	0·16	0·50	119
Hornsey	7·9	0·65	..	0·18	0·01	0·13	0·26	..	0·07	82
Finsbury	20·2	2·32	..	0·70	0·11	0·11	0·54	0·10	0·76	135
Shoreditch	19·3	2·89	..	0·87	0·06	0·19	0·37	0·11	1·29	171
Encircling Boroughs ..	15·4	1·91	..	0·64	0·08	0·17	0·36	0·09	0·57	132
Islington	14·2	1·39	..	0·35	0·07	0·13	0·45	0·06	0·32	126

INFLUENZA.

To this cause were referred 40 deaths, which is a decrease of 51 on the average, corrected for the increase of population, during the preceding ten years. They are also below any return made during these years. These deaths represent a death-rate of 0·11 per 1,000 of the population. As many as 30 out of the total number of deaths from Influenza occurred in the first quarter, while only 3, 1, and 6 were respectively entered in the three remaining quarters. The early part of the year has invariably been the period when this disease has been most fatal, although occasionally, as in 1893 and 1897, the greatest number of deaths have occurred in the fourth quarter.

It was not until 1890, after a lapse of very many years, that Influenza, so well known on the continent as *La Grippe*, became epidemic here. Indeed, from 1856 to 1889 only 40 deaths altogether were registered in Islington, since which time, fourteen years, 1,307 deaths have occurred.

Of the 40 deaths during the year, 22 were males and 18 females; 4 were referred to Tufnell, 4 to Upper Holloway, 2 to Tollington, 2 to Lower Holloway, 6 to Highbury, 5 to Barnsbury, and 11 to Islington South East sub-registration districts.

The ages at death were as follows:—

Under 5	...	...	3	55-65	...	...	8
5-15	...	...	1	65-75	...	...	6
15-25	...	...	2	75-85	...	...	3
25-35	...	...	3				—
35-45	...	...	5			TOTAL ...	40
45-55	...	...	9				—

TABLE LV.

Showing the **Deaths from Influenza** in the Quarters of the Year 1903, together with those of the corresponding periods 1893-02.

Years.	Quarters.				Totals.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	
1893	31	23	9	60	123
1894	31	3	4	13	51
1895	137	29	4	9	179
1896	13	5	6	9	33
1897	14	11	4	18	47
1898	41	13	4	7	65
1899	52	25	4	45	126
1900	122	17	3	7	149
1901	18	13	4	11	46
1902	45	15	5	18	83
Corrected Average	51	15	5	20	91
1903	30	3	1	6	40
Increase or Decrease	-21	-12	-4	-14	-51

TABLE LVI.

Showing the Secondary Causes of Death from Influenza in the Four Quarters of the Year 1903.

	Tufnell.				Upper Holloway.				Tollington.				Lower Holloway.				Highbury.				Barnsbury.				South-East Islington.				Totals for Year.				
	Quarters.				Quarters.				Quarters.				Quarters.				Quarters.				Quarters.												
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.					
Bronchitis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Pleurisy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Nephritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyæmia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diabetes Mellitus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paraplegia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Endocarditis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cystitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Heart Disease, etc. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Sloughing Prostitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Peritonitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tubercular Meningitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dentition .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
All Secondary Causes	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	6	..	..	3	5	..	..	2	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	39
No Secondary Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTALS	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	6	..	..	3	5	..	..	2	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	40

SEPTIC DISEASES.

Erysipelas.—To this disease only 9 deaths were referred, 4 being of males and 5 of females, and representing a death-rate of 0·02 per 1,000 inhabitants. One of the deaths occurred in a public institution situated within the borough. This return is the lowest, with one exception, since 1891. To each of the sub-districts of Tollington, Barnsbury, and Islington South East, 2 deaths were credited; to Tufnell, Lower Holloway and Highbury 1 death; and to Upper Holloway none. (*Vide* Tables LVII. and LVIII.)

Puerperal Fever.—Nine deaths of women were attributed to this disease of child-bed compared with an average of twelve in the preceding twelve years. The mortality was in the proportion of 1·0 to every 1,000 children born within the year. This rate is considerably less than that which usually obtains in England. All the deceased women were between 25 and 35 years of age; and 3 of the deaths occurred in hospitals. (*Vide* Tables LIX. and LX.)

TABLE LVII.

Deaths from Erysipelas in the Sub-Districts during the Year 1903.

	Deaths.	Death Rates.
Tufnell	1	0·03 per 1,000 inhabitants.
Upper Holloway ... ..	...	... ..
Tollington	2	0·06
Lower Holloway	1	0·02
Highbury	1	0·01
Barnsbury	2	0·03
Islington, South-East	2	0·02
The Borough	9	0·02

TABLE LVIII.

Deaths from **Erysipelas** during the preceding Ten Years.

			Deaths.	Death Rates.
1893	...	...	34	0·10 per 1,000 inhabitants.
1894	...	...	15	0·04 " "
1895	...	...	16	0·05 " "
1896	...	...	16	0·05 " "
1897	...	...	11	0·03 " "
1898	...	...	8	0·02 " "
1899	...	...	16	0·04 " "
1900	...	...	17	0·05 " "
1901	...	...	15	0·04 " "
1902	...	...	13	0·04 " "
Corrected Average			16	0·05 " "
1903	...	...	9	0·02 " "

TABLE LIX.

Showing the **Deaths from Puerperal Fever** in the Sub-Districts
for each Quarter and the Year 1903.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	1	..	..	..	1
Upper Holloway	1	2	..	..	3
Tollington .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Holloway	1	..	..	1	2
Highbury .. .. .	..	1	..	1	2
Barnsbury .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Islington, South East ..	..	1	..	..	1
The Borough	3	4	..	2	9

TABLE LX.

Showing the **Deaths from Puerperal Fever** per 1,000 Births in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter and the Year 1903.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	5·18	..	..	..	1·35
Upper Holloway	3·62	7·19	..	..	2·71
Tollington .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Holloway	3·66	..	..	3·57	1·78
Highbury .. .. .	..	2·75	..	2·66	1·37
Barnsbury .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Islington, South East ..	..	1·80	..	..	0·49
The Borough	1·32	1·76	..	0·90	1·00

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

This is a large group of diseases comprising within it such ailments as Rheumatism, Rheumatic Fever, Rickets, Cancer, Tubercular Diseases such as Phthisis, Tabes Mesenterica, Tubercular Meningitis, Scrofula, Purpura, Anæmia and Diabetes. Altogether they caused 1,070 deaths as compared with an average of 1,078 in the preceding ten years, while the death-rate was equal to 3·15 per 1,000 as contrasted with a mean decennial rate of 3·22.

These deaths were referred to the quarters as follows :—

1st Quarter	-	-	252	=	2·97 per 1,000
2nd	„	-	284	=	3·35 „
3rd	„	-	262	=	3·09 „
4th	„	-	272	=	3·21 „
			<hr/>		
TOTAL	-		1,070	=	3·15 „
			<hr/>		

Cancer or Malignant Disease. This disease stands almost alone in showing a persistently increasing mortality. In the report for 1902 it was deplored that the return for that year, 326, was the highest hitherto recorded. That return is, however, now only second to the return for 1903, when as many as 350 deaths, equal to the high rate of 1'03 per 1,000, occurred. Everywhere the tendency of the disease has been to steadily increase, and locally its death-rate has risen from 6'8 per 10,000 in 1891 to 10'3 per 10,000 in 1903. Although the figures given below were presented last year, they are again printed for general information, for unfortunately there are few people who are not directly or indirectly interested in this disease, a cure for which they are loudly calling.

Years.	Deaths.	Deaths per 10,000 Pop.	Years.	Deaths.	Deaths per 10,000 Pop.
1891	- 218	- 6'8	1898	- 283	- 8'4
1892	- 219	- 6'8	1899	- 270	- 8'0
1893	- 238	- 7'3	1900	- 303	- 9'9
1894	- 239	- 7'2	1901	- 289	- 8'6
1895	- 266	- 7'9	1902	- 326	- 9'5
1896	- 291	- 8'5	1903	- 350	- 10'3
1897	- 304	- 9'0			

This is a truly alarming return, which becomes not less so when it is known that the death-rate among males is 9'61 per 10,000 and 10'96 per 10,000 among females. The death-rate in England and Wales as given in the last published report of the Registrar-General is 6'91 per 10,000 among males and 9'85 per 10,000 among females. These death-rates, which relate to the year 1901, are the highest on record.

The returns of these deaths are so important that the following table showing the relative frequency of the organs attacked has been prepared, and the dread fact may be gathered from it that very few of them escape its attack, although the female generative organs, the breast and the womb, suffer the most frequently.

TABLE LXI.—*continued.*

ORGANS AFFECTED.	Sex.	Age at Death.									MALES.	FEMALES.	Totals.	
		0-5	-15	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65	-75	-85 upwards.				
LYMPHATIC SYSTEM—														
Parotid Glands ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thyroid ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Mediastinum ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Groin ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
URINARY SYSTEM—														
Kidney ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
	F.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	
Bladder ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	..	6
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	
Prostate ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	3
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GENERATIVE SYSTEM—														
Breast ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	..	..	..	..	9	4	7	7	3	..	30	30
Uterus ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	..	..	..	2	7	9	11	9	2	..	40	40
Vagina ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ovary ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	2
Testicle ..	M.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—														
Neck ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	4	..	4
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thigh ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
	F.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Leg ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
	F.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Spine..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BONES AND JOINTS—														
Cheek ..	M.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Periosteal (Parietal bone)	M.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bones ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skull ..	M.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNSPECIFIED ..														
	M.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	7
	F.	..	..	..	..	1	1	*1	1	1	..	5	
TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES FOR YEAR ..														
	M.	3	1	3	1	18	35	44	36	14	155	..	195	
	F.	1	2	4	4	25	40	51	47	21	..	195		
TOTAL DEATHS ..			4	3	7	5	43	75	95	83	35	155	195	350

* Certified as "Pressure on Cardiac Nerve."

The disease seems to become more fatal as life advances, for while between 1-5 it has been returned as 1·1 per 10,000, it becomes 9·7 per 10,000 in the period between 35-45, increasing to 23·8 in the next decade, further advancing to 46·4 per 10,000 in the years 55-65, whence it jumps to 79·8 per 10,000 in the 65-75 period, until finally it reaches the very high rate of 83·2 per 10,000 among persons who are 75 years old and upwards.

MALES.			FEMALES.		PERSONS.	
Ages.	Deaths.	Deaths per 10,000 living at the age.	Deaths.	Deaths per 10,000 living at the age.	Deaths.	Deaths per 10,000 living at the age.
0-25	7	0·86	7	0·82	14	0·84
25-35	1	0·34	4	1·23	5	0·81
35-45	18	8·57	25	1·08	43	9·73
45-55	35	23·81	40	23·75	75	23·80
55-65	44	47·68	51	45·40	95	46·42
65-75	36	86·03	47	75·71	83	79·87
75 & up.	14	98·60	21	75·40	35	83·24
All Ages	155	9·61	195	10·96	350	10·32

The distribution of the disease throughout the year, and in the sub-registration districts, was as stated in the following Table.

TABLE LXII.

Showing the Deaths from Cancer or Malignant Disease in the several Sub-Districts during the Quarters and the Year 1903.

Quarters.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Barnsbury.	Islington, South-East.	The Borough.
1st	6	9	10	7	19	16	23	90
2nd	6	7	10	7	17	17	18	82
3rd	12	10	5	12	20	15	23	97
4th	9	9	6	4	15	18	20	81
The Year	33	35	31	30	71	66	84	350

TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Tuberculosis of the Lungs or Phthisis, Tuberculosis of the Brain, Tuberculosis of the Larynx, Tuberculosis of the Abdomen or Tabes Mesenterica, and General Tuberculosis.

These diseases are generally known as the Tubercular Diseases, and taken in the aggregate, they caused 632 deaths, as compared with 672 in the preceding year, and were equal to a death-rate of 1·85 per 1,000 of the population; they also represented over 13 per cent. of the mortality from all causes, they form, therefore, a considerable factor in the annual death returns. They have, of late years, become of more consequence, because they are known to proceed from a well-defined cause, namely, the Bacillus Tuberculosis, or as it is frequently called, after its discoverer, the Bacillus of Koch.

Phthisis or Tuberculosis of the Lungs.—This disease, commonly known as Consumption, caused 493 deaths, or slightly over 10 per cent. of the mortality from all causes, and showed a decrease of 64 deaths when compared with the corrected average of the preceding ten years. It is satisfactory to find that during the last four years there has been a steady, although not a considerable, decline in the recorded deaths. For instance, in 1900 they numbered 602, falling to 545 in 1901, and still further declining to 515 in 1902; while in the year under consideration they dropped to 492. Of these deaths 291 occurred among males and 201 among females; while 29 were those of children under 5 years of age, and 463 of persons above that age.

The particulars for each period of life were as follows :—

Age periods.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 at each age.	Age periods.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 at each age.
0-5 ...	29	0·79	55-65 ...	50	2·44
5-15 ...	13	0·21	65-75 ...	21	2·02
15-25 ...	66	0·98	75-85 ...	2	0·47
25-35 ...	110	1·78			
35-45 ...	106	2·40	Total ...	492	1·45
45-55 ...	95	3·01			

It will be noticed that the deaths among persons in the prime of life, that is to say between 25 and 55 years of age, are numerous, causing no less than 311. Such a large number as this is a distinct reproach, now that it is widely known that Phthisis is a preventable disease. Islington is not doing its duty with respect to its prevention, and the Council did not act with its usual wisdom when they rejected the scheme of voluntary notification recommended by the Public Health Committee, although the Medical Officer of Health is not without considerable hope that before very long they will reconsider the subject and that then the Borough will join the ranks of the many boroughs and sanitary authorities throughout the Kingdom in pursuing an active crusade against its spread.

The death-roll for the last ten years is an interesting but melancholy record. It is as follows :—

	Deaths.	PHTHISIS.		Proportion of		Death rates from All Causes per 1,000 inhabitants.
		Deaths.	Death rates per 1,000 inhabitants.	Deaths from Phthisis per 100 Deaths from All Causes.	Deaths from All Causes per 1,000 inhabitants.	
1893	560	1·71	8·76	19·5		
1894	539	1·63	10·24	15·9		
1895	568	1·70	9·86	17·2		
1896	530	1·54	9·01	17·1		
1897	520	1·54	9·64	16·0		
1898	527	1·56	9·24	16·9		
1899	583	1·73	9·26	18·7		
1900	602	1·79	10·52	17·0		
1901	545	1·62	10·16	15·9		
1902	515	1·50	9·14	16·4		
Corrected mean	556	1·64	9·56	17·1		
1903	492	1·45	10·16	14·2		

TABLE LXIII.

Showing the **Deaths from Phthisis** in the **Sub-Districts** during the *Four Quarters of the Year 1903.*

Quarters.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Barnsbury.	South-East.	Borough.
1st	8	11	13	15	15	15	31	108
2nd	12	12	9	23	24	20	28	128
3rd	16	17	12	16	13	17	26	117
4th	11	18	9	18	18	33	32	139
The Year	47	58	43	72	70	85	117	492

Tabes Mesenterica or Tuberculosis of the Abdomen.—This form of Tuberculosis was responsible for 40 deaths, mainly among children under five years old, of whom 35 died. These deaths were equal to a rate of 0·12 per 1,000 of the population at all ages, while the death-rate among children, who had not passed their fifth year, was 0·96 (nearly 1·0) per 1,000.

Tuberculosis of the Brain or Tubercular Meningitis was credited with 71 deaths, the greater number of which, namely 56, occurred among children under five years old, the death-rate among them being 1·54 per 1,000.

Tuberculosis of the Larynx, which is very fatal to those whom it attacks, was fortunately only responsible for 7 deaths.

General Tuberculosis was given as the cause of 19 deaths, 11 of which occurred among children under five years, and 8 among persons above that age.

Other forms of Tuberculosis, which include Lupus and Caries, were responsible for 3 deaths.

TABLE LXIV.

Showing the Deaths from the Tubercular Diseases during 1903.

DISEASES.	Ages.			Sex.		Districts.								Total Deaths.	Death Rates.		
	0-1	1-5	Over 5	M.	F.	Tuf.	U.H.	Toll.	L.H.	H.	B.	S.E.	0-5		5-15	All Ages.	
Phthisis	16	13	463	291	201	47	58	43	72	70	85	117	492	0·79	0·21	1·45	
Tabes Mesenterica	20	15	5	19	21	2	6	8	2	4	6	12	40	0·96	0·01	0·12	
Tubercular Meningitis	20	36	15	41	30	6	3	3	17	13	14	15	71	1·54	0·16	0·21	
Tuberculosis of the Larynx...	—	—	7	6	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	2	7	—	0·01	0·02	
General Tuberculosis... ..	4	7	8	12	7	2	5	3	3	2	2	2	19	0·30	0·06	0·06	
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	0·03	0·03	0·00	
All Tubercular Diseases	60	72	500	371	261	58	72	58	96	91	108	149	632	3·62	0·49	1·86	

TABLE LXV.

Showing the **Deaths** from the several **Constitutional Diseases** during the Years 1893-1902, also the **Corrected Mean Number of Deaths** for these Years, together with the **Deaths** in **1903**.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Average 1893- 02.	1903.	In- crease or De- crease
Rheumatic Fever	18	14	9	17	20	22	26	16	9	17	17	16	- 1
Rheumatism	18	8	12	12	4	12	8	10	12	15	11	21	+10
Gout	7	7	9	15	9	7	4	7	7	11	8	6	- 2
Rickets	9	10	17	12	17	19	25	13	19	17	16	9	- 7
Cancer	238	239	266	291	304	283	270	303	289	326	281	350	+69
Tabes Mesenterica ..	113	69	80	81	71	65	50	36	38	43	65	40	-25
Tubercular Meningitis ..	75	62	108	103	82	87	89	69	80	77	83	71	-12
Phthisis	560	539	568	530	520	527	583	602	545	515	549	492	-57
Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Diseases ..	10	3	7	16	16	7	7	3	14	37	12	29	+17
Purpura	4	2	2	..	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	1	- 1
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leuco- cythæmia	8	13	10	9	12	11	11	12	9	7	10	8	- 2
Diabetes	20	23	16	19	13	18	20	28	33	28	22	26	+ 4
Other Diseases	4	..	1	3	3	..	3	3	5	2	2	1	- 1
Totals	1,084	989	1,105	1,108	1,073	1,059	1,100	1,104	1,062	1,097	1,078	1,070	- 8

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The record of the mortality of the Borough would not be complete without a statement as to the places where the deaths occurred. The tables in the following pages have, therefore, been prepared, and they show that out of the 4,839 deaths, registered during the year 1903, no less than 1,539, or 31·8 per cent., died in Public or Charitable Institutions. This is a most serious fact, for few people, it is ventured to be asserted, could have had any idea that so many persons sought medical relief in their last illnesses. The figures for London are not available for 1903, but in the Registrar-General's Report for 1901, they show that as many as 39·1 per cent. of the total deaths occurred in Metropolitan Public or Charitable Institutions, while the same report also indicates that the proportion in England and Wales, in the same year, was only 15·1 per cent.

Within the Borough.—1,467 persons died in the Public and Charitable Institutions of Islington during the year, of whom only 912 could be described as belonging to this borough, the remaining 555 having come here for treatment or relief, and are therefore, not included in the deaths proper to Islington, but have been referred by the Registrar-General to Holborn and other places. Among the latter were 407 persons who died in the Holborn Infirmary, and 83 who died in the Great Northern Central Hospital.

Of the 912 deaths of inhabitants, 654 occurred in the Islington Workhouse Infirmary, 101 in the Islington Workhouses, and 122 in the Great Northern Central Hospital. The proportion which the 912 deaths bore to the borough mortality was 18·9 per cent.

Without the Borough.—627 deaths of persons belonging to Islington were registered as occurring in Public Institutions of London situated outside the borough. They included, amongst others, 54 in the North-Eastern Fever Hospital, 26 in University Hospital, 38 in the Childrens' Hospital, Great Ormond Street, 74 in St Bartholomew's Hospital, 31 in the Middlesex Hospital, 49 in the Royal Free Hospital, and 26 in the Colney Hatch Asylum.

The 627 deaths represented 12·9 per cent. of all the deaths registered in the year.

Within and Without the Borough.—These deaths of Islingtonians numbered 1,539, and were equal to 31·8 per cent. of the total deaths registered during the year.

Fatal Accidents or Sudden Deaths outside the Borough.—Thirty-two inhabitants died from accidental deaths, or suddenly, in places outside Islington.

It may be of interest to contrast the foregoing figures with those of preceding years:—

Years.	Total Deaths in Local Institutions (cols. 3 and 4).	Inhabitants of Islington in Local Institutions.	Non-Inhabitants of Islington in Local Institutions.	Inhabitants in Islington Infirmary.	Inhabitants of Islington in G.N.C. Hospital.	Inhabitants of Islington in Institutions outside the Borough.	Total Deaths of Inhabitant in all Institutions (cols. 3 and 7).	Proportion per 100 deaths from all causes (col. 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1895	1,180	686	494	539	82	524	1,210	21·0
1896	1,299	779	520	584	109	658	1,437	24·4
1897	1,260	729	531	569	93	566	1,295	24·0
1898	1,365	820	545	656	95	517	1,337	23·4
1899	1,672	993	679	772	136	593	1,586	25·2
1900	1,564	990	574	779	124	553	1,543	26·9
1901	1,394	903	491	603	124	630	1,533	28·6
1902	1,531	909	622	587	130	737	1,646	29·2
Average	1,408	851	557	636	111	597	1,448	25·3
1903	1,467	912	555	654	122	627	1,539	31·8

TABLE LXVI.

Showing the **Deaths of Inhabitants in Public and Charitable Institutions** situated **within the Borough** distributed to their respective Sub-registration Districts. Also the Deaths of **Non-Inhabitants** in the same Institutions during the Year 1903.

PUBLIC INSTITUTION.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Barnsbury.	Islington, South East.	Total Inhabitants.	Non-Inhabitants.
Islington Infirmary ...	78	77	68	101	80	115	135	654	14
Islington Workhouses ...	5	25	10	11	11	21	18	101	5
Workhouse Schools ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gt. Northern Hospital ...	17	36	22	14	20	7	6	122	83
Holborn Infirmary ...	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	407
Aged Pilgrims' Asylum ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	5
St. Pelagias' Crèche ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	6
Aged Blind Home ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4
Medical and Surgical Home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children's Nursing Home ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. John's Nursing Institute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingsdown Orphanage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alexandra Orphanage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whittington College ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tufnell Park Nursing Institution ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
H.M. Prison, Holloway ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	4
H.M. Prison, Pentonville ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	4
Drovers' Almshouses ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
London Fever Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Memorial Cottage Hospital	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	5
Invalid Home, Aubert Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Invalid Home, Highbury Terrace ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bookbinders' Asylum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Metropolitan Benefit Societies' Asylum ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	3
Bricklayers' and Tilers' Almshouses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyers' Almshouses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pennefather Memorial Home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothworkers' Almshouses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Totals ...	108	144	100	131	121	144	164	912	*551

* There were also 9 deaths at places not mentioned in list.

TABLE LXVII.

Showing the **Deaths of Inhabitants of Islington in Public Institutions situated outside the Borough**
distributed to their respective Sub-Registration Districts during the **Year 1903.**

Sub-Registration Districts.	First Quarter.			Second Quarter.			Third Quarter.			Fourth Quarter.			Whole Year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tufnell	5	6	11	3	5	8	11	6	17	3	1	4	22	18	40
Upper Holloway	11	17	28	8	7	15	13	6	19	11	6	17	43	36	79
Tollington	3	8	11	2	4	6	1	..	1	5	6	11	11	18	29
Lower Holloway	14	16	30	8	7	15	6	4	10	11	6	17	39	33	72
Highbury	10	12	22	14	12	26	17	11	28	22	6	28	63	41	104
Barnsbury	19	15	34	36	11	47	19	11	30	21	12	33	95	49	144
South-East Islington ..	20	16	36	23	11	34	25	15	40	28	21	49	96	63	159
Borough	82	90	172	94	57	151	92	53	145	101	58	159	369	258	627

TABLE LXVIII.

Showing the **Deaths of Inhabitants in Public and Charitable Institutions situated without the Borough, during the Year 1903.**

Institutions.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Middlesex Hospital	6	9	7	9	31
Friedenheim (Home of Peace), N.W. .. .. .	..	1	1	2	4
North Western Fever Hospital	2	..	2	1	5
University College Hospital	6	5	9	6	26
Eastern Fever Hospital	4	..	1	2	7
Children's Hospital, Gt. Ormond Street	10	12	8	8	38
Banstead Asylum	3	2	3	4	12
Manor Asylum (Epsom) .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1
Darenth Asylum	1	1	..	..	2
Hanwell Asylum	7	..	1	4	12
Convent Hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
St. Mary's Hospital	1	1	..	..	2
Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2
Hospital for Women (Euston Road)	1	3	1	2	7
Metropolitan Hospital	3	6	7	1	17
German Hospital	2	1	3	6	12
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	13	26	17	18	74
Royal Chest Hospital	2	1	3	4	10
King's College Hospital	1	3	5	..	9
Guy's Hospital	3	2	1	2	8
Colney Hatch Asylum	14	6	4	2	26
North Eastern Fever Hospital	25	9	9	11	54
Leavesden Asylum	2	1	..	1	4
St. Thomas's Hospital	1	1	1	1	4
Cane Hill Asylum	4	2	1	3	10
Paddington Infirmary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Royal Free Hospital	10	15	13	11	49
London Temperance Hospital	2	1	5	..	8
Cancer Hospital (Chelsea)	3	..	1	2	6
London County Asylum (Dartford)	3	1	..	4	8
London Hospital	4	..	2	2	8
St. Anne's House, Stoke Newington .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Maternity Home, Hackney .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Mildmay Hospital	2	..	1	3	6
Grove Hall Asylum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Westminster Hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Homœopathic Hospital, Gt. Ormond Street	2	3	..	1	6
Clayburn Asylum	6	4	3	5	18
Homerton Hospital .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1
Children's Hospital (Paddington Green) .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1
St. George's Hospital .. .. .	..	1	1	1	3
North Eastern Hospital (Haggerston) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Hackney Infirmary	1	1	1	2	5
Middlesex Asylum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Queen Charlotte Hospital .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1
Ilford Asylum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
French Hospital	2	..	..	..	2
Pancras Workhouse .. .. .	..	5	1	1	7
Invalid Asylum (Stoke Newington) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
St. Peter's Home .. .. .	..	2	1	2	5
Brompton Hospital	1	1	1	1	4
West London Hospital .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1
City of London Lying-in Hospital	5	1	..	1	7
Peckham House Asylum .. .. .	..	2	..	..	2
Poplar Hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
South Western Fever Hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE LXVIII.—*continued.*

Institutions.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Camberwell House Asylum	1	..	..	..	1
Wine and Beer Sellers' Asylum, Nunhead
Hospital Ship "Castalia"
Hospital Ship "Atlas"
Bethnal Green Infirmary
City of London Asylum (Stone)	1	..	1
Hoxton House Asylum	1	..	1
Charing Cross Hospital	2	2
Royal Hospital for Women and Children
Home Hospital, 16, Fitzroy Square
Hampstead Home Hospital
School for Indigent Blind (Southwark)
Hostel of God	1	..	..	1
North West London Hospital	1	2	3
Bethlem House
Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum
Northern Fever Hospital
National Hospital	1	..	1	2
Bethnal House Asylum	1	1	4
St. Luke's House	2	..	..	1	1
City Infirmary, Bow
City of London Chest Hospital	1	2	3
South-Eastern Fever Hospital
Butchers' Almshouses	1	1
Central London Throat and Ear Hospital	1	..	..	1
Gresham Almshouses, Brixton
Italian Hospital
St. Mark's Hospital..
Holborn Workhouse, Hoxton	4	1	2	7
Lewisham Infirmary
St. Olave's Infirmary
St. Giles' Infirmary
Surgical Home, 24, Devonshire Street, Marylebone
Shoreditch Infirmary	1	..	..	1
Samaritan Free Hospital
Horton Asylum (Epsom)	3	4	2	4	13
Throat Hospital, Golden Square
Chest Hospital, Chelsea
Heart Hospital, Soho Square
Hospital for Women, Soho	1	..	..	1	2
Gore Farm Hospital
Royal Hospital for Incurables
South Wharf Shelter
Samaritan Free Hospital
Chelsea Hospital for Women
British Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital
Licensed Victuallers' Asylum	1	..	1	..	2
Childrens's Hospital, Shadwell	1	..	..	1	2
North Eastern Children's Hospital	2	..	2	1	5
Metropolitan Ear and Throat Hospital	1	..	..	..	1
Throat Hospital, Golden Square	1	..	..	..	1
Hospital for Incurable Children, Maida Vale	1	..	..	..	1
Tooting Bec Asylum	1	1	..	2
City of London Asylum, Stone	1	..	..	1
London County Asylum, Norwood	2	..	..	2
H. M. Hospital, 19, Stepney Causeway..	1	1	..	2
St. Pancras Infirmary	2	..	2
Surgical Home, 45, Devonshire Street, W.	1	..	1
St. Elizabeth's Home, Mortimer Street, W.	1	..	1
Mount Vernon Consumption Hospital	1	1
St. George-in-the-East Infirmary	1	1
Caterham Asylum	1	1
	166	147	135	147	595

TABLE LXVIII.—*continued.*

Places where deaths occurred.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
ACCIDENTAL AND OTHER DEATHS:—					
At 115, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C...	1	..	..	..	1
At 10, Southwold Road, Clapton	1	..	..	..	1
At 33, Beaumont Street, W... ..	1	..	..	..	1
Regent's Canal, Great Northern Goods Yard Basin	1	..	1	..	2
At 5, Beaumont Street, W.	1	..	..	..	1
At 30, Wood Street, City	1	..	..	..	1
At 10, Greville Place, W. .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
At Upper Tulse Hill, S.E. .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
At 72, Sheep Lane, Hackney .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
On Railway, near Shoreditch .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
In Seal Street, Shacklewell .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
No. 3 Pond, Parliament Hill .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
No. 1 Pond, Hampstead Heath .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
In Goods Yard, King's Cross, Great Northern Railway .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
At 14, Pembridge Square, Kensington .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
In River Thames (St. Saviour's) .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
In City Road (St. Luke) .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
In Hampstead Road, N.W. .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
In Van on Great Central Railway, Marylebone ..	..	..	1	..	1
In Foreign Flower Market, Covent Garden ..	..	..	..	1	1
At 15, Graham Street, Belgravia .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
At Middle Heath, Hampstead .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
In Pond, Vale of Health, Hampstead .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
At 11, Percival Street, Clerkenwell.. ..	..	..	..	1	1
In Goodge Street, W. .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
At 161, Camden Road, N.W. .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
On Metropolitan Railway, King's Cross .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
At 115, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
In Basement of 19, Princes Gardens .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
At 37, Ball's Pond Road .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
In Cab, near Royal Free Hospital .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Totals	172	151	145	159	627

TABLE LXIX.

Showing the **Deaths of Inhabitants and Non-Inhabitants in Public and Charitable Institutions** situated within the Borough during the **Four Quarters and in the Year, 1903.**

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Inhabitants.					Non-Inhabitants.					Totals.				
	1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.	Year.	1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.	Year.	1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.	Year.
Islington Infirmary	168	177	151	158	654	3	1	7	3	14	171	178	158	161	668
Islington Workhouses and Schools	24	26	25	26	101	..	3	1	1	5	24	29	26	27	106
Great Northern Central Hospital..	21	37	34	30	122	14	21	26	22	83	35	58	60	52	205
Holborn Infirmary	1	..	3	..	4	136	81	92	98	407	137	81	95	98	411
St. John's Nursing Institute .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tufnell Park Nursing Institution..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
London Fever Hospital .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	2	1	6	..	4	2	1	7
Aged Pilgrims' Asylum .. .. .	..	..	1	2	3	3	1	1	..	5	3	1	2	2	8
St. Pelagia's Crèche	1	..	..	3	4	4	2	..	..	6	5	2	..	3	10
Memorial Cottage Hospital	2	3	..	..	5	1	1	..	3	5	3	4	..	3	10
Nursing Home, Hungerford Road..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aged Blind Home .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	4	1	5
Medical and Surgical Home .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Invalid Home, Aubert Park .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H.M. Prison, Holloway	1	1	2	1	5	1	..	2	1	4	2	1	4	2	9
H.M. Prison, Pentonville .. .. .	..	1	..	2	3	1	2	1	..	4	1	3	1	2	7
Children's Nursing Home .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kingsdown Orphanage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing Home, Turle Road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whittington College .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Metroplitn. Benefit Societies' Asylum	2	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	3	2	2	..	3	7
Winifred House .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alexandra Orphanage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drover's Almshouses	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bookbinder's Asylum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	2
Invalid Home, Highbury Terrace..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Royal Caledonian Asylum .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyers' Almshouses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Highbury Truant School .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bricklayer's and Tiler's Almshouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothworkers' Almshouses	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
St. Andrew's Nursing Home .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	222	250	217	223	912	163	116	135	137	551	385	366	352	360	1463

INQUESTS AND MORTUARY.

During the year 681 bodies were received into the Mortuary, one being taken there because the deceased had suffered from infectious disease. The is the lowest since 1889 when 613 bodies were removed thither.

The coroner found it necessary to hold 393 inquests as compared with 458 in 1902, and with an average of 438 in the ten years immediately preceding.

		Bodies received into Mortuary.		Inquests.
1893	...	820	...	445
1894	...	685	...	382
1895	...	742	...	412
1896	...	757	...	463
1897	...	708	...	443
1898	...	712	...	402
1899	...	807	...	467
1900	...	754	...	475
1901	...	693	...	431
1902	...	745	...	458
Average	...	742	...	438
<u>1903</u>	...	<u>681</u>	...	<u>393</u>

The following table gives a return of the bodies received into the Mortuary and the inquests held by the Coroner during the years 1902 and 1903.

1902.	No. of bodies received.	Daily Average.	No. of Inquests held.	1903.	No. of bodies received.	Daily Average.	No. of Inquests held.
1st Quarter ..	225	2.5	141	1st Quarter ..	166	1.8	110
2nd	182	2.0	104	2nd	179	1.9	104
3rd	155	1.7	94	3rd	174	1.9	80
4th	183	2.0	119	4th	162	1.7	99
Total for Year	745	2.0	458	Total for Year	681	1.8	393

PART III.

THE NOTIFICATION, ISOLATION, FATALITY,
AND
PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever, Erysipelas, Puerperal Fever, Continued Fever, Relapsing Fever, Cholera.

The return for 1903 was a record one, because since the notification of these infectious diseases became compulsory, there have not been so few in any one year; and not only that but the cases of each disease were below the corrected average for the preceding ten years, while the number of notifications of several of them, namely Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Enteric Fever and Erysipelas, was the smallest that had hitherto been known in a year.

Years.	Cases.	Attack-rates.
1891	2,059	6.43 per 1,000 inhabitants.
1892	3,318	10.26 " "
1893	4,853	14.84 " "
1894	3,121	9.44 " "
1895	2,841	8.50 " "
1896	3,822	11.32 " "
1897	2,906	8.62 " "
1898	2,418	7.18 " "
1899	2,943	8.75 " "
1900	2,276	6.78 " "
1901	2,852	8.50 " "
1902	3,164	9.20 " "
1903	1,707	5.03 " "

When comparison is made with the preceding ten years it is found that the 1,707 cases, the number notified during the year, were 1,453 below the average after correction had been made for the increase in the population, and that the attack-rate of 5.03 per 1,000 was 4.28 below the mean decennial rate.

London.—The general health of London was very good, as the attack-rate was only 6.00 per 1,000 inhabitants, but notwithstanding this fact only five of the metropolitan boroughs were so free from infectious diseases as Islington, namely Kensington, Westminster, Hampstead, Stoke Newington, and Greenwich.

The Encircling Boroughs (St. Pancras, Stoke Newington, Hackney, Hornsey, Finsbury and Shoreditch) exhibited a mean attack-rate of 6·30 per 1,000, or 1·27 in excess of the local rate. Hornsey and Stoke Newington alone of these communities showed a lower rate than that of Islington, while the attack-rates in St. Pancras (6·48), Hackney (8·00), Finsbury (5·89), and Shoreditch (5·68), were not so good as it.

The Sub-registration Districts.—The incidence of these diseases varied from 4·15 per 1,000 of the population in Islington South East to 7·03 per 1,000 in Lower Holloway. The return for each sub-district was as follows:—

	Cases.	Attack-rates.
Tufnell - -	158 =	4·81 per 1,000 inhabitants.
Upper Holloway - -	169 =	4·85 " "
Tollington - -	197 =	5·66 " "
Lower Holloway - -	292 =	7·03 " "
Highbury - -	330 =	5·07 " "
Barnsbury - -	246 =	4·53 " "
Islington South East -	315 =	4·15 " "

Wards.—Of the above-mentioned sub-registration districts the four first-mentioned are also separate wards, the remaining three are, however, split up into seven wards, the particulars for each of which appear in the following statement:—

	Cases.	Attack-rates.
Highbury - -	200 =	5·74 per 1,000 inhabitants.
Mildmay - -	111 =	4·46 " "
Thornhill - -	169 =	5·06 " "
Barnsbury - -	77 =	3·68 " "
St. Mary's - -	65 =	3·76 " "
Canonbury - -	118 =	3·78 " "
St. Peter's - -	151 =	4·61 " "

In the Quarters.—In the first quarter 437 cases were notified and the attack-rate was 5·15, in the second 402, equal to an attack-rate of 4·74, in the third 472 or an attack rate of 5·56, and in the fourth 396 representing an attack-rate of 4·67.

Fatality.—By this is meant the percentage of deaths to cases. In proportion to the cases the deaths were fewer than hitherto known, for out of a total of 1,707 cases there were only 108 deaths, or a fatality of 6·3 per cent. The lowest fatality previously recorded was 7·1 per cent. in 1898, while the average fatality for thirteen years was 8·9 per cent.

Years.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality.
1891	2,059	258	12·5
1892	3,318	291	8·7
1893	4,853	383	7·9
1894	3,121	339	10·8
1895	2,841	266	9·3
1896	3,822	390	10·2
1897	2,906	258	8·8
1898	2,418	173	7·1
1899	2,943	238	8·1
1900	2,276	202	8·8
1901	2,852	250	8·7
1902	3,167	268	8·4
1903	1,707	108	6·3
TOTAL	38,283	3,424	8·9

Hospital Isolation.—Out of 1,709 cases (2 of which were not notified) 1,241, or 72·6 per cent., were removed to hospital, of whom 69, or 5·5 per cent., died, as against 6·3 per cent. of the cases retained for treatment at home.

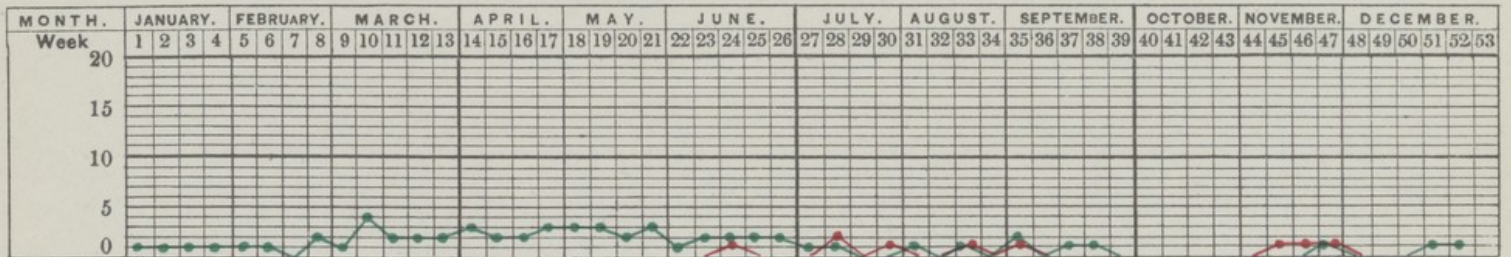
SMALL POX.

There were only 9 cases reported during the year, 1 of which was notified in June, 3 in July, 1 in August, 1 in September, and 3 in November, compared with 276 in the previous year, and with a corrected average of 63 in the ten years 1893-1902.

Three of the attacks occurred in Tufnell Sub-district, 1 in Upper Holloway, 2 in Lower Holloway, and 3 in Islington South-East.

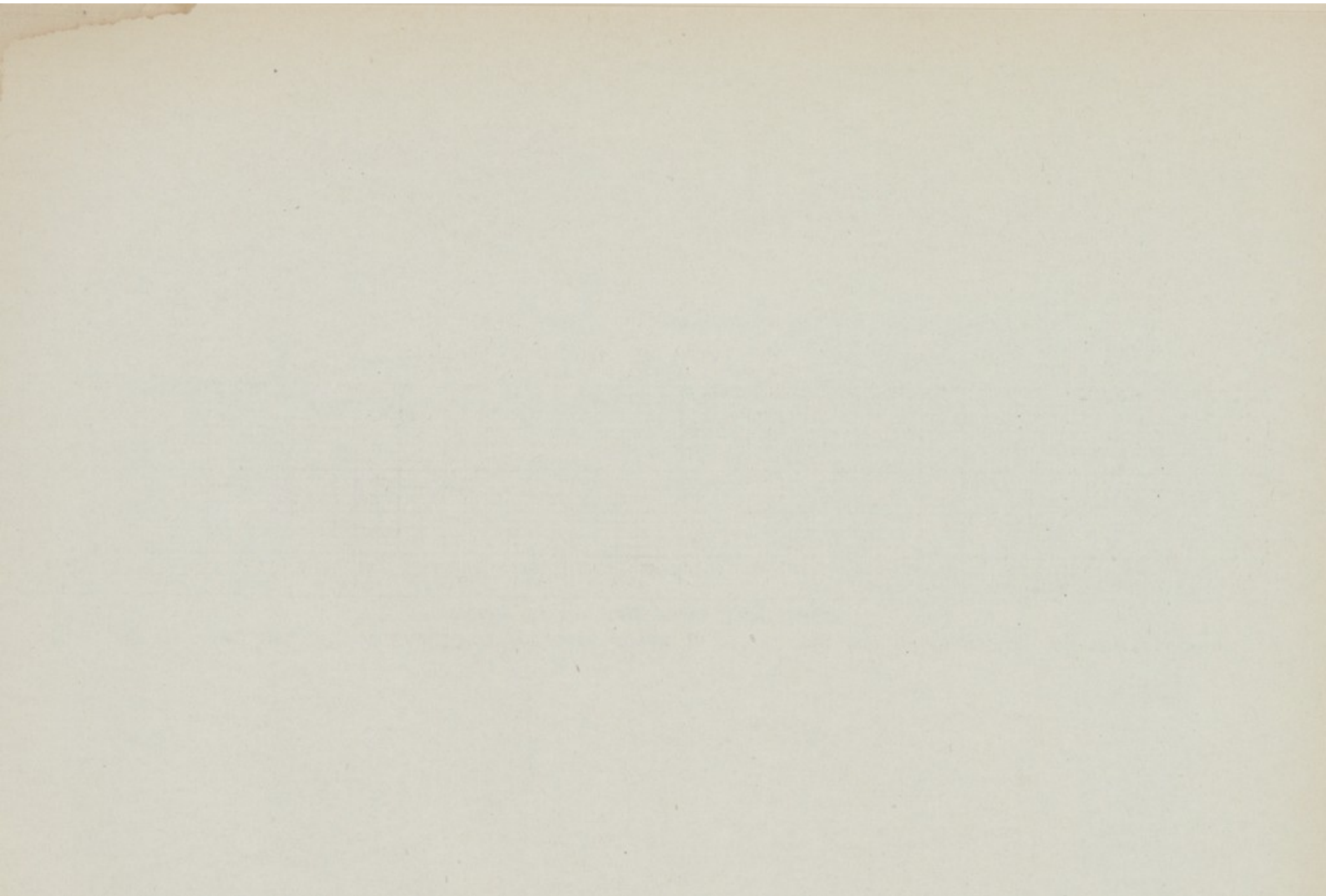
In **London** 416 cases were known, and these equalled an attack-rate of 0·09 per 1,000 of the population as against 0·03 in this borough. In Westminster, Lambeth, and Battersea the greatest incidence of the disease was felt, the attack-rates being respectively 0·25, 0·24, and 0·21 per 1,000 of their populations.

Showing the rise and fall of Small-Pox for each week in 1903, and the averages for the corresponding weeks in the ten years 1893-1902.



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RED LINES = Weekly Notifications.
GREEN LINES = Ten Years' Average.



In the **Encircling Boroughs** only 41 cases were notified, namely 31 in St. Pancras, 2 in Stoke Newington, 4 in Hackney, 2 in Hornsey, 2 in Finsbury, and 0 in Shoreditch.

Fatality.—No case of Small Pox was fatal.

Hospital Isolation.—All the cases were removed to hospital.

TABLE LXX.

Showing the Sickness from Small Pox in the Sub Districts for each Quarter and for the Year.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	2	1	3
Upper Holloway	1	1
Tollington
Lower Holloway	2	..	2
Highbury
Barnsbury
Islington, South East	1	1	1	3
The Borough	1	5	3	9

TABLE LXXI.

Showing the Attack Rates from Small Pox of the Sub-Districts for each Quarter and for the Year.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	0·24	0·12	0·09
Upper Holloway	0·11	0·03
Tollington
Lower Holloway	0·19	..	0·05
Highbury
Barnsbury
Islington, South East	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·04
The Borough	0·01	0·06	0·03	0·03

TABLE LXXII.

Showing the **Fatality from Small Pox.**

(Deaths to 100 cases of Sickness).

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell
Upper Holloway
Tollington
Lower Holloway
Highbury	Nil Return.	..	..
Barnsbury
Islington, South East
The Borough

SCARLET FEVER.

There were only 865 cases of this disease notified, which is the smallest number that has been known since its notification became compulsory. This was a reduction of 780 on the corrected annual average for ten years, while the attack rate was 2.55 per 1,000 of the population compared with a mean decennial rate of 4.85 per 1,000.

An examination of the accompanying chart shows that in only two weeks, namely the first and twelfth, were the cases above the average of the corresponding weeks in ten years.

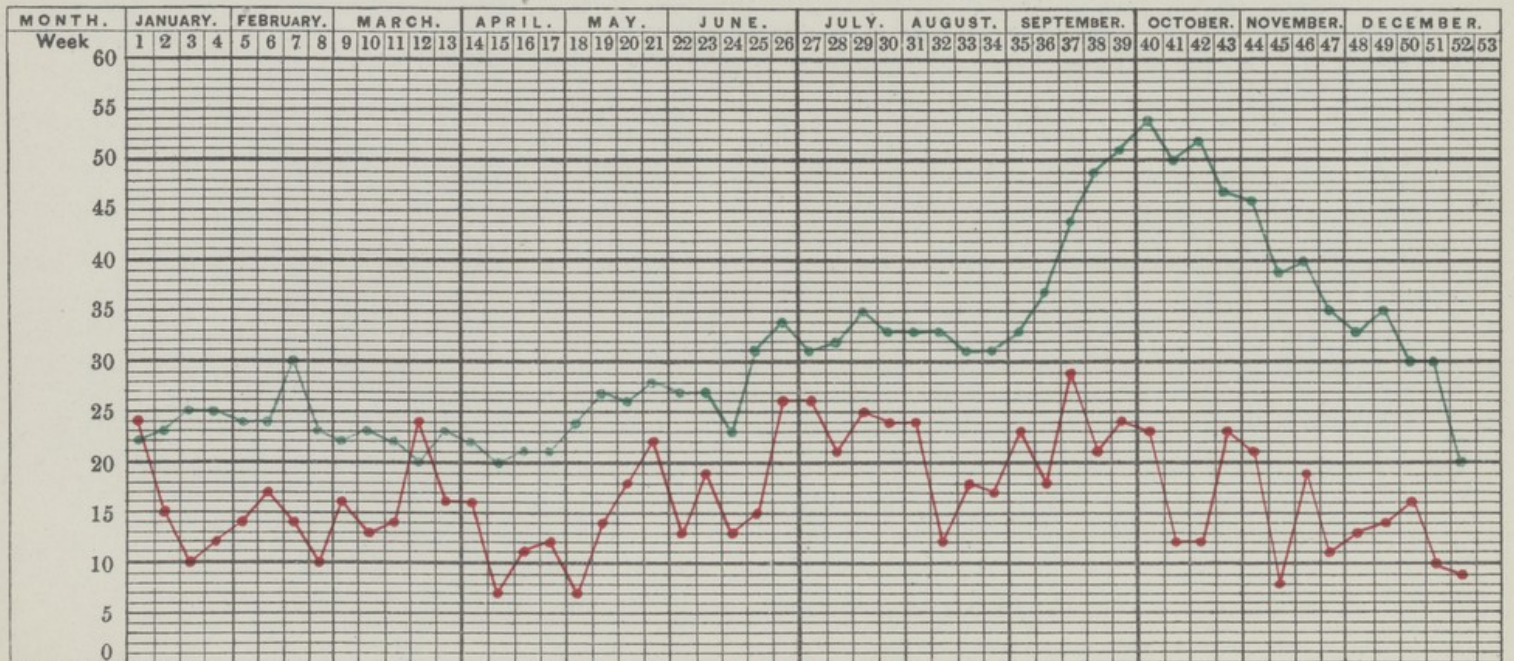
In **London** there were 12,531 cases known, which are equal to an attack rate of 2.72 per 1,000, or 0.17 below the local rate.

In the **Encircling Boroughs** 2,178 cases were notified, representing an attack rate of 2.70, which is 0.15 above that of Islington.

Hospital Isolation.—756, or 87.4 per cent., of the 856 known cases were removed to hospital. This return is even higher than that of 1902, which was up to then the highest on record. It is most gratifying to find that the public so highly appreciate the great advantages which the Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals afford them for the isolation and treatment of their children.

Fatality.—The fatality was extremely small, for there were only 24 deaths among the 865 cases, or 2.7 per cent.

Showing the rise and fall of Scarletina for each week in 1903, and the averages for the corresponding weeks in the ten years 1893-1902.



100. B. C. PRINTERS, FARMINGTON ST., W. C.

RED LINES = Weekly Notifications.
GREEN LINES = Ten Years' Average.



TABLE LXXIII.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	19	18	14	25	76
Upper Holloway	17	22	29	10	78
Tollington	26	19	41	27	113
Lower Holloway	31	16	54	28	129
Highbury	51	73	56	27	207
Barnsbury	26	20	46	38	130
Islington, South East ..	29	25	42	36	132
The Borough	199	193	282	191	865

TABLE LXXIV.

*Showing the **Attack Rates** from **Scarlet Fever** of the Sub-Districts for each Quarter and for the Year.*

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	2·31	2·19	1·71	3·85	2·32
Upper Holloway	1·95	2·53	3·33	1·15	2·24
Tollington	2·99	2·19	4·72	3·11	3·25
Lower Holloway	2·99	1·54	5·20	2·70	3·11
Highbury	3·13	4·49	3·44	1·66	3·18
Barnsbury	19·2	1·48	3·39	2·80	2·40
Islington, South East ..	1·53	1·32	2·22	1·90	1·74
The Borough	2·35	2·28	3·33	2·25	2·55

TABLE LXXV.

Showing the **Fatality from Scarlet Fever.**

(Deaths to 100 cases of Sickness).

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	5.3	..	21.4	..	5.3
Upper Holloway	6.0	..	..	..	1.3
Tollington .. ..	..	5.3	..	7.4	2.6
Lower Holloway	3.2	6.2	..	7.1	3.1
Highbury	4.0	..	7.1	..	2.9
Barnsbury	11.5	..	2.2	2.6	3.8
Islington, South East ..	3.4	..	..	..	0.7
The Borough	4.5	1.0	2.8	2.6	2.77

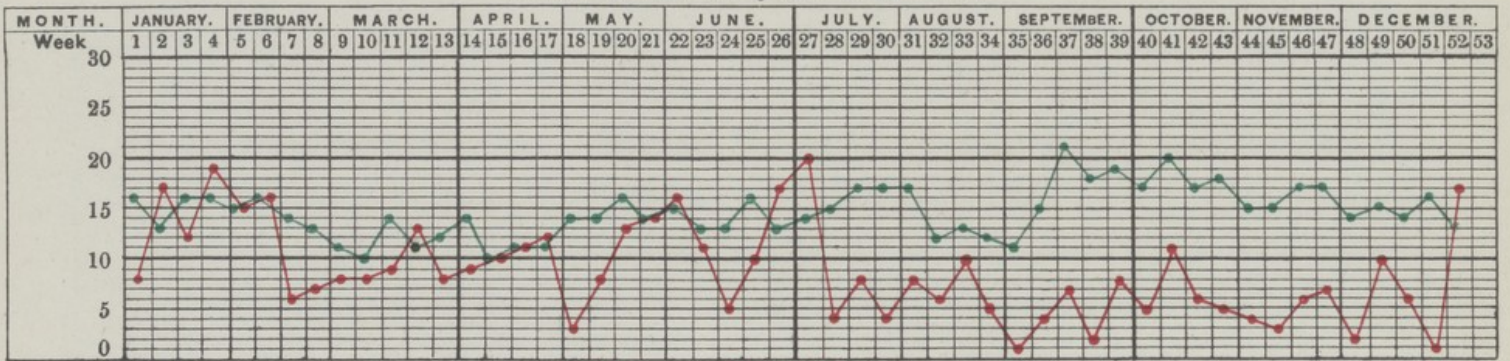
DIPHTHERIA.

This disease, inclusive of Membranous Croup, also showed a very large decrease in the cases reported, as altogether only 455 were known as against an annual corrected average of 793. They represented an attack rate of 1.34 per 1,000, which is a decrease of 1.0 per 1,000 on the decennial rate. On only eight occasions during the year was the weekly return above the average of the corresponding periods of the ten years immediately preceding, namely in its 2nd, 4th, 12th, 17th, 22nd, 26th and 27th weeks.

In **London** the attack rate was 1.68, and in the **Encircling Boroughs** 1.80 per 1,000, each of which are above the local rate.

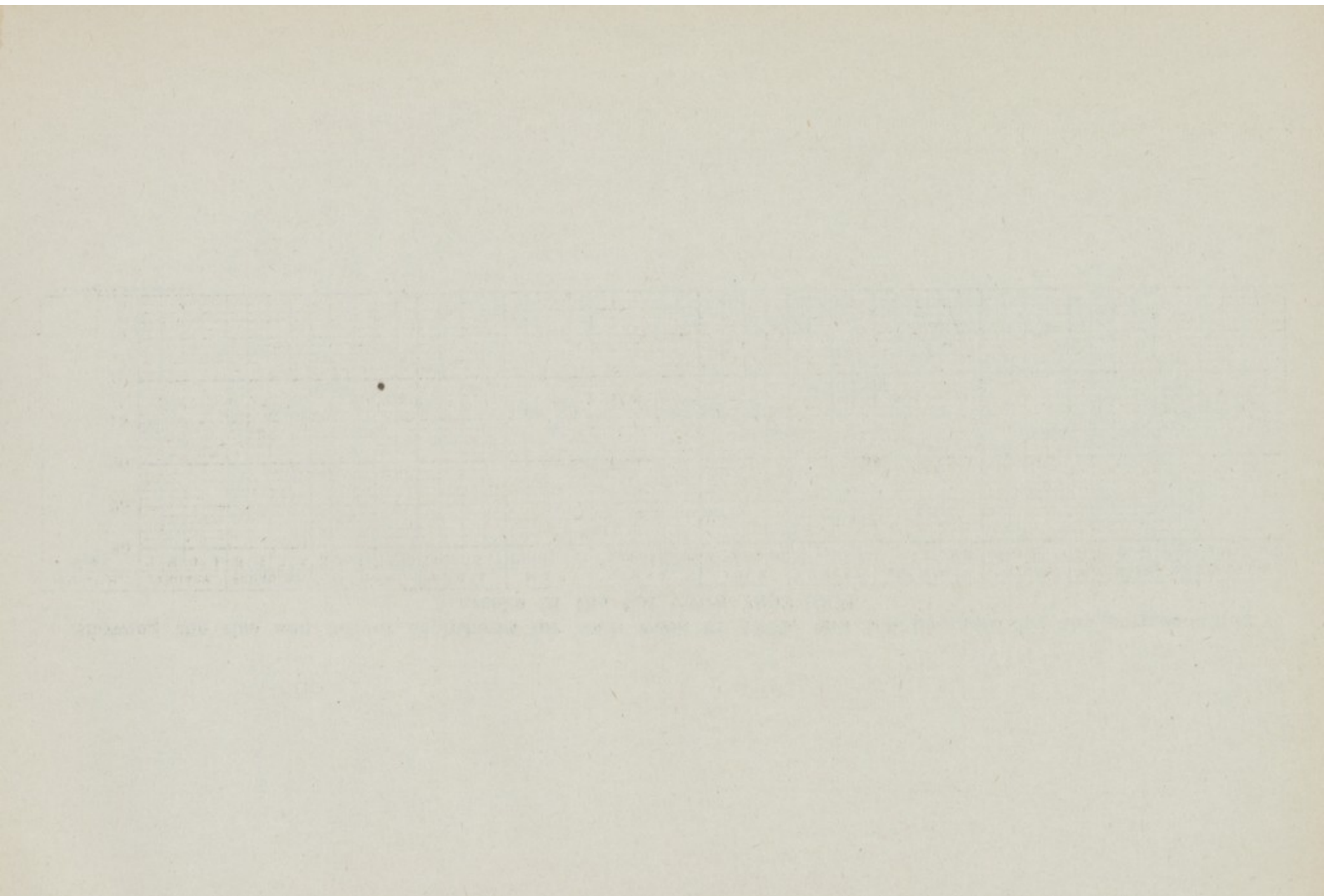
Hospital Isolation.—Cases of this disease were also largely isolated, for out of 455, 337, or 74.0 per cent., were removed to hospital, of which 30, or 8.9 per cent., died, as against 11.0 per cent. among those who remained at home.

Showing the rise and fall of Diphtheria for each week in 1903, and the averages for the corresponding weeks in the ten years 1893-1902.



RED LINES = Weekly Notifications.
 GREEN LINES = Ten Years' Average.

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Fatality.—There were 43 deaths among 455 cases, which represent 9·4 per cent. This is the lowest rate yet recorded in Islington, and speaks very highly for the manner in which this disease is now treated. The fatality among hospital cases was 8·9 per cent., and among home cases 11·0 per cent. The decline in this fatality is so marked that the rates for years 1891-1903 are appended for the purposes of comparison.

Year.	Fatality.	Year.	Fatality.	Year.	Fatality.
1891	23·5	1896	23·5	1901	14·7
1892	23·0	1897	18·0	1902	11·8
1893	22·6	1898	17·1	1903	9·4
1894	25·1	1899	18·1		
1895	24·7	1900	16·7		

TABLE LXXVI.

*Showing the Sickness from **Diphtheria** in the Sub-Districts
for each Quarter and for the Year.*

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	13	8	13	9	43
Upper Holloway	17	14	7	7	45
Tollington	16	15	9	7	47
Lower Holloway	47	49	15	10	121
Highbury	13	20	11	14	58
Barnsbury	14	12	15	11	52
Islington, South East ..	26	21	17	25	89
The Borough	146	139	87	83	455

TABLE LXXVII.

Showing the **Attack Rates from Diphtheria** of the Sub-Districts
for each Quarter and for the Year.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	1.58	0.98	1.58	1.10	1.31
Upper Holloway	1.95	1.61	0.80	0.80	1.29
Tollington	1.84	1.73	1.04	0.81	1.35
Lower Holloway	4.53	4.62	1.44	0.96	2.91
Highbury	0.80	1.23	0.68	0.86	0.89
Barnsbury	1.03	0.88	1.03	0.81	0.96
Islington, South East ..	1.32	1.11	0.90	1.32	1.17
The Borough	1.72	1.64	1.02	0.98	1.34

TABLE LXXVIII.

Showing the **Fatality from Diphtheria, including
Membranous Croup.**

(Deaths to 100 cases of Sickness).

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	7.7	12.5	7.7	11.1	9.3
Upper Holloway	12.0	7.1	..	..	6.7
Tollington	12.5	6.6	11.1	..	8.5
Lower Holloway	17.0	8.3	6.6	10.0	11.6
Highbury	7.7	..	..	7.1	3.4
Barnsbury	35.7	16.6	21.4	..	19.2
Islington, South East ..	4.0	10.0	..	12.0	6.7
The Borough	13.7	7.9	6.9	7.2	9.4

TABLE LXXIX.

Showing the Cases and Deaths from Diphtheria together with the Fatality and the Departure from the Mean Fatality during the ten years 1893-1902, and 1903.

Year.	CASES.			DEATHS.			FATALITY.	
	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Total of Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Total of Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Deaths to 100 cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Departure from Average Fatality of 10 years.
1893	855	30	885	189	11	200	22.6	+ 1.0
1894	843	24	867	208	10	218	25.1	+ 3.5
1895	564	18	582	137	7	144	24.7	+ 3.1
1896	1,069	24	1,093	247	10	257	23.5	+ 1.9
1897	700	29	729	115	16	131	18.0	- 3.6
1898	531	13	544	90	3	93	17.1	- 4.5
1899	688	17	705	120	8	128	18.1	- 3.5
1900	624	9	633	100	6	106	16.7	- 4.9
1901	902	9	911	124	10	134	14.7	- 6.9
1902	871	7	878	101	3	104	11.8	- 8.8
1893-02	7,647	180	7,827	1,431	84	1,515	19.4	- 2.3
1903	452	3	455	41	2	43	9.4	- 10.0

TABLE LXXX.

Showing the **Cases, Deaths and Fatality from Diphtheria at Home and in Hospital.**

Quarter.	Cases Nursed at Home.			Cases Nursed at Hospital.		
	Cases. 1	Deaths. 2	Percentage Fatality. 3	Cases. 4	Deaths. 5	Percentage Fatality. 6
1st -	31	3	9.6	115	17	14.8
2nd -	32	6	18.7	107	5	4.7
3rd -	25	3	12.0	62	3	4.8
4th -	30	1	3.3	53	5	9.4
Year -	118	13	11.0	337	30	8.9

NOTE.—In comparing columns 3 and 6 it must not be forgotten that it is only the mildest cases as a rule which are retained at home. The worst cases are invariably hurried off to hospital.

TABLE LXXXI.

Showing the **Fatality from Diphtheria*** at each year of life up to 15 years of age, and at each decennial period after that age.

Ages.	First Quarter.			Second Quarter.			Third Quarter.			Fourth Quarter.			The Year.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths to 100 Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths to 100 Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths to 100 Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths to 100 Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths to 100 Cases.
0—1	8	1	12	2	2	100	1	...	...	2	1	50	13	4	31
1—2	10	2	20	12	2	17	3	...	...	6	1	17	31	5	16
2—3	7	1	14	10	1	10	9	2	22	7	1	14	33	5	15
3—4	20	2	10	18	3	17	14	1	7	3	1	33	55	7	13
4—5	24	3	12	17	1	6	18	1	5	12	...	...	71	5	7
5—6	13	2	15	14	1	7	4	1	25	9	...	...	40	4	10
6—7	9	3	33	8	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	...	27	3	11
7—8	12	2	17	6	...	..	4	...	...	3	1	33	25	3	12
8—9	5	1	20	7	1	14	...	...	...	4	...	...	16	2	12
9—10	4	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	14	...	...
10—11	3	...	...	3	...	...	8	...	...	4	1	25	18	1	5
11—12	5	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	...
12—13	2	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	12	...	...
13—14	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	...
14—15	5	1	20	1	...	...	2	...	..	4	...	...	12	1	8
15—25	7	1	14	15	...	...	5	...	...	9	...	...	36	1	3
25—35	5	1	20	5	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	17	1	6
35—45	4	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	...
45—55	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
55—65	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	2	1	50
65 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	146	20	14	139	11	8	87	6	7	83	6	7	455	43	9

* Inclusive of Membranous Croup.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The decrease in the number of cases of Enteric Fever was very remarkable, being more than 54 per cent. below the corrected average of ten years. The actual number of separate notifications was only 130, as against a decennial average of 258, and were equal to an annual attack-rate of 0.38, as compared with 0.76 per 1,000 in the ten years 1892-1902.

In **London** the rate was 0.5 per 1,000, and in the **Encircling Boroughs** 0.70.

Hospital Isolation.—100 cases, or 76.9 per cent., were isolated, and of these only 11, or 11 per cent., died; while of 30 cases kept at home 11, or 36.7 per cent., died, or more than three times the fatality of the hospital cases. There is no disease which it is so essential should be treated in hospital as Enteric Fever. It may be said without fear of contradiction that in the ordinary working class, or even lower middle class, homes it is impossible to treat Enteric Fever as it should be treated, for neither the means nor the nursing staff are available. Nursing is more than half the battle, but it is not obtainable because of the cost.

Fatality.—22 cases, or 16.9 per cent., were fatal, which is slightly under the average of thirteen years.

TABLE LXXXII.

Showing the Cases of Enteric Fever in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter and for the Year.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year
Tufnell	2	..	2	5	9
Upper Holloway	1	2	4	6	13
Tollington	2	1	3	8	14
Lower Holloway	1	1	8	1	11
Highbury	6	6	7	10	29
Barnsbury	3	3	15	7	28
Islington, South East ..	8	1	6	11	26
The Borough	23	14	45	48	130



TABLE LXXXIII.

Showing the **Attack Rates** from **Enteric Fever** of the Sub-Districts
for each Quarter and for the Year.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	0·24	..	0·24	0·61	0·27
Upper Holloway	0·12	0·23	0·46	0·69	0·37
Tollington	0·23	0·12	0·34	0·92	0·40
Lower Holloway	0·09	0·09	0·77	0·10	0·27
Highbury	0·37	0·37	0·43	0·61	0·45
Barnsbury	0·22	0·22	1·11	0·52	0·51
Islington, South East ..	0·42	0·05	0·32	0·58	0·34
The Borough	0·27	0·16	0·59	0·57	0·38

TABLE LXXXIV.

Showing the **Fatality** from **Enteric Fever**.

(Deaths to 100 cases of Sickness).

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell .. .. .	..	..	50·0	40·0	33·3
Upper Holloway .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Tollington .. .. .	..	..	..	25·0	14·3
Lower Holloway	100·0	..	12·5	..	18·2
Highbury	50·0	33·3	..	20·0	24·1
Barnsbury	66·6	..	6·6	42·8	21·4
Islington, South East ..	12·5	..	16·6	..	7·7
The Borough	30·4	14·3	8·1	18·7	16·9

TYPHUS.

No case was notified, although 22 cases occurred in the Metropolis, of which 16 were credited to Bermondsey, 1 case to Paddington, 2 to Bethnal Green, and 1 to Stepney.

ERYSIPELAS.

Erysipelas was responsible for 227 cases, which is a decrease of 142 on the corrected average of the preceding ten years. It was also the smallest number hitherto recorded in a year. On only three occasions during the twelvemonths did the notifications exceed the weekly decennial average, namely in the 3rd, 13th and 24th weeks.

The attack-rate was 0·67 per 1,000, or 0·42 below the mean rate 1893-1902, and as compared with 0·95 per 1,000 in **London**, and 1·00 in the **Encircling Boroughs**.

Hospital Isolation.—Only 34 cases, nearly all of which occurred in hospitals, were isolated, or 15 per cent., as against 193, or 85 per cent., that remained at home.

Fatality.—There were 9 deaths, which were equal to a rate of 3·9 per cent.

TABLE LXXXV.

Showing the Sickness from Erysipelas in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter and for the Year.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	9	6	4	4	23
Upper Holloway	9	5	6	8	28
Tollington	5	3	6	8	22
Lower Holloway	6	6	5	8	25
Highbury	9	10	6	6	31
Barnsbury	11	9	7	8	35
Islington, South East ..	14	9	16	24	63
The Borough	63	48	50	66	227

TABLE LXXXVI.

Showing the **Attack Rates** from **Erysipelas** of the Sub-Districts
for each Quarter and for the Year.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	1.10	0.73	0.49	0.48	0.70
Upper Holloway	1.03	0.57	0.70	0.92	0.80
Tollington	0.57	0.34	0.69	0.92	0.63
Lower Holloway	0.58	0.58	0.48	0.77	0.60
Highbury	0.55	0.51	0.37	0.37	0.48
Barnsbury	0.81	0.66	0.52	0.59	0.64
Islington, South East ..	0.74	0.48	0.84	1.27	0.84
The Borough	0.74	0.57	0.59	0.78	0.67

TABLE LXXXVII.

Showing the **Fatality** from **Erysipelas**.
(Deaths to 100 cases of Sickness).

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	11.1	..	..	..	4.3
Upper Holloway .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Tollington .. ..	..	..	16.6	12.5	9.1
Lower Holloway	16.6	..	..	..	4.0
Highbury .. ..	..	..	..	16.6	3.2
Barnsbury .. ..	..	..	..	25.0	5.7
Islington, South East ..	..	11.1	..	4.1	3.2
The Borough	3.2	2.0	2.0	7.6	3.97

TABLE LXXXVII.
PUERPERAL FEVER.

This disease, so fatal to women, was responsible for 19 cases, which are 7 below the average of ten years, and are equal to a rate of 2·11 per 1,000 women delivered of children during the year; compared with a rate of 2·72 during the preceding ten years.

In **London** the rate was 1·78 per 1,000 births and in the **Encircling Boroughs** 1·92.

Hospital Isolation.—Out of 21 cases only 4, or 10·6 per cent., were removed to hospital.

Fatality.—There were 9 deaths, or 42·8 per cent. of the cases. In 1902 the rate was 54·5 per cent.

TABLE LXXXVIII.

*Showing the Sickness from Puerperal Fever in the Sub-Districts
for each Quarter and for the Year.*

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	1	..	..	2	3
Upper Holloway	1	2	1	..	4
Tollington .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
Lower Holloway	2	..	1	1	4
Highbury .. ..	..	2	1	2	5
Barnsbury .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
Islington, South East .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
The Borough	4	7	3	5	19

TABLE LXXXIX.

Showing the **Attack Rates from Puerperal Fever** per 1,000 registered Births of the Sub-Districts for each Quarter and for the Year.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	5·2	..	..	11·0	4·05
Upper Holloway	3·6	10·2	5·9	..	3·61
Tollington .. .. .	..	4·8	..	..	1·18
Lower Holloway	7·0	..	3·3	3·57	3·55
Highbury .. .. .	..	5·5	2·7	5·32	3·42
Barnsbury .. .. .	..	2·4	..	..	0·61
Islington, South East ..	..	1·8	..	..	0·49
The Borough	1·77	3·07	1·35	2·25	2·11

TABLE XC.

Showing the Fatality from Puerperal Fever.

Deaths to 100 cases of Sickness.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	100·0	..	..	..	33·3
Upper Holloway	100·0	100·0	..	..	75·0
Tollington .. ..	..	0·00	..	..	..
Lower Holloway	50·0	0 00	..	100·0	50·0
Highbury .. ..	..	50·0	..	50·0	40·0
Barnsbury .. ..	..	0·00	..	..	..
Islington, South East ..	..	100·0	..	..	100·0
The Borough	75·0	57·1	..	40·0	47·3

CONTINUED FEVER.

Two cases were notified, which is a decrease of 3 on the corrected average of ten years.

Hospital Isolation.—One case was removed.

Fatality.—One case died, or 50 per cent.

RELAPSING FEVER.

Nil return.

CHOLERA.

Nil return.

TABLE XCI.

Showing the number of **Cases** of the several **Notifiable Infectious Diseases** which occurred during each Ten Years 1893-02, and in 1903.

DISEASES.	YEARS.										Corrected average number of cases.	1903.	Increase or Decrease.
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.			
Small Pox	118	90	25	50	3	...	3	2	50	276	63	9	-54
Scarlet Fever ...	2880	1493	1692	2031	1577	1336	1494	1074	1286	1372	1645	865	-780
Diphtheria	855	843	564	1067	700	531	688	624	902	871	775	452	-323
Membranous Croup..	30	24	18	24	29	13	17	9	9	7	18	3	-15
Enteric Fever ...	251	245	184	229	256	237	353	259	281	257	258	130	-128
Typhus Fever ...	1	1	5	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	-1
Erysipelas	672	395	320	385	312	279	350	285	285	357	369	227	-142
Puerperal Fever ...	38	23	22	30	27	19	33	16	34	19	26	19	-7
Continued Fever ...	7	7	9	6	1	1	2	6	3	5	5	2	-3
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	1	...	...	...	1	...	3*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	4853	3121	2841	3822	2906	2418	2943	2276	2852	3164	3160	1707	-1453

* English Cholera.

TABLE XCII.

Showing the **Attack Rates** arising from the several **Notifiable Infectious Diseases** which occurred during the Ten Years 1893-1902 and in 1903.

DISEASES.	YEARS.										Mean Attack Rates.	Attack Rate.	Increase or Decrease.
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.				1893-02.	1903.
Small Pox	0·36	0·27	0·07	0·15	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·15	0·80	0·18	0·03	0·15
Scarlet Fever	8·81	4·52	5·06	6·02	4·68	3·97	4·44	3·20	3·84	3·99	4·85	2·55	2·30
Diphtheria	2·61	2·55	1·69	3·16	2·08	1·58	2·05	1·86	2·69	2·53	2·29	1·33	0·96
Membranous Croup .	0·09	0·07	0·05	0·07	0·09	0·04	0·05	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·05	0·01	0·04
Enteric Fever	0·77	0·74	0·55	0·68	0·76	0·70	1·05	0·77	0·84	0·75	0·76	0·38	0·38
Typhus Fever	0·00	0·00	0·01	...	...	0·00	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	...
Erysipelas	2·06	1·20	0·96	1·14	0·93	0·83	1·04	0·85	0·85	0·14	1·09	0·67	0·42
*Puerperal Fever ..	3·97	2·42	2·23	3·02	2·74	2·86	3·42	1·73	3·67	2·06	2·72	2·11	0·61
Continued Fever ...	0·02	0·02	0·03	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·02	0·00	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·01
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	0·00	...	...	...	0·00	...	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	14·84	9·44	8·50	11·32	8·62	7·18	8·75	6·78	8·50	9·20	9·31	5·03	4·28

* These figures are calculated as per 1,000 Registered Births.

TABLE XCIII.

Showing the number of **Cases of Infectious Diseases** notified in the **Sub-Registration Districts** during 1903.

Sub-Registration District.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Totals.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Tufnell - -	3	76	43	...	9	...	23	3	1	...	...	158	4·81
Upper Holloway -	1	78	45	...	13	...	28	4	...	...	...	169	4·85
Tollington - -	...	113	47	...	14	...	22	1	...	...	...	197	5·66
Lower Holloway -	2	129	120	1	11	...	25	4	...	...	...	292	7·03
Highbury - -	...	207	58	...	29	...	31	5	...	...	...	330	5·07
Barnsbury - -	...	130	51	1	28	...	35	1	...	...	...	246	4·53
Islington South East	3	132	88	1	26	...	63	1	1	...	...	315	4·15
The Borough -	9	865	452	3	130	...	227	19	2	...	...	1707	5·03

(All Duplicates have been deducted).

TABLE XCIV.

Showing the attack rates from **Infectious Diseases** notified in the **Sub-Registration Districts** during 1903.

Sub-Registration Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal* Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Tufnell - - -	0'09	2'32	1'31	..	0'27	...	0'70	4'05	0'03	...	...	4'81
Upper Holloway - -	0'03	2'24	1'29	...	0'37	...	0'80	3'61	...	...	...	4'85
Tollington - - -	...	3'25	1'35	...	0'40	...	0'63	1'17	...	...	...	5'66
Lower Holloway - -	0'05	3'11	2'89	0'02	0'27	...	0'60	3'55	...	...	...	7'03
Highbury - - -	...	3'18	0'89	...	0'45	...	0'48	3'42	...	...	...	5'07
Barnsbury - - -	...	2'40	0'94	0'02	1'51	...	0'64	0'61	...	...	...	4'53
Islington, South East -	0'04	1'74	1'16	0'01	0'34	...	0'84	0'49	0'01	...	...	4'15
The Borough - - -	0'03	2'55	1'33	0'01	0'38	...	0'67	2'11	0'00	...	...	5'03

* Per 1,000 Registered Births.

TABLE XCV.

Showing the number of **Cases of Infectious Disease** notified in the **Wards** during the year 1903.

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

WARDS.	Estimated Population, 1903.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Totals.	Cases Notified per 1000 of Population.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tufnell -	32,838	3	76	43	...	9	...	23	3	1	...	...	158	4·81
Upper Holloway -	34,822	1	78	45	...	13	...	28	4	...	...	...	169	4·85
Tollington -	34,765	...	113	47	...	14	...	22	1	...	...	...	197	5·66
Lower Holloway -	41,537	2	129	120	1	11	...	25	4	...	...	...	292	7·03
Highbury -	34,858	...	130	37	...	13	...	16	4	...	...	...	200	5·74
Mildmay -	24,862	...	70	17	...	13	...	10	1	...	...	...	111	4·46
Thornhill -	33,370	...	88	34	1	21	...	25	...	...	...	...	169	5·06
Barnsbury -	20,908	...	42	17	...	7	...	10	1	...	...	...	77	3·68
St. Mary's -	17,298	...	28	21	...	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	65	3·76
Canonbury -	31,160	1	36	36	...	13	...	31	...	1	...	...	118	3·78
St. Peter's -	32,719	2	75	35	1	12	...	25	1	...	...	...	151	4·61
Totals -	339,137	9	865	452	3	130	...	227	19	2	...	...	1707	5·03
1901 -	335,325	50	1286	902	9	281	2	285	34	3	...	...	2852	8·50
1902 -	337,268	276	1372	871	7	257	...	357	19	5	..	...	3164	9·20

TABLE XCVI.

Showing the **Attack-Rates** arising from the **Infectious Diseases** notified in the **Wards** during the Year 1903.

WARDS.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Total Case- Rates.
Tufnell - -	0'09	2'32	1'31	...	0'27	...	0'70	0'09	0'03	...	...	4'81
Upper Holloway -	0'03	2'24	1'29	...	0'37	...	0'80	0'12	...	...	...	4'85
Tollington - -	...	3'25	1'35	...	0'40	...	0'63	0'03	...	...	...	5'66
Lower Holloway -	0'05	3'11	2'89	0'02	0'27	...	0'60	0'09	...	...	...	7'03
Highbury - -	...	3'73	1'06	...	0'37	...	0'46	0'12	...	...	...	5'74
Mildmay - -	...	2'82	0'68	...	0'52	...	0'40	0'04	...	...	...	4'46
Thornhill - -	...	2'64	1'02	0'03	0'63	...	0'74	...	...	...	...	5'06
Barnsbury - -	...	2'01	0'81	...	0'34	...	0'48	0'04	...	...	...	3'68
St. Mary's - -	...	1'62	1'21	...	0'23	...	0'70	...	...	...	...	3'76
Canonbury - -	0'03	1'15	1'15	...	0'42	...	1'00	...	0'03	...	...	3'78
St. Peter's - -	0'06	2'29	1'07	0'03	0'37	...	0'76	0'03	...	...	...	4'61
Totals - -	0'03	2'55	1'33	0'01	0'38	...	0'67	0'06	0'00	...	...	5'03

TABLE XCVII.

Showing the Number of **Cases of Infectious Diseases** which were investigated by the several **Sanitary Inspectors** during the Year 1903.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.	Number of the Sanitary District.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Total.
Mr. Cook - -	1	3	60	26	...	5	...	16	2	1	...	...	113
„ Bicknell - -	2	1	78	45	...	13	...	29	4	...	...	...	170
„ Bagshaw - -	3	...	25	19	...	7	...	9	...	...	...	...	60
„ Bacon - - -	4	...	115	45	...	10	...	14	1	...	...	...	185
„ Flood - - -	5	2	45	94	1	8	...	14	4	...	...	...	168
„ Horsman - -	6	...	73	30	...	6	...	13	...	...	...	...	122
„ Fortune - -	7	...	93	15	...	8	...	11	3	...	...	...	130
„ Metcalf - -	8	...	67	12	...	12	...	10	1	...	...	...	102
„ Irving - - -	9	...	66	37	...	17	...	22	2	...	...	...	144
„ Watson - - -	10	...	32	26	...	12	...	21	...	1	...	...	92
„ Burrell - - -	11	1	41	29	1	13	...	22	1	...	...	...	108
„ Agar - - - -	12	...	69	24	1	10	...	16	...	...	...	...	120
„ Rolfe - - - -	13	...	43	14	...	6	...	14	1	...	...	...	78
„ Callow - - -	14	2	58	36	...	3	...	16	...	...	...	...	115
Totals - - -		9	865	452	3	130	...	227	19	2	...	...	1,707

TABLE XCVIII.

Showing the **Cases of Infectious Disease** which were notified in the several **Months** during the Year 1903.

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

Month.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Total each month.
January	-	61	56	...	12	...	21	2	...	...	...	152
February	-	55	44	...	6	...	19	1	1	...	...	126
March	-	83	45	1	5	...	23	1	1	...	...	159
April	-	46	42	...	2	...	18	3	...	...	...	111
May	-	61	38	...	7	...	11	3	...	...	...	120
June	-	1	86	58	1	5	19	1	...	...	...	171
July	-	3	96	36	...	9	17	2	...	...	...	163
August	-	1	71	28	1	12	12	...	...	...	...	125
September	-	1	115	22	...	24	21	1	...	...	...	184
October	-	...	70	27	...	24	19	1	...	...	...	141
November	-	3	59	20	...	11	22	1	...	...	...	116
December	-	...	62	36	...	13	25	3	...	...	...	139
Total	-	9	865	452	3	130	227	19	2	...	...	1,707

TABLE XCIX.

Showing the **Cases of Infectious Disease** notified during the Year 1903 in **Islington** and in the **Encircling Boroughs.**

The Encircling Boroughs.	Estimated Populations, 1903.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Total Cases.
St. Pancras	235,716	31	659	522	88	...	224	4	...	...	...	1,528
Stoke Newington ...	52,069	2	87	40	36	...	30	3	...	...	...	198
Hackney	224,082	4	667	545	271	...	281	20	5	...	..	1,793
Hornsey	78,386	2	213	62	13	...	25	2	...	...	...	317
Finsbury	99,717	2	293	129	52	...	104	8	...	...	...	588
Shoreditch	117,513	...	259	154	99	...	147	7	1	...	...	667
The Encircling Boroughs	807,483	41	2,178	1,452	559	...	811	44	6	...	...	5,091
Islington	339,137	9	865	455	130	...	227	19	2	...	...	1,707

TABLE C.

Showing the **Attack Rates** per 1,000 inhabitants arising from the **Infectious Diseases** notified during the Year 1903 in **Islington** and in the **Encircling Boroughs**.

The Encircling Boroughs.	Estimated Populations, 1903.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria (including Membranous) Group.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.*	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Total Case Rates.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
St. Pancras ...	235,716	0·13	2·80	2·22	0·37	...	0·95	0·01	...	...	...	6·48
Stoke Newington...	52,069	0·04	1·67	0·77	0·69	...	0·57	0·06	...	...	...	3·80
Hackney ...	224,082	0·02	2·98	2·43	1·21	...	1·25	0·09	0·02	...	...	8·00
Hornsey ...	78,386	0·02	2·72	0·79	0·17	...	0·32	0·02	...	...	...	4·04
Finsbury ...	99,717	0·02	2·94	1·29	0·52	...	1·04	0·08	...	...	...	5·89
Shoreditch ...	117,513	...	2·21	1·31	0·84	...	1·25	0·06	0·01	...	...	5·68
The Encircling Boroughs	807,483	0·05	2·70	1·80	0·70	...	1·00	0·05	0·00	...	...	6·30
Islington ...	339,137	0·03	2·55	1·34	0·38	...	0·67	0·06	0·00	...	...	5·03
Increase or Decrease	...	-0·02	-0·15	-0·46	-0·32	...	-0·33	+0·01	...	...	...	-1·27

* Per 1,000 of the population.

TABLE CI.

Showing the **Cases of Infectious Disease** notified in the several
Metropolitan Boroughs during the year 1903.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Estimated population in the middle of 1903.	NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.									Total.
		Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.*	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Other continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Cholera.	
LONDON	4,613,812	416	12,531	7,738	22	2,339	40	233	4,372	..	27,691
<i>West Districts.</i>											
Paddington	146,032	5	417	150	1	44	3	4	119	..	743
Kensington	178,409	5	335	180	..	66	2	4	177	..	769
Hammersmith	115,803	7	316	166	..	59	1	6	169	..	664
Fulham	147,780	11	406	294	..	80	..	19	116	..	926
Chelsea	74,169	7	209	98	..	13	..	6	55	..	388
City of Westminster	179,052	45	352	186	..	71	2	5	111	..	772
<i>North Districts.</i>											
St. Marylebone	181,234	4	414	228	..	67	4	7	177	..	901
Hampstead	85,197	1	174	86	..	29	..	1	41	..	332
St. Pancras	235,716	31	658	522	..	88	..	5	224	..	1,528
Islington	339,137	9	865	455	..	130	2	19	227	..	1,707
Stoke Newington.. ..	52,069	2	87	40	..	35	1	2	30	..	197
Hackney	224,082	4	667	545	..	271	5	21	281	..	1,794
<i>Central Districts.</i>											
Holborn	57,845	2	144	52	..	54	2	4	90	..	348
Finsbury	99,717	2	293	129	..	52	..	8	106	..	590
City of London	24,539	..	73	27	..	14	..	1	10	..	125
<i>East Districts.</i>											
Shoreditch	117,513	..	259	154	..	99	1	7	147	..	667
Bethnal Green	130,028	3	392	242	2	59	1	6	214	..	919
Stepney	302,153	26	878	543	1	199	..	10	376	..	2,033
Poplar	169,550	28	450	425	..	93	..	8	144	..	1,148
<i>South Districts.</i>											
Southwark	207,369	40	512	354	..	122	..	13	239	..	1,280
Bermondsey	129,801	7	401	174	16	76	..	9	182	..	865
Lambeth	307,711	73	745	346	..	136	7	18	231	..	1,556
Battersea	173,422	37	474	314	..	89	..	8	149	..	1,071
Wandsworth	249,678	29	821	532	..	101	3	13	235	..	1,734
Camberwell	265,562	19	666	365	..	103	2	6	233	..	1,394
Deptford	112,537	2	502	456	2	31	1	6	134	..	1,134
Greenwich	99,824	4	164	208	..	44	..	7	73	..	500
Lewisham	136,405	1	463	278	..	49	..	8	82	..	881
Woolwich	121,478	6	390	184	..	42	3	2	58	..	685
Port of London .. ..	..	3	2	2	..	22	..	..	1	..	30

* Including Membranous Croup.

TABLE CIII.

Showing the cases of **Notifiable Infectious Diseases** occurring in **Public Elementary Schools** during the **Year 1903.**

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Scholars attacked.							Non-Scholars attacked who lived in houses from which children attended the several Schools.								
	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Other Fev.e.s.	Total.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.	Total.
1 Yerbury Road, B.S.	20	4	..	..	..	24	..	..	8	6	..	8	1	23
2 St. John's, Holloway Road, C.S.	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	4
3 St. Joseph's, R.C.S.	1	..	..	..	..	1
4 Hargrave Park, B.S.	5	3	..	..	..	8	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	6
5 Burleigh Road, B.S.	7	5	..	..	..	12	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	5
6 St. Mark's, Grove Road, C.S.	8	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
7 Cottenham Road, B.S.	11	4	..	1	..	16	..	..	3	4	..	1	2	10
8 Grafton Road, B.S.	9	13	..	1	..	23	..	..	2	1	..	4	..	7
9 Duncombe Road, B.S.	13	6	..	..	2	21	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	6
10 Whittington, B.S.	25	2	..	..	..	27	..	..	4	5	..	..	2	11
11 Montem Street, B.S.	12	2	..	1	..	15	..	..	12	6	..	1	..	19
12 Forster, B.S.	26	..	..	3	..	29	..	..	4	2	..	..	4	10
13 Poole's Park, B.S.	10	7	..	2	..	19	..	..	11	2	..	1	4	18
14 Hornsey Road, B.S.	18	5	..	..	1	24	..	..	3	4	..	1	4	12
15 Hungerford Road, B.S.	10	16	..	..	..	26	..	..	2	11	..	..	1	14
16 Brecknock, B.S.	3	29	..	1	1	34	..	..	4	14	..	1	..	19
17 Pakeman Street, B.S.	5	7	..	..	..	12	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	6
18 St. James', C.S.	6	3	..	1	..	10	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	4
19 Catholic School, Eden Grove, R.C.S.	11	..	..	1	..	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
20 Caledonian Road, B.S.	4	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
21 Westbourne Road, B.S.	13	5	..	..	..	18	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	10
22 Chapel-of-Ease, C.S.	9	2	..	..	1	12	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	11
23 Blackstock Road, B.S.	17	2	..	..	1	20	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	5
24 Gillespie Road, B.S.	31	3	..	2	..	36	..	..	10	6	..	3	1	20
25 Drayton Park, W.M.S.	9	6	..	..	..	15	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
26 St. John's, Conewood Street, C.S.	17	1	..	1	..	19	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	5
27 St. Jude's, C.S.	6	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
28 Newington Green, B.S.	2	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	4	2	..	2	4	12
29 Ambler Road, B.S.	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
30 York Road, B.S.	10	2	..	1	..	13	..	..	8	3	..	1	..	12
31 Gifford Street, B.S.	3	6	..	2	..	11	..	..	7	5	..	4	1	17
32 St. Thomas', C.S.	2	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	2	..	1	2	11
33 St. Clement's, C.S.	4	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	6
34 Blundell Street, B.S.	7	8	..	..	..	15	..	..	6	6	..	1	..	13
35 St. Paul's, Dorset Street, C.S.	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	5
36 Ecclesbourne Road, B.S.	10	11	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
37 Tottenham Road, B.S.	6	3	..	..	..	9	..	..	5	1	..	1	1	8
38 Queen's Head Street, B.S.	12	4	..	..	2	18	..	..	5	3	..	1	2	11
39 Popham Road, B.S.	1	7	..	..	..	8	..	..	7	2	..	..	2	11
40 St. Philip's, B.S.	4	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
41 Shepperton Road, B.S.	3	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	5
42 Rotherfield Street, B.S.	9	3	..	1	3	16	..	..	8	3	..	3	2	16
43 Buckingham Street, B.S.	20	8	..	5	..	33	..	..	5	8	..	1	4	18
44 Winchester Street, B.S.	6	4	..	1	1	12	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
45 All Saint's, C.S.	4	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	3
46 Vittoria Place, B.S.	7	2	..	..	..	9	..	..	8	3	..	2	..	13
47 Holy Trinity, C.S.	3	..	..	4	..	7	..	..	1	2	..	1	3	7
48 Richard Street, B.S.	20	4	..	..	..	24	..	..	9	..	..	..	2	11
49 Station Road, B.S.	8	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	8
50 Thornhill Road, B.S.	21	3	..	1	..	25	..	..	3	1	..	7	2	13
51 St. Matthew's, City Road, C.S.	7	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	5
52 St. John's, Duncan Terrace, R.C.S.	5	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	4
53 Hanover Street, B.S.	9	2	..	1	1	13	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	4
54 Canonbury Road, B.S.	1	9	..	..	2	12	..	..	..	3	..	2	3	8
55 St. Mary's, C.S.	4	2	..	1	..	7	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	6
TOTAL	507	216	..	35	16	774	2	..	213	142	..	67	60	484

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE PUBLIC

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The infectious diseases included under this heading are those which are notifiable under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, as well as others which are not so notifiable, and which comprise Measles, Chicken Pox, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases among Scholars.—774 cases occurred among scholars who were in attendance at the public elementary schools.

Cases in Scholar's Homes.—484 cases occurred in the homes of scholars, or in houses in which they resided.

Small Pox.—In no instance was the patient attending school.

Scarlet Fever.—507 cases, or 157 less than in the previous year, occurred among school children. The Board Schools in which the largest number of cases occurred were Montem Street 25 cases, Forster 26, Hornsey Road 18, Blackstock Road 17, Gillespie Road 31, Buckingham Street 20, Richard Street 20, and Thornhill Road 21.

There were 213 cases in the homes of scholars who had been in attendance at school.

Diphtheria.—216 cases of this disease were discovered among scholars, as against 405 in 1902. 13 were referred to Grafton Road, 16 to Hungerford Road, and 29 to Brecknock Road Board Schools.

There were 142 cases in the homes or houses in which scholars resided.

Enteric Fever.—35 cases were scholars, and 67 were cases in scholars' homes or houses.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases notified by teachers amounted to 2,298, which is only 9 less than the number notified in the previous year.

Measles was known to have attacked 1,049 children, and was most prevalent in the infant classes of the following schools: Montem Street (99), Canonbury Road (48), Duncombe Road (38), Drayton Park (42), Ecclesbourne Road (36), Gillespie Road (49), Hungerford Road (47), Newington Green (37), Pakeman Street (40), Popham Road (56), Rotherfield Street (72), Shepperton Road (39), St. Paul's, Dorset Street (55), and St. Philips' (50). The number of schools invaded was 45.

Chicken Pox.—206 cases, or 276 less than last year were reported, the largest number (26) coming from Westbourne Road School, and 20 from Richard Street School. While 16 occurred in Gillespie Road School, and 15 in Hanover Street School. There were 32 schools invaded.

Whooping Cough was notified in 277 instances, from 28 schools.

Mumps and **other Diseases** were notified in 766 instances.

It is satisfactory to note that the teachers were, as in the preceding year, anxious to assist the Public Health Department in dealing with these diseases, and it is still more satisfactory to find that the Medical Officer of the School Board has kept a very watchful eye on the schools, and has in many instances closed class-rooms even before information had reached your Medical Officer of Health that disease had occurred in them. This is an improvement on the practice of previous years.

TABLE CIV.

Showing the **Infectious Diseases** notified during the year 1903 by the **Teachers of Public Elementary Schools** under the provisions of Regulation 148, sec. iii., of the London School Board Code.

School.	Measles.	Chicken Pox.	Whooping Cough.	Other Diseases.	TOTALS.
Ambler Road	1	1	2	2	6
Brecknock Road	1	2	...	...	3
Blackstock Road	1	1	5	2	9
Blundell Street	3	1	9	29	42
Buckingham Street	27	...	...	11	38
Canonbury Road	48	7	4	12	71
Caledonian Road	14	1	...	7	22
Chapel of Ease	4	3	...	2	9
Duncombe Road	38	..	...	4	42
Drayton Park	42	1	1	9	53
Ecclesbourne Road	36	2	4	24	66
Grafton Road	9	...	4	1	14
Gillespie Road	49	16	12	37	114
Gifford Street	7	8	..	6	21
Hargrave Park .. ..	..	...	...	1	1
Hungerford Road	47	4	...	8	59
Hanover Street	5	15	2	6	28
Montem Street	99	7	5	125	236
Newington Green	37	5	6	25	73
Poole's Park	3	1	24	25	53
Pakeman Street	40	...	...	...	40
Popham Road	56	12	10	22	100
Queen's Head Street	4	...	...	...	4
Risinghill Street	3	4	...	1	8
Rotherfield Street	72	11	31	79	193
Richard Street	19	20	33	14	86
Shepperton Road	39	3	2	2	46
Station Road	17	...	16	43	76
St. Mark's, Grove Road	1	...	...	..	1
St. Barnabas .. ..	..	...	...	2	2
St. James'	21	...	...	1	22
St. John's, Conewood Street	21	2	1	...	24
St. John's, Duncan Terrace	17	...	...	...	17
St. Thomas'	5	3	2	1	11
St. Paul's, Dorset Street	55	5	15	8	83
St. Bartholomew's .. ..	...	...	..	2	2
St. Philip's	50	2	2	18	72
St. Matthew's, City Road	8	...	2	...	10
Thornhill Road	3	...	...	...	3
Tottenham Road	6	...	...	...	6
Upper Hornsey Road	24	5	1	10	40
Vittoria Place	24	10	7	..	41
Whittington	16	8	10	27	61
Wenlock Street	4	..	1	2	7
Westbourne Road	21	26	23	14	84
Winchester Street	21	12	8	6	47
Yerbury Road	19	2	35	169	225
York Road	12	6	...	9	27
Total	1049	206	277	766	2298

ISOLATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN HOSPITALS.

Altogether 1,241 cases were removed to hospital for isolation and treatment, of which 1,150, or 92·6 per cent., were admitted into the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and of these 66, or 5·7 per cent., died.

The North Eastern Hospital, as usual, received the greatest number of the Borough's patients, namely 942 (of whom 54 died), as against 1,134 in the preceding year. The Eastern Hospital received 104 patients, of whom 8 died, and the North Western 73, of whom 4 died; 2 were sent to the Western Hospital, 15 to the South Western, 1 to the Grove, 1 to the South Eastern and 12 to the Small Pox Hospital.

TABLE CV.

Showing the number of Cases of Infectious Disease removed from Islington to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals for treatment and isolation during 1903.

Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.
Eastern	39	32	18	..	15	104	8
North Eastern	..	618	190	36	..	98	942	54
North Western	..	39	27	1	..	6	73	4
Western	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
South Western	..	7	6	..	..	2	15	..
The Grove	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
South Eastern	1	..	..	1	..
Northern
Small Pox ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Totals ..	12	705	255	56	..	122	1,150	66

TABLE CVI.

Summary of **Infectious Sickness** and of the **Deaths** arising therefrom, distinguishing the **Cases** treated at **Home** and in **Hospitals**; and showing the percentages of notified Cases removed to Hospitals, together with the **Fatality** among cases treated at **Home** and in **Hospitals**.

	Notified Cases Treated.			Percentages of Notified Cases Treated.		Deaths Occurring.			Percentages of Deaths Occurring.		
	In Hospitals.	At Home.	Total.	In Hospital.	At Home.	In Hospital.	At Home.	Total.	In Hospital.	At Home.	Total.
Small Pox ..	9	..	9	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	756	109	865	87·4	12·6	23	1	24	3·0	0·9	2·8
Diphtheria ..	337	118	455	74·0	26·0	30	13	43	8·9	11·0	9·4
Enteric (Typhoid Fever) }	100	30	130	76·9	23·1	11	11	22	11·0	36·7	16·9
Typhus Fever..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	34	193	227	15·0	85·0	1	8	9	2·9	4·1	3·9
Puerperal Fever	*4	17	21	10·6	89·4	4	5	9	100·0	29·4	42·8
Continued Fever	1	1	2	50·0	50·0	..	1	1	..	100·0	50·0
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.. ..	*1,241	468	1,709	72·6	27·4	69	39	108	5·5	8·3	6·3

* Including 2 cases which had not been notified.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON BUSINESS PREMISES.

If the notification of infectious diseases needed any justification at this time it would surely be found in the fact that it enables sanitary authorities to discover if any trades are being carried on in the houses in which they have broken out and if the goods manufactured under such circumstances are likely to convey infection to outsiders. The Factory and Workshop Act particularly recognizes the danger, and by its 109th section enacts that

“ If the occupier of a factory or workshop or of any place
“ from which any work is given out, or any contractor employed
“ by any such occupier, causes or allows wearing apparel to be made,
“ cleaned or repaired in any dwelling-house or building occupied
“ therewith, whilst any inmate of the dwelling-house is suffering from
“ scarlet fever or small-pox, then unless he proves that he was not
“ aware of the existence of the illness in the dwelling-house, and
“ could not reasonably have been expected to become aware of it, he
“ shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.”

Trades carried on in Invaded Premises.—Altogether 184 premises, in which a trade or business was carried on were discovered, and of these, 101 were infected with Scarlet Fever, 46 with Diphtheria, 13 with Enteric Fever, and 24 with Erysipelas.

Scarlet Fever was found in homes where the following businesses, among many others, were conducted: Butcher, Bootmaker, Baker, Confectioner, Dressmaker, Dairy, Draper, Fishmonger, General Dealer, Greengrocer, Laundry, Mangling, Mantlemaker, Milkshop, Newsagent, Publican, Schools, Tailor.

Diphtheria invaded the premises where the following businesses were conducted: Butcher, Bootmaker, Boxmaking, Confectioner, Dressmaking, Draper General Dealer, Grocer, Laundry, Milkshop, Newsagent, Publican and Tailor.

One can so easily appreciate how readily goods from many of these premises might convey infection to the public that it is unnecessary to enlarge on the subject. There is, however, another view of the question, and that is the danger to persons calling at the business premises, because of the fact that many a mother or woman attendant acts at a time of illness in the dual capacity of shop-attendant and nurse; and even where she does not so act, but proposes only to look after the business, it is found that she is constantly backwards and forwards between the sick room and the shop. Of course she is! Her maternal or womanly feelings compels her, so that even if she would, she could not, keep away from the patient. In such cases as these the best, indeed the only, place for the patient is the hospital, and therefore every energy is strained by the Public Health Department to induce the parents or guardians to permit his removal thither. This has generally been satisfactorily accomplished; although at times it requires great persuasion and even entreaty before they will give their consent. One of the greatest objections to the removal, apart from parental feelings, is that the public might see the ambulance at the door, and that consequently their business would suffer. (*Vide* Table CVII.)

Occupations of Persons Attacked.—The occupations of the persons attacked have been noted during the year as usual. The full statement is given in Table CVIII. The list is instructive.

Small Pox infected a Barman, a Boxmaker, a Factory Hand, a Laundress, a Metal Worker, and a Packer.

Scarlet Fever attacked persons, besides very many children, following the undermentioned occupations:—Accountant, Bookkeeper, Butcher, Barmaid, Bootmaker, Clerk, Carman, Clergyman, Grocer, Labourer, Messenger, Nurse, Porter, Pork Butcher, Postman, Packer and Solicitor.

Diphtheria was noted among Butchers, Bootmakers, Boxmakers, Confectioners, Dressmakers, Drapers, General Dealers, Hairdressers, Laundresses, Manglers, Milk Dealers, Newsagents, Stablemen and Tobacconists, in addition to many other tradespeople.

Enteric Fever attacked 13 persons following various occupations.

Erysipelas infected 24 persons engaged in various employments.

TABLE CVII.

List of Trades and Businesses carried on in Houses wherein Infectious Diseases have occurred during 1903.

TRADES AND BUSINESSES.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever).	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	TOTAL.
Agency Artificial Florists	1	...	...	1
Butchers	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Builders	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Boot Makers	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	7
Bakers	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Beerhouse	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Box Making	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Brush Manufacturing	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Boot Repairing	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Boarding House	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Confectioners	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Club	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chimney Sweeps	1	...	...	1
Cornchandlers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chemists	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coal Dealers	1	...	...	1
Dressmaking	6	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	10
Dairy	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Drapers	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dining Rooms	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Dyers and Cleaners	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Furriers	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Furniture Dealers	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Fishmonger	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Fruiterer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
General Dealer	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Grocers	6	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	9
Greengrocers	4	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	8
Glass Case Maker	1	...	...	...	...	1
Hairdressing	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Lodging House	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laundry	3	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	8
Lamp Shade Makers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mangling	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	7
Milk Shop	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mantle Making	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Nursing Home...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Newsagent	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	9
Oilman	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Orphanage	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Off License	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public House	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Plumbers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE CVII.—*continued.*

TRADES AND BUSINESSES.		Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Group.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever).	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Total.
Picture Frame Makers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poulterers	1	...	...	1
Pianoforte Makers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Provision Dealers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sweets	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5
Sadlers...	1	...	...	1
Stablemen	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
School	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Stationers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tobacconists	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tailors	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	7
Tie Making	1	...	...	1
Tinsmith	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tool Maker	1	...	...	1
Wine and Spirit Stores	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Watchmakers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waistcoat Making	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wood Turners...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS	101	46	...	13	...	24	...	...	184

TABLE CVIII.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Memb. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	TOTAL.
Engine Driver	1	...	...	1
Electrician	1	...	...	1
Furriers	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
Factory Hand	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
Fireman	1	...	...	1
French Polisher	1	...	...	...	...	1
Fancy Worker	1	...	...	1
Flower Seller	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glass Case Maker	1	...	...	...	...	1
Grocer	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Housewife	1	7	8	...	1	...	24	16	...	57
Horsekeeper	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	6
Hatter	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Iron Founder	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ironer	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
Labourer	5	...	...	6	...	8	...	...	19
Laundress	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Lead Pipe Worker	1	...	...	...	...	1
Lady's Help	1	...	...	1
Lift Attendant	1	...	...	1
Messenger	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	6
Milliner	1	...	...	...	...	1
Metal Worker	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Meat Carrier	1	...	...	...	...	1
Machinist	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Manageress	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Mantle Maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nurse	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
Needleworker	1	...	...	1
Organ Builder	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oil Color Merchant	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Porter	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	5
Paper Stainer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pork Butcher	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Policeman	1	...	2	...	...	3
Postman	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Painter	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Professor of Music	1	...	...	1
Pianoforte Maker	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
Post Office Official	2	...	...	2
Packer	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Platelayer	1	...	...	1

TABLE CVIII.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Group.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	TOTAL.
Rag Sorter	1	...	...	1
Scholar	1	495	214	...	30	...	17	...	...	757
Servant	3	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	11
Shop Assistant	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	7
Soldier	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
School Teacher	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2
Signwriter	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stockbroker	1	...	...	...	...	1
Solicitor	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sorter (G.P.O.)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Salesman	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Surgeon	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sleeping Car Attendant	1	...	...	1
Silver Smith	1	..	...	1
Straw Hat Maker	1	...	...	1
Second Hand Furniture Dealer	1	...	...	1
Sawyer	1	..	...	1
Slaughterman	1	...	...	1
Scavenger	2	...	...	2
Telephone Assistant	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Traveller	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
Tram Driver	1	...	..	1
Tailor	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Telegraphist	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	1
Turncock	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tie Maker	1	...	...	1
Ticket Sorter	1	...	...	...	...	1
Telegraph Instrument Maker...	1	..	...	1
Upholsterer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Van Boy	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	2
Warehouseman	1	...	...	...	...	1
Waitress	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	2
Waiter	1	...	...	1
Wood Turner	1	...	...	1
TOTALS	8	569	262	...	85	...	128	16	...	1068

TABLE CIX.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTALS.
Dagmar Terrace	2 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ¹
Dalmeny Avenue	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Devonshire Street	1 ¹	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Delhi Street	3 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ²
Dorset Street	2 ²	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Duncombe Road	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	3 ³
Davenant Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Duncan Street	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ¹
Denmark Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Dean Street	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Douglas Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Eden Grove	10 ⁶	1 ¹	...	...	...	2 ²	...	...	13 ⁶
Elmore Street	3 ³	5 ³	...	...	...	2 ²	...	...	10 ⁷
Elfort Road	2 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Essex Road ...	1 ¹	1 ¹	2 ¹	...	...	...	4 ⁴	...	...	8 ⁷
Elthorne Road	2 ²	2 ²	...	2 ²	...	...	1 ¹	...	7 ⁷
East Street	1 ¹	...	4 ²	...	...	...	...	5 ²
Elwood Street	7 ²	...	...	2 ²	...	...	...	...	9 ⁴
EDINBURGH COTTAGES, Essex Rd.	3 ³	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	4 ³
Edinburgh Place, Brewery Rd.	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Edwards Cottages, Canonbury Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Elliott's Place	1 ¹	...	...	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	3 ²
Everleigh Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Eddington Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Elphinstone Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Englefield Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Elder Walk, Essex Road	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Ellington Street	2 ²	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	3 ³
Edwards Square	3 ³	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	5 ⁵
Enkel Street	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ¹
Ecclesbourne Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Eaton Grove, Wedmore Street...	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Ferntower Road	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Freeling Street	2 ²	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Francis Street	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Fortnam Road	3 ¹	2 ²	...	2 ²	...	...	...	...	7 ⁵
Fonthill Road	4 ⁴	...	...	2 ²	...	2 ²	...	...	8 ⁸
Fairbridge Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Freegrove Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Florence Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Foxham Road	2 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	4 ³
Frederick Street	3 ³	6 ³	...	...	...	2 ²	...	...	11 ⁸
Fakenham Street	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	2 ²

TABLE CIX.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTALS.
Frome Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Furlong Road	3 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ²
Fife Terrace	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL	5 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ¹
George's Road	4 ²	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	2 ²	...	...	8 ⁶
Gifford Street	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Gillespie Road	13 ⁸	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	15 ¹⁰
Gibson Square	3 ²	...	...	...	...	2 ²	...	...	5 ⁴
Gooding Road	7 ⁶	20 ¹⁵	...	1 ¹	...	3 ⁸	...	...	31 ²¹
Gerrard Street	2 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	4 ⁴
Grovedale Road	1 ¹	3 ⁸	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	5 ⁵
Graham Street	2 ²	2 ²	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	5 ⁵
Gloucester Road	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	3 ³
Girdlestone Road	3 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	5 ³
Grenville Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Gordon Place	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Grove Road	9 ⁴	...	...	...	...	2 ¹	...	...	11 ⁵
Goldsmith's Place	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Grafton Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Garden Villas	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Gladsmuir Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Giesbach Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Gainford Street	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Grove Street	3 ¹	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ²
Goodwin Street	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Grosvenor Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Gresley Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Grosvenor Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Gordon Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Hungerford Road	4 ³	5 ⁴	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 ⁶
Hilldrop Crescent	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Hornsey Road	8 ⁶	3 ²	...	2 ²	...	2 ²	1 ¹	...	16 ¹²
Highbury New Park	4 ⁴	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ⁴
Harvist Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Holloway Road	12 ⁷	8 ⁵	...	2 ²	...	2 ²	...	...	24 ¹⁵
Hornsey Lane	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Highbury Hill	10 ⁶	1 ¹	...	...	...	4 ³	...	...	15 ¹²
Huntingdon Street	4 ²	2 ²	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	7 ⁵
Half Moon Crescent	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Hazellville Road	4 ²	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	2 ²	...	...	8 ⁶
Hanley Road	2 ²	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	4 ³
Halse Street	2 ¹	6 ²	4 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	13 ⁴
Hargrave Road	3 ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Harberton Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²

TABLE CIX.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTALS.
Milton Grove	1 ¹	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ²
Mildmay Avenue	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Morton Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
MYDDELTON BUILDINGS	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Matilda Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Noel Street	1 ¹	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
North Road	4 ⁴	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ⁴
North Avenue	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Nicholay Road	3 ²	...	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	5 ⁴
North Street	1 ¹	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Northolme Road	3 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ²
Newington Green	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Nelson Place	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Nailour Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Newington Green Road	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
New North Road	1 ¹	4 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ²
Napier Terrace...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Norfolk Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Nelson Terrace	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Oakley Road	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	3 ³	...	...	5 ⁶
Ockendon Road	3 ²	...	...	...	...	2 ¹	...	...	5 ³
Outram Street	3 ³	1 ¹	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	5 ⁵
Oxford Road	1 ¹	...	2 ²	...	...	3 ³
Offord Road	2 ²	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Oxford Terrace, St. Peter's Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Orpingley Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	2 ²	...	...	3 ²
Orchard Cottages, James Street, Essex Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Pulteney Terrace	1 ¹	3 ²	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	5 ⁴
Pembroke Street	3 ³	2 ²	...	2 ²	...	1 ¹	...	...	8 ⁷
Popham Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Plimsoll Road	4 ²	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	8 ⁶
Poet's Road	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Pentonville Cottages	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Petherton Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Popham Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	2 ²	...	...	3 ³
Palmerston Road	11 ⁶	4 ³	...	1 ¹	...	3 ³	...	...	19 ¹⁸
Pickering Street	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	3 ³
Parolles Road	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Pleasant Buildings, York Road	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ¹
Prebend Street	6 ⁸	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	7 ⁴
Parkhurst Road	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²	...	...	...	...	3 ³

TABLE CIX.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTALS.
St. George's Avenue	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Theberton Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Tabley Road	2 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
TORRENS BUILDINGS	4 ¹	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	5 ²
Tollington Road	2 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Thornhill Houses, Offord Road	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Tollington Park	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Travers Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Thornhill Road	2 ²	...	...	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	4 ³
Tiber Street	3 ³	2 ²	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	6 ⁶
Trinity Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Tytherton Road	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Tufnell Park Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	3 ³
Thane Villas	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Thornhill Square	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Thornhill Crescent	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Twyford Street	3 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ³
Tibberton Square	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Tile Yard Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Tavistock Mews	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Upper Street	6 ⁴	...	...	1 ¹	...	2 ²	...	...	9 ⁷
Upper Park Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Union Road	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Union Square	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Vincent Terrace	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Vorley Road	1 ¹	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Victoria Street...	2 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ²
Victoria Villas, Sonderberg Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Victoria Road	1 ¹	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Victoria Place	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Victor Road	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Windsor Road	4 ⁴	1 ¹	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	6 ⁶
Westbourne Road	4 ⁴	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	5 ⁵
Wilton Square	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Wharfdale Road	3 ³	...	...	...	...	2 ²	...	...	5 ⁵
Whistler Street	4 ⁴	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 ⁵
Winchester Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Wellington Road	1 ¹	3 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ³
Wray Crescent	4 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ²
Windsor Street	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	3 ³
Williamson Street	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Wolsey Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Warner Street	4 ⁴	2 ²	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	7 ⁷

TABLE CIX.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Group.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTALS.
Wall Street	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 ¹
Wyatt Road	4 ⁸	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ⁸
Witherington Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Wilton Street	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ¹
Wedmore Gardens	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Woodville Grove	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Waterloo Terrace	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Weymouth Villas, Moray Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Whitehall Mansions, Archway Road	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	2 ²
William Street, Barnsbury	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
William Street, St. Peter's St.	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
WHITTINGTON COLLEGE	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Whitehall Park	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Wedmore Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Wynford Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Warrender Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Yonge Park	3 ³	3 ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 ⁶
York Road	18 ¹⁸	...	...	...	...	3 ³	...	21 ¹⁶
Yerbury Road	3 ³	3 ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 ⁶

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF DIPHTHERIA, ENTERIC FEVER AND PHTHISIS.

The examination of sputum and blood to enable medical men to arrive at an early, or a more certain diagnosis of these diseases, is now generally undertaken by the Sanitary Authorities of London and of the chief cities of the Kingdom. Indeed many of them have extended their operations, and, having set up bacteriological departments of their own, with fully qualified bacteriologists at their head, now examine large quantities of food, particularly of milk. No doubt the time will come when Islington will follow suit, nay, will be compelled to do so, for the science of bacteriology has placed a powerful weapon in the hands of those engaged in public health work for the protection of the public. Look at what was done during the last eighteen months with respect to oysters, cockles, shell fish and watercress! how Enteric Fever was traced to them, and how bacteriology enabled the investigators to declare which were the polluted beds.

This science is doing a great work at the present time in enabling medical men to detect Phthisis in its early stage, and if it never accomplished anything more it would deserve the very highest encomiums for its usefulness in this direction. But for it many persons, now hale and strong, would have drifted into being incurable consumptives; they are also the mainstay of their families, who, otherwise, might have been greatly reduced in circumstances or thrown on the parish for relief.

In Islington the services of the Lister Institute are retained for the examination of the sputum of persons suspected to be suffering from Phthisis and Diphtheria, and of the blood of patients who are supposed to have been attacked with Enteric Fever.

During the year 283 specimens from patients suspected to be suffering from one or other of these diseases were examined, with the result that they were diagnosed in 69 instances.

The particulars for each disease are as follows:—

Diphtheria.—The bacillus of this disease was found in 14 out of 78 examinations, or in 17·9 per cent.

Enteric Fever.—69 examinations of blood were made, and in 15, or 21·7 per cent., this fever was detected.

Phthisis.—The sputa of 136 persons were examined, resulting in the bacilli of tuberculosis being discovered in 40, or in 29·4 per cent.

The examinations of the specimens from patients suspected to be suffering from Diphtheria and Enteric Fever decreased considerably in number, but this was solely due to the fact that there was an abnormal decrease in the attacks of these diseases during the year.

The case was the reverse with respect to Phthisis, for the examinations increased from 122 in 1902 to 136. This number is not, however, nearly so many as might have been expected, although it may be partly explained by the fact that many medical men get examinations made privately, either by the Lister or other Institutes.

TABLE CX.

Showing the result of the **Bacteriological Examinations** made for the **Diagnosis of Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Phthisis, 1898-1903.**

PERIODS.	DIPHThERIA.			ENTERIC FEVER.			PHThISIS.			Totals.
	Positive Results.	Negative Results.	Total Examined.	Positive Results.	Negative Results.	Total Examined.	Positive Results.	Negative Results.	Total Examined.	
3rd Quarter	3	6	9	9	8	17	..	..	..	26
4th "	8	14	22	22	9	31	..	..	..	53
1898	11	20	31	31	17	48	..	..	..	79
1st Quarter	12	16	28	4	7	11	7	6	13	52
2nd "	10	7	17	1	9	10	16	19	35	62
3rd "	10	14	24	6	19	25	4	9	13	62
4th "	15	13	28	14	16	30	9	9	18	76
1899	47	50	97	25	51	76	36	43	79	252
1st Quarter	10	14	24	8	8	16	14	17	31	71
2nd "	8	11	19	4	17	21	7	10	17	57
3rd "	14	14	28	4	14	18	8	8	16	62
4th "	11	23	34	17	6	23	6	9	15	72
1900	43	62	105	33	45	78	35	44	79	262
1st Quarter	13	17	30	7	12	19	8	13	21	70
2nd "	14	18	32	7	12	19	7	12	19	70
3rd "	21	22	43	30	9	39	6	4	10	92
4th "	32	33	65	22	13	35	7	14	21	121
1901	80	90	170	66	46	112	28	43	71	353
1st Quarter	19	18	37	9	22	31	12	27	39	107
2nd "	15	17	32	6	9	15	9	16	25	72
3rd "	15	15	30	14	19	33	7	19	26	89
4th "	3	20	23	16	19	35	11	21	32	90
1902	52	70	122	45	69	114	39	83	122	358
1st Quarter	5	17	22	2	12	14	10	17	27	63
2nd "	1	15	16	0	12	12	10	29	39	67
3rd "	5	16	21	3	17	20	13	30	43	84
4th "	3	16	19	10	13	23	7	20	27	69
1903	14	64	78	15	54	69	40	96	136	283
Totals	247	356	603	215	282	497	178	309	487	1,587

THE STATE OF VACCINATION.

The return relating to vaccination is always more than twelve months late, because it is not possible for the vaccination officers to obtain a large number—perhaps the largest number—of the certificates of successful vaccination until after a period of six months has elapsed from the birth of the infant. The complete return for 1902 has only just been made available, and when it is compared with those of the seven years immediately preceding, it may be considered a favourable one. Albeit there is nothing to go into ecstasies over, for it is most regrettable to find that 20 per cent. of the infants born during that year had not been vaccinated.

The return shows that out of 9,055 births of infants, of whom 818 died before they had been vaccinated, 6,593, or 80·0 per cent., were successfully vaccinated, as against 75·8 per cent. in 1901

It would have been pleasant to think that this increase had come about through a growing belief, on the part of the parents, in the protective powers of vaccination against small pox, but the fact cannot be denied that during 1902 this disease was unusually prevalent, and that, consequently, special efforts were made to induce parents to get their children vaccinated; and also that, in all probability, fear of the disease, which affects even the professing antivaccinator, was a potent factor in effecting the same object.

The returns since 1880 show that from that year down to 1895 the vaccinations per 100 births, less infants who had died unvaccinated, were never below 84 per cent., and on several occasions were 90 per cent., while they have been as high as 91·1 per cent.

Years.	Vaccinations per 100 births, less infants who died unvaccinated.	Years.	Vaccinations per 100 births, less infants who died unvaccinated.
1880	89·8	1891	87·4
1881	90·8	1892	85·5
1882	91·1	1893	85·0
1883	90·4	1894	84·0
1884	90·5	1895	70·9
1885	90·6	1896	73·9
1886	90·8	1897	73·3
1887	90·4	1898	64·9
1888	88·4	1899	66·4
1889	89·0	1900	67·9
1890	89·3	1901	75·8
		1902	80·0

The Returns for 1903 (first six months).—So far as the returns for the first six months of 1903 are available they show, when compared with the corresponding returns for 1902, a very considerable decrease, for whereas in the latter period 81·7 per cent of the infants, less those that had died prior to the time fixed for the operation to be performed, had been vaccinated, there were in the former period only 38·4 per cent. This is an enormous decrease. It will, however, be very considerably altered before the final returns for the year are made up, but that the proportion of successful vaccinations will be as large as in 1902 your Medical Officer of Health has grave doubts. He trusts that this may not be so, and he would earnestly urge on those who have neglected up to now to fulfil their legal obligation, to get their children vaccinated. The subject is one on which he feels strongly, because he has seen with his own eyes the results of such neglect. He has seen one of his dearest friends, exposed to similar infection to himself, carried off, and he has seen the father of that friend die soon after of a broken heart, because he had not only failed to have his son vaccinated, but had also inculcated into his mind the heresy that vaccination was a myth and a sham. Your Medical Officer of Health has heard another gentleman, whom he knew intimately, bewail the loss of two children, and he has heard him in the Health Committee of a great northern borough, accuse himself of being their murderer, because he had failed to carry out his manifest duty. Again, he has seen in the hospitals, of which he has had charge, every member of the staff pass scatheless through two epidemics, while an unvaccinated woman, who on one occasion only gained momentary access as far as the kitchen of the building was stricken. He has seen all his sanitary inspectors and his disinfectors, with one exception, emerge in safety from several epidemics, and that one had lied, for he signed a written statement that he had been recently re-vaccinated, when such had not been the case. He has seen young vaccinated children escape, while the young unvaccinated have been attacked and died, or only escaped with their life, greatly disfigured. He has seen the adult who was vaccinated in infancy generally recover from an attack of small pox, while the unvaccinated adult has generally perished. He has seen the disease in the one case generally assume a modified form, while in the other it has been generally either confluent or malignant.

His study of hospital statistics, in addition to his own experience as a hospital superintendent, tells him very forcibly that vaccination exercises a great controlling influence over this terrible disease. These statistics tell the tale in such a manner that, unless people believe they are a tissue of falsehoods, they must be convinced. But such a belief is preposterous, unless, indeed, they also believe that a great conspiracy has been entered into, not only by the Medical Profession of England but of the civilized world, to foist on the public information that had no foundation in fact. The Prussians are an eminently practical race, and they, seeing the good that would accrue to their nation,

adopted compulsory vaccination and revaccination, with the result that small-pox is a rare disease now in their country. The diagram given on the opposite page depicts more plainly than words can do, what has been effected in Prussia, and ought to convince those who doubt that vaccination and revaccination are a great, if not a complete, protection against small-pox.

Well might Professor Martens, of Rostock, with the facts which this diagram describes, before him say, "That terrible pestilence, small pox, has almost completely disappeared from among us; not because we have discovered and destroyed the exciting cause of small pox—which, indeed, is still unknown—and have thus prevented its spread in the world, but solely because we have succeeded in making every individual personally proof against this pestilence." He further explains the presence of the very few cases that arise as follows: "Cases of small pox which occur now and again *have always been traced to infection brought from abroad, especially from Russia*, where compulsory protective inoculation (vaccination and revaccination) against small-pox has not been introduced."

Since these words were put in type, the Local Government Board have issued a report, written by one of their Medical Inspectors (Dr. R. Bruce Low), "On the arrangements made in Germany for the isolation of Small Pox cases."

This report shows that he visited ten towns where he found that the usual custom was to treat patients on the sites of the infirmaries used for general diseases; and that, with one or two exceptions, "the small pox pavilion is shut off in no way from the rest of the hospital."

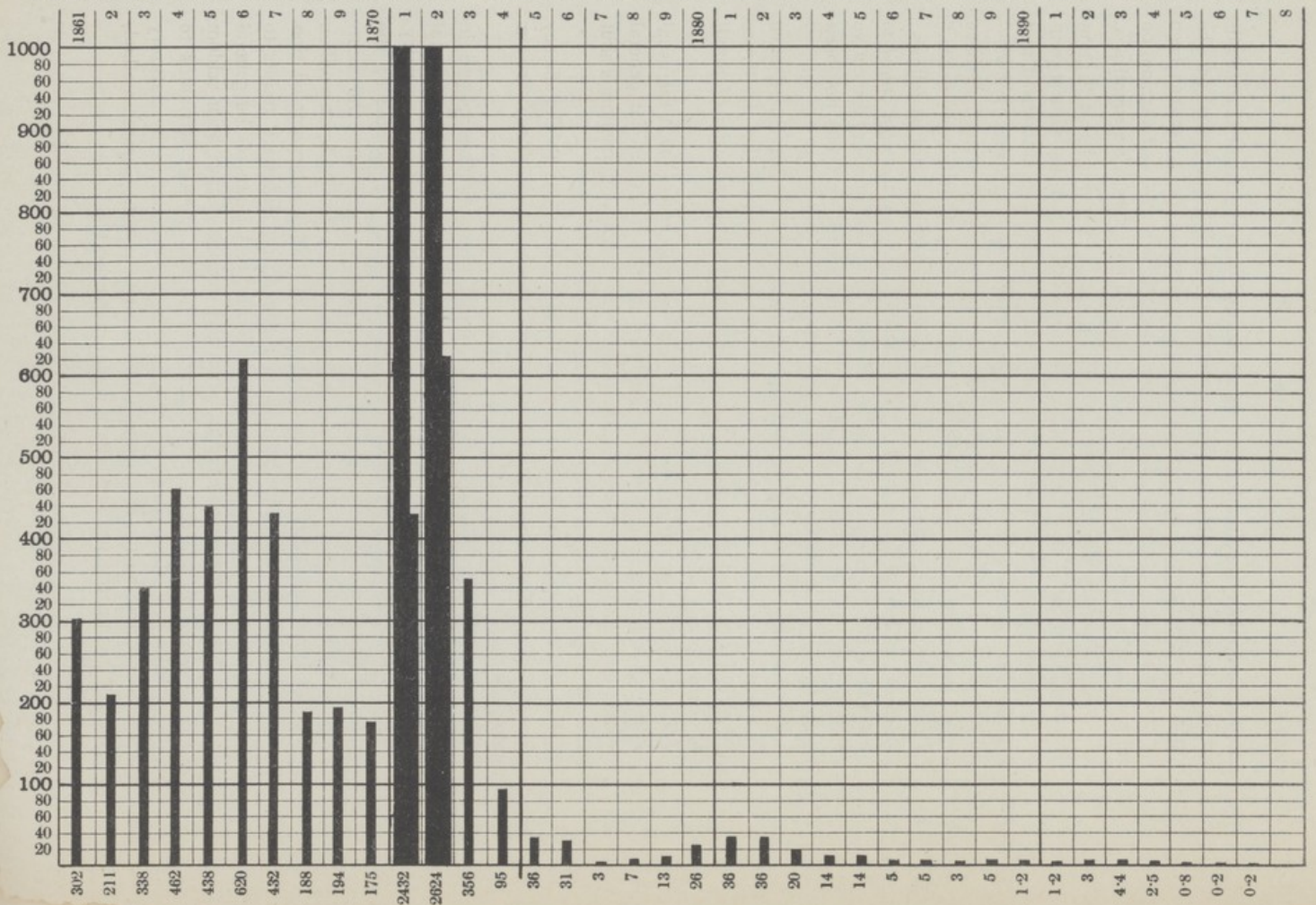
His concluding observations convey so great a lesson as to the efficacy of vaccination and re-vaccination that they are quoted. They are as follows :—

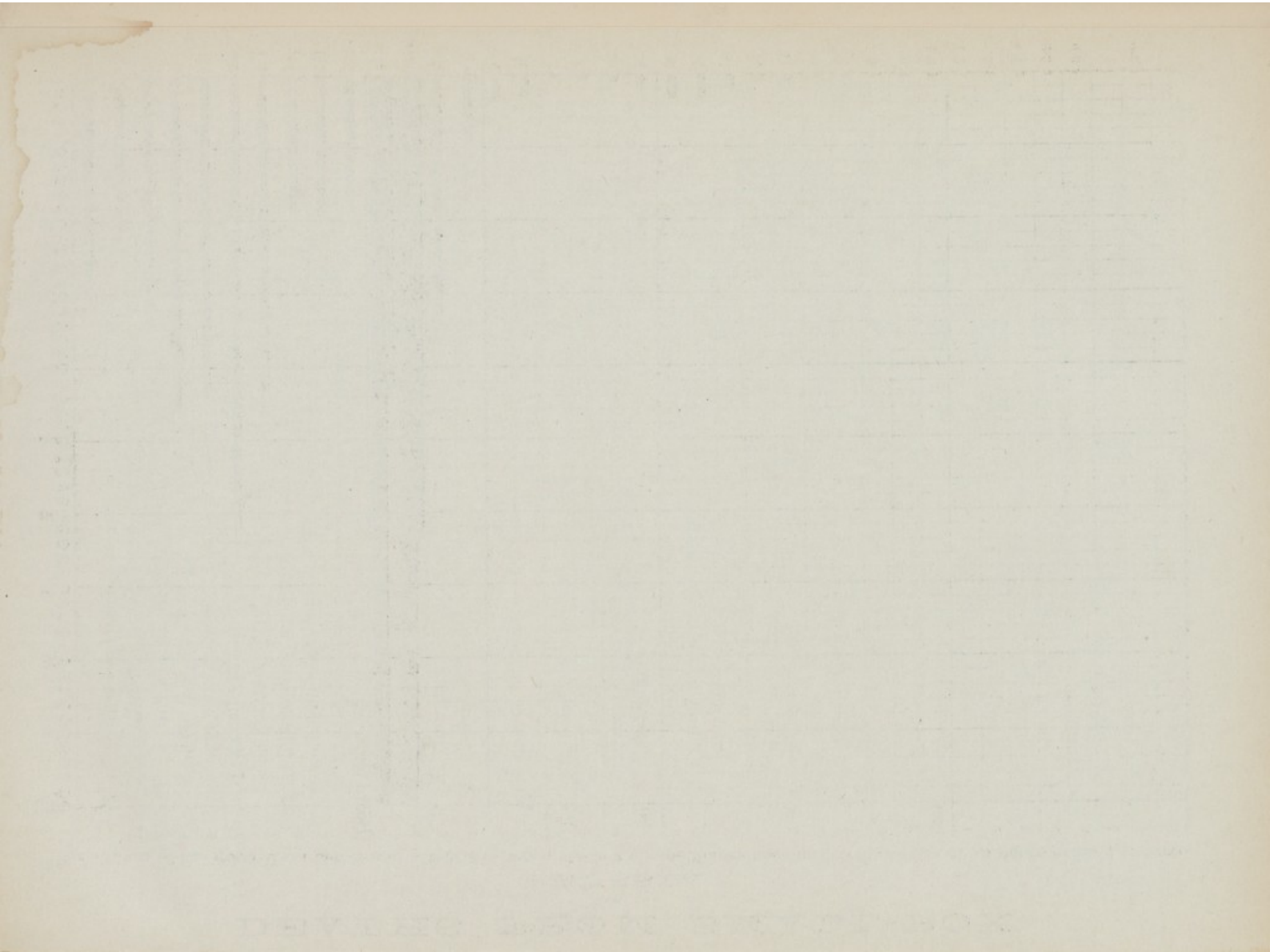
"From the account above given of the methods employed in Germany for isolating Small Pox, it will be obvious that the general plan followed differs markedly from that employed in this country. Almost always, in Germany, small pox cases are isolated on the site of the general hospital, and, as often happens when the occurrence of Small Pox in a given place is rare, the small pox pavilion is not allowed to stand empty, but is used for the accommodation of other cases, infectious or non-infectious. Untoward results to other persons, from bringing Small Pox to the site of the general hospital for purposes of isolation and treatment have been seldom observed, and this, in Germany, is with one consent attributed to the protection which is conferred on the population by statutory vaccination and re-vaccination. Without these the German method, it is unanimously admitted, would break down.

DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX

IN
PRUSSIA,

Per Million of the Population before and after 1874 when the law compelling re-vaccination at the age of 12 years came into force.





“ It has been asserted in England by persons who have little or
 “ no faith in the value of vaccination as a prophylactic against
 “ Small Pox, that the comparative immunity of the German nation
 “ from that disease is due, not to statutory vaccination and re-vac-
 “ cination, but to the strict system of isolation of Small Pox which is
 “ carried out in Germany. But the evidence given to me by the
 “ eminent medical men with whom I have personally conferred,
 “ entirely refutes this assertion; and one and all joined in the repre-
 “ sentation that compulsory vaccination and re-vaccination were
 “ Germany’s great protectors against Small Pox.

“ The description which I have given of the position of the
 “ small pox pavilion at each of the hospitals visited in Germany
 “ shows conclusively that there is not in that country ‘strict system
 “ ‘ of isolation of Small Pox’ in the sense as we in England under-
 “ stand it. With one or two exceptions the pavilion is shut off in no
 “ way from the rest of the hospital, and there is no limitation in the
 “ number of persons residing within the several zones around the
 “ hospital.

“ Nor is the administration of the small pox pavilion entirely
 “ separate from the general administration of the hospital establish-
 “ ment. The German nation, therefore, by the agency of compulsory
 “ vaccination and re-vaccination is able to dispense with separate
 “ small pox hospitals altogether.

“ It is not necessary there to provide for Small Pox a separate
 “ site nor separate administration. Germany is in this way freed
 “ from great expense, not to speak of the suffering and the incon-
 “ venience which fall upon the English nation. But all this could
 “ not be achieved in Germany unless the Law of Compulsory Vacci-
 “ nation and Re-vaccination were thoroughly carried out.”

Contrast with these facts the regulations of the Local Government Board under which small pox hospitals are built in England.

“ *Hospitals for Small Pox.*—In view of the frequently demonstrated
 “ liability of small pox hospitals to disseminate that disease to neigh-
 “ bouring communities, and in order to lessen the risk of such
 “ occurrence, the Board require the following conditions to be
 “ complied with in the case of small pox hospitals provided by means
 “ of loans sanctioned by the Board:—

“ 1st. *The site must not have within a quarter of a mile of it either*
 “ *a hospital, whether for infectious diseases or not, or a workhouse,*
 “ *asylum or any similar establishment, or a population of as many*
 “ *as 200 persons.*

“ 2nd. The site must not have within half a mile of it a population of as many as 600 persons, whether in one or more institutions, or in dwelling houses.

“ 3rd. Even where the above conditions are fulfilled, a hospital must not be used at one and the same time for the reception of cases of Small Pox and of any other class of disease.”

The contrast between the practice in England and in Germany is truly great, and the contrast between the results are as marvellous. Germany rigidly practices vaccination and re-vaccination, incurs no special expenditure on hospitals, and is practically free from Small Pox; while England plays with vaccination, altogether neglects re-vaccination, builds expensive hospitals, provides the necessary staff of doctors and nurses, and Small Pox is hardly ever absent from the country. These facts speak for themselves. They require no comment to drive their moral home, just as good wine requires no bush.

From these remarks it is plainly seen that England has not yet done her duty with respect to this disease, although she is slowly moving in the right direction, and until she shall have there can be no hope of stamping out this loathsome and filthy sickness.

TABLE CXI.

Showing the **State of Vaccination in Islington, 1880-1903,**
also in London and England and Wales, 1880-99.

Years.	No. of Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Died Unvaccinated.	No. of exemption certificates.	Postponed by medical certificate.	Remaining.	Cases (cols. 6, 7, & 8), not finally vaccinated per 100 births.	In London.	Rest of England.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1880	9,931	8,123	26	885	Not granted for years previous to 1897.	118	779	9.0	7.0	4.5
1881	9,993	8,339	21	812		89	730	8.2	5.7	4.3
1882	10,000	8,360	22	819		155	644	8.0	6.6	4.5
1883	9,950	8,192	25	890		194	644	8.4	6.8	4.9
1884	9,892	8,121	47	924		191	601	8.0	6.8	5.3
1885	9,683	7,874	41	991		157	617	8.0	7.0	5.5
1886	9,844	7,944	39	1,091		148	622	7.8	7.8	6.1
1887	9,732	7,769	44	1,133		171	615	8.1	9.0	6.7
1888	9,620	7,522	39	1,112		219	728	9.8	10.3	8.2
1889	9,638	7,581	22	1,120		198	717	9.5	11.6	9.6
1890	9,239	7,250	19	1,117		122	731	9.2	13.9	10.9
1891	9,823	7,584	33	1,145		131	930	10.8	16.4	12.9
1892	9,626	7,221	28	1,182		127	1,048	12.2	18.4	14.3
1893	9,757	7,251	38	1,222		132	1,114	12.7	18.2	15.7
1894	9,574	7,151	39	1,067		101	1,215	13.7	20.6	19.0
1895	9,959	7,079	50	975		237	1,620	18.7	24.9	19.8
1896	9,752	6,575	46	854		223	2,054	23.4	26.4	22.3
1897	9,878	6,539	30	954		14	2,135	24.0	29.1	21.6
1898	9,478	5,422	44	1,068		103	2,693	32.2	33.0	21.5
1899	9,631	5,698	81	1,048		101	333	2,370	29.1	27.7	17.2
1900	9,316	5,777	30	812	127	298	2,399	30.3	Not	Not
1901	9,266	6,382	29	852	106	107	1,896	22.7	avail-	avail-
1902	9,055	6,593	39	818	73	98	1,507	18.5	able	able.
1903	4,484	1,550	14	347	53	81	2,492	58.6	..	..

NOTE.—The figures in Column 8 are obtained by adding together the numbers given in Columns 3, 4, 5 and 7 and deducting the total from the number in Column 2.

The figures in Column 9 are percentage statements, obtained by adding together the numbers given in Columns 6, 7 and 8 and applying them to the numbers in Column 2.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of Rooms.—2,021 rooms were disinfected with formaldehyde gas or with formalin solution, used in the form of a spray, or with both. These methods of disinfection have been practised in Islington for some time past, and have been found to give most excellent results. Since their use the practice of stripping the papers from the walls of rooms has ceased, with certain reservations.

Cleansing and Stripping of Rooms.—136 rooms were cleansed and their papers stripped from the walls. This is, however, 1178 less than the number dealt with in the preceding year, owing to the decrease in cases of infectious sickness during 1903.

Disinfection of Schools.—In addition to the usual disinfection of houses after infectious diseases, the Infants' Departments, or certain class rooms thereof, were disinfected in consequence of Measles, Chicken Pox, or Diphtheria having appeared amongst the scholars. Amongst these were:—

Board Schools.—York Road, Hungerford Road, Westbourne Road, Pakeman Street, Hornsey Road, Montem Street, Yerbury Road, Duncombe Road, Richard Street, Upper Hornsey Road, Vittoria Place, and Queen's Head Street.

Other Schools.—Wesleyan Schools, Drayton Park; St. John's, Duncan Street; St. John's, Conewood Street; St. Mary's, Cross Street; St. James' Schools, George's Road; Workhouse Schools, Hornsey Road; and Holy Trinity Schools, Cloudesley Street.

Other Places—Children's Nursery, Gifford Street; Caledonian Asylum, and Alexandra Orphanage.

TABLE CXII.

Showing the **Disinfection of Rooms** after Infectious Disease, in the Sanitary Inspectors' Districts, during the year 1903.

Sanitary Inspectors' Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total 1903.	1902
1st Q'rter	30	37	29	39	59	28	20	38	35	27	40	30	19	43	474	975
2nd do.	29	36	19	76	75	29	43	52	35	43	68	45	23	27	598	756
3rd do.	21	44	25	36	36	44	40	43	36	30	50	42	43	37	527	731
4th do.	32	26	33	26	30	22	24	36	30	22	41	40	22	38	422	688
Year ..	110	143	106	177	200	123	127	169	136	122	199	157	107	145	2021	3150

TABLE CXIII.

Showing the **Cleansing and Stripping of Rooms** after Infectious Disease, in the Sanitary Inspectors' Districts, during the year 1903.

Sanitary Inspectors Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total 1903.	1902	
1st Q'rter	..	..	8	..	..	11	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	872
2nd do.	..	..	..	..	9	..	3	6	1	..	..	1	..	10	30	150
3rd do.	14	..	..	..	21	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	45	102
4th do.	1	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	1	9	5	3	..	26	190
Year	..	15	1	8	..	35	11	7	20	2	1	9	6	3	18	136	1314

WORK DONE AT DISINFECTING STATION.

The work done at this station was, in consequence of the few cases of sickness from infectious disease, much less than in the previous year, yet 23,748 separate articles, including many bundles containing small clothes, were disinfected.

The two machines were used alternately week about, so that there was never any delay caused by the necessity for repairs.

Since 1895, when the machines were erected, 240,056 large articles, apart from the small ones, have been disinfected without any appreciable damage to the clothing, and consequently with very little expense in compensation to the borough.

TABLE CXIV.

Summary of the chief articles of **Clothing, Bedding, &c.**, disinfected during the year **1903** and also in the preceding year.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	The Year 1903.	1902.	
Beds -	414	387	450	350	1,601	3,121	
Blankets -	735	4,306	611	625	6,277	4,705	
Bolsters -	278	265	309	247	1,099	2,093	
Carpets -	124	115	81	63	383	678	
Chair Bed Cushions	113	97	103	70	383	510	
Mattresses -	266	213	213	197	889	1,556	
Palliassees -	286	322	349	312	1,269	2,496	
Pillows -	708	714	72	633	2,779	4,862	
Quilts -	345	323	312	275	1,255	2,294	
Sheets -	646	624	677	571	2,518	4,386	
Other Articles -	1,339	1,316	1,612	1,028	5,295	10,071	
TOTALS	-	5,254	8,682	5,441	4,371	23,748	36,772

The following is a record of the work performed by the Steam Disinfectors during the past nine years:—

1895	-	-	-	-	17,240 articles.
1896	-	-	-	-	42,258 „
1897	-	-	-	-	28,302 „
1898	-	-	-	-	20,172 „
1899	-	-	-	-	25,378 „
1900	-	-	-	-	19,136 „
1901	-	-	-	-	27,050 „
1902	-	-	-	-	36,772 „
1903	-	-	-	-	23,748 „
Total				-	<u>240,056</u> „

Disinfectants distributed and used.—The following statement gives the quantity of disinfectants distributed by the Sanitary Authority, and used in cleansing rooms:—

How disposed of.	Carbolic Powder.		Carbolised Creosote.	Clear Carbolic Acid.
	Tons.	cwts.	Gallons.	Gallons.
To Householders	3	5	805	—
Disinfection of Premises	—	—	—	5

SHELTER HOUSE.

Under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, every Sanitary Authority shall provide, free of charge, temporary shelter with any necessary attendants for the members of any family in which any dangerous infectious disease has appeared, who have been compelled to leave their dwellings for the purpose of enabling such dwellings to be disinfected by the Sanitary Authority.

Nine families consisting of 18 persons were received into the Shelter House during the year. Four of these families came there owing to Small Pox having appeared in their houses, and remained until the disinfection, cleansing and stripping of the walls had been completed.

The clothing of two verminous men was disinfected, while at the same time they were provided with baths.

The following table gives the particulars as to the number of persons accommodated.

TABLE CXV.

Families accommodated in the Shelter House.

Date of Admittance.	Address.	Number in Family.	Cause.
1903:			
6th April ... ..	...	1	Verminous Person.
2nd July	91, Arlington Street ...	2	Scarlet Fever.
18th "	35, Halse Street ...	4	Small Pox.
18th "	115, York Road ...	1	Puerperal Fever.
21st "	26, Halton Road ...	1	Verminous Person.
25th "	35, Halse Street ...	3	Small Pox.
1st Aug.	129, St. James Road ...	3	Scarlet Fever.
4th September	11, Anatola Road ...	1	Small Pox.
5th November	1, Ann Street ...	1	"
19th "	50, Archway Road ...	2	Diphtheria.
20th "	22, " ...	1	Puerperal Fever.

PART IV.

SANITATION.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP
ACT, 1901.

INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES,
LAUNDRIES AND BAKEHOUSES.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

DISTRICT INSPECTIONS.

DUST REMOVAL.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

STATE OF PAUPERISM.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

This Act, which consolidated and amended all previous Acts relating to factories and workshops, made considerable alterations and additions to the duties of Sanitary Authorities in regard to factories, workshops and such places, and under these circumstances it has been deemed advisable to set before you those features which affect local authorities in London.

Definitions.—*Factories* are classed in two categories—

(1) All places in which mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing processes; and

(2) All places, whether mechanical power is used or not, in which certain specified industries are carried on, that is to say, print works, bleaching and dyeing works, earthenware works, lucifer match works, percussion cap works, cartridge works, paper staining works, fustian cutting works, blast furnaces, copper mills, iron mills, foundries, metal and india rubber works, paper mills, glass works, tobacco factories, letterpress printing works, bookbinding works, flax scutch mills, electrical stations.

Workshops are defined to be any premises or places named in Part Two of the Sixth Schedule of the Act, which are not a factory. They include—

(1) Hat works, rope works, bakehouses, lace warehouses, ship-building yards, quarries, pit banks of metalliferous mines, dry cleaning works and bottle washing works, unless mechanical power is used.

(2) Any other premises (not being factories) in which manual labour is exercised by way of trade, or for purposes of gain, in, or incidental to, the making, altering, repairing, or ornamenting, finishing or adapting for sale of any article, and to or over which the employer of the persons working there has the right of access or control.

(3) Any workplace (termed in the Act "tenement workshop") in which, "with the permission of or under agreement with the owner or occupier, two or more persons carry on any work which would constitute the workplace or workshop of the persons working therein, were in the employment of the owner or occupier."

Laundries do not come within the definition of "factory" or "workshop;" but under sect. 103 are, so far as sanitation and means of escape from fire are concerned, to be treated as factories, if mechanical power is used, and as workshops if mechanical is not used.

Workplaces are not defined in the Act, but the term is used in the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, sec. 38, where the words "factory, workshop and workplace" occurs, and it was held in a case (*Bennett v. Harding*) that the word "workplace" is not to be limited to places where something is being manufactured or made, but includes "*any place where work is done permanently, and where people assemble together to do work permanently of some kind or other.*" It is, therefore, a word of wider signification than "workshop." In the case mentioned a stable and stable yard where men were employed as cab cleaners and horse keepers were held to be a workplaces. Since then the Secretary of State has been advised that the kitchens of restaurants, etc., though they are not workshops, come within the meaning of the term "workplace."

Duties of the Borough Council.—Factories.—The chief duty with respect to factories is the enforcement of the 38th section of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which requires that every factory, workshop or workplace shall be provided with sufficient and suitable accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences.

Workshops and Workplaces.—The Borough Council has important duties with respect to these places: (1) As to their sanitary conditions; (2) As to special sanitary regulations for bakehouses; (3) As to home work.

(1) "*Sanitary Conditions.*"—The Council is made responsible for the sanitary condition of the workshops and workplaces, while the Factory Inspector is responsible for the sanitary condition of factories. Sanitary conditions include (a) Cleanliness; (b) Air space; (c) Ventilation, and (d) Drainage of the floors.

(a) *Cleanliness.*—(Sec. 2). Every workshop and workplace must be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy earth closet, water closet, urinal or other nuisance; and if they be not so kept the Council may deal with them under sec. 2 (g. i) of the Public Health London Act, 1891.

(b) *Air Space.*—(Secs. 2-3). Workshops and workplaces must not be over-crowded so as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed, and if they are in this condition the Council is empowered to deal with them as a nuisance under sec. 2 (iii) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. Under sec. 3 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, a workshop is overcrowded, "if the number of cubic feet of space in any room therein bears to the number of persons employed at one time in the room a proportion less than two hundred and fifty, or, during any period of overtime, four hundred,

cubic feet of space to every person." By sec. 3 (3) of the Act the Secretary of State has power to alter this amount in the case of a workshop, not being a domestic workshop, "which is occupied by day as a workshop and by night as a sleeping apartment;" and by his Order of the 17th January, 1902, the amount in such cases has been increased to 400 cubic feet. The Act requires (sec. 3 (4)) a notice "specifying the number of persons who may be employed in each room," to be affixed in every workshop.

- (c) *Ventilation* (secs. 2, 7).—Every workshop and workplace must be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless as far as practicable any gas, vapours, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of the work, that are a nuisance or injurious to health; and any such place may be dealt with under sec. 2 (ii) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. This provision is supplemented by a special requirement (sec. 7 (i) of the Factory and Workshop Act), that "in every room in any factory or workshop sufficient means of ventilation shall be provided, and sufficient ventilation shall be maintained," and when a standard has been presented by the Secretary of State, which he has power to make under the succeeding subsection for any class of workshops, that standard must be observed. By section 157 of the Act, men's workshops, that is to say, workshops conducted on the system of not employing any woman, young person or child are excluded from the operation of this requirement.

In workshops where dust, gas, or impurities are generated, and inhaled by the workers, the Factory Inspector may direct that a fan or other mechanical means be provided, if he thinks that thereby such inhalation can be prevented; and the Home Office recommends that "if in any case the Council are of opinion that this power could be usefully employed, they should refer it to the Inspector of the District."

- (d) *Drainage of Floors* (sec. 8).—This is a provision which requires that adequate means shall be provided for draining off the wet in every workshop or part of a workshop in which any process is carried on which renders the floor liable to be wet. A workshop not so drained may be dealt with as a nuisance under sec. 2 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. This section does not apply to men's workshops, or to domestic factories or workshops, but it does to laundries, which are practically the only places affected in Islington.

Sanitary Accommodation (sec. 9).—This section does not apply to London, but it enacts that every factory and workshop must be provided with sufficient

and suitable accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences, and where both sexes are employed separate accommodation must be provided. In London proceedings must be taken under sec. 38 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which contains similar provisions.

Bakehouses.—The duties of the Borough Council with respect to bakehouses were fully stated in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1902, pp. 170 and 171; and, therefore, it will not be necessary to recapitulate them, especially as the Town Clerk has sent to each member of the present Council a copy of that report, which is bound up with his own annual report.

Home Work (secs. 107-115).—The Council possesses important powers of controlling the conditions under which certain classes of work are done, and which are dangerous to the health of the persons working therein; homework is prohibited in unwholesome and infected dwellings; and the Council may make an order prohibiting any work being given out to any person living or working there. In case of urgency this power may be exercised by any two or more members of the Council acting on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health. This provision is analagous to the powers given to sanitary authorities with respect to schools under the "Government Code of Regulations for Day Schools."

Outworkers' Lists (sec. 107).—Formerly outworkers' lists had to be sent to the Factory Inspectors only, but were to be open to the inspection of the Council. Now, however, they must be sent instead twice every year to the Council. These lists must also be sent in on a prescribed form, which shows the names and addresses of all persons employed by the occupiers of factories or workshops. It is the duty of the Council to have these lists examined, and if the place of employment is in another district to furnish the name and place of employment to the Council of that district. In Islington the outworkers are for the most part females, engaged in making clothing for local, city, or west end employers.

Register of Workshops.—The Council must keep a register of all workshops in Islington.

Medical Officer of Health (sec. 132).—A new and onerous duty is placed on the Medical Officer of Health, who in his annual report to the Council "shall report specifically on the administration of this Act in workshops and workplaces, and he shall send a copy of his annual report, or so much of it as deals

with this subject, to the Secretary of State." The Memorandum of the Local Government Board as to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health lays down that the chief points to be reported on by him are:—

- (1) Sanitary conditions of workshops and workplaces, including
 - (a) Cleanliness.
 - (b) Air space.
 - (c) Ventilation.
 - (d) Drainage of floors on which wet processes are carried on.
 - (e) Provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences.
- (2) Special sanitary regulations for bakehouses.

(3) Home-work. Under this heading comes the prevention of home-work being carried on in dwellings which are injurious or dangerous to the health of the workers through overcrowding, want of ventilation, or other sanitary defect, or in dwellings in which infectious disease exists.

(4) The keeping of the lists of outworkers in certain branches of industry which are to be furnished by employers, and the transmission of the name and place of employment of any such outworker, who does not reside in the district to the Council of the district in which he works.

- (5) The keeping of a register of workshops.

It may be convenient to state here that sec. 102 of the Act, which deals with the enforcement of the law as to retail bakehouses, enacts that "for the purposes of this section, the medical officer of health of the district council shall have and may exercise all the powers of entry, inspection, taking legal proceedings, and otherwise of an inspector"—*i.e.*, of a Factory Inspector.

It is also the duty of the Medical Officer of Health, under sec. 133 of the Act, to inform the District Inspector of Factories if he finds any woman, young person or child employed in a workshop in which no abstract of the Act is posted up.

Default of Council (Sec. 4).—In the event of the Council failing to administer the provisions of the Act, or of the law relating to public health in so far as it affects factories, workshops or workplaces, the Secretary of State may by Order authorise a Factory Inspector during such time as may be mentioned in the Order, to enforce these provisions, and the Factory Inspector shall be entitled to recover from the Council any expenses incurred by him which are not recovered from any other person.

Information by Factory Inspectors (Sec. 5).—Where a Factory Inspector finds “ any act, neglect, or default, in relation to any drain, water closet, earth closet, privy, ashpit, water supply, nuisance, or other matter in a factory or workshop, is punishable or remediable under the law relating to public health ” but not under the Factory and Workshop Act, he shall give the Council notice in writing.

Having so far explained the duties of the Council and the general scope of the Act, it becomes the duty of your Medical Officer to report on its administration.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT.

It may safely be asserted that the administration of this Act in Islington has been satisfactory, and that all its requirements have been faithfully carried out, a fact which will become apparent as each particular subject is reported on. When the Act came into force, Islington, unlike many boroughs, had been enforcing the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1891, as well as of the former Factory and Workshops Acts, with the assistance of two special inspectors, so that when new and increased duties were cast on the Council, in addition to those which they and their predecessors were already administering, they too were promptly enforced. That this was really so is made apparent by the ensuing table which shows some of the work which has been done during and since 1896. This work relates to the abatement of overcrowding, the provision of ventilation, the cleansing of dirty rooms, the amendment of drains, the erection of suitable and efficient w.c. accommodation, the supply of water for drinking purposes, the provision of surface drains in laundries and work places where water flowed on the floors (chiefly laundries), and to the cleansing of workshops. During these years also Islington stood almost alone among Metropolitan Boroughs in examining lists of outworkers and in sending the names and addresses of persons living out of the borough to the Medical Officers of Health of those places where they resided, while the lists which were received in return were few and far between. The work done by the Inspectors during those years entailed over forty-one thousand inspections and visits, from which it may be judged that it was continuous and energetic. It has been regularly reported on by your Medical Officer of Health and by the Inspectors themselves, to whom, let it be stated, every credit is due for the manner of its performance. Formerly it was the rule that hardly a day passed that anonymous or signed complaints were not received from workers, now it is the exception ; and, indeed, they are practically unknown, while on the other hand testimony has been given of the great improvement that has been effected in every direction.

Inspection and Visits.—There are two inspectors engaged in the work of inspection, namely, Miss Gray, who visits all workshops where women are employed, and Mr. George West, who undertakes the inspection of those places where males work. During the year they made 3,979 separate inspections of work places, which entailed 3,867 subsequent visits, making altogether 7,846 visits, a return which compares favourably with the average return of the preceding seven years of 7,102.

1896	...	...	5,996	inspections and re-visits.
1897	...	...	6,761	” ”
1898	...	...	6,882	” ”
1899	...	...	7,233	” ”
1900	...	...	7,411	” ”
1901	...	...	7,371	” ”
1902	...	...	8,060	” ”
Average			7,102	” ”
1903	...	...	7,846	” ”

The inspections during the year included 209 tailors' workshops, 297 shoemakers' workshops, 100 pianoforte workshops, 54 cycle makers' workshops, 213 bakehouses, 375 restaurant kitchens, and 869 miscellaneous places, which were visited by Inspector West. Among the places inspected by Miss Gray were 149 kitchens of restaurants, 511 homeworkers' premises, and 1,095 miscellaneous workshops, a complete list of which is given in her report on page 185. Altogether Mr. West inspected 2,117 premises and Miss Gray 1,862.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	Total
Overcrowding	26	12	15	14	22	14	4	13	120
Ventilation	14	13	2	5	4	3	5	8	54
Dirty rooms	311	195	109	99	217	218	231	423	1,803
Drains	554	458	375	313	216	177	90	50	2,233
W.C.'s	420	325	341	355	411	375	154	161	2,542
Water supplies	79	41	35	20	19	13	83	54	344
Surface drains	79	109	87	51	78	81	2	53	540
Cleansing	412	375	393	424	437	387	558	441	3,427

Register—At the end of the year there were on the register 2,279 workshops, workplaces, laundries and bakehouses, with 3,506 rooms. That portion of the register kept by Mr. West was at the beginning of the year rather in arrear, chiefly due to the fact that he had not entered the workshops until they had been measured. He, however, made strenuous efforts to complete it, as far as possible, with the result that, while at the end of the first quarter there were 1,707 on the register, there were 2,213 at the end of the second, 2,245 at the end of the third, and 2,279 at the end of the fourth. Of these 2,279 workplaces women were employed in 1,083 and men in 1,196. The register is kept on the card principle, which has been found the readiest for reference, as well as for the removal or addition of workplaces. It also avoids the use of heavy and cumbersome books.

Additions to and Removals from the Register.—During the year 612 workshops, of which 214 were newly discovered, were added to the register, and in 186 of these women were employed ; while 172, were removed from it.

SANITATION.

Cleanliness.—The workshops and workrooms were generally found in an improved condition when compared with previous years. As a rule very little difficulty has been experienced in getting the owners to cleanse them, although now and again some pleaded that the exigencies of their business would prevent them carrying out the notices served on them. It was, however, pointed out that as cleanliness was most desirable where the greatest number of hands were employed, it was essential that the work should be done speedily, and they accordingly executed it at once. In 127 instances workrooms wherein women were employed were found in a dirty state, and these with the addition of 3 others, were cleansed. On the other hand 296 workshops where men were employed were discovered to require cleansing, and the requisite limewhiting was carried out, in addition to 15 others, which the owners cleansed voluntarily.

Effluvium Nuisances.—No nuisances of this character came under observation.

Air Space.—It is satisfactory to find that in only 13 workplaces, in all of which women were employed, was overcrowding discovered, and immediately, on attention being called to the fact, the nuisance was abated. One reason assigned for this by your Inspector (Miss Gray) is that in most of the workshops the number of persons employed has been smaller than usual owing to the

depression in trade. In any case a great improvement has taken place in recent years, especially since the late Vestry commenced to distribute cards to the owners of workshops for hanging up in the workrooms, showing the cubic capacity of the rooms and the number of persons who can be legally employed in them. During the year 339 of these cards were distributed.

Ventilation.—Only 13 workshops, apart from bakehouses, were discovered with insufficient ventilation. At the end of the year, however, 11 of these places had been put into a satisfactory state.

With respect to bakehouses a great deal has been done under the supervision of your Medical Officer of Health and your Chief Inspector. At the beginning of the year there was not a single underground bakehouse that was satisfactorily ventilated, while many of them were dependant on such ventilation as windows provide. At the present time there is not one of these bakehouses, and they are 117 in number, that is not provided with independent inlet and other ventilators. That they will be always kept at work is another matter, for shortly after they had been erected it was discovered that in several instances the inlet ventilators had been occluded, and in most cases without the slightest justification for the action.

The overground bakehouses are at present engaging attention, and it is hoped that in every case where a ventilator, independent of windows, is required that it will be provided.

Drainage of Floors.—The workshops in Islington which require drainage of floors are laundries, bottle washing, pickle making and gut scraping workshops. In no other places are any wet processes used in which women are employed with men, and it is in only such cases that the law is applicable. Such of the laundries as are workshops were all attended to in previous years.

Sanitary Accommodation.—In 30 instances it was discovered that factories or workshops were without sufficient sanitary accommodation, but after the service of notice on the owners the deficiency was in every case made good. In 5 instances this accommodation was required in workshops where women were employed, and in 25 instances where only men worked. In 6 instances the accommodation was unsuitable, and had to be replaced by new sanitary conveniences, and in 5 instances separate accommodation was provided.

The inspectors report that, in addition to the defective w.c. accommodation, they found the following, among other, sanitary defects :—

	Female. Inspector.	Male. Inspector.	Totals.
Water cisterns dirty or defective ...	18	13	31
Dustbins wanting or defective ...	41	51	92
Drains defective in joints ...	8	26	34
„ unventilated or untrapped...	16	...	16
W.c.'s defective or dirty... ..	53	108	161
Miscellaneous	76	243	319

Vide also Tables CXVI. and CXVII., which fully set out the various matters dealt with by your Inspectors.

Bakehouses.—There are in Islington 266 bakehouses, of which 108 are overground and 117 underground, in addition to 4 which are not in use.

Underground Bakehouses.—During the year the underground bakehouses received very special attention in consequence of the clause of the Factory and Workshop Act which requires that (1) “an underground bakehouse shall not be used as a bakehouse unless it was so used at the passing of this Act” (*i.e.*, August 17th, 1901). (2) “Subject to the foregoing provision, after the 1st day of January, 1904, an underground bakehouse shall not be used unless certified by the district council to be suitable for this purpose.” (3) “An underground bakehouse shall not be certified unless the district council is satisfied that it is suitable as regards construction, light, ventilation, and in all other respects.”

The Public Health Committee, on whom fell the duty of reporting to the Council, undertook the work which devolved on them in a very serious spirit, and in August, 1902, caused a circular letter to be sent to every person occupying an underground bakehouse informing him of his obligations under the Act, and requesting him to forward a plan of his bakehouse. Nearly every one complied with this request. About the same time your Medical Officer of Health made a minute inspection of each bakehouse, and in December, 1902, presented a very detailed report to the Committee of the conditions which had been noted. These reports were printed, and were duly considered, with the result that they agreed to demand certain requirements, having due regard to the peculiar and existing conditions of each bakehouse. These requirements were printed in the report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1902.

With these requirements before them the Committee visited every underground bakehouse, and classified them in the following manner :—

1. Bakehouses which could be easily adapted to the requirements of the Act without structural alterations.

2. Bakehouses which could be made to comply with the Act, but only after structural alterations.
3. Bakehouses which in their opinion could not be made to comply with the requirements, unless serious structural alterations were made, and about which they were not prepared to advise the occupiers. In the first category there were 30 bakehouses, in the second 69, and in the third 18.

Immediately after the Public Health Committee had visited a bakehouse the occupier was informed in writing of their decision, and was at the same time requested to send them as soon as convenient a plan and specification of the alterations which they proposed to execute to meet their requirements. These communications led to very many consultations between your Medical Officer of Health and the occupiers or owners, or their architects and builders.

The specifications soon began to be sent in; and when a batch had been received the Committee fixed an appointment at each bakehouse with its owner or occupier, at the same time requesting him to have his architect or builder present, so that the specification might be discussed with him.

At these interviews such alterations and additions were made by the Committee as seemed to them to be necessary. The work was long and laborious, but the Committee did not flinch from its duty, although it became necessary for them to visit several of the bakehouses several times before the specifications were deemed satisfactory. Even then their work was not finished because as soon as the alteration at each bakehouse had been completed they again visited it, and with the amended specification in their hands saw for themselves that the proposed works had been duly executed. At the end of the year 94 bakehouses had been certified by the Council, and at the time of writing this report every underground bakehouse, except four, which are closed, had been put into a sanitary state, and consequently will be certified in due course.

The chief requirements of the Public Health Committee were as follows:—

1. A height of not less than eight feet throughout.
2. A capacity of not less than 1,000 cubic feet.
3. Permanent inlet and outlet ventilators, other than windows.
4. Smooth walls, impervious to damp, made by the use of parian or ordinary cement (troweled).
5. Smooth floors, impervious to damp, consisting of 6 inches of concrete floated with cement; or York flags with well grouted joints.
6. Windows to provide efficient (day) light, and so constructed as to prevent the entrance of dust.
7. Closed-in ceilings, smooth, covered with parian cement.

8. Troughs and tables to be provided with castors or wheels.
9. Water supply direct from the rising main.
10. Provision for the workmen's ablution in a suitable position outside the bakehouse.
11. Provision for the proper storage of coals.
12. Suitable staircase not directly entering the bakehouse.
13. The removal of all gullies and connections with the drains.

In only one instance was any of these requirements not insisted on, namely at 415, Caledonian Road, where the Council decided, contrary to the recommendations of the Public Health Committee, that a certificate should be granted, although the bakehouse was not eight feet in height, chiefly on the ground that its entire capacity was 2,175 cubic feet.

Islington now possesses good underground bakehouses, which if they are only kept in a good and cleanly state, should prove a great boon to the workers employed in them.

It may be stated that your Medical Officer of Health and Chief Inspector made over 500 (actually 516) visits to these underground bakehouses during the year.

Other Bakehouses.—Those which are situate above ground are 108 in number, and were duly inspected by the Inspector (Mr. West), who made 213 visits to them. He found them generally kept in a clean and orderly state.

LIST OF BAKEHOUSES.

UPPER HOLLOWAY DISTRICT.

Bakehouses above ground.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 16, Brecknock Road. | 22. 81, Junction Road. |
| 2. 29, Highgate Hill. | 23. 49, Highgate Hill. |
| 3. 102, " " | 24. 19, Archway Road. |
| 4. 44, Cheverton Road. | 25. 58, Hazellville Road. |
| 5. 103, Elthorne Road. | 26. 75, Elthorne Road. |
| 6. 57, " " | 27. 634, Holloway Road. |
| 7. 582, Holloway Road. | 28. 12, Hercules Road. |
| 8. Crisp & Co., Seven Sisters Road. | 29. 60, Grove Road. |
| 9. 90, Grove Road. | 30. 29, Cottenham Road. |
| 10. 62, Cottenham Road. | 31. 110, Marlborough Road. |
| 11. 127, Marlborough Road. | 32. 103, Fairbridge Road. |
| 12. 166, Fairbridge Road. | 33. 484, Hornsey Road. |
| 13. 420, Hornsey Road. | 34. 346, " " |
| 14. 163, Seven Sisters Road. | 35. 67, Durham Road. |
| 15. 104, Andover Road. | 36. 88, Andover Road. |
| 16. 25, Lennox Road. | 37. 53, Poole's Park. |
| 17. 47, Palmerston Road. | 38. 49, Campbell Road. |
| 18. 114, Fonthill Road. | 39. 81, Fonthill Road. |
| 19. 144, Tollington Park. | 40. 125, Hanley Road. |
| 20. 131, Stroud Green Road. | 41. 51, Stroud Green Road. |
| 21. 626, Holloway Road. | 42. 402, Hornsey Road (not used). |

Certified Underground Bakehouses.

43. 54, Archway Road.	56. 84, Ashbrook Road.
44. 33, Bedford Terrace.	57. 26, Blenheim Road.
45. 10, Campdale Road.	58. 144, Elthorne Road.
46. 23, Girdlestone Road.	59. 487, Hornsey Road.
47. 87, Hazellville Road.	60. 27, Hornsey Rise.
48. 676, Holloway Road.	61. 264, Hornsey Road.
49. 575, " "	62. 599, Holloway Road.
50. 239, Junction Road.	63. 167, Junction Road.
51. 104, " "	64. 7, " "
52. 57, Marlborough Road.	65. 32, Milton Grove.
53. 1, Stapleton Hall Road.	66. 212, Tufnell Park Road.
54. 84, Yerbury Road.	67. 59, Junction Road.
55. 47, Landseer Road.	68. 31, Salisbury Road.

Underground Bakehouses.

69. 3, Cardwell Terrace.	70. 157, Thorpedale Road.
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Underground Bakehouses—not used.

71. 6, Highgate Hill.	73. 33, Milton Grove.
72. 5, Andover Road.	

LOWER HOLLOWAY DISTRICT.

Bakehouses above ground.

74. 69, Holloway Road.	82. 261, Holloway Road.
75. 251, " "	83. 106, St. James' Road.
76. 463, Liverpool Road.	84. 25, Cornelia Street.
77. 72, Rhodes Street.	85. V.V. Bread Co., Ltd., Brewery Road, Factory.
78. 421A, Caledonian Road.	86. Factory, Whiteside's Bakery, Fakenham Street.
79. Factory, National Bakery, Brewery Road.	87. 1, Hope Street (not used).
80. 254, York Road.	
81. 85, Holloway Road.	

Certified Underground Bakehouses.

88. 5, Crossley Terrace.	93. 132, St. James' Road.
89. 118, Roman Road.	94. 107, Roman Road.
90. 1, Frederick Street.	95. 37, Charlesworth Street.
91. 78, Goodinge Road.	96. 480, Caledonian Road.
92. 415, Caledonian Road.	97. 376, York Road.

Underground Bakehouses.

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| 98. | Factory, 32, St. James' Road. | 101. | 16, Westbourne Road. |
| 99. | 70, George's Road. | 102. | 371, Caledonian Road. |
| 100. | 46, Roman Road. | | |

Underground Bakehouses—not used.

- | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|------|---------------------|
| 103. | 16, Sherringham Road. | 105. | 92 Wellington Road. |
| 104. | 25, Wellington Road. | 106. | 214, York Road. |

HIGHBURY DISTRICT.

Bakehouses above ground.

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|-----------------------------|
| 107. | 112 _A , Drayton Park (Factory). | 118. | 132, Holloway Road. |
| 108. | 232, Holloway Road. | 119. | 17, Annette Road (Factory). |
| 109. | 56, Hornsey Road. | 120. | 86, Hornsey Road. |
| 110. | 100, " " | 121. | 154, " " |
| 111. | 370, Holloway Road (Factory). | 122. | 48, Seven Sisters Road. |
| 112. | 190, Seven Sisters Road. | 123. | 210, " " |
| 113. | 258, " " | 124. | 10, Blackstock Road. |
| 114. | 202, Blackstock Road. | 125. | 225, " " |
| 115. | 3, Highbury Park. | 126. | 226, St. Paul's Road. |
| 116. | 123, Newington Green Road. | 127. | 53, Boleyn Road. |
| 117. | 16, St. Jude Street (not used). | | |

Certified Underground Bakehouses.

- | | | | |
|------|---------------------------|------|---------------------------|
| 128. | 64, Drayton Park. | 135. | 132, Holloway Road. |
| 129. | 246, Hornsey Road. | 136. | 66, Blackstock Road. |
| 130. | 128, Blackstock Road. | 137. | 146, " " |
| 131. | 156, " " | 138. | 98, Gillespie Road. |
| 132. | 42, Newington Green Road. | 139. | 77, Newington Green Road. |
| 133. | 84, Mildmay Park. | 140. | 57, King Henry's Walk. |
| 134. | 52, Balls Pond Road. | 141. | 1, Mildmay Park. |

Underground Bakehouses.

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|---------------------|
| 142. | Salvation Army Bakery, Hawthorne Street (Factory). | 143. | 13, Highbury Place. |
|------|--|------|---------------------|

Underground Bakehouses—not used.

- | | | | |
|------|----------------------|------|------------------|
| 144. | 182, Drayton Park. | 147. | 2, Queen Square. |
| 145. | 25, Lowman Road. | 148. | 77, Boleyn Road. |
| 146. | 98, Balls Pond Road. | | |

BARNSBURY DISTRICT.

Bakehouses above ground.

149. 19, Brooksby Street.	156. 129, Barnsbury Road.
150. 112, Copenhagen Street.	157. 36, Caledonian Road.
151. 59, Caledonian Road.	158. 170, " "
152. 199, " "	159. 275, " "
153. 32, Bingfield Street (Factory).	160. 12, Bemerton Street.
154. 185, Copenhagen Street.	161. 213, Copenhagen Street.
155. 44, Outram Street.	162. 40, Cloudesley Road.

Certified Underground Bakehouses.

163. 44, Bingfield Street.	173. 72, Bemerton Street.
164. 21, Barnsbury Road.	174. 68, Barnsbury Road.
165. 60, Bingfield Street.	175. 100, Bemerton Street.
166. 370, Caledonian Road.	176. 76, Caledonian Road.
167. 299, " "	177. 159, " "
168. 27, Dennis Street.	178. 179, Hemingford Road.
169. 26, Half Moon Crescent.	179. 44, North Street.
170. 1 & 3, Richmond Road.	180. 52, Stanmore Street.
171. 6, Wharfdale Road.	181. 62, Winchester Street.
172. 12, Randall's Road.	

Underground Bakehouses.

182. 57, Copenhagen Street.	185. 29, Hemingford Road.
183. 21, Caledonian Road.	186. 96, Caledonian Road.
184. 29, Offord Road.	187. 120, York Road.

Underground Bakehouses—not used.

188. 181, Copenhagen Street.	192. 205, Copenhagen Street.
189. 269, Liverpool Road.	193. 279, Liverpool Road.
190. 123, Offord Road.	194. 86, Thornhill Road.
191. 62, Barnsbury Street.	195. 334, Caledonian Road.

SOUTH-EAST DISTRICT.

Bakehouses above ground.

196. 76, Baxter Road.	208. 229, Balls Pond Road.
197. 322, Essex Road (not used).	209. 226, Essex Road.
198. 361, New North Road.	210. 313, New North Road.
199. 38, Coleman Street.	211. 20, Popham Road.
200. 50, Popham Street.	212. 172, Essex Road.
201. 40, Cross Street.	213. 51, Windsor Street.
202. 8, Islington Green.	214. 126, Packington Street.
203. 69, St. Peter Street.	215. 84, St. Peter Street.
204. 8, Danbury Street.	216. 52, City Garden Row.
205. 5, Charlton Place (Factory).	217. 107, Upper Street (not used).
206. 129, Upper Street.	218. 230, " "
207. 53, Queensbury Street (not used).	219. 298, New North Road (not used).

Certified Underground Bakehouses.

220. 24, Alfred Street.	232. 257, Balls Pond Road.
221. 14, Charlton Crescent.	233. 353, Essex Road.
222. 398, Essex Road.	234. 114, " "
223. 68, " "	235. 102, " "
224. 6, High Street.	236. 262, Liverpool Road.
225. 126, Liverpool Road.	237. 263, New North Road.
226. 33, Park Street.	238. 16, Rheidol Terrace.
227. 32, Shepperton Road.	239. 1, Shepperton Road.
228. 51, Southgate Road.	240. Oxford House, Sherborne Street.
229. 1, Theberton Street West.	241. 102, Upper Street.
230. 55, Clephane Road.	242. 57, Essex Road.
231. 121, Packington Street.	

Underground Bakehouses.

243. 192, New North Road.	247. 78, High Street.
244. 1, Cross Street.	248. 50, Arlington Street.
245. 38, High Street.	249. 67, Essex Road.
246. 44, " "	250. 14, Upper Street.

Underground Bakehouses—not used.

251. 49, Dorset Street.	258. 3, St. Paul's Street.
252. 26, Orchard Street.	259. 76, " "
253. 28, Baxter Road.	260. 24, Church Streer.
254. 285, Essex Road.	261. 289, City Road.
255. 30, Canonbury Street	262. 2, High Street.
256. 202, Essex Road.	263. 29, Camden Street.
257. 32, Parkfield Street.	263. 1, Essex Road.

Homework.—Employers of homeworkers, under the provisions of the Act, forwarded on the lists due to be returned on or before February 1st, the names and addresses of 770 outworkers, and on those due on August 1st 787. Of these 1,557 homeworkers no less than 841 lived in other districts, and their names and addresses were, in compliance with the provisions of the Act, forwarded to the proper authorities. On the other hand 919 names and addresses were received from other authorities, principally the City, Finsbury and Hackney. Consequently, when the necessary additions and subtractions had been made it was found that 1,635 of these addresses were in Islington. It is found, however, that the August lists for the most part contained all the names that were sent in February, so that the number of actual homeworkers were found to number not much more than 1,100. During the year Miss Gray called on 646 homeworkers, whom she had not previously visited. She has

reported that in the majority of cases the condition of the homes, as regards cleanliness, was satisfactory. Indeed she has reported verbally that many of them are so clean, well furnished and comfortable, that it is almost waste of time to revisit them. No overcrowding was discovered, nor have the Inspectors reported any cases in which there was a deficiency of ventilation. In cases where infectious diseases occurred prompt measures were taken to disinfect the premises and the goods.

Places where Food is prepared for Sale.—Under this heading are included kitchens of hotels or restaurants, eating houses, tripe and fried fish shops, and all other places where food is prepared for sale. During 1902 special attention was given to the condition of restaurant kitchens by Inspector West, who examined them with a view to ascertaining their structural defects. During 1903 Miss Gray commenced an inspection, which she had not quite finished at the end of the year, but which she is making with considerable minuteness, with the object of ascertaining the conditions under which the food is prepared, and the state of cleanliness of the kitchens, utensils and servants. In her report for the year she draws a striking contrast between the kitchens of working men's dining rooms and those of the more pretentious restaurants. It reads as follows: "Here, as in other districts, the kitchens of working men's dining rooms, which are usually on the ground floor, compare favourably, on the whole, with those of more pretentious restaurants, where they are in the basement. One is impressed by the fact that good management is the most essential point, as with equal advantages, in one kitchen there is nothing but dust and disorder, in another everything is clean and well kept." Her account too as to the removal of refuse is well worthy of consideration, for there is no doubt that a more frequent removal of refuse would be most desirable. The subject has been under the consideration of the Public Health Committee, who are in communication with the Works Committee on the subject. Miss Gray's further remarks respecting the lighting and ventilation of underground kitchens are entirely endorsed by your Medical Officer of Health, who cannot see any reason why these places should not be placed on the same footing as underground bakehouses.

Workshops notified to H.M. Factory Inspector.—135 workshops were notified to the Factory Inspector of the district, in which 378 persons were employed, of whom 20 were male "young persons," by which term is meant that they have ceased to be children, but were under the age of eighteen years.

The following is the list of these premises :—

WORKSHOPS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR IN 1903.

TRADE.	Number of Workshops.	Protected Persons Employed.		
		Females.	Male Young Persons.	Total.
Dressmaking	34	91	..	91
Blouse and Skirt making	18	54	..	54
Millinery	14	48	..	48
Mantle making	8	24	..	24
Tailoring	11	35	1	36
Laundries	6	31	..	31
Fur Sewing	5	14	..	14
Tie and Belt making	5	12	..	12
Artificial Flower making	2	4	..	4
Embroidering	4	8	..	8
Dressing Gown, etc., making	2	7	..	7
Leather Goods making	2	3	1	4
French Polishing	2	3	..	3
Gum Sorting	1	7	..	7
Hassock making	1	1	..	1
Pattern Card making	1	6	..	6
Surp ice making	1	6	..	6
Photograph Sorting	1	3	..	3
Shoe making	5	1	4	5
Baking	1	..	1	1
Clock making	1	..	1	1
Cycle making	2	..	3	3
Dairy Can making	1	..	2	2
Pianoforte making	1	..	1	1
Picture Frame making	1	..	1	1
Coach Building	2	..	2	2
Metal Working	2	..	2	2
Lamp making	1	..	1	1
TOTALS	135	358	20	378

Laundries.—At the end of 1902 there were 193 workshop laundries on the register, to which 8 were added during 1903, and from which 10 were removed, so that at the end of the year there remained 191. These received 332 inspections. They are now in a very much improved condition to that in which they were a few years ago. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that the conditions under which the work is now carried out is very different to that which existed when inspections were commenced in 1895. Nevertheless these places can never be rendered absolutely healthy, because of the heat, steam, and the nature of the work itself, and consequently the workers will always be liable to contract colds which may lead to various chest diseases such as bronchitis and pneumonia. Indeed, the linen brought to be cleaned may be the vehicles for the conveyance of various diseases, particularly of enteric fever and phthisis. It may be stated that a few years ago it was proved at Clapham Infirmary that 1 in 11 laundresses (out of 446 who suffered from various other diseases) were affected with phthisis, and at Isleworth Infirmary 1 in 10 (out of 137) similarly suffered.

The work imposed on the Workshop Inspectors.—The work which your two inspectors have now to undertake under the Factory and Workshops Act, has grown so enormously that they cannot much longer give the premises which it is their duty to inspect, that adequate supervision which is so necessary, if inspection is to be of any material service. Altogether they at present number 3,412 containing nearly 5,000 rooms, from which it will be seen that work as they may, they cannot visit many of these places more than once, especially if they pay due attention to those workshops which require, and must have, continued supervision. It will, therefore, be necessary that the Council should consider how much further they will increase their staff for the purpose of executing their duties under the Act.

MISS GRAY'S REPORT.

THE TOWN HALL,
ISLINGTON,

14th January, 1904.

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

SIR,

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration a report of my work for the year 1903.

In the course of the year I inspected 1,862 premises, which contained 2,535 workrooms, and I made 1,542 calls and re-inspections.

The premises inspected were:—

<i>Registered workshops and laundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1,095
<i>The homes of female out-workers</i>	...	...	...	...	...	511
<i>Restaurant kitchens</i>	...	...	...	...	...	149
<i>Miscellaneous premises</i>	...	...	...	...	...	107

TABLE CXVI.

Giving a Summary of Miss Gray's Factory and Workshop Work during the Year 1903.

1903	REGISTER.				INSPECTIONS.				FORMS AND NOTICES.				SANITARY DEFECTS DISCOVERED.										IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.															
	Number of Workshops.	Number of Laundries.	Additions To.	Removals From.	TOTAL.	Number of Workrooms.	Registered Workshops, &c.	Homeworkers' Premises.	Restaurant Kitchens.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	Calls and Re-inspections.	Workrooms.	Workshops Reported to H. M. Inspector.	Homeworkers notified to Local Authorities.	Workroom Cards.	Intimation Notices Served.	Statutory Notices Served.	Workrooms Overcrowded.	Workrooms insufficiently Ventilated.	Workrooms in a Dirty Condition.	Floors Defective or Untrained.	Dustbins Wanting or Defective.	Cisterns Dirty or Defective.	Drains Defective.	Drains Unventilated or Untrapped, &c.	Sanitary Conveniences, Defective or Dirty.	Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	Overcrowding Abated.	Additional Means of Ventilation Provided.	Rooms Whitewashed.	Floors Repaired or Drained.	Dustbins, Cisterns, Roofs, &c., Repaired.	Sanitary Conveniences Repaired.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1st Quarter ..	876	193	59	39	1,089	1,828	295	226	0	27	548	386	713	53	297	77	6	..	4	..	22	4	1	1	2	2	9	2	7	54	4	..	18	4	3	3	2	34
2nd Quarter ..	899	190	53	65	1,077	1,826	387	77	0	25	489	413	778	31	18	100	22	..	..	1	43	10	10	4	3	4	15	..	25	115	..	1	43	6	11	10	7	78
3rd Quarter ..	888	189	30	36	1,071	1,827	196	133	17	30	376	419	488	16	316	30	27	..	6	..	30	3	9	6	1	6	17	1	24	103	6	..	38	2	28	15	10	99
4th Quarter ..	883	188	44	32	1,083	1,850	217	75	132	25	449	324	556	27	5	87	10	..	3	5	32	1	21	7	2	4	12	1	20	108	3	..	31	1	10	3	1	49
TOTAL FOR YEAR..	876	193	186	172	1,083	1,850	1,095	511	149	107	1,862	1,542	2,535	127	636	294	65	..	13	6	127	18	41	18	8	16	53	4	76	380	13	1	130	13	52	31	20	260

Registered Workshops.—At the end of the year there were on the “Register of Workshops, Workplaces and Laundries, where females are employed,” a total of 1,083 registered premises, containing 1,850 workrooms. 186 workshops and laundries were added to the Register during the year, while 172 were removed from it. In four large workshops, mechanical power has been introduced to drive the machines, and the premises have thus become non-textile factories, and the work of four hand laundries has been taken over by steam laundries. The removal of the other workshops from the Register was due to the businesses being given up or transferred to other premises.

The addresses of 127 workshops, which had not been previously visited by H.M. Inspector of Factories for the district, or in which no abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act was affixed, have been forwarded to the Home Office.

The following table shows the trades carried on at the different registered workshops:—

Nature of Business.	Number of Workshops.	Number of Workrooms.
Dressmaking	293	369
Laundries	193	492
Millinery	89	183
Mantle making	58	95
Tiemaking	58	85
Blouse and skirt making	59	92
Fur sewing	44	60
Tailoring	45	58
Underclothing making	26	37
Artificial flower making	18	45
Jet and bead work	18	29
Leather goods making	16	30
Fancy goods making	8	14
Cardboard box making	8	25
Boot upper and shoe making	9	10
Apron and pinafore making	6	7
Stationery and valentine making	6	9
Shirt making	7	10
Dressing-gown making	6	6
Confectionery making	6	21
Trimming making	4	6
Rag and waste paper sorting	5	14
Hair work and wig making	3	8
Firewood cutting	4	6
Pickle making	4	4
Baby linen making	3	3
Photograph frame making	3	4
Feather curling	4	6
Embroidering	7	12
Collar making	3	5
Seed and drug packing	4	4
Curtain making	3	4
Lamp and candle shade making	2	4
Doll and toy making	3	6
Blind making	2	4
Umbrella making	2	2

Nature of Business.	Number of Workshops.	Number of Workrooms.
Paint-brush making	2	3
Brace making	2	5
French polishing	2	2
Work-box and cabinet making	3	3
Jewel and mandoline case making	2	3
Gold beaters' skin preparing	2	6
Tin box making	2	2
Waterproof making	2	3
Bassinette hood making	2	3
Surgical appliances making	2	2
Boys' blouse making	2	3
Clock case making	1	1
Belt making	1	1
Gum sorting	1	1
Perfumery making	1	1
Pattern card making	1	1
Chiffon tucking	1	1
Photographic enlargement making	1	1
Glass painting	1	1
Surplice making	1	1
Balloon making	1	1
Mattress making	1	2
Cork cutting	1	2
Funeral furnishing making	1	1
Marking ink making	1	2
Boot polish making	1	1
Musical string making	1	3
Buttonhole making	1	2
Gaiter making	1	2
Artificial fly making	1	1
Naval cap making	1	3
Bath glove making	1	1
Slate polishing	1	2
Japanning	1	1
Marquetry	1	1
Camera bellows making	1	2
Brush making	1	1
Wax figure making	1	2
Christmas stocking making	1	1
Aerated water makers' sundries making	1	2
Bottle washing	1	2
Hassock making	1	2
TOTAL	1,083	1,850

Homes of Female Outworkers.—As required by the Factory and Workshops Act, lists of the names and addresses of persons doing manufacturing work in their own homes, were sent in by employers in the Borough, in February and August. It was found necessary to send a reminder to some manufacturers of their obligations in this matter, on both occasions. As a result of these

notifications, and those received from the Medical Officers of Health of other districts (principally from the City of London, Finsbury and Hackney), I have, during the year, called on 646 female homeworkers, whom I had not previously visited. I found that 135 of these had given up work at the time of my visit, or had removed, or were unknown at the addresses given. I inspected the homes of the remaining 511. The conditions of these homes varied greatly, but the majority were satisfactory as regards cleanliness. I found the work being done in kitchens, sitting rooms, bed rooms, living rooms, and, in one or two cases, in separate work rooms. The workers were principally:—women with home duties to perform, elderly women, or girls, who were delicate, or for some other reason preferred working at home to going out to work. The pay is as a rule small, the work irregular, and the worker has to provide machines, cotton, etc., and has to carry the goods to and from the warehouse. Fortunately in most cases the work does not seem to be the sole means of livelihood.

The names and addresses of 636 homeworkers employed by Islington employers, but living outside the Borough, have been forwarded, during the year, through you to the Medical Officer of Health of forty different districts in which they live.

Restaurant Kitchens.—In accordance with your instructions I have inspected the kitchens of 149 restaurants, dining rooms and tea shops. Some of these were scrupulously clean, others fairly so, while a minority were dirty and insanitary. Here, as in other districts, the kitchens of working men's dining rooms—and which are usually on the ground floors—compare favourably, on the whole, with those of more pretentious restaurants, where they are in the basement. One is impressed by the fact that good management is the most essential point, as, with equal advantages, in one kitchen there is nothing but dirt and disorder, while in another everything is clean and well kept. The most common defect which I found in the kitchens was the amount of vegetable and other refuse which was allowed to accumulate on the premises. In some places most of the vegetable refuse is burned but in others it is only removed once a week and the dustbins are filled to overflowing. On removal this refuse is, as often as not, carried through the kitchens in open baskets by the dustmen. More frequent removal and the use of small dustbins which can be carried to the dust carts would be a distinct reform. Insanitary conditions also arise from the poor lighting and ventilation of most of the basement kitchens—and some of the stringent regulations which now apply to underground bakehouses might with advantage be made to apply to such kitchens.

Miscellaneous Inspections.—These 107 inspections include inspections of the sanitary arrangements in factories, steam laundries, etc., where women are employed, and of the three public conveniences for women in the Borough—on which I have reported to you from time to time.

I refer to the results of my inspections under the following headings:—

Overcrowding.—The bad weather of the past year has made more marked the depression of trade in the Borough, which has been noticeable since the beginning of the South African war. In most of the workshops the number of persons employed has been smaller than usual. I found, however, 13 overcrowded workrooms. In these the overcrowding was abated upon intimation notices being served.

Since 1895, when the amount of cubic feet required for each person was definitely stated in the Factory Act, a great improvement has taken place as regards overcrowding. Now, most employers, before opening a workshop or additional workrooms, have them measured, so that they may know how many persons they may legally employ. The cards which this Public Health Department supplies, stating the cubic capacity of rooms and the number of persons who may be employed in each, are most useful. During the year I have distributed 294 of these cards.

Cleanliness.—The walls and ceilings of 130 workrooms, which I found in a dirty condition, have been cleansed and whitewashed during the year.

Ventilation.—In one workroom, which was structurally insufficiently ventilated, additional means of ventilation has been provided. In five restaurant kitchens, visited by me in December, the question of ventilation is being dealt with along with other matters, under the supervision of Inspector West.

Sanitary Defects.—In addition to the defects mentioned above, I have discovered the existence of 232 nuisances on the premises which I inspected. These were:—41 defective dustbins, 18 defective or uncovered cisterns, 18 defective floors, 8 defective and 16 unventilated drains, 53 defective sanitary conveniences, 4 cases of insufficient sanitary accommodation and 76 miscellaneous defects. I have personally supervised the abatement of 116 of these nuisances, the remainder were reported to the male inspectors. I have served 65 intimation notices.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JESSY M. S. GRAY,

Sanitary Inspector.

INSPECTOR WEST'S REPORT.

TOWN HALL,

UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON, N.,

18th January, 1904

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

SIR,

I have much pleasure in submitting my report to you for the year ending the 2nd January, 1904. During that time I have made 4,442 visits to places of business, consisting of factories, workshops and workrooms in the Borough, having made 2,117 inspections and 2,325 re-inspections. The visits to the trades carried on in them were as follows:—261 tailors, 510 shoemakers, 232 pianoforte makers, 81 cycle makers, 368 bakehouses, 790 restaurants, etc., and 2,200 miscellaneous places of business. These are as follows:—

TRADE.	No.	TRADE.	No.
Artificial florists	1	Cork cutters	1
Automatic machine manufacturer	1	Coopers	1
Art metal workers	1	Camera makers	1
Bakers	266	Cardboard box makers	1
Bamboo workers	3	Card gilders	1
Boot and shoe manufacturers ..	100	Compass makers	1
Builders	6	Cab yard	1
Brush manufacturers	2	Cribbage board makers	1
Blind makers	2	Clock makers	2
Bookbinders	1	Dairy outfitters	2
Beer bottlers	2	Die sinkers	2
Bird cage makers.. .. .	1	Dyers and cleaners	2
Basket makers	1	Dining table makers	2
Confectioners	10	Enamellers	1
Coach builders	29	Engineers	1
Carpenters.. .. .	13	Egg sorters	1
Cabinet makers	30	Farriers	28
Cycle makers	22	Fancy working	1

TABLE CXVII.
Summary of Inspector West's Work-shop Work during the year 1903.

1903	Workshops on Register.		INSPECTIONS.								RE-INSPECTIONS AND CALLS.								WORKSHOPS.				NOTICES.		NUISANCES.				IMPROVEMENTS.																		
	Workshops on Register.	Workrooms therein.	Newly discovered workshops.		Workrooms therein measured.		Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Planoformers Makers.	Cycle Makers.	Balanceses.	Restaurants, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Planoformers Makers.	Cycle Makers.	Balanceses.	Restaurants, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Overcrowded.	Insufficiently Ventilated.	Dirty condition.	Reported to H. M. Inspector.	Removed from Register.	Cards distributed.	Infractions.	Statutory Notices.	Homeworks reported to Local Authorities.	Drains defective.	W.C.'s defective.	Cisterns dirty or uncovered.	Dust bins defective or wanting.	Miscellaneous.	Constructed or provided.	Part of workshop furnished.	Water supply provided.	Dust bins provided.	Cisterns provided.	Cisterns repaired or cleaned.	Water supply provided.	Workrooms cleaned or lined.	Yards, &c., repaired.	Overcrowding abated.	Miscellaneous.
1st Quarter	618	900	35	39	61	108	20	18	30	85	189	531	31	82	26	13	33	109	347	641	..	2	98	3	..	29	88	..	140	4	27	3	14	52	7	9	11	16	..	1	2	4	82	17	..	48	197
2nd Quarter	1,136	1,520	119	212	24	58	27	14	61	69	285	538	10	55	33	14	68	37	361	598	..	3	86	3	95	1	22	..	7	51	13	11	12	9	1	4	108	12	..	31	201
3rd Quarter	1,174	1,603	38	83	78	51	21	11	75	101	188	525	3	25	14	..	22	73	294	431	..	1	60	3	68	..	58	10	26	2	13	68	5	10	12	10	..	1	49	9	..	40	136
4th Quarter	1,196	1,656	22	53	26	80	32	11	47	120	207	523	8	51	59	..	32	176	329	655	..	1	52	4	..	16	91	3	..	11	33	8	17	72	10	12	12	14	..	2	..	2	72	15	..	83	222
TOTAL FOR YEAR	4,124	5,685	214	387	209	297	100	54	213	375	869	2,117	32	213	132	27	155	415	1,331	2,325	..	7	296	13	..	45	342	3	198	26	108	13	51	243	35	42	47	49	..	4	3	10	311	53	..	202	756



TRADE.	No.	TRADE.	No.
Fish curing	1	Provision dealers.. .. .	1
File cutting	1	Patent medicine manufacturers..	1
Gas stove manufacturers ..	1	Platers	1
Gutscraping	2	Rag sorters	2
Gasfitters	1	Scale makers	2
Gold beating	1	Saddlers	3
Gold beaters' skin makers ..	1	Slate polishers	1
Harness makers	2	Stone masons	2
Ironmongers	4	Sundial makers	1
Instrument case maker	1	Smith	2
Invalid chair maker	1	Stick maker	1
Instrument manufacturers ..	2	Shop fitters	3
Ironfounders	1	Sign writers	1
Leather manufacturers	2	Soap makers	1
Lath renders	2	Skin dressers	1
Laundry machine manufacturers	4	Shirt makers	1
Lamp cleaners	1	Tailors	37
Leather case makers	1	Typefounders	1
Lamp makers	3	Ticket writers	2
Ladder makers	1	Table makers	1
Monumental masons	1	Trunk makers	4
Marquetry inlaying	3	Tea sifters	1
Mail cart makers	1	Tea merchants	1
Mattress makers	2	Tin workers	1
Mount making	1	Upholsterers	4
Motor car manufacturers ..	2	Undertakers	2
Map makers	1	Ventilator making	1
Marble mason	1	Wheelwrights	17
Nosebag maker	1	Woodchoppers	4
Naturalist	1	Writing desk makers	1
Organ builder	3	Wreath case makers	1
Optician	1	Waterproof makers	1
Pianoforte works	56	Wood letter makers	1
Picture frame makers	4	Watch makers	4
Perambulator makers	3	Wireworkers	1
Pianoforte string makers ..	1	Workbox making.. .. .	1
Patent food makers	1	Zinc workers	5
Pie makers	1		
Pipe mounters	1	Total	509
Plumbers	1		

Register.—During the year 214 workshops, containing 387 workrooms, have been measured and added to the Register, thus making a total of 1196 workshops and 1656 workrooms.

Sanitary improvements.—During the same period I have served 345 notices for the abatement of various nuisances. 311 workshops have been cleansed and limewhited. 35 w.c.'s have been provided at various factories and workshops, whilst 410 other improvements were carried out under my supervision.

I have reported, through you, to H. M. Inspector of Factories as required by Section 27 of the Public Health Act, 1891, the addresses of thirteen workshops in the Borough where young people under the age of 18 years were employed.

Outworkers.—In accordance with Section 107 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, I have, during the year, sent through you to the Medical Officer of Health of the Metropolitan Boroughs the names and addresses of 198 outworkers who reside in the various Boroughs of London, and who work for tradespeople in Islington.

Restaurants.—I have also, by your direction, commenced inspecting and testing the drains of restaurants and dining rooms; but I am afraid this will take a very long time to complete, considering their number and the difficulty of making examinations whilst meals are being prepared for customers. Preparation of food commences soon after 11 a.m. and does not finish until after 2 p.m., this is followed soon after by the tea hours, viz., 4 to 6 p.m.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE WEST.

Sanitary Inspector of Workshops.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

At the end of the year there were 655 houses, or 1·69 per cent. of all houses in the Borough, on the register of houses let in lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family, being an addition of 122 as compared with the number on the register at the end of the preceding year. Of these registered houses there were made 1,566 separate inspections, in addition to 6,841 re-inspections and visits, so that 8,407 calls were made to them. The number now on the register is quite as many as the inspectors can systematically visit, although many more could be inspected if each inspector gave his whole time to the duty, which is not the case, for one of them divides his work between taking samples for analysis under the sale of Food and Drugs Acts and the inspection of the registered houses in the northern part of the Borough. It is much to be desired, indeed it is essential, if the work is to be done efficiently, that an inspector giving the whole of his time to the work should be appointed to assist Inspector Jordan, whose duty it is to look after the registered houses in the southern districts. In my report for last year this subject was mentioned, and the Medical Officer of Health expressed himself very clearly on the subject when he stated that "the time has now arrived when this duty (Food Adulteration) should be undertaken by one man, and when the inspection of the houses in the northern districts of the Borough should occupy the whole time of another, particularly as their number is being rapidly increased. At the present time the Public Health Committee have a report on this matter under their consideration." Well, the result of that consideration was that the Committee recommended the Council to appoint an additional inspector who would give the whole of his time to the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and that the sanitary districts,

numbering fourteen, should be increased to fifteen, that Inspector Jordan, then engaged in the southern part of the borough in inspecting houses let in lodgings, should be appointed to the new district, and that each inspector should inspect the registered houses in his district. This resolution of the Committee was adopted contrary to the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, who was strongly of opinion that the supervision of registered houses should be undertaken by special inspectors, for reasons set out in his report, which is given in an appendix of this report. The Chairman (Alderman Cufflin) also did not approve of the Committee's action, so that when the report came before the Council, it was withdrawn for further consideration. Unfortunately before that time arrived the term for which the Council had been elected came to an end, and a new Council, whose *personnel* is greatly different from its predecessor, has been elected. The Public Health Committee are now considering the whole position of the sanitary staff, and it is hoped that before very long the additional assistance will be obtained. It is much needed, for many of the houses on the register are occupied by the very worst class of tenants in the borough, and belong to the very worst class of owners, or are managed by the most indifferent agents. There are some houses and streets from which the inspectors are hardly ever absent, because they find it necessary to call frequently so that the houses may be kept in even habitable repair. The fault is not always that of the owner, because experience has shown that tenants are often wilfully destructive; indeed, so destructive as to tear down baluster rails and even doors, and to use them, it is supposed, for firewood. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that much of this damage, if not all, might be prevented if owners appointed a caretaker, who might be a lodger, to each house, and who for some consideration in his rent, would look after the premises. Unfortunately such a proceeding is very rare, as the owners think they do quite enough if they send their agent once a week to collect the rent. On such visits, however, he is much more intent on money than on sanitary matters, and these are consequently neglected, particularly if the tenants should be irregular in their payments.

Improvements.—The inspections resulted in 2,254 nuisances being abated in 1,049 houses. these included :—

Drains constructed	...	...	...	8
„ repaired	...	...	...	193
Traps fixed	...	...	...	44
W.C.'s—extra provided	...	...	...	20
„ amended	...	...	...	74
„ supplied with water	...	...	...	166

Dust bins provided	62
„ repaired or covered	22
Surface drains and yard pavements repaired ...	108
Water supply—cisterns provided... ..	2
„ „ repaired and cleansed	219
„ provided	81
Houses—repaired	82
„ cleansed and limewashed ...	342
„ ventilated	21
Overcrowding abated... ..	80

Invalidity of the By-laws.—At the usual period of the year, that is to say, in the months of February and March, the inspectors commenced to serve notices on landlords of houses on the register, reminding them that the annual cleansing was expected to be done according to By-law 17 in the first week of the month of April. The by-law provides as follows:—

17. 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-whiting 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.

Among others so reminded were the landlords (Messrs. Nokes and Nokes) of 9, St. Clement's Street. On failing to comply with the notice they were written to, but as they still failed to comply with the by-law they were summoned before Mr. d'Eynecourt, at Clerkenwell Police Court, "that they did

not in the first week of April, 1903, cause every part of the premises to be cleaned, contrary to the by-laws," when they pleaded that the by-law was unreasonable and *ultra vires*, and therefore invalid, having regard to the number of registered houses in the borough, and in the adjoining boroughs, in requiring them to be cleansed within so limited a time, as it was practically impossible that all such houses could be cleansed in the space of one week. Evidence was given for and against this contention by the Defendants and the Borough Council, and in the end the Magistrate was of opinion that although there might be some difficulty in complying with the by-law, yet, as there was no impossibility in so doing, the by-law was not so unreasonable as to be invalid; and fined the landlords ten shillings and two guineas costs.

About the same time the Stepaey Borough Council prosecuted a landlord under their by-law relating to cleansing, which provides—"That the 'landlord' shall in the first week of the month of April in every year, and at such other times as the condition thereof may render it necessary, cause every part of the premises to be cleansed. He shall at the same time, subject to the proviso of the by-law, cause every area, the interior surface of every water-closet, and the interior surface of every ceiling and wall of every room, staircase, and passage in the house to be thoroughly limewashed. The above (and other) by-laws apply equally whether the lodging-house is or is not registered."

The magistrate was of opinion that so much of the first clause of the by-law 14 as requires the annual cleansing by the landlord, was invalid, on the following grounds:—(a) Being *ultra vires*; (b) being repugnant to the laws of England; (c) being repugnant to the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891; (d) being unreasonable. He therefore dismissed the summons. He considered (a) that Section 94 (*d* and *e*) did not empower the Borough Council to cast an obligation upon a "landlord" which did not already exist at Common Law, or by Statute, but merely entitled them to regulate the duties of persons already responsible, by requiring, *e.g.*, periodical performances; (b) that the by-law is repugnant to the laws of England because, in the absence of express covenants, there is no obligation upon a reversioner even to repair, much less to cleanse, any premises which have been let to a tenant for any term, at any rate, unless the state of the premises, in consequence of dirt or non-repair, is a nuisance of which he has notice, and it was in his power to abate the nuisance by putting an end to the tenancy: none of these conditions are appended to the by-law; (c) that under the Public Health

(London) Act, 1891, the following state of things must exist before any obligation additional to the Common Law, can be cast upon the owner (the equivalent to the 'landlord' under the by-laws) —(I.) A nuisance injurious to health, and (II.) inability to find the person by whose act, default, or sufferance the nuisance exists, or structural defect the cause of the nuisance; (*d*) that even if the by-law be otherwise good, in making the landlord responsible it is unreasonable, because it does not cast a primary, or at least a concurrent liability upon the lodger to cleanse his rooms, and also relieves the "keeper," who has more immediate control of the premises than the landlord, from all liability in the matter, either concurrent or prior, so far as the rooms and exclusive staircases, etc., are concerned.

In the Islington case Messrs. Nokes and Nokes appealed against the decision of the Magistrate, while in the Stepney case the Borough Council of Stepney appealed against the decision.

After considerable delay the appeals were heard conjointly by the High Court of Justice, where they were fully argued, with the result that the by-laws were declared unreasonable, not on the point raised by Messrs. Nokes and Nokes, that the time specified was too limited, but on the ground that the by-law did not provide for the service of a notice, and that in consequence a person who, under certain circumstances, was merely entitled to the rack-rent of the premises might become liable to penalties under the by-laws. There was no objection to a by-law which, under certain circumstances, placed responsibility on the landlord, but the objection to the particular by-law was that a landlord, who might be quite unaware that the requirements of the by-laws had not been complied with, would be subjected to penalties without a notice having been served on him. It is a singular fact that although it was not necessary in this particular case to serve a notice on Messrs. Nokes and Nokes, they had in fact been served with one, yet because the by-law did not provide for the service of a notice under the circumstances mentioned, it was declared to be bad. On the other hand the court held on the point raised by the appellants as to the limited period of time in which to effect the cleansing, that the by-laws were not bad. Thus Messrs. Nokes and Nokes succeeded on a point not raised in their pleadings, but by the Court itself.

The judgment of the Court is so important and so far reaching in its results, for it effects nearly all the by-laws in the country, that it is now given *in extenso*.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
KING'S BENCH DIVISION.
(DIVISIONAL COURT.)

ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE,
Wednesday, 5th February, 1904.

Before

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND,
MR. JUSTICE WILLS AND
MR. JUSTICE KENNEDY.

STILES
versus
GALINSKI.

NOKES
versus
MAYOR, ETC., OF ISLINGTON.

*(Transcript of the shorthand notes of Messrs. Harry Counsel & Co., The Gateway,
New Court, Carey Street, W.C.)*

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Nobody can have listened to this argument without being struck with the extreme importance of the point that has been raised, and I am very glad (although we have had two cases) that we have had the advantage of having it thoroughly argued by two Counsel upon each side. In consequence of some observations that have been made, holding, as I do hold, that the bye-laws in both of these cases must be held to be unreasonable, I want expressly to point out that we are not interfering with the discretion of the local authorities to the extent to which it has been suggested by those who supported the bye-laws. In the first place, I recognise that on practical questions, where a power is given to a public authority to make bye-laws within the ambitus of the power that is given to them, as, for instance, in this case, for cleansing and limewhiting at stated times the premises, that their discretion ought not to be lightly interfered with, especially where bye-laws have been sanctioned by a public department and particular duties and times and periods have been enforced. It is only where we clearly see that some legal principle is interfered with that we ought to hold that bye-laws are unreasonable, and, therefore, I am not quite sure that we are all agreed as to all the grounds upon which we think these bye-laws are unreasonable. I also agree, as the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Russell) pointed out in *Crews v. Johnson*, that these bye-laws are not to be set aside or upheld except upon very strong grounds; it is not to be assumed against them that they would be construed unreasonably. On the other hand, of course, if, as we pointed out in *Nokes' case*, they necessarily involved that which is unreasonable, it is our duty to do so. There can be no difficulty in properly framing bye-laws which really can get rid of all these objections which have been taken to-day, and I think, although possibly it may be a difficult task to perform, the matter has not been quite sufficiently considered by the framers. They may have followed, as was suggested by Mr. Courthope-Munro, some model bye-laws, and those bye-laws may not sufficiently have considered the points which have been developed in this case, and the benefit of this kind of argument is that it does point to objections that may be raised, and enables local authorities to meet them in the future.

Now, taking the case that was first argued, the Stepney case, the objection that I take to this bye-law and the ground upon which I think the bye-law is unreasonable (bye-law 14) is that it includes or may include a class of people who are not legally responsible and not morally responsible, without properly safeguarding them before they can be made liable for a criminal offence. The words are: "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," and bye-law 19 says, "Any person who shall offend against any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of £5."

Now, the word "cause" is, of course, the word that gives rise to the difficulty. If "cause" could be constructed to mean "take reasonable steps," that is to say, make a contract with his tenants, or something of that kind, the same difficulty would not have arisen, but I think very properly in the interest of sanitation and in the interest of the good working of this kind of Act, "cause" does not mean merely "take steps," but "shall see that the thing is done." Therefore, we have the bye-law providing that the person upon whom the duty is cast was to see the thing done.

Now I turn back to "landlord," and I find that landlord in these bye-laws includes in relation to a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, the person (whatever may be the nature or extent of his interest in the premises, and whether he resides on the premises or not) who receives or is entitled to receive the rack rent of a lodging house. Now, I do not read the definition of "keeper" from these bye-laws for the moment, because I quite agree that there would be less objection to the bye-law if it were confined to a person who really had what I may call the personal management of the house.

I think this view is again confirmed by analogy by the same kind of argument as I pointed out with reference to Nokes' case, where the question was the supply of water-closet accommodation. The Act, by section 4, sub-section 3, makes provision that where the nuisance arises from any want or defect of a structural character, or where the premises are unoccupied, then notice shall be served upon the owner, and where the person causing the nuisance cannot be found, and it is clear that the nuisance does not arise from or sufferance of the occupier, or owner, of the premises, the Sanitary Authority may themselves abate the nuisance and may themselves do the work. Only by way of analogy, I point out that the Act seems at places to draw a distinction between the occupier, who would be responsible, or who ought to look after these things, and the owner. It seems to me that the objection to the bye-law, not any objection to the Local Authority making a proper bye-law which deals with the matter, is that a person who may have taken an agreement from a responsible agent, who is going to let the house in lodgings, would be held to be liable on the ground that he was entitled to receive the rack rent, and he had not caused it to be done.

I think it right to say that I attach no importance to the objections taken by two of the counsel—I am not quite sure which they were—to the suggestion that he would not have a right of entry. I think it perfectly obvious that, under an ordinary agreement rights of entry would be reserved, or ought to be reserved, in order to justify a landlord and enable a landlord to see that the law is obeyed.

I wish further to say this. I see no objection to a bye-law which puts the responsibility on the landlord, even though he may be the man who is merely entitled to the rent. What I think is that any such bye-law ought to be made with reference to such a man's position, and ought, in fact, provide that, in the case in which there is some person who is liable, or may be liable, to a landlord to fulfil the obligation of the statute, the landlord himself should not be subjected to a criminal charge without notice being given to him.

Therefore, I come to the conclusion that the bye-law in both these cases is bad, because it does not provide for the person who is going to be made subject to the charge, receiving notice in cases in which, under many circumstances, he may not, so to speak, have what I may call the ordinary means of knowing whether or not the law has been fulfilled.

Now, with regard to the second case, Mr. Courthope-Munroe raised the point which, if he could have made good, would have differentiated his case from the decision which I am now giving. He said that under the bye-law the Parish of St. Mary, Islington, the definition of "landlord" is narrower and corresponds with the definition of a "keeper" in the Stepney case, and to a certain extent I agree with him, but I still think, even if you take the definition of "landlord" in the St. Mary, Islington, case, it is not sufficiently precise to exclude the case to which I have already referred. It seems to me that it does still render it possible that the bye-law might be constructed, without being unreasonable, to include the person who gets the profit, that is to say, receives the ultimate money, though he may not be in fact, in touch with the lodging house in the same way as the ordinary keeper is, I certainly think it is not possible to hold, as Mr. Courthope-Munroe contended, that there is no liability until the house is registered, because I think that certainly bye-law 2 brings the bye-law in force as soon as he has been required to give the particulars, and the subsequent particulars about that continuance of the liability do not in any way confer an exemption or removal of the liability. I think that these bye-laws no doubt designed with the very best intentions, and which ought to be supported, unless they are shown to give rise to a serious objection, require re-modelling from the point of view, not of preventing the landlord from being responsible if he does not see that the work is done, but of giving him reasonable and proper notice before he can be charged with the breach, as he was in this case, simply because the house had not been cleansed, or had not been cleansed by the given day.

I now come to that part of the case which has given us more difficulty—or at any rate given me more difficulty—and upon which I am not quite sure that we are all agreed. Speaking for myself, and myself only, I should not have been disposed to interfere with this finding on the ground that the period taken was the end of the first week in April. The statute says that they are to make bye-laws for cleansing and linewashing at stated times the premises. Undoubtedly, I think, that does mean fixed dates when about it should be done, or by which day it should be done. I trust that if the bye-laws come to be reconsidered, the objections, which seems to me to be very strong objections, to the taking of this particular period, which Brother Wills has pointed out in the course of the argument, will be considered. I can well imagine that a week at the end of April, or a fortnight at the end of April, or a fortnight at the beginning of May, or anything of that kind, would remove all these objections; but why I should not have been disposed to interfere on that ground is that that does seem to me exactly one of the things in which the knowledge and experience of the Local Authority, who have to fix a stated time, ought to prevail, unless some what I may call grave objection, so serious as to amount to an objection in law, or some strong unreasonableness in fact prevail. While I have been very much impressed by the suggestion that the end of the first week in April will very often be a difficult time for it to be done, there may be other considerations in connection with the class of lodging house or the class of people who inhabit these lodging houses, of which I do not know, which may be counterbalanced by those considerations. Had it rested with me, I should not have been disposed to hold, and I do not hold, that the bye-law is bad because of that particular week being taken, but, for the reasons which I have stated, which are, in my opinion, more substantial with regard to the question of

no notice being given to an absent landlord, who may be under no legal or moral responsibility to see the Act carried out as between himself and the real person in occupation or tenancy of the premises, I think this bye-law must be held to be unreasonable, and that being so, the first acquittal must be supported; that is to say, the first appeal must be dismissed, and the second appeal must be allowed.

MR. JUSTICE WILLS: I am of the same opinion, and I desire to adopt as part of my judgment everything which my Lord has said, except with regard to the matter about the first week in the month of April; but there are a few observations which I should like to add.

It seems to me that an initial mistake has been made in these bye-laws by trying to make the same hard and fast rule apply to two perfectly different classes or tenements. The lodging house proper, which is something in the character of a common lodging house, may be perfectly well dealt with by a series of regulations which are really quite inapplicable to the very large class of houses which are brought under the common operation of these bye-laws under the words "houses occupied by members of more than one family." Take the West End of London, where we are told the same sort of bye-laws apply. It is not too much to say that there are very large areas in some of the best parts of London where I should think it is no exaggeration to say that two-thirds or three-fourths of the houses are so occupied that they would come under this definition. You cannot pass through a great number of streets with which I am very familiar without finding half a dozen doctors' names up on the same door; everybody knows it is the commonest thing in the world for a medical man who has an extremely good house, very highly rented, to let off one or two rooms as consulting rooms to somebody else. Well, that immediately brings this house within the definition of a lodging house and makes all these bye-laws applicable to it, and when you come to such a case, the application of the bye-law seems to me to be unreasonable to the last extent. The definition of "landlord" embraces the person who receives the rack rent of the house.

Just take the very large area, for instance, which is owned by the Duke of Portland. Probably there are from 500 to 1,000 houses of which he receives the rack rent, and for every one of which he would be liable as a lodging house within the meaning of these bye-laws, and to hold that he was liable because everyone of these houses is not thoroughly cleansed during the first week in April, or is not limewashed from top to bottom during the first week in April, would impose upon the landlord in such a case as that an absolutely intolerable burden, and one against which all good common sense and all instincts of fair-play rebel.

I only give the instance because it is quite within the extreme instances which may be given. If they are fairly within the scope of the list, as undoubtedly that one would be, it is only by pointing out the circumstances of the bye-laws, as applied in such cases, that one sees whether or not, taken as a whole, and as applicable all round, they are reasonable. If they were confined to the class of houses like the same sort of houses, and occupied in the same sort of way, as lodging houses, of course there would be very much more to be said in their favour, but even there I agree with my Lord that unless the person who is struck at is a person who, from his position and from his relation to the property, ought to know exactly what his tenants are doing, and in what state they are keeping the house, and so on—unless he is some person of that sort, it would be quite unfair to render him liable, without his having had notice of what is taking place.

Now, Mr. Courthope-Munroe defends, and it is part of his argument that I do not like at all, and that I feel bound to protest against on the great public principles—a good deal of this by saying, “Oh, these bye-laws might be harsh and improper and unjust if they were applied all round” (and they might in some cases be so), “but the Borough Council, or whatever the Local Authority is, must be trusted only to put the law in motion in such cases in which it would be reasonable to do so.” Now, to begin with, the Borough Council are not the only persons who are entitled to put the law in motion; every subject of the Crown is. And to go on with it, I do not like legislation which is felt to be so unfair, applying it all round, that it requires to be justified by saying that in particular cases it would not be enforced. I think that it is as bad a ground upon which to defend legislation as you could very well have. Now I pass from that part of the case just to say one word about this first week in April. Of course, I feel fully the force of a great deal my Lord has said. One constantly knows the principles to be applied, but it is the application of principles which raises the difficulty.

What I feel in this particular case is that it is hardly right to say that this can be a proper period because it is fixed by the local authority, to whom great discretion is necessarily committed, if it does lead in particular instances, which are not chimerical at all, to an almost preposterous state of the law. In one of the cases—I think it is the Islington case, but I only mention it because it shows that sometimes illustrations are not away from the point—we have had mentioned that the work which was required to be done would take a couple of men from ten days to a fortnight, working all day, to get through it. It is a fact which the Borough Council ought to have known, that Easter does very commonly fall very early in April, so as to embrace part of the first week in April within its operation. I am told that in this very present year there are really four days out of the seven which are allowed which are practically excluded, and one knows perfectly well that it is all very well to talk about four days—there are one or two more days when the British workman will not work if he can help it, and the result, as it seems to me, is, that the person may be called upon to do in two or three days, and if they do not do it he will be liable to a penalty, that which would be sufficiently extensive to require several men something between a week and a fortnight. I do not think that a bye-law which can have that operation has received the consideration of its applicability to practical purposes that it ought to have received. There seems to me to be no sort of difficulty in meeting all the objections that have been raised to these bye-laws, and in making them, if they are re-cast, really reasonable. For the reason I have mentioned, there seems to me that in the Stepney case it is clear that the bye-law cannot be sustained.

In regard to the other case, it is not so bad a case, because the Council there have attempted to meet some of the difficulties, in the first place, by putting a much more moderate meaning on the word “landlord,” and in the second place by attempting to provide for the exemption from the operation of the bye-laws of certain cases in which it seems reasonable enough that they should be exempt, but it has not gone far enough for the reasons which my Lord has pointed out.

Even that modified definition of “landlord” is open to objection, and I quite agree with the criticisms which he has passed upon that and upon other parts of these bye-laws. What I have said about the first week in April, of course, applies to both of them. I do say it is impossible to frame a set of bye-laws which should deal with both classes of tenements together, and I should be very far from saying that I should hold bye-laws wrong or unreasonable because they did not attempt to differentiate between them, but I should certainly like to throw out ~~for~~ for the consideration of those who have to

deal with this matter, and even for the consideration of the Local Government Board, of whom we have heard so much, but whose approval cannot make that reasonable which is not reasonable in itself, whether, if model bye-laws are to be framed, it would not be wiser and would not make them much more satisfactory if the two perfectly different classes of tenements were not attempted to be dealt with or comprised in the same legislation.

Mr. JUSTICE KENNEDY: I have come to the same conclusion, and I have come to that conclusion with a great deal of reluctance from one point of view, and that is this: that it is the health of the helpless that is very largely protected by these bye-laws, and I cannot help thinking that a good many of the points that have been taken have been points which do not occur in practice—which raise no difficulty in practice—and in which no difficulty would arise if there was loyalty to the intentions of the Legislature on the part of those who raise these difficulties.

I confess myself that I am unable to see, at the same time that the bye-law in either case could be supported, for the reasons given by my Lord, and I think it is unfortunate that that should have happened, because one knows perfectly well (it is not disputed here, and cannot be disputed anywhere) that persons who do not want to face liabilities which they incur by keeping property in an insanitary state, can raise a great many difficulties if they will only employ intermediate agents, who they say are the only persons in touch with the tenants. So it is very difficult, I believe, and I can quite understand, to frame bye-laws which shall, on the one hand, really make the man who has got the profits, as the law intended, (for I am only stating what I understand to be the law under the statutes) who is really receiving the high rent for these properties, responsible, and at the same time, of course, prevent a possible injustice, which is equally to be deprecated, of a person who is loyally doing his best, but has not the opportunity, from being attacked by summonses and found liable to penalties which really he could not help. It is very difficult, no doubt, to recognise the two, but I can only say for myself entirely that it does make one inclined, as far as one can consistently do so, with justice, to take a liberal and generous view of the efforts of public bodies who carry out this great sanitary legislation, and not allow either private greed or private carelessness to maintain an insanitary property.

I cannot help thinking, speaking for myself, if I may, beyond doubt, that with regard to the word "landlord" in the bye-law in the Stepney case, the word to be one which does make it possible for a person who is merely a rent receiver, who has let to a perfectly respectable tenant, who again sub-lets in lodgings, to make that ultimate landlord responsible without notice for an unhealthy condition of the property. You see an instance of the importance of doing something, because in this case, according to paragraph 3, when the appellant visited the house he found the rooms and staircases dirty, and he again visited on the 14th April, and he found the same state of dirt in this place. All I can hope is, that the local authority will bear in mind what my Lord has said, and what Brother Wills has said, and frame a bye-law which is in such terms as will avoid that which makes the present one unjust, namely, making a person responsible who may be simply landlord in the sense of the ultimate receiver of the rent, and apparently a perfectly respectable tenant, who is anxious to see that the lodgings when he lets them are kept in a good state, and takes care that his lodgers do their duty and keep them clean, without fair notice to him of any failure on the part of those who are actually managing the premises to do their duty.

I do not agree, speaking personally as regards myself, and naturally with great respect to my Brother Wills, about the period to be tied up, that you must not tie up in a definite period. I cannot help thinking that local bodies who know the local needs and who express the desire of the community by representation, and who must know their business, ought not to be lightly interfered with upon matters purely of management and routine such as this is. The first week in April has been found by one or two learned magistrates in one district of London not to be unreasonable, and I should not have been inclined myself to interfere with any period they chose to fix if they are the appointed representatives of the ratepayers.

With regard to the other case, I think it is impossible to accept as satisfactory, in the sense of reasonableness, the definition there of "landlord." I will not say more, having said that. I will not express my personal feeling any further than to say, at any rate, that I can understand the local authorities thinking it arguable that "landlord" there did mean the person who was really in touch with the tenant. I say nothing more. They must make it more clear, and I hope they will adopt the recommendations of my Lord and my Brother Wills, if they do reconsider these bye-laws, as to how far they could not confine the lodgings to be dealt with in this fashion to lodgings in which there is no doubt that it is practically impossible to get at the necessary sanitary results by action against the lodgers or occupants of one or two rooms.

MR. COURTHOPE-MUNROE: My Lords, in the Islington case the only point I came to meet was the question of the first week in April.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I think the other point arose.

MR. CLARKE WILLIAMS: It was raised below, but not mentioned in the case.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: I think the costs of each case must follow the result.

MR. COURTHOPE-MUNROE: If your Lordship pleases.

MR. BETHUNE: The appeal will be dismissed with costs.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Yes.

MR. CLARKE WILLIAMS: And the other appeal allowed.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: Yes.

The result of this judgment has been that your Public Health Committee at once set about amending the particular by-law, and as other by-laws relating to houses let in lodgings were, in the opinion of your Solicitor and Medical Officer of Health, open to grave objection, they have seized the opportunity to draft new by-laws, which will shortly be submitted to the Council.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

TABLE CXVIII.

Summary of Sanitary Work carried out by Inspectors Jordan and Ward in Houses Let in Lodgings during the year 1903.

	Inspector JORDAN.					Inspector WARD.					Totals.
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.	
Lodging Houses on the Register	429	477	477	477	477	157	167	178	178	178	655
Number of Houses inspected	318	340	361	371	1,390	42	63	54	17	176	1,566
Re-inspections, Calls made, etc. ..	1,287	1,250	1,119	1,263	4,919	499	695	252	476	1,922	6,841
Total inspections, etc.	1,605	1,590	1,480	1,634	6,309	541	758	306	493	2,098	8,407
IMPROVEMENTS.											
Drains—											
Constructed	6	..	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
Improved or repaired	50	38	36	64	188	..	1	4	..	5	193
Traps fixed	15	1	10	12	38	..	6	..	..	6	44
Cesspools—											
Abolished .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cleansed or disinfected .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water Closets—											
Pan, trap and water supply furnished ..	1	1	12	9	23	..	..	2	2	4	27
Pan and trap only furnished	11	6	8	22	47	..	..	..	..	..	47
Water supply furnished	40	16	28	57	141	..	18	7	..	25	166
Extra closets provided .. .. .	..	1	6	5	12	..	..	8	..	8	20
Dust Bins—											
Provided	8	8	12	28	56	..	1	2	3	6	62
Repaired	3	1	5	4	13	..	9	..	..	9	22
Surface Drains and Pavement of Yards—											
Constructed .. .. .	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Relaid	16	21	21	43	101	..	7	..	..	7	108
Domestic Water Supply—											
New cisterns provided	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cisterns repaired and cleansed	21	61	35	55	172	..	27	20	..	47	219
Water supply provided	20	6	30	22	78	..	3	..	..	3	81
Other Improvements—											
Houses generally repaired	3	2	2	18	25	..	29	28	..	57	82
.. etc., cleansed or limewashed	9	124	95	61	289	..	32	21	..	53	342
.. ventilated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	..	21	21
Overcrowding abated	10	31	18	9	68	..	9	3	..	12	80
Illegal use of underground rooms for sleeping discontinued	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	3
Other Amendments and Nuisances abated	122	81	131	239	573	..	76	56	16	148	721
Rooms Disinfected .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4
Total Improvements	337	400	451	650	1,838	..	234	161	21	416	2,254
Total Premises Improved	170	234	249	306	959	..	45	33	12	90	1,049

DISTRICT INSPECTION.

For the purpose of the ordinary inspection of the borough, it is divided into fourteen sanitary districts, to each of which an inspector is assigned. It is his duty to inquire into all complaints relating to nuisances occurring in the houses, other than those placed on the register of houses let in lodgings, to detect smoke nuisances, to prevent nuisances through the accumulation of manure, to superintend places where ice-creams are made, to visit dairies and milkshops, to superintend drainage work, the result of notices that have been served (including the drainage work required by the workshop inspectors), to make preliminary inquiries respecting houses for which application has been made under the Customs and Inland Revenue Acts, to inspect new houses with respect to their water supply, with a view to the grant of certificates by the Council, and finally to make inquiries respecting infectious diseases, which not only includes the diseases compulsorily notifiable under the Public Health (London) Act, but also those diseases respecting which information is received from the teachers of the public elementary schools. This last class of work is at times exceedingly heavy, and must be attended to before everything else, as it is incumbent on them to obtain information to satisfy the requirements of sec. 55 (4) of the Act last mentioned, which are as follows: "*Where a Medical Officer of Health receives a certificate under this section relating to a patient within the Metropolitan Asylum District, he shall, within 12 hours after such receipt, send a copy thereof to the Metropolitan Asylum Managers, and to the head teacher of the school attended by the patient (if a child), or by any child who is an inmate of the same house as the patient.*" Very few persons have a true idea of the amount of work which this entails on the members of the staff. In the first place the patient's home is visited, and if it be a tenement house the other homes in it are also visited; and as it frequently happens that the parents are out and the rooms shut up, it becomes necessary to revisit them, sometimes twice and thrice, to obtain the required information. Then comes the arrangement for the removal of the patient to hospital, for the disinfection of the premises, and the removal of clothing for disinfection at the Council's Disinfection Station; all of which must be done at once. Consequently when disease is rife, the work of the district inspectors is very heavy, especially as at such times sanitary work is much increased owing to the thorough examination that is made of each premises in which the outbreak has occurred.

Inspections and Visits.—In 1903, 5,156 houses were inspected as the result of complaints or of infectious diseases having broken out in them, in addition to which 1,999 houses were inspected in the course of a house-to-house

inspection ; so that altogether 7,155 premises were examined. These examinations entailed no less than 58,163 further visits for the purpose of inspecting the work which was being carried out under the notices which had been served.

In addition to these visits, 6,822 visits were made for other purposes.

Ice Cream Shops	...	...	...	...	29
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	573
Stables and Yards	...	...	...	...	4,663
Manure Depôts	...	...	...	...	229
Workshops <i>re</i> drains	...	...	...	...	300
Certificates under Customs and Inland Revenue Acts					181
Water Certificates	...	...	...	...	28
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	...	...	...	...	493
Smoke prevention	...	...	...	...	175
Miscellaneous	...	..	..	...	150

Notices Served.—Altogether 1,632 notices were served, of which 1,516 were preliminary notices served by the inspectors themselves, and 116 notices ordered by the Committee to be issued under the provisions of the Public Health Act. 104 of the first-mentioned notices referred to overcrowded dwellings, in addition to 80 not included under this heading served by the Inspectors of houses let in lodgings ; 47 to premises where milk was sold, and 17 to premises where ice-creams were made.

Improvements effected.—As a result of these inspections and the notices which were served, the following sanitary defects were abated :—

HOUSES.

Dirty	...	...	...	...	651
Damp	...	...	...	...	349
Out of Repair	...	...	...	...	331

WATER CLOSETS.

Foul	...	...	...	...	740
Without water supply	...	...	...	...	190
With deficient water supply	...	...	...	...	258
Improperly constructed	...	...	...	...	872
Defective	...	...	...	...	473
Stopped	...	...	...	...	92
Improperly situated	...	...	...	...	50
Insufficient external ventilation	...	...	...	...	97
Insufficient in number	...	...	...	...	75

SOIL PIPES.				
Defective	...	...	...	176
Unventilated	...	...	...	240
Inproperly ventilated	...	...	...	181
YARDS.				
Improperly paved	...	...	...	617
Dirty	...	...	...	102
Undrained	...	...	...	43
DRAINS.				
Foul	...	...	...	80
Defective	...	...	...	1,303
Choked or stopped	...	...	...	227
Unventilated	...	...	...	588
CESSPOOLS.				
Abolished	...	...	...	43
OVERCROWDING.				
Abated	...	...	...	117
UNDERGROUND ROOMS.				
Abolished for sleeping	...	...	...	25
„ as a dwelling	...	...	...	40
OTHER NUISANCES	...	...	...	5,553
Total Nuisances	...	...	...	<u>13,513</u>

Cesspools.—It will be noticed that the list of nuisances abolished includes 43 cesspools. Of course at this date no arrangements of this character are used for drainage purposes, but every now and again when inspections are made their existence is discovered—generally they are empty although sometimes they contain offensive matter, which no doubt had been left in them when the houses were drained, so as to avoid expense.

Overcrowding.—In 117 instances overcrowding was abated by the District Inspectors, in addition to 80 cases that were discovered and abated in the registered houses let in lodgings, which were discovered and abated by the Inspectors in charge of these houses.

The overcrowding is invariably found among the poorest class, who, with small wages and large families, are unable to procure rooms which are within their means, or else they are found in cases where the father is addicted to drink and squanders his money. Nuisances of this character are difficult to deal with, because if the nuisance were to be abated immediately it would mean that the people would be turned into the streets, for it is very difficult for the tenants to find lodgings at a rent to suit their limited means, and it, therefore, takes them a long while before they can procure them. Indeed, in cases such as these it generally occurs that they only leave one tenement to overcrowd another; and as landlords and their agents, in Islington at all events, are far more careful now than formerly to avoid overcrowding their difficulties in finding a home are greatly increased. The consequence of this is, that the very greatest latitude and leniency must be given to these people, so that the great scandal of turning them into the streets may be avoided.

Unlighted and Unventilated Staircases.—Occasionally staircases that have no light, either by direct or indirect means, or ventilation, are discovered, and owing to the fact that Magistrates have refused in a few instances to grant abatement orders to abolish this state of affairs, some of the worst class of landlords are unwilling to do anything to remedy the evils. And yet it is of great consequence both from the point of view of cleanliness and pollution of the air. The want of light leads to uncleanliness, because in these cases the tenants will not keep them clean, being unwilling to burn candles to enable them to see to wash them properly, no doubt thinking that when you cannot see dirt there is no use in getting rid of it. They forget, however, that dirty staircases, like dirty rooms, cause a fustiness which pervades the house, and renders them unhealthy, which is increased by the want of ventilation. The staircase is the natural channel through which fresh air passes, sweeping upstairs and pervading every part of the house. Houses of this character are unhealthy. The want of light largely increases this fustiness, for light not only purifies but also causes movement of air. It is a singular fact that in the Public Health Act the word "light" does not occur, and yet it is as essential as pure air to our well being, for without it we cannot obtain the latter. Such an oversight as this, and it is a great oversight, should be remedied in any amendment of the public health statutes of the country. Magistrates will not, as a rule, order the abatement of nuisances unless such nuisances are specifically mentioned in the Public Health Act itself, and hesitate to make an order under section 2 (1a) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which describes premises as being in such a state as to be "a nuisance, or injurious or dangerous to health." The clause is too general, and covers too much,

besides the want of something non-existent can hardly be described as a nuisance. Nevertheless a great many staircases have been lighted and ventilated, despite the fact that the Act provides no efficient or sufficient remedy, at the request of the inspectors, who have instructions always to require them—instructions which, the Medical Officer of Health ventures to think, will meet with the approval of every person who takes an intelligent interest in public health work.

Customs and Inland Revenue Acts.—Under these Acts exemptions of house duty are given to the house owners of a certain class of property provided they can obtain a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health stating that it affords suitable accommodation and provides proper sanitary conveniences for the persons dwelling in them. During the year applications respecting fourteen houses containing 113 dwellings were received. These premises were first visited by your inspectors to obtain information with respect to these matters, after which they were visited by your Medical Officer of Health, with the result that in only 4 instances did he grant his certificate. The chief reasons for his refusal were either that the w.c.'s were placed in unsuitable positions, that there was no provision made for washing or drying clothes, that no suitable cupboards for food storage were provided, that there were no proper coal receptacles, or that water was not supplied from the rising main direct. Some property owners seemed to think that these refusals were a great hardship to them, but then they entirely forget, or choose to forget, that the great object of this remission of taxation was to enable them to provide those necessary adjuncts which are so essential both from the point of comfort and of health. Naturally then where they do not provide them the certificates were refused.

Houses Closed.—Only one house was closed, and this was a signal man's cottage on the banks of the Regent's Canal. Notices had been served on the owners to provide means of draining it otherwise than into the canal, but as they found this to be impossible they elected to close it. The premises were also damp.

It is very seldom that houses are found in such an insanitary state in this Borough that Magistrates can be induced to grant closing orders.

Underground Rooms.—Underground occupied rooms are fortunately not so numerous now in Islington as in other Boroughs, for fortunately some years ago very stringent action was taken against them, and hundreds

were closed which did not comply with the requirements of the Public Health Act. Nevertheless it became necessary to cause the owners of houses to prevent 25 rooms from being used for sleeping purposes, and to close 40 rooms as dwellings, which had been illegally used.

Nuisances from Sewers.—Complaints of nuisances from the street ventilators of sewers were very few; a fact which is explained by the continued heavy rainfalls that were experienced in the summer months. Whenever complaints are received they are at once referred to your Borough Engineer, who then causes the sewers to be well flushed.

The heavy rainfalls have had, however, the effect of causing the County Council relief sewer to be so surcharged at times that the water has backed into the Borough sewers, whence it has overflowed through the drains into a great many houses in the northern part of the Borough, with the result that a very great nuisance was caused by the inflow of sewage matter into houses in Fairbridge Road.

The aggravation of this matter is that the London County Council has long known that this particular relief sewer was not able to carry off the large quantity of water that was discharged, and neglected to take timely precautions.

Stable Manure.—The removal of stable manure was in the earlier months of 1903 effected satisfactorily, but as the year advanced, and particularly during the summer months, the work was not performed in such a manner as to meet with approval. Indeed, the opposite was the case; for the contractors who depend almost entirely on the farmers for its disposal were unable to receive it owing to the flooded condition of the land, due to the continuous rains that prevailed. The result was that accumulations, which, hitherto, have not been usual, occurred. It is difficult to blame any person in particular, because the horsekeeper is in the hands of the contractor, the contractor is in the hands of the farmers, and the farmers are in the hands of the weather. Everywhere in the home counties the farms were under water, so that by no possibility could manure be moved on to the land, and, therefore, it accumulated in the borough. A large contractor collected a large quantity which he deposited on the Great Eastern Railway manure siding near Ashburton Grove, but as it became a nuisance he was served with a notice and had to remove it. Fortunately, however, for him the cessation of rain just at that time enabled many of the farmers to receive the manure.

During the year 230 visits were paid to the manure depôts and mews that were known to produce it in large quantities, besides many visits to smaller stables.

Regents Canal.—No complaints reached the Public Health Department respecting a nuisance caused from the Canal as it flows through Islington. This has not been the case hitherto, for generally there have been some complaints received. No doubt the freedom from nuisance has been due to the cool summer that was experienced, and not to any particular care on the part of the Canal Company, who usually have been charged with a too sparing renewal of water in the water way. The canal has been subjected to close examination and on several occasions the Medical Officer of Health visited it with a view of satisfying himself as to its condition. It is much to be desired that the canal authorities should prevent boys bathing in it as it passes through the borough in the neighbourhood of the bridge at Caledonian Road.

Offensive Trades. These establishments are only 7 in number and comprise 3 tripe dressers, 2 gut scrapers, 1 tallow melter, and 1 knacker's yard, and were visited on 220 occasions during the year by Inspector Wilkinson, whose duty it is to supervise them; they were also visited on various occasions by the Chief Inspector, both of whom report that they have been kept in a favourable state. The knacker's yard, however, still emits effluvium, but the London County Council have decided that extensive structural alterations must be carried out in the near future if the licence is to be retained.

Smoke Nuisances.—The most fertile source of the pollution of the atmosphere of towns, especially of manufacturing towns, is the smoke given off from the chimneys of the various factories and workshops. This kind of nuisance is very difficult to deal with, because of the sympathy so often, and so undeservedly, extended to manufacturers by Sanitary Authorities on the plea that to prevent it is to drive trade from the district, because factories, they say, cannot be conducted without the creation of smoke nuisances. Such talk as this is nonsense, because furnaces can be, and as a matter of fact thousands are, stoked in such a manner that no black smoke, or indeed medium smoke, or even faint smoke is ever emitted from the chimneys, unless it be at the time of lighting up. It is not unreasonable to presume that what some firms can do

every firm can do, provided that reasonable care is taken in the stoking of the furnaces, that these furnaces are properly constructed, that "smoke consumers" be provided, and that suitable coal be used. Efficient stoking, which includes the proper regulation of air to the furnaces, is, however, the great essential, and if that be not carried out then "smoke consumers" are likely to fail. The firms who do not endeavour to prevent smoke are neglectful of their best interests, for the escape of black smoke means the waste of fuel, which in turn means unnecessary loss of money. This fact seems to escape their attention for they forget that black smoke consists largely of particles of unconsumed carbon. Perfect combustion should, therefore, be aimed at, for, thereby, the greatest amount of heat together with economy of coals will be attained. The latter object is no small one in the light of the fact that the coal supply of this country has its limitations, and, indeed, it is alleged, that assuming that the output continues to increase at the same rate as heretofore it will be exhausted in a little over a century.

The burning of coal lessens the vitalizing power of the atmosphere through the large quantities of carbonic acid gas that are set free, one ton of coal being estimated to create three tons of that compound. It also produces carbon monoxide, aqueous vapour, certain compounds of sulphur, as well as soot and organic matter. It is the production of these impurities which makes it so necessary that there should be a close watch kept on those places which do not adopt proper methods to ensure efficient combustion and thereby the prevention of smoke nuisances.

The health of households is also directly affected by a smoky atmosphere, so that their members become pale and anæmic and lose their vigour; it also prevents the opening of windows to ventilate the rooms and passages of houses and to expel the polluted and used up air which they contain. So long ago as the time of Charles I. the well known diarist Evelyn in his pamphlet *The Fumifugium* wrote of the smoke produced by coal, "It is this which scatters and strews about those black and smutty atoms upon all things where it comes, insinuating itself into our very secret cabinets and most precious repositories. Finally it is this which diffuses and spreads a yellowness upon our choicest pictures and hangings; which is like Avernus to fowls, and kills our bees and flowers abroad, suffering nothing in our gardens to bud, display themselves or ripen; so that our anemones and many other choicest flowers will by no industry be made to blow in London or the precincts of it, unless they be raised on a hotbed, and governed by extraordinary artifice to accelerate

their springing, imparting a bitter and ungrateful taste to those few wretched fruits, which never arriving at their destined maturity, seem like the apples of Sodom, to fall even to dust when they are but touched.”*

The evil was not then stopped, although Evelyn prepared a Bill dealing with it, but on the contrary has continued practically ever since, without almost let or hindrance. In 1819 a Select Committee reported that they “Confidently hope the nuisance so universally and justly complained of may at least be considerably diminished, if not altogether removed;” and in the following year, 1820, another Select Committee further reported that “a full opportunity has been afforded of ascertaining how far the reduction of smoke can be practically effected, and that the evidence taken bears out the practicability of smoke prevention.” We have only to visit Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, Sheffield and the East of London, particularly outside the County boundary, to learn how this nuisance is still tolerated. The public have, however, been gradually making up their mind that this nuisance shall be greatly abated, and there has, concurrently with this determination, been a greater activity exhibited by Sanitary Authorities.

In Islington the smoke nuisance from the chimneys of factories has not been great, but, nevertheless, it has been necessary to make 175 observations during the year, while the London County Council in addition reported 37 infractions of the smoke section of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. In consequence of these infringements of the law 28 notices were served on the offenders to abate the nuisance, which were complied with. It is not satisfactory, however, to find that among them was the Board of Guardians, from whose chimneys at the Workhouse, St. John’s Road, and at the Infirmary, Highgate Hill, black smoke was emitted. There was no offence noted at the Borough Council’s Electricity Works, Eden Grove, at whose premises in previous years nuisances had been very frequent. Here, however, the use of better coal and smoke consumers, together with greater care in stoking, has had the desired effect, so that the Medical Officer of Health can no longer complain, as he has had to do in the past, that he could not deal with other offenders so long as these works continued to be a nuisance.

* In his Diary under date Sept. 5, 1666, Evelyn writes concerning the Great Fire, “The coale and wood wharves and magazines of oyle, rosin, &c. did infinite mischeife, so as the invective which a little before I had dedicated to his Majesty and published, giving warning what might probably be the issue of suffering those shops to be in the Citty, was looked on as a prophecy.” This further shows his dislike of coal.

In August the City of Westminster wrote to the various Metropolitan Boroughs calling their attention to the fact that from experience it has been found that the majority of prosecutions for smoke nuisances are instituted under sec. 24 (b) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which deals exclusively with "black" smoke, and expressing the opinion that the word "black" should be repealed, so that a nuisance from smoke of any colour could be dealt with, which would obviate the necessity of having to prove before a Court that it was "black," a colour which is of many hues, and thereby facilitate the work of the Authorities in dealing with nuisances of this class.

This communication was referred to the Public Health Committee by the Council for report, and they, after carefully considering the subject, resolved that the Council be recommended to support the City of Westminster in their action by making similar representations to the Local Government Board and the London County Council. This recommendation came before the Borough Council on October 16th, when it was unanimously adopted.

This is a step in the right direction, for there can be no doubt that smoke, whatever may be its colour, is injurious to health and deleterious to property, because it contains the same obnoxious gases, although it may be deficient in carbon and soot. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Local Government Board and the London County Council will view the matter in a similar light to that in which the Councils of the City of Westminster, of Islington, and of the other Metropolitan Borough Councils who approve of the alteration, see it, for such an alteration is urgently required.

The following is a list of the premises where smoke nuisances were observed:—

- St. Pelagia's Laundry, 25, Bickerton Road.
- 299, Caledonian Road.
- Great Northern Railway, Drayton Park.
- Pearson & Sons, Drayton Park (2 offences).
- Smethurst's Laundry.
- May's, Fakenham Street.
- Great Northern Hospital.
- Workhouse New Infirmary.
- Slater's, North Road (4 offences).
- 21, Rock Street.
- 16, Sherbourne Street.

134, Holloway Road (2 offences).
 Chatterton's Lead Works, Caledonian Road.
 131, Seven Sisters Road.
 20 York Road.
 School Board, Highbury Grove.
 34, York Road.
 16, Westbourne Road.
 Conolly, Wharf Road (2 offences).

SYNOPSIS OF THE DISTRICT INSPECTORS SANITARY
 WORK FROM 1891 to 1903.

Houses inspected and visited	-	-	-	-	-	719,307
Drains constructed	-	-	-	-	-	15,055
„ Improved and repaired	-	-	-	-	-	12,406
„ Traps fixed	-	-	-	-	-	69,445
Water closets, pan, trap, etc., furnished	-	-	-	-	-	18,780
„ Pan and trap only, furnished	-	-	-	-	-	11,859
„ Water only, furnished	-	-	-	-	-	5,258
Soil Pipe, Defective, renewed or remedied	-	-	-	-	-	2,979
„ Insufficiently ventilated, fully ventilated	-	-	-	-	-	2,455
„ Unventilated, ventilation supplied	-	-	-	-	-	4,892
Dust Bins, Constructed	-	-	-	-	-	9,577
„ Repaired	-	-	-	-	-	3,256
Surface drainage, Constructed	-	-	-	-	-	9,567
„ Relaid	-	-	-	-	-	17,490
Water supply, New cisterns provided	-	-	-	-	-	3,950
„ Cisterns repaired and cleansed	-	-	-	-	-	7,894
„ New supply	-	-	-	-	-	4,194
Houses generally Repaired	-	-	-	-	-	4,763
„ Cleansed	-	-	-	-	-	9,495
„ Ventilated	-	-	-	-	-	11,966
Other Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	82,853
Total Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	<u>308,134</u>

TABLE CXIX.

Showing summary of **Sanitary Work** from **Inspectors' reports** for the Year 1903.

	DISTRICTS.														TOTALS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
House to House Inspections ..	151	33	59	163	9	310	306	71	136	170	344	68	8	171	1999
Number of Houses inspected ..	163	285	495	247	337	577	251	323	404	524	423	378	292	457	5156
Re-inspections, Calls made, etc. ..	4320	3582	4030	3737	3569	3771	4769	4264	3502	5071	4237	4821	3126	5364	58163
Total Visits ..	4634	3900	4584	4147	3915	4658	5326	4658	4042	5765	5004	5267	3426	5992	65318
Visits to Ice Cream Factories ..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	10	..	8	..	..	29
" Dairies and Milkshops ..	47	56	11	23	24	65	28	37	27	18	84	87	57	9	573
" Stables and Yards ..	4	99	287	234	282	385	117	121	58	114	44	407	2347	164	4663
" Manure Depôts ..	1	..	204	5	..	1	..	..	2	11	3	1	1	..	229
" Workshops, with respect to drains ..	..	6	..	..	..	9	3	4	64	14	..	196	3	1	300
" Under Customs and In- land Revenue Acts ..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	..	181
" <i>re</i> Water Certificates ..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	3	28
" Under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts ..	45	59	45	33	35	35	37	34	37	41	35	44	..	33	493
" Registered Lodging Houses ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Smoke observations ..	1	5	8	52	50	..	1	2	..	6	16	14	20	..	175
Miscellaneous inspections ..	..	2	..	3	8	8	..	..	6	15	..	56	51	1	150
All Inspections, visits, etc	4734	4109	5172	4499	4314	5161	5512	4856	4242	5998	5186	6081	6073	6203	72149
NOTICES SERVED.															
Intimation—															
Personally ..	98	105	49	58	64	145	91	79	73	110	182	166	71	152	1443
By Post ..	1	7	24	11	..	..	14	..	2	..	..	11	..	3	73
Statutory—															
Personally ..	2	3	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	3	3	4	2	8	31
By Post ..	1	4	19	3	4	7	3	3	2	7	13	8	5	6	85
IMPROVEMENTS.															
Drains—															
Constructed ..	117	67	132	43	40	447	146	129	102	123	29	133	61	142	1711
Improved or repaired ..	24	40	7	16	37	18	75	7	36	36	58	70	59	47	530
Traps fixed ..	489	312	590	176	262	720	666	719	402	390	135	437	202	440	5940
Cesspools—															
Abolished ..	..	..	4	..	..	29	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	1	43
Cleansed or disinfected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water Closets—															
Pan, trap and water supply fur- nished ..	210	40	203	7	18	150	12	50	67	35	18	24	67	46	947
Pan and trap only furnished ..	23	92	37	56	67	136	235	176	76	118	38	217	4	156	1431
Water supply furnished ..	9	15	89	14	11	111	5	7	27	25	55	19	11	30	428
Dust Bins—															
Provided ..	24	24	14	45	33	120	71	29	55	46	59	50	29	106	705
Repaired ..	1	..	132	..	4	40	14	..	9	25	9	5	..	1	240
Surface Drains and Pavements of Yards—															
Constructed ..	1	26	6	31	10	23	153	117	14	75	15	194	32	27	724
Relaid ..	98	51	207	49	60	175	84	31	110	74	60	47	74	262	1382
Domestic Water Supply—															
New Cisterns provided ..	3	1	25	2	1	40	3	..	1	..	3	6	30	5	120
Cisterns repaired and cleansed ..	39	11	63	28	14	120	16	12	6	42	19	104	38	56	568
Water Supply provided ..	91	12	51	27	12	48	5	22	23	20	7	46	22	25	411
Other Improvements—															
Houses generally repaired ..	..	19	20	50	11	115	29	6	9	15	163	125	24	65	651
" etc., cleansed or lime- washed ..	34	20	155	72	15	216	40	10	24	19	151	132	48	71	1007
" ventilated ..	..	2	12	28	..	17	40	49	4	90	11	77	86	98	514
Overcrowding abated ..	..	4	4	6	..	32	..	1	2	4	22	26	13	3	117
Illegal use of underground Rooms for sleeping discontinued ..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	2	1	3	12	1	1	25
Other Improvements, or Nuisances abated ..	206	531	135	353	260	770	223	494	381	666	476	1612	1563	820	8490
Rooms Disinfected ..	93	117	24	119	206	92	73	111	117	94	127	135	88	118	1514
Total Improvements ..	1462	1384	1911	1122	1061	3423	1890	1970	1472	1898	1458	3471	2456	2520	27498
Total Premises Improved ..	329	246	168	324	305	1019	404	297	253	421	539	417	1555	479	6756

TABLE CXX.

Giving a Summary of the Nuisances discovered by the District Sanitary Inspectors during the Four Quarters and for the Year 1903, for the abatement of which notices were served.

NUISANCES.	QUARTERS.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	The Year.
1. The house or part of the house in a dirty condition	155	242	137	117	651
2. " " " in a damp condition	52	108	92	97	349
3. " " in a dilapidated condition	88	110	78	55	331
4. The inlet of surface drain improperly trapped	97	130	109	74	410
5. The water-closet so foul as to be a nuisance	196	186	185	173	740
6. " " without a water supply	53	61	42	34	190
7. " " with a deficient supply of water	74	57	62	65	258
8. " " improperly constructed so as to be a nuisance	258	209	216	189	872
9. " " so defective as to be a nuisance	154	118	99	102	473
10. " " stopped	26	24	17	25	92
11. " " placed in an improper position	9	27	9	5	50
12. Insufficient external ventilation to water-closets	19	35	26	17	97
13. Insufficient water-closet accommodation	18	23	13	21	75
14. The soil pipe defective	76	28	37	35	176
15. " unventilated	93	68	64	45	270
16. " improperly ventilated	51	33	55	42	181
17. The yard in a condition injurious to health by reason of the want of proper paving	185	194	135	153	617
18. The yard dirty	39	30	13	20	102
19. " undrained	8	19	6	10	43
20. A gully trap improperly placed within the house	106	113	68	72	359
21. The waste pipe of sink directly connected with the drain	74	77	60	40	251
22. " " " improperly trapped	27	29	26	17	99
23. " " " untrapped	92	98	78	94	362
24. " " of lavatory directly connected with the drain	3	8	2	1	14
25. " " " improperly trapped	1	5	..	..	6
26. " " " untrapped	35	18	15	17	85
27. " " of bath directly connected with the drain	11	5	10	3	29
28. " " " improperly trapped	3	3	1	3	10
29. " " " untrapped	50	17	24	23	114
30. The water cistern so foul as to be a nuisance	48	98	70	86	302
31. " " being without a close fitting cover	68	131	108	123	430
32. " " being placed in an improper position	66	65	83	63	277
33. " " defective	10	10	8	14	42

TABLE CXX.—continued.

NUISANCES.	QUARTERS.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	The Year.
34. An accumulation or deposit of refuse injurious to health, by reason of the want of a proper dustbin or ashpit	43	22	33	30	128
35. The dustbin or ashpit defective	135	168	127	128	558
36. " " placed in an improper position	2	6	6	4	18
37. The drain foul	24	28	14	14	80
38. " defective	372	363	295	273	1,303
39. " choked or stopped	61	64	60	42	227
40. " unventilated	154	195	133	106	588
41. The rain-water pipe in direct communication with the drain	145	138	98	67	448
42. " " in direct communication with the soil-pipe	6	6	3	4	19
43. " " defective	56	59	48	50	213
44. The water supply used for domestic purposes connected with the cistern which is used for flushing the W.C.	2	2	3	8	15
45. The house without a proper water supply	37	25	28	23	113
46. The roof defective	57	118	103	125	403
47. The guttering defective	35	77	51	55	218
48. The area improperly paved	15	22	20	22	79
49. " dirty	3	5	6	9	23
50. " undrained .. .. .	..	6	4	2	12
51. The paving of the washhouse defective	39	52	44	40	175
52. The back addition walls defective	2	3	1	1	7
53. The want of a proper manure receptacle	5	3	1	6	15
54. The bakehouse walls dirty	1	..	..	..	1
55. An animal kept in such a manner as to be a nuisance	15	10	12	12	49
56. The house or part of a house so overcrowded as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of the inmates	22	39	19	24	104
57. An underground room occupied as a dwelling contrary to the provisions of the Act	12	8	13	7	40
58. A tent, van, shed or similar structure used for human habitation which is in such a state as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of the inmates .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
59. The space below floor in the basement or ground floor being unventilated	26	46	25	23	120
60. The space below floor in the basement or ground floor being improperly or insufficiently ventilated	39	47	44	70	200
All Nuisances	3,503	3,891	3,139	2,980	13,513

TABLE CXXI.

Giving a Summary of the Sanitary Work performed by the District Inspectors in 1903.

INSPECTIONS.	QUARTERS.				THE YEAR.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	
House to House Inspections ..	659	562	405	373	1,999
Number of Houses Inspected ..	1,470	1,410	1,167	1,109	5,156
Re-inspections, Calls made, &c. ..	16,062	15,534	12,515	14,052	58,163
Total Visits	18,191	17,506	14,087	15,534	65,318
Visits to Ice Cream Factories ..	..	..	20	9	29
Do. Dairies and Milkshops ..	2	14	88	469	573
Do. Stables and Yards	748	1,263	1,024	1,628	4,663
Do. Manure Depôts .. ..	..	..	50	180	230
Do. Workshops, with respect to Drains	32	48	103	116	299
Do. Under Customs and Inland Revenue Acts .. ..	..	..	181	..	181
Do. <i>re</i> Water Certificates ..	..	..	22	6	28
Do. Under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	205	73	60	155	493
Do. Registered Lodging Houses	..	..	1	..	1
Do. Miscellaneous	14	136	..	..	150
Smoke Observations .. .. ..	..	..	81	94	175
All Inspections, Visits, &c.	19,192	19,040	15,717	18,191	72,140

Removal and Disposal of Dust.—The removal of ashes, refuse and dust from occupied houses was again accomplished in a satisfactory manner. The number of complaints which were received, considering the great number of separate assessments and houses, was insignificant, being altogether only 152, or in the proportion of 0·331 per cent. of the assessments. To understand the work, and to enable the Council to rightly appreciate the change that has been effected since 1896 the following particulars are given :—

Year.	Applications to remove dust.	Year.	Applications to remove dust
1891	10,138	1898	303
1892	9,964	1899	262
1893	4,986	1900	234
1894	4,506	1901	157
1895	4,596	1902	198
1896	4,245	1903	152
1897	312		

The weekly removal of house refuse effected a very great sanitary revolution, and although it met with considerable opposition from some householders and vestrymen, it may now be fearlessly asserted that there is not one of these opponents who would revert to the old state of affairs. One great objection was undoubtedly the fear that the nuisance caused by the disturbance of the refuse, which was often the accumulation of three months or more, would be a weekly instead of a quarterly one, forgetting that the great object that was in view was to avoid such an annoyance by removing the refuse in a comparatively fresh state. The introduction of the weekly removal has been the cause of the abolition of thousands of the old fashioned fixed ashpits which are now fast disappearing, being replaced by moveable iron or zinc receptacles. The opinion of sanitarians, who have considered the question of household refuse in its relation to health, is that a daily removal is essential to the highest state of health. This is the view held by the London County Council, who, however, have not pressed it on the metropolitan boroughs. They, however, think that "it is most important that house refuse, which generally contains decaying vegetable matter and rapidly becomes offensive, should be removed at frequent intervals; and *it appears to the Council that the time has now arrived when an effort should be made to secure the collection of house refuse in London more than once a week.*" (*Letter to Metropolitan Borough received 1st June, 1901*). In consequence of this opinion of the Council it is not surprising to find that there is a proposal at present under their consideration to substitute the word "twice" for "once" in the existing bylaw relating to the removal of house refuse. The Medical Officer of Health entirely approves of the suggestion, against which the only argument that has been advanced is that of cost, which, it has been stated, would be doubled in Islington. This statement must surely be erroneous, for although the journeys to and from the

depôts must be largely increased, the amount of refuse to remove will remain the same. Be this as it may the fact remains that it is most desirable that there should be at least a removal of refuse at least twice a week, and as the Medical Officer of Health desires that there should be no misunderstanding of his view of the matter he has prepared the following memorandum:—

MEMORANDUM BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF DUST REMOVAL.

1. The great essential condition for the reduction of the vast quantity of preventable disease is *cleanliness*. This doctrine has been the cardinal one of all Medical Officers of Health for many years, and the practice of it has led to the saving of innumerable human lives.

2. It follows, therefore, that the more thoroughly it is practised, the less will be the loss of life.

The first great step in removing filth diseases, of which Enteric Fever is the great type, was the abolition of Middensteads and similar means for the disposal of filth and house refuse, and the last, the introduction of water carriage for the removal of excreta.

3. When Middensteads were abolished, the house refuse still remained for removal, and, until a comparatively recent time, was only carted away at uncertain dates, depending greatly on the idea of cleanliness possessed by the individual householder.

4. The dust of each household contains more or less decomposing moist organic matter, the refuse of the different comestibles of the house, the peelings of potatoes and the waste of various other vegetables, according to the season of the year, also tea leaves; the guts of fish or the entrails of fowls; and, therefore, the necessity for frequent removal has to be estimated not by what the mere fire ash and other dry refuse would require, but by the extreme offensiveness of these unusual adjuncts.

5. Householders of the wealthier classes can with ease keep their dust comparatively free from organic matter likely to cause effluvia by destroying the waste matters in their kitchens, but not nearly to the same extent as formerly, for owing to the great difficulty of getting servants, the use of gas stoves for cooking has very largely superseded closed ranges. But in any case they do not practise that care their education should have caused them to take.

6. *The domestic power of burning refuse among the lower classes is limited by the poverty which must spare fuel, and there are many poor persons to whom such fires as would consume their scant potato peelings are luxuries entirely unknown.*

7. Scavenging arrangements in relation to house refuse should, therefore, be framed with reference to the fact that such refuse soon becomes highly offensive, and that any two day's detention of it creates a nuisance.

8. The presence of a nuisance of this character pollutes the air near the dwelling, and it must also be remembered that many of these dustbins are kept in the houses, especially in flats and tenement houses, and not in the yards, with the result that such diseases as diarrhoea, diphtheria, sore throats, nausea, giddiness, faintness, a general sense of depression, and headache follow.

9. The effluvium attracts flies to the house, and they, after feeding on putrescible matters, frequently contaminate milk and food, if they do not actually act as the direct carriers of disease.

10. The removal of week old dust from houses has caused frequent complaints to be made by the School Board Authority as to a nuisance caused at the Great Eastern Railway Siding at Upper Holloway, while it also occasionally causes a nuisance at the depôt at Ashburton Grove.

These nuisances are of course much less in winter than in the summer, when they are at times considerable.

11. The removal of this refuse has been the subject of complaint to the Great Eastern Railway Company by the Tottenham Sanitary Authority, who have threatened to stop the passage of offensive matter through their district unless the waggons are properly covered in, so that the effluvium shall not create a nuisance.

12. This stoppage would mean a very serious extra charge for carriage alone, owing to the necessity it would involve of providing covered railway trucks.

13. The Conference of London Local Authorities held in 1901 on streets and street traffic passed the following resolution: "That in the opinion of the Conference house refuse should be removed daily where practicable."

14. The desire of the London County Council, knowing and understanding the direct bearing it has on the health of the Metropolis, is to procure daily removal of dust, but they have for the present waived this with a view of securing its removal twice a week, a proposal which is most desirable and should not be impossible to accomplish.

Dust Receptacles.—During the year, 705 new sanitary dustbins were provided, and 240 dust receptacles were repaired, while 558 were ordered to be removed because they had been placed in improper positions.

TABLE CXXII.

Summary of Applications for the Removal of Dust during the Year 1903.

WARD.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.	Number of Assessments Christmas, 1903.	Number of Applications to every 100 Assessments.
1	5	7	7	2	21	4,570	0·459
2	3	3	4	2	12	4,702	0·255
3	4	2	5	2	13	4,400	0·295
4	3	3	6	2	14	5,062	0·277
5	2	5	8	—	15	5,650	0·265
6	4	10	8	1	23	4,037	0·570
7	1	6	1	3	11	4,054	0·271
8	3	—	1	2	6	2,694	0·223
9	1	6	4	7	18	2,646	0·680
10	1	2	3	2	8	3,509	0·228
11	3	3	3	2	11	4,573	0·240
Totals ...	30	47	50	25	152	45,897	0·331

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

These Common Lodging Houses are under the control of the London County Council, whose Inspectors' visit them regularly. They are generally to be found in a clean orderly condition. They now number 45 houses which are licensed to fifteen persons. 31 are licensed for men, 4 for women and 1 for married couples.

TABLE CXXIII.

Showing the **Addresses of the Common Lodging-Houses** in the Borough,
(Under the Control of the London County Council).

Situation of Premises.	Author- ized No. of Lodgers.	Sex of Lodgers. M = Men. W = Woman. MC = Married Couples.	Date when Licensed.	Name of Licensee.
1, Gordon Place, Highgate Hill	5	M.	6th September, 1879	George Willis.
2, Gordon Place	5	M.	"	"
3, Gordon Place	5	M.	"	"
4, Gordon Place	10	M.	"	"
5, Gordon Place	10	M.	"	"
6, Gordon Place	9	M.	30th October, 1880	"
7, Gordon Place	9	M.	"	"
12, Gordon Place		Deputy	"	"
13, Gordon Place	9	M.	"	"
180, Caledonian Road	51	M.	16th April, 1881 ..	Samuel Wm. Jefcoate.
8, Flower's Mews	72	M.	3rd June, 1882 ..	"
36, Ball's Pond Road	25	M.	17th February, 1888	John Watts.
92, York Road	29	M.	25th September, 1893	Albert Bingham.
128, York Road	22	M.	"	"
87, Essex Road	52	M.	20th October, 1894 ..	Jas. Shuttieworth, Jun.
89, Essex Road	35	M.	"	"
23, Queensland Road		W.	"	Margaret Jones.
25, Queensland Road	28	W.	"	"
127, Englefield Road	64	M.	30th October, 1894 ..	Wm. Jno. Cragg
102, 104 & 106, George's Road	51	W.	4th February, 1897 ..	Robert Crosher Maples.
160, St. James' Road		M.	10th March, 1897 ..	Wm. John McGrath.
162, St. James' Road	76	M.	"	"
235A, Upper Street	37	M.	30th September, 1897	John Watts.
29, Hornsey Road	88	M.	23rd December, 1897	Sidney Allen.
47A, Campbell Road	71	M.	14th November, 1898	Wm. Jno. Cragg.
24, North Road	17	W.	17th November, 1899	Louisa Pryce.
18, 20 & 22, Barnsbury Street	91	M.	13th March, 1900 ..	Robert Crosher Maples.
35, Campbell Road	27	W.	18th July, 1900 ..	Wm. Jno. Cragg.
37, Campbell Road		M.	"	"
39, Campbell Road	61	M.	"	"
68, George's Road	38	W.	15th October, 1900 ..	Robert Crosher Maples.
8, Queensland Road		M.C.	"	Margaret Jones.
10, Queensland Road	16	M.C.	"	"
6, Queensland Road		M.	"	"
4, Queensland Road	34	M.	"	"
1, Eden Grove			26th November, 1900	"
3, Eden Grove		M.	"	Lewis Henry Levy.
10, Milton Place			"	"
10 & 12 Campbell Road	52	M.	2nd August, 1901 ..	Hugh Hersey.
29, Halton Road	59	M.	14th October, 1903 ..	Chas. Jas. Vincent Somerville.
8a, Hornsey Street	48	M.	"	Colin F. Campbell.

THE STATE OF PAUPERISM.

The weekly average number of persons relieved shows a large increase on the average of the preceding seven years, for no less than 8,004 persons were relieved per week as against an average of 6,909, or an increase of 1,095.

The returns since 1896 have been as follows:—

1896	...	...	6,436 per week relieved.
1897	...	...	6,486 "
1898	...	...	6,635 "
1899	...	...	6,854 "
1900	...	...	6,956 "
1901	...	...	7,327 "
1902	...	...	7,668 "
<hr/>			
Average	...	...	6,909 "
<hr/>			
1903			8,004
<hr/>			
Increase			1,095

It will be noticed from these figures that there has been a progressive increase in each year, so that compared with 1896 the increase now recorded is 1,564, truly a very substantial one.

Outdoor Paupers.—The weekly average of outdoor paupers who were relieved amounted to 4,125, of whom 2,739 were adults and 1,386 children under sixteen years of age, as respectively compared with averages during the preceding nine years of 2,331 and 1,307.

Indoor Paupers.—Including adults and children these numbered on a weekly average 3,879, being an increase on the mean of the years 1896-1902.

Vagrants Relieved.—These averaged 17 per week, which is exactly the average of the preceding nine years, although 7 per week above that of the preceding year. Still in a large borough like Islington it cannot be said to be excessive.

Children Boarded Out.—The average number of children boarded out was 127, which is 9 above the mean number of the nine years immediately preceding.

TABLE CXXIV.

Showing the State of **Pauperism in the Borough** during the years 1896-1903.

Years.	Average number Relieved during each week.							Death-rates.
	Indoor Paupers, Adults and Children.	Outdoor Paupers.		Totals Outdoor.	Totals. All paupers relieved, cols. 2 & 5.	Vagrants Relieved.	Children Boarded out.	
		Adults.	Children under 16.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1896	2,912	2,215	1,309	3,524	6,436	24	117	17-09
1897	2,951	2,250	1,285	3,535	6,486	25	108	15-80
1898	3,168	2,224	1,243	3,467	6,635	27	116	16-53
1899	3,351	2,237	1,266	3,503	6,854	16	131	18 04
1900	3,397	2,288	1,271	3,559	6,956	7	100	16-23
1901	3,522	2,444	1,361	3,805	7,327	12	130	15-98
1902	3,594	2,662	1,412	4,074	7,668	10	125	16-39
Average	3,271	2,331	1,307	3,638	6,909	17	118	16-58
1903	3,879	2,739	1,386	4,125	8,004	17	127	14 26

TABLE CXXV.

Showing the State of **Pauperism in the Borough** during the year 1903.

Quarters.	Average number Relieved during each week.							Death rates.
	Indoor Paupers, Adults and Children.	Outdoor Paupers.		Totals.	Totals corresponding periods 1902.	Vagrants Relieved.	Children Boarded out.	
		Adults.	Children under 16.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1st Qr.	3,945	2,783	1,463	8,191	7,818	17	129	16-31
2nd „	3,771	2,653	1,312	7,736	7,429	16	125	14-46
3rd „	3,741	2,699	1,352	7,792	7,427	16	126	12-16
4th „	4,061	2,820	1,416	8,297	7,998	21	127	14-14
The Year	3,879	2,739	1,386	8,004	7,668	17	127	14 26

PART V.

FOOD.

INSPECTION OF FOOD

AND

PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD

AND

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ADULTERATION ACTS.

WATER SUPPLY.

INSPECTION OF FOOD.

Inspections of food were made systematically and at short intervals by your inspectors during the year, the chief work falling on the Inspector of Meat (Mr. H. Wilkinson), whose duty it is not only to examine all foods, but also all places, bakehouses excepted, where food is prepared, the district inspectors only making inspections on Saturday evenings in their several districts, on which occasions they pay special attention to fruit, vegetables, fish, meat, etc., sold by costers and other persons in the streets.

Your Inspector of Meat performed a very great deal of useful work quietly and without friction, and generally carried out his duties in a satisfactory manner.

One butcher, who, not residing in the borough, formerly killed a great many cattle, especially cows, at a slaughter-house in Roman Road, removed his slaughtering elsewhere, as the supervision was too strict: or in other words animals or parts of animals that were diseased were not allowed to be sold, but were destroyed. In no case did this butcher appeal against your inspector's decision, a fact which shows that his decisions had not been wrong.

Out of the 40,895 animals slaughtered 267, or 0.6 per cent., were found to be diseased, of which number, 59 or 22.1 per cent., were suffering from tuberculosis.

To the shops and stall boards of persons exposing food for sale 4,889 visits were made, which resulted in the seizure of varying quantities of unsound Fish, Rabbits, Meat, Livers, Tomatoes, and Fruit, in addition to which considerable quantities of meat and the diseased organs of animals were seized in slaughter houses. The following are the particulars:—

1st QUARTER.

	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Diseased Meat and organs, etc., from							
Slaughter Houses	11	2	6				
Ditto from shops and stalls ...	4	1	10				
Unsound Fruit	0	2	22				
				—	16	2	10

2nd QUARTER.

Diseased Meat, organs, etc., from							
Slaughter Houses	15	0	15				
Unsound Meat (from shops and stalls)	18	3	11				
Unsound Fruit	0	0	24				
				—	1	14	0 22

3rd QUARTER.

Diseased Meat, organs, etc., from							
Slaughter Houses	1	0	22				
Unsound Meat (from shops and stalls)	1	1	19				
Unsound Fruit	0	0	13				
Unsound Fish (Herrings and Skate)	1	2	16				
Rabbits	0	0	6				
				—	4	1	20

4th QUARTER.

Diseased Meat, organs, etc., from								
Slaughter Houses	...	...	8	1	5		
Ditto ditto (from shops and stalls)	...	...	1	3	10		
Unsound Fish ..	...	...	0	0	25		
Unsound Rabbits	...	...	0	0	5		
Unsound Tomatoes	...	...	0	0	19		
			<hr/>			10	2	8
			<hr/>			<hr/>		
Total weight	...		3	5	3	4		
			<hr/>			<hr/>		

It is satisfactory to find that whereas in former years before an inspector of meat was appointed, very many persons used to come to the Medical Officer complaining of the unsound food that had been sold them, such an event is now a rare occurrence, a fact which proves that the mere presence of a skilled inspector is sufficient to prevent dealers foisting unsound articles on their customers.

COWSHEDS.

There are now only 12 cowhouses in the borough, one at 31, Ashbrook Road having been removed from the register during the year, because the owner had allowed the licence to lapse.

They were inspected on 152 occasions, and were generally found in a fairly clean state. None of them can be said to be model cowhouses, but it can be asserted without fear of contradiction that they are in a far better condition than the majority of cowhouses throughout the rural districts of England, where generally the administration of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops Order, under which they are controlled, is not enforced, and consequently the milk does not come to the consumers in that pure and unpolluted state which they have every right to expect and demand.

A decided improvement in the manner in which the cowkeepers looked after their cows has been noticed, for whereas formerly it was with great difficulty that they were induced to keep them clean, they are now making efforts to meet the requirements of your inspectors. Old habits and customs die hard, and therefore it has not been a surprise to find that some difficulty has been met with in inducing them to more stringently carry out the requirements of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order. One cowkeeper especially has had to be warned on several occasions that if he did not maintain his cows in a more cleanly state he would undoubtedly be summoned.

LIST OF LICENSED COWHOUSES IN THE BOROUGH
OF ISLINGTON.

Registered No.	Name of Licensee.	Situation of Premises.
432	Matthias, Thomas	66, Andover Road.
5,549	Davies, Thomas	120, Cottenham Road.
2,220	Bryant, Jane	108, Elmore Street.
891	Jones, Elizabeth	3, Frome Street.
6,592	Townsend, Alice	1, Gifford Street.
3,522	Edwards, Eleazar	1, Hale Street.
1,554	Jones, Samuel	24, Hercules Place, Holloway.
10,260	Wright, Henry	11, Matilda Street.
1,062	Jenkins, David	1, Northampton Street.
8,846	Jones, Edward	88, Roman Road.
1,741	Arnold, George	233, Seven Sisters Road.
12,574	Hollingsworth, Chas. Frank ..	Wilson's Yard, Upper Street.

TOTAL **12** COWSHEDS.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There were at the beginning of the year 42 licensed slaughter-houses in the borough, but this number was reduced to 40 at the licensing sessions of the London County Council held in October. In one case the licence was refused, and in the other the premises had been pulled down.

The slaughter-houses were as usual very frequently visited by your Inspector of Meat, who made no less than 2,414 visits to them. All of them were also visited by the Medical Officer of Health, who is able to report that he invariably found them in a good cleanly condition. During the year as many as 40,895 animals were slaughtered in them, as against 44,785 in 1902. The animals killed were as follows:—

Quarters.	Oxen.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Totals.
1st ...	668	102	8	8,789	31	9,598
2nd ...	567	71	91	11,119	—	11,848
3rd ...	531	—	39	10,843	—	11,413
4th ...	679	—	3	7,339	15	8,036
Year ...	<u>2,445</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>38,090</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>40,895</u>

Such a large return as this is clear evidence that the post of your Inspector of meat is no sinecure, especially when it is remembered that there is no fixed hours during which slaughtering is done, and also that the various slaughter-houses are widely scattered throughout the borough. In his report he gives full details of the various diseases that he discovered in the carcasses of the slaughtered animals.

LICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Registered No.	Name of Licensee.	Situation of Premises.	Remarks.
501B	Gayes, W. D. ..	4, Athelstane Mews	
400	Cockerill, A. E.	34, Balls Pond Road.. ..	To kill not more than <i>three beasts a week</i> and <i>small cattle</i> .
451	Clarke, Jno. ..	259, Balls Pond Road	
475	Sharman, W. C.	53, Barnsbury Street	To kill <i>small cattle</i> only and <i>for purposes of own shop</i> .
461	Hack, T. ..	40, Bingfield Street	Small cattle.
401	Pearce, Hy. ..	18, Brecknock Road	Small cattle.
416	Marshall, Wm.	41, Caledonian Road	
413	Cheatle, Wm. ..	174, Caledonian Road	
477	Jaeger, W. ..	309, Caledonian Road	
434	Luxton, J. ..	Carter's Yard, 170, Essex Rd	
423	Selman, W. G.	(Between)185-7, Church Road	
453	Toop, W. ..	(Rear of) 1, Clayton Street ..	
480	Clark, C. ..	12, Cloudesley Road	
474	Mobbs, Jas. Hy.	219, Copenhagen Street	Small cattle.
486	Sparry, T. ..	62, Essex Road	Cattle admitted only <i>between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m.</i> , and not more than <i>five large animals</i> to be killed <i>per week</i> .
449	Salter, Lewis ..	410, Essex Road	
425	Hammond, F. ..	6, George's Road	
402	Wadsworth, A.B	32, High Street	
499	Webber, W. ..	81, Highgate Hill	
484	Stone, S. ..	234, Holloway Road	
443	Wilde, F. ..	498, Holloway Road	
432	Watson, Harriet	576, Holloway Road	
442	Tuck, W. ..	152, Hornsey Road	
418	Worboys, R. ..	410, Hornsey Road	
501c	Haggar, Geo. ..	12, Hazelville Road, Hornsey Rise	
485	Webber, Jno. ..	9, Junction Road, Upper Holloway	
488	Buckingham, J	393, Liverpool Road	
420	Crisp, Tom ..	81, Newington Green Road..	<i>Small cattle</i> only belonging to licensee.
470	Wright, C. ..	275, New North Road	Small cattle.
431	Watson, R. (Jr.)	317, New North Road	
421	Folkard, H. L.	52, Packington Street	Small cattle.
458	Newbury, G. J.	102, Roman Road	
472	Eteen, R. E. ..	49, St. Peter Street	Small cattle.
498	Stone, A. ..	194, Seven Sisters Road	
499	Farmer, C. ..	280, Seven Sisters Road	
467	Fothergill, H. ..	79, Stroud Green Road	Cattle received upon the premises only <i>between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m.</i> , and killing limited to requirements of own shop.
407	Richardson, J. ..	149, Upper Street	Small cattle.
482	Wright, W. ..	(E. side of) Wycombe Mews	
419	Lidstone (Ltd.)	398, York Road	
	Pemberton, G. J.	53, Southgate Road	Small cattle only.

TOTAL 40 SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

INSPECTOR WILKINSON'S REPORT.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

UPPER STREET, N.

March 10th, 1904.

To A. E. HARRIS, ESQ.,

Medical Officer of Health.

DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in submitting my second annual report, being a report for the year 1903 on the inspection of slaughterhouses, cowhouses, offensive trade establishments, butchers' shops, fish shops, etc., etc.

There were at the commencement of the year 42 slaughter-houses within the Borough, one of which was demolished on expiration of the lease at the rear of 21, Seven Sisters' Road, and at the Annual Licensing Meeting of the London County Council in October last an objection was made to the renewal of licence at 64, Benwell Road, by the London County Council's inspector, on the ground that no slaughtering had been carried on for a period of nine months last passed; in the absence of the applicant or any representative, the objection was sustained and the renewal refused. The number of licensed slaughter-houses being now reduced to 40.

The total number of visits to these establishments during the year was 2,414, and generally speaking they have been well kept and conducted. In half a dozen instances cautions have been given for allowing blood to enter the drain contrary to the by-laws; in one instance a choked drain was found inside a slaughter-house, but on service of an intimation notice the defect was remedied within two days. I have also during the year reported that a horse was being stabled in a sheep pen within a slaughter-house, contrary to the provisions of the by-laws, and in the event of a friendly warning not being effectual the Public Health Committee ordered a prosecution, and two summonses were taken out against the licensee at the North London Police Court, but owing to the fact that the defendant lived in Cambridgeshire and denied all knowledge of the offences, or that the horse was his property, Mr. Fordham dismissed the cases without costs and granted summonses against the manager, who was the actual offender. On the cases being subsequently brought before Mr. Mead at the same Court, he refused to convict on the ground that the present defendant was not the licensee, and again the summonses were dismissed without costs.

The number of animals slaughtered at the whole of these slaughterhouses during the year was as follows:—

Oxen.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	TOTAL.
2,445	173	141	38,090	46	40,895

These figures are obtained through the courtesy and kindness of the individual occupiers from time to time, in nearly every case supplied weekly.

The total number of animals was 3,890 below that of the previous year, and the quality generally has again been very satisfactory. The number requiring special attention on account of disease or some abnormal condition being 267, as compared with 307 for the previous year. It will thus be seen that the gradual decrease in the percentage of diseased carcasses which has been noted from year to year since the records have been kept, has again been satisfactorily maintained.

Of the 267 diseased animals, 59 were due to tuberculosis, 48 of which were cows and 11 oxen, and in nearly every instance the affection was mild in degree and localised in extent; only in one case was it necessary to confiscate the entire carcass, and this being a very well nourished cow of the value of about £16, was a serious loss to the owner. In another instance the two fore-quarters of an ox were condemned, representing about half the total value, which was about £28. The remaining cases were less serious, and necessitated only the rejection of inferior portions of the carcass (in some instances) and the particular organs affected, whilst in the majority of cases the disease was confined to some individual organ and the lining membrane of the carcass adjacent thereto, such membranes in every instance being carefully stripped, and with the affected organs destroyed.

Appended herewith is a table showing in detail the various diseases and abnormal affections from which the animals had suffered, where it will be seen that for the most part the remaining cases were of a parasitic nature, requiring only the rejection of the individual organ or organs affected, whilst in a few instances the disease had become so acute as to produce septic changes necessitating the rejection of adjacent portions of the carcass as well as the organs concerned.

With one exception the whole of the carcasses and organs condemned as unfit for human food in slaughter-houses was destroyed with the owners' consent without resorting to the legal form of seizure, the one exception being the case where the owner's attention was called to four livers and lungs of sheep parasitically affected, which were in the course of preparation for sale amongst other organs of sound condition, and he with indignity disagreed with my assertion that the organs in question were unfit for that purpose. Consequently I was reluctantly compelled to carry them before a magistrate, who gave an order for their destruction. On the case subsequently being brought before the Stipendiary at the Clerkenwell Police Court, it was defended by the London Butchers' Trade Society, represented by counsel instructed by Mr. Ricketts. The diseased condition of the organs was admitted, but several witnesses were called who stated that it was the custom to throw all organs together, and when the slaughtering was done to reject in the inspector's absence all such as were considered unfit for human food and leave them behind. Although this statement strictly accurate, the magistrate gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt and dismissed the summons without costs.

This is very unsatisfactory, as the butcher knows, or has the opportunity of ascertaining, the condition of each organ immediately it is taken from the carcass, and ought to be held responsible for any further treatment, or placing diseased organs with those of perfect condition,

TABLE OF DISEASES OR ABNORMAL AFFECTIONS DETECTED IN CARCASSES OR INDIVIDUAL ORGANS FOUND IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

No.	Description of Animal.	Extent of Disease or Affection.	Nature of Disease.	How disposed of.
1	Cow ..	Carcase and all internal organs	Tuberculosis (generalised)	Carcase and all organs destroyed
1	do. ..	All internal organs (less heart)	do. ..	Affected organs destroyed
1	do. ..	Thin flank, sternum and all internal organs (less heart)	do. ..	Affected parts and organs destroyed
4	Cows ..	Lungs, liver and bronchial lymphatic glands	do. ..	Affected organs destroyed
16	do. ..	Lungs and do. ..	do. ..	do. do.
1	Cow ..	Lungs, liver and diaphragm	do. ..	do. do.
1	do. ..	do., tripe and spleen ..	do. ..	do. do.
14	Cows ..	Lungs	do. ..	do. do.
7	do. ..	Mediastinal and other bronchial glands	do. ..	do. do.
2	do. ..	Livers	do. ..	do. do.
1	Ox ..	Dorsal, subdorsal and sternocostal glands, lungs, heart and diaphragm	do. ..	Two fore-quarters & affected organs destroyed
1	do. ..	All internal organs (less heart and liver)	do. ..	Affected organs destroyed
1	do. ..	Lungs, tripe & great omentum	do. ..	do. do.
5	Oxen ..	Lungs and bronchial glands ..	do. ..	do. do.
1	Ox ..	Great omentum, and slight traces on costal pleura	do. (slight)	do. do.
1	do. ..	Spleen and portions of peritoneum adjacent	do. do.	do. do.
1	do. ..	Pharyngeal lymphatic glands	do. do.	do. do.
4	Sheep ..	Carcase and all internal organs	Found dead, or slaughtered in a moribund condition	Carcases and all organs destroyed
2	Calves ..	do. do. ..	Unwholesome ..	do. do.
1	Cow ..	Head and tongue ..	Actinomycosis ..	Affected organs do.
1	do. ..	Portion of flank ..	Bruised ..	Affected portions do.
1	Ox ..	do. ..	do. ..	do. do.
10	Cows ..	Livers	Abscess or Multiple abscesses	Affected organs do.
12	Oxen ..	do.	do. do.	do. do.
1	Ox ..	Liver and spleen ..	Congested (result of bruising)	do. do.
4	Cows ..	Livers	Parasitic "Distoma Hepaticum"	do. do.
7	Oxen ..	do.	do. do.	do. do:
1	Ox ..	do.	Cirrhosis ..	do. do.
1	Cow ..	Lungs	Parasitic "Echinococcus Veterinorum"	do. do.
1	Ox ..	do.	do. do.	do. do.
133	Sheep ..	Liver or lungs, or both ..	do. do.	do. do.
14	do. ..	Livers	do. "Distoma Hepaticum"	do. do.
1	do. ..	Lungs, heart, head, etc. ..	Septic inflammation of lungs	do. do.
1	do. ..	Liver, lungs and diaphragm	Abscess ..	do. do.
2	do. ..	do. do. heart ..	do. ..	do. do.
4	do. ..	Lungs	do. ..	do. do.
7	do. ..	Various organs	Various affections	do. do.

The butchers', fishmongers' and greengrocers' shops and stalls, and other establishments where foodstuffs are sold or prepared for sale, have been regularly and frequently visited during the year, to which 4,889 visits have been paid. The quality and condition of the foodstuffs generally which came under observation were fairly satisfactory, but in many instances warnings have been given to traders, including butchers, fishmongers, fruiterers, etc., for having in their possession under somewhat suspicious circumstances foodstuffs which were more or less unsound on account of decomposition, and in each case the parties concerned have willingly destroyed them and promised to exercise greater care in the future. In one instance (more glaring) a fishmonger exposed unsound fish for sale, which was seized, and condemned by a magistrate, the particulars being reported to the Public Health Committee, who ordered an official warning to be addressed to the vendor.

The following cases were disposed of in the Police Courts :—

A firm of offal salesmen were summoned for having in the course of preparation for sale certain sheep's heads which were in a state of decomposition, rendering them unfit for human food. The defence acknowledged their unsound condition, and admitted that they were found on the table where such organs are usually prepared for food, but denied that these were intended for any such purpose; and as the men were not actually engaged in their preparation at the time of the Inspector's visit the magistrate gave the defendants the benefit of the doubt and dismissed the summons, but without costs.

A butcher was fined 40s. and costs for exposing four pieces of meat for sale which were unsound by decomposition.

Another well-known firm of butchers or meat salesmen were found in possession of a large quantity of beef and mutton in an unsound condition in a cellar under the shop, the floor of the room being at the time of seizure two or three inches deep with sewage matter. On the case being brought before the North London magistrate, the defence admitted the putrid condition of the meat, but denied that any part of it was intended for sale, and the magistrate dismissed the case without costs, on the ground that no evidence had been brought to prove that it was so intended, although the onus of proof under the section rests with the party charged.

A fruiterer at the North London Court was fined 20s. and 23s. costs for exposing for sale certain unsound fruit. Three separate charges for exposing for sale, depositing for the purpose of sale, and depositing for the purpose of preparation for sale respectively, were brought against a butcher at the same Court, and fines of £3 and £1 1s. costs on each summons were imposed, or one month's imprisonment. An itinerant ice-cream vendor was fined 2s. 6d., including costs, at Clerkenwell Court for failing to exhibit name and address on barrow.

The following summary shows the amount of diseased carcasses, organs and unsound meat which was destroyed during the year :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Diseased carcasses, organs, etc., from slaughter-houses ...	1	16	0	20
Unsound meat, rabbits, etc., from shops and stalls ...	1	6	2	5
Unsound fish, from shops and stalls ...	0	1	3	13
Unsound fruit from shops and stalls ...	0	1	0	22
	<hr/>			
	Tons 3	5	3	4
	<hr/>			

The cowsheds within the Borough at the commencement of the year numbered 13, but one at Ashbrook Road, Upper Holloway, was disused during the whole of the year, and no application was made for the renewal of the licence. To these, 152 visits have been paid, and, generally speaking, they are fairly well conducted, but complaints have to be made at one or two places regarding the dirty condition of the cows, and in one instance repeated complaints and warnings have been given, but with little effect, several of the cows being often found with thick layers of excreta dried on the butts, flanks, etc., under which circumstances it would be impossible to prevent fouling of the milk during milking operations, and as the structure and sanitary arrangements of this particular cowshed are the best and most modern within the Borough, such a condition of things can only result from rank carelessness or wilful neglect.

The offensive trade establishments, comprising 3 tripe dressers, 2 gut scrapers, and 1 tallow melter, have received 172 visits during the year, and have been very satisfactorily conducted.

The knacker's yard has been visited on 48 occasions, and no complaint of a serious nature has arisen during the year.

I remain, Sir,

Yours obediently,

H. WILKINSON,
Meat Inspector, &c.

PLACES WHERE ICE CREAMS ARE MADE.

There are in the borough 183 premises where ice creams are either made or sold. These were visited on many occasions with the result that it became necessary to serve 17 notices on the occupiers to put their premises into a sanitary state. The difficulty of inducing the foreigners, all Italians, who make these edibles, to store their ingredients in proper places has been gradually got over, thanks mainly to the London County Council Act of 1902, which has been a great help in dealing with these people. They, however, require a tight hand to be kept on them, and arrangements have been made so that their premises shall be visited more frequently than heretofore.

The Medical Officer of Health was on three occasions invited to inspect premises with a view of advising the intending tenants as to their fitness for the manufacture of ice creams. In each instance an opinion adverse to their occupation was given, so that ultimately they went to other parts of the metropolis. These were voluntary actions on the part of these people, for unfortunately there is no power under the London County Council General Powers Act, 1902, to compel them to obtain a certificate of the fitness or suitability of their ice cream factories before they start work.

One itinerant ice cream vendor was fined 2s. 6d., including costs, for failing to exhibit his name and address on his barrow.

BAKEHOUSES.

These places are dealt with in Part IV. of this report which treats of the work done under the Factory and Workshops Act, because such work must be reported on as a whole (*vide* p. 175).

KITCHENS OF RESTAURANTS AND EATING HOUSES.

These are also dealt with in Part IV. of this report under the heading of "The Administration of Factory and Workshop Act, 1901."

MILKSHOPS AND DAIRIES.

There were at the end of the year 674 milkshops, dairies, and premises where milk was sold on the register, as compared with 661 at the end of the preceding year. They were from time to time carefully inspected, with the result that it became necessary in 47 instances to serve notices, and in two instances to prosecute the proprietors for keeping the milk vessels in a dirty condition. In each of these cases the defendants were cautioned by the magistrates and fined a small penalty.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

There were 1,016 samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst (Mr. F. L. Teed, D.Sc.) as compared with 932 in the previous year, and with an annual decennial average of 769. The increase in the number of samples was due to the desire of the Public Health Committee that in future not less than 1,200 samples should be procured annually. This resolution came into effect in the fourth quarter, when 301 samples were examined, as compared with 284 in the first quarter, 203 in the second quarter, and 228 in the third quarter. The number now fixed on is none too many, for it is to be recollected that nearly fifty per cent. of the samples are milks, and twenty per cent. butter and margarine. These may seem large percentages of the whole number of samples examined, but it must not be forgotten that they are the chief foods of the people that are liable to adulteration, and are, in fact, the articles that are most frequently and most largely adulterated.

Proportion of adulteration.—Of the 1,016 samples of food that were analysed 118 were adulterated, or 11·6 per cent. This is a smaller percentage than obtained on the average of the preceding ten years, when it amounted to 12·3. It is very difficult to make a comparison between one year and another with respect to adulteration, because unless the articles that are analysed are similar to those examined in the preceding years, the results are apt to be misleading. Thus, for instance, if a large number of Demarara sugars had been procured the percentage of adulteration would appear to be large because it has been found that the fraud of substituting “yellow crystals” for that article is still very largely practised, especially by very small dealers. Thus in 1902 it was found that 64·7 per cent., and 1903 45·9 per cent., of the samples of that sugar were not genuine.

The Inspectors' Work.—The samples are taken both by your district inspectors and by an inspector (Mr. Ward), who devotes at least half his time to this duty. The district inspectors' work has been chiefly confined to procuring samples of milk at the Railway Stations where it is a rare thing to find an adulterated sample, and on Sundays from itinerant vendors. They were compelled, however, to take other samples during the fourth quarter, as it was impossible for Mr. Ward with his other duty of inspecting houses let in lodgings, to procure the increased number that it had been decided to have analysed in that quarter.

The result of the work of the inspectors is set out herewith :—

INSPECTOR WARD.				DISTRICT INSPECTORS.			
Quarter.	Samples.	Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	Quarter.	Samples.	Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
1	99	25	25·3	1	185	18	9·7
2	133	15	11·3	2	70	1	1·4
3	162	15	9·3	3	66	9	13·6
4	155	23	14·8	4	146	12	8·2
Totals...	549	78	14·2	Totals...	467	40	8·6

ALL INSPECTORS.

Quarter	Samples.	Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
First ...	284	43	15·1
Second ...	203	16	7·9
Third ...	228	24	10·5
Fourth ...	301	35	11·6
Total ...	1,016	118	11·12

It is not possible to compare the first two returns, for as pointed out the district inspectors mainly obtained milks on Sundays, when the rate of adulteration is about 11·9 per cent., and at Railway Stations, at which the adulteration rate is 1·7 per cent., whereas the other inspector obtained samples of many articles of food and drugs; and, therefore, was more likely to show a larger percentage of adulteration among his samples. Nevertheless there can be no doubt that if the Adulteration Acts are to be administered in a thorough manner the duty of procuring samples must be placed on an inspector specially detailed for the work. This has been again and again made manifest, especially when it became necessary to detect traders who carried on their frauds in a very cautious manner, who, in fact, would on no account sell adulterated articles to a stranger, but who would have no compunction in palming off on regular customers sophisticated foods. These are the class of fraudulent dealers whom it is most desirable to detect and crush, but whom the ordinary inspectors cannot detect, because, with the multiplicity of their other duties, they cannot afford the time to watch them. There are many other reasons why it is better to have this work done by a special inspector, but there is one in particular, namely, that having only one duty he will be able to give all his thoughts and energies to that special work, and to carefully note in the trade and other journals the new directions in which the adulterer of food is working, and so be prepared to meet him at the earliest moment, and spoil his evil intent. Now that additional samples of food are analysed in Islington it is clear that there will be ample work to engage the whole time of one inspector, and therefore such an appointment is strongly recommended by your medical officer of health.*

The samples obtained for analysis may be classified under the headings of Dairy Produce, Groceries, Spirituous Drinks, and Drugs.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The following samples were analysed:—

	Samples.	Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated in 1902.
Milk	508	50	9·8	9·9
Butter	180	13	7·2	15·7
Margarine	29	9	31·0	56·5
Cheese	17	0	...	...
Lard	11	0	...	...
	<hr/> 745 <hr/>	<hr/> 72 <hr/>	<hr/> 9·7 <hr/>	<hr/> 12·5 <hr/>

* Since the above remarks were printed the Borough Council at its meeting of May 20th, 1904, decided that Inspector Ward should devote his whole time to this duty.

Milk.—Of the 508 samples analysed 50 or 9·8 per cent. were adulterated, or almost the identical percentage of the preceding year. 120 of these samples of milk were obtained at Railway Stations, 218 were purchased from retail vendors on Week Days, and 167 on Sundays. The proportion of adulteration among the Railway Station milks was 1·7 per cent., among Week Day milks 12·8 per cent., and among Sunday milks 11·9 per cent. These figures are sufficient evidence, as has frequently been pointed out in these reports, that the adulteration of milk does not occur to any large extent in the country, but that it is the milk dealers in London who act fraudulently.

Quality of the Milks.—The fact is also borne out by the difference in the quality of the milk as it arrives at the railways, and as it is sold in the streets.

	No. of Samples Analysed.	Percentage of Fat.	Percentage of Solids, not Fat.	Percentage of Total Solids.
Railway Milks ...	120	3·90	8·66	12·56
Week Day Milks ...	218	3·74	8·47	12·21
Sunday Milks ...	167	3·86	8·42	12·28
Official Standard ...	...	3·00	8·50	11·50

These figures show us that the fat of the milk sold to the public is less than when it arrives from the country, and also that the milk has been "doctored" with water. We may, however, be thankful that the fat has not been abstracted to the extent that the official standard permits. A recent writer (Mr. Ernest Mathews), who is well known in the dairy world, declares in reference to the official standard, in his book, "Economies in Dairy Farming," that "the public are wronged if milk of this quality is supplied." He, if anyone, ought to know. At all events if the milk sold in Islington had been deprived of its fat to the extent that it lends itself to, the public would have been defrauded of nearly one-fourth (23·1 per cent.) of the quantity of the fat of the milk which arrived from the farms. Happily nothing like this has happened, from which it may be assumed that milk dealers have still a conscience left them. In the light of the figures given for many years by your medical officer of health there can be no doubt that the official standard set up by the Board of Agriculture should be revised.

	Railway Milks.	Fat.	Solids, not Fat.	Total Solids.
1898 ...	120	4·04	8·84	12·88
1899 ...	120	4·23	8·82	13·05
1900 ...	121	3·93	8·75	12·68
1901 ...	141	3·69	8·77	12·46
1902 ...	90	3·85	8·82	12·67
1903 ...	120	3·90	8·66	12·56
Total and Averages ...	712	3·93	8·78	12·71
Official Standard ...	...	3·00	8·50	11·5

Further particulars respecting the milk samples are given in tables CXXVII. and CXXVIII.

Butter.—The adulteration of butter, as judged by the analyses, does not seem to have been practised to the same extent as in the previous year, for whereas then the percentage of adulteration was 15·7 per cent., in 1903 it was only 7·2 per cent. 180 samples were purchased, of which 13 were returned as adulterated with foreign fats, which may be considered tantamount to saying that margarine was substituted for the article demanded. No sample of butter was returned as containing more than 16 per cent. of water, which is the maximum amount laid down in the Sale of Butter Regulations of the Board of Agriculture.

Margarine.—29 samples were purchased, of which 9, or 31·0 per cent., were sold contrary to the provisions of the Margarine Act.

GROCERIES.

169 samples were purchased, of which 29 were adulterated. They were as follows:—

	No. of Samples.	No. Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated in 1902.
Coffee	39	6	15·4	40·0
Cocoa	14	1	7·1	...
Tea	4	...	...	...
Sugar, Demarara ...	37	17	45·9	64·7
Pepper (Black) ...	10	...	...	...
„ (White) ...	8	1	12·5	...
Mustard	20	...	...	...
Arrowroot	3	...	...	...
Vinegar (Malt) ...	9	1	11·1	...
Ginger (Ground) ...	6	...	...	...
Baking Powder ...	2	...	...	...
Jam (Black Currant) ...	2	...	...	...
Sweets	1	...	...	...
Yeast	6	2	33·3	...
Dripping	8	1	12·5	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	169	29	17·2	27·8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

SPIRITUOUS DRINKS.

26 samples of spirits were examined, of which 6 were returned as reduced by added water below the strength allowed by Act of Parliament.

	Number of samples.	Number adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	Percentage adulterated in 1902.
Whiskey (Scotch) ...	8	2	25·0	—
Brandy ...	5	—	—	—
Rum ...	5	2	40·0	—
Gin ...	8	2	25·0	18·2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	26	6	23·8	9·1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

DRUGS.

76 samples of various drugs were examined, of which 11, or 14·4 per cent., were returned as adulterated.

	Samples.	Number adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	Percentage adulterated 1902.
Lime Water ...	3	—	—	
Linseed, Crushed ...	20	2	10·0	
Paregoric ...	2	—	—	
Sweet Spirits of Nitre ...	4	—	—	
Liniment of Soap ...	1	—	—	
Sal Volatile ...	2	—	—	
Cod Liver Oil ...	2	—	—	
Camphorated Oil ...	1	—	—	
Olive Oil ...	8	—	—	
Tincture of Rhubarb (Compound) ...	2	—	—	
Cream of Tartar ...	4	2	50·0	100·0
Blaud's Pills ...	13	5	38·4	33·3
Tincture of Gentian ...	2	—	—	
Tincture of Digitalis ...	2	—	—	
Tincture of Perchloride of Iron ...	1	1	100·0	
Tincture of Iodine ...	1	—	—	100·0
Tincture of Nux Vomica ...	1	—	—	
Spirits of Camphor ...	2	—	—	
Solution of the Hydrochloride of Strychnine ...	2	—	—	
Oil of Almonds ...	1	—	—	
Oil of Juniper ...	1	—	—	
Prescription ...	1	1	100·0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	76	11	14·4	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

Liniment of Soap.—An important magisterial decision which was dealt with very fully in the report (p. 19) of the Medical Officer of Health for the second quarter of the year, decided that when soap liniment is demanded by a customer he must be supplied with that article made according to the formula of the British Pharmacopæia, or in other words, that it must be made with rectified spirit, and not with methylated spirit. It has, unfortunately, been the practice, which the evidence showed was much more extensive than had been suspected, for druggists, especially those doing business in the poorer neighbourhoods, to compound this medicine with methylated spirit. It was pleaded that there was a commercial standard as well as a pharmacopæal standard for this article; but the Magistrate held that, "the only answer he could give upon the evidence is this, that the facts are that there is no commercial standard for liniment of soap different from the British Pharmacopæia." He also quoted the words of the Lord Chief Justice, when the case was before the Court of Appeal on the point that the Magistrate had refused to hear evidence as to the existence of a commercial standard, who said: "It was liniment of soap improperly compounded, and that they (the appellants) attempted to sell under another name what they had no right to sell under that name, viz., they attempted to sell methylated spirits under the name of liniment of soap, when it was not liniment of soap according to the proper meaning of that word." The Magistrate fined the defendants five pounds, and awarded costs to the amount of sixty-five guineas.

This case, which consumed a great deal of time and must have cost the defendants a great deal of money, for witnesses were brought to London from distant parts of the country, would never have arisen if the defendants had labelled their liniment—as they ought to have done—"soap liniment—methylated," or "methylated liniment of soap," or in such a manner that the purchaser would be made aware that he was purchasing an article other than that laid down in the British Pharmacopæia. It was impossible for your Public Health Committee to refrain from prosecuting in this case, for by so doing they would have opened the door to a wide infraction of the formulæ prescribed by the British Pharmacopæia for the compounding of many medicines, because it would have been a tacit admission that it was not authoritative or binding on chemists and druggists. Indeed during the trial at least one witness went so far as to assert that it was only compiled as a guide for medical men in writing their prescriptions.

Blaud's Pills.—Another most important conviction was that of the proprietors of a large drug store, who were fined £50 and £10 10s. costs, in which the defendants who had sold Blaud's Pills deficient in Ferrous Carbonate to the extent of 78·5 per cent., endeavoured to excuse themselves on the ground that it was not a preparation

in the British Pharmacopæia, and that no one knew the formula of these pills, which had been invented by a Frenchman, Dr. Blaud. The judgment of the Magistrate was as follows:—

Mr. MEAD: I am of opinion, in the first place, that when the Inspector asked to be supplied with iron pills, he was entitled to be supplied with iron pills in nature, substance, and quality as laid down by the British Pharmacopæia. The fact that the man said, "Blaud's Pills," does not take it out of that category. The ejaculation he used was in a synonymous and explanatory sense, and nothing was said which was intended to convey to the mind of the purchaser that he was taking something which was out of the description of the British Pharmacopæia. Therefore, he was entitled to receive pills according to the British Pharmacopæia. Then it is contended that this case fails under Section 8. The mere fact that this was on the bottle: "These pills are not prepared according to the British Pharmacopæia," and "Blaud's formula," does not cover the defendants, because these notices were hidden by the outer casing. Therefore, I am of opinion that this case does not come under the section. There is no evidence that any specific matter or ingredient has been mixed with the substance that was asked for, so that the label could be applied to such substance.

The next question is that, though the protection of Section 8 does not follow, has there not been sufficient notice to the purchaser under Section 6? The bottle was wrapped in paper, and if the Inspector had been an ordinary purchaser and had gone home with his purchase before opening it, he would not have known that he had not got what he expected to be served with. If he was not entitled to have pills according to the British Pharmacopæia, he is entitled to have something which is called Blaud's pills. That this is so we have on the evidence. Both verbally and on the bottle he is entitled to have Blaud's pills. There is, consequently, *prima facie* evidence that Blaud's formula does exist, notwithstanding the contention that it was a mere name with no particular basis. The scientific witnesses say that such a thing does exist, and is recognised in the edition of the British Pharmacopæia of 1885. It is shown that such a thing does exist, and it was recognised by the application of the label on the bottle sold in the vendor's name. It is shown that a certain formula requires certain drugs to be mixed so as to create 20 per cent. of ferrous carbonate, ingredients of manufacture by the chemical action of which the desired result is obtained. It is perfectly clear that the article supplied the Inspector in this case does not comply with such formula. Substantially there should be 20 per cent. of ferrous carbonate; but the evidence here shows that there was only 4.3; and at the most, allowing for deterioration, there could not have been more than 8.4. So that there was a tremendous deficiency. Mr. Bonsey has asked several questions with regard to the various formulas for the manufacture of Blaud's pills in different countries—Germany, France, Austria, and America; but in my opinion we have nothing to do with any foreign nation in this case except France; and we have something to do with France, because that is the country where it came from. There are variations of detail in making up, and, possibly, in ingredients, but all the formulas come out practically with 20 per cent. of ferrous carbonate, etc.

There is another point. Mr. Bonsey says there is no formula at all. That is his defence. And if that is so, there is a misrepresentation at once, because of the label on the bottle, which says that the pills are prepared from Dr. Blaud's formula. The pills, in fact, are prepared from a something that does not exist. On that ground alone the prosecution is entitled to succeed. Then it is said that this is a proprietary medicine. It is difficult to say what a proprietary medicine is. But it is a very strong thing to say that, whether the man is alive or dead, it is a proprietary medicine. All other things failing, he has taken refuge in saying someone must come forward and say, "I have proprietary rights in this medicine." I cannot accept this defence; and the prosecution, under all circumstances, must succeed. I find that on both summonses the offence has been committed.

TABLE CXXVI.

Showing the Number of **Samples of Food and Drugs Analysed** with the Result of the Analyses for the Year 1903 and the preceding Ten Years.

Year.	No. of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated	Per cent. Adulterated.
1893	378	327	51	13.5
1894	390	342	48	12.3
1895	772	673	99	12.8
1896	755	661	94	12.4
1897	863	765	98	11.3
1898	875	784	91	10.4
1899	899	820	79	8.8
1900	885	774	111	12.5
1901	942	800	142	15.0
1902	932	796	136	14.6
Average (10 yrs.)	769	674	95	12.3
1903	1016	898	118	11.6

TABLE CXXVII.

Giving the particulars of the **Milk** taken during each quarter of 1903 on Sundays, on Week-days, and at the Railway Stations.

1903.	No. of Samples Taken.				Genuine.				Adulterated.				Per cent. Adulterated.			
	Sundays.	Week-days.	Railway Stations.	All Milks.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Railway Stations.	All Milks.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Railway Stations.	All Milks.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Railway Stations.	All Milks.
1st Quarter	52	69	30	151	46	56	29	131	6	13	1	20	11.5	18.8	3.3	13.2
2nd ..	40	47	30	117	39	40	30	109	1	7	0	8	2.5	14.9	0.0	6.8
3rd ..	39	43	30	112	30	41	30	101	9	2	0	11	23.08	4.65	0.0	9.8
4th ..	36	59	30	125	32	53	29	114	4	6	1	11	11.1	10.2	3.3	8.8
The Year ..	167	218	120	505	147	190	118	455	20	28	2	50	11.9	12.8	1.7	9.9

TABLE CXXVIII.

Showing the **Average Composition** of 1,061 Milks procured or purchased in Islington during the periods mentioned.

Periods of the year when Samples were obtained.	RAILWAY MILKS.				SUNDAY MILKS.				WEEK DAY MILKS.			
	No. Analysed.	Fat, per cent.	Solids not fat, per cent.	Total Solids, per cent.	No. Analysed.	Fat, per cent.	Solids not fat, per cent.	Total Solids, per cent.	No. Analysed.	Fat, per cent.	Solids not fat, per cent.	Total Solids, per cent.
1902. 1st Quarter ..	30	4.26	8.83	13.09	48	3.43	8.52	11.95	90	3.43	8.53	11.96
2nd .. ..	..	..	..	..	48	3.49	8.57	12.06	77	3.42	8.76	12.18
3rd	30	3.50	8.81	12.31	48	3.57	8.65	12.22	65	3.60	8.60	12.20
4th	30	3.80	8.82	12.42	48	3.93	8.62	12.55	42	3.61	8.70	12.31
The Year 1902 ..	90	3.85	8.82	12.61	192	3.60	8.59	12.19	274	3.51	8.64	12.15
1903. 1st Quarter ..	30	3.71	8.70	12.41	52	3.55	8.41	11.96	69	3.64	8.45	12.09
2nd	30	3.71	8.60	12.31	40	3.69	8.46	12.15	47	3.63	8.49	12.12
3rd	30	4.01	8.53	12.54	39	3.82	8.32	12.14	43	3.84	8.45	12.29
4th	30	4.18	8.81	12.99	36	4.37	8.50	12.87	59	3.86	8.50	12.36
The Year 1903 ..	120	3.90	8.66	12.56	167	3.86	8.42	12.28	218	3.74	8.47	12.21

TABLE CXXIX.

Showing the **Samples of Foods and Drugs** submitted to the Public Analyst, with the result of his analyses.

Samples taken.	Description.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
180	Butter	167	13	7.2
508	Milk	458	50	9.8
17	Cheese	17	..	..
8	Dripping	7	1	12.5
39	Coffee	33	6	15.4
14	Cocoa	13	1	7.1
4	Tea	4	..	..
11	Lard	11	..	..
10	Pepper (Black)	10	..	..
8	Pepper (White)	7	1	12.5
20	Mustard	20	..	..
3	Arrowroot	3	..	..
9	Malt Vinegar	8	1	11.1
6	Ground Ginger	6	..	..
2	Baking Powder	2	..	..
37	Demerara Sugar	20	17	45.9
2	Black Currant Jam	2	..	..
1	Sweets	1	..	..
6	Yeast	4	2	33.3
8	Scotch Whiskey	6	2	25.0
5	Rum	3	2	40.0
5	Brandy	5	..	..
8	Gin	6	2	25.0
3	Lime Water	3	..	..
20	Crushed Linseed	18	2	10.0
2	Paregoric	2	..	..
4	Spirits of Nitre	4	..	..
1	Soap Liniment	1	..	..
2	Sal Volatile	2	..	..
2	Cod Liver Oil	2	..	..
1	Camphorated Oil	1	..	..
8	Olive Oil	8	..	..
2	Comp: Tincture of Rhubarb	2	..	..
4	Cream of Tartar	2	2	50.0
1	Prescription .. .. .	..	1	100.0
13	Iron Pills (Blaud's)	8	5	38.4
2	Tincture of Gentian	2	..	..
2	Tincture of Digitalis	2	..	..
1	Tincture of Iodine	1	..	..
2	Spirits of Camphor	2	..	..
1	Tincture of Nux Vomica	1	..	..
2	Solution of Strychnine Hydrochloride	2	..	..
1	Tincture of Perchloride of Iron .. .. .	..	1	100.0
1	Oil of Almonds	1	..	..
1	Oil of Juniper	1	..	..
987	All Articles	878	109	11.0

MARGARINE ACT.

Samples taken.	Description.	Samples sold in accordance with the Act.	Samples sold contrary to Act.	Percentage sold in contravention of the Act.
29	Margarine	20	9	31.13

TABLE CXXX.

SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIONS.—During year 1903.

	Prosecutions.	Successful.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.
" Public Health (London) Act, 1891 " ...	55	35	8	*12
" Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-99 "	77	72	4	1
" Margarine Act, 1887 "	1	1	—	—
" Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885 "	2	2	—	—
" London County Council General Powers Act "	5	3	1	1
TOTAL	140	113	13	14

* This number includes nine summonses that were withdrawn owing to the completion of work.

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

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the borough is now entirely delivered on the constant system, and is excellent in quality. It is, however, frequently deteriorated by having to pass through storage cisterns prior to its use for purely domestic purposes, which is much to be deplored because its disadvantages far outnumber its advantages, which are entirely those of the company and not of the consumer. On the other hand the advantages of a constant supply are very important to the consumer as well as to the public. They include the following among others :—

- (1) It prevents the corrosion of pipes, which in turn causes turbidity, which an intermittent supply favours.
- (2) As the water is not shut off from the service mains it prevents their depletion, by the gravitation of water into the basement cisterns, or by leakage, which tend to create a vacuum into which may be drawn foul air or foul water.
- (3) In case of fire the water is ready for immediate use, and the delays caused by the search for a turncock are avoided.
- (4) It obviates the necessity for storage cisterns, and consequently gets rid of the danger caused by the pollution of water, due to dirt, dust, or even the drowning of animals, such as mice, birds, and insects, in them.
- (5) It enables consumers by means of a draw-off tap from the rising main to obtain water for drinking and other domestic purposes in a pure and cool condition.

The New River Company, like other London companies, still require the provision of water storage cisterns in houses of any size, although their retention is not now insisted on in small cottage properties. This is much to be regretted, because it is only with the greatest difficulty that many landlords can be prevailed upon to supply water direct from the supply pipe when there already exists a supply from a cistern. Nevertheless there has been a steady and continued increase in the number of draw-off taps fitted to the rising mains, and it is only a question of time, and not a long time either, before their use will become the rule and not the exception ; for as soon as the London public, who have been taught to look on a cistern as a necessity (and it was a necessity under the intermittent system), find out that it is no longer so, but that it is a means by which the water may be polluted, and therefore a danger to health, they will insist on being supplied with water direct from the mains. Ever since your Medical Officer of Health took up his duties in Islington it has

been his constant endeavour to abolish cisterns, or at least to obtain a direct supply as an alternative. He has succeeded beyond his expectations, although on several occasions he experienced great difficulty with the New River Company in securing his requirements. The Public Health Committee have always supported him in his efforts, and, indeed, have for many years insisted that, unless every new house is supplied with water for domestic supply direct from the main, they will not recommend the Council to grant a certificate, as required by sec. 48 (2) of the Public Health London Act, 1891, without which a house cannot be occupied.

The advantages of a direct supply from the main are, however, heavily discounted so long as the cistern is allowed to remain, for unfortunately it happens that the draw-off taps from the main are usually only fitted in the lowest part of the houses, either in the kitchens or sculleries, while the supplies for baths and lavatory basins upstairs are obtained through cisterns. This is usually the water which is used for drinking purposes in the bed rooms, and for washing the teeth and mouth, and, therefore, such a supply still remains a grave danger to the public health.

Now if we examine the reason that the Water Companies object to a direct supply we will find that they allege that "the extreme daily demand for water which occurs between the hours of 8 and 11 in the morning is met by a cistern supply, and this is gradually renewed as the demand slackens. The work of water conveyance devolving on the mains is in this way distributed throughout a great part of the 24 hours, and neither their capacity nor the pressure on them need be so great as in the case of a system of supply in which house storage would have no part, and in which they would have to deliver, perhaps, one-fourth of the whole daily supply within the period mentioned above."*

There is no question but that the demand in the early part of the day is caused by the use of the water for flushing W.C.'s. Of course there are other calls on the supply, although this one is undoubtedly by far the greatest. But this demand on the companies should not prevent them allowing the general use of a direct supply for drinking and cooking and ordinary domestic purposes, for they could still retain the storage cisterns for the supply of water

* Report for 1902 of the Water Examiner to the Local Government Board.

to the water-waste-preventers attached to W.C.'s. Such cisterns should, however, supply nothing else, and consequently should have no draw-off taps fitted to them. If they were reserved solely for this purpose then a long step would have been taken towards the universal supply of an uncontaminated water supply.

In this connection it might be pointed out that the water for domestic purposes supplied by the water companies of nearly all, if not all, the great towns is drawn direct from the main, without the intervention of a cistern. In towns with which your Medical Officer of Health is well acquainted the supply is direct, and cisterns are never used except to supply water closets. Indeed the public would not tolerate a system by which it is always possible for the supply to be seriously contaminated.

Purity of the Supply.—For the first time for many years complaints were received as to the character of the water supplied by the New River Company. There was, however, no cause for alarm, because, beyond the fact that the water was more or less discoloured owing to the floods which followed heavy rainfalls at various periods of the year, there was nothing seriously wrong with it, as the Company's filters, which as usual worked efficiently, had removed the impurities, although they were not able to remove all the discoloration. This discoloration was never very great, and at times could only be perceived when the water was examined through a deep glass, or in considerable quantity, as in a swimming bath. The Chairman of the Baths and Washhouses Committee (Councillor Ambrose Jones) drew the attention of the Medical Officer of Health to the matter, but he was in a position to assure him that apart from the discoloration there was nothing in the water that could affect the health of the bathers.

New River Company.—In 1902, the latest period for which particulars relating to the Company are available, the principal facts which refer to the whole district supplied by them, and not to Islington alone, are as follows:—

Houses supplied	...	...	...	176,981
Houses in constant system	...	...	...	170,822
Houses not in constant system	...	...	...	6,159
Percentage of houses on constant system	...	...	...	96.5
Population supplied	...	...	...	1,272,000
Average daily supply (gallons)	...	...	...	39,712,437

Estimated daily supply for domestic purposes (gallons)	31,769,950
Estimated daily supply for all other purposes (gallons)	7,942,487
Total quantity of water supplied during the year (gallons)	14,495,039,379
Average daily supply per house (gallons) ...	226.23
" " per head (gallons) ...	31.20
" " per house for domestic purposes only (gallons)	180.98
Average daily supply per head for domestic purposes only (gallons)	24.96
Average number of persons supplied per house (gallons)	7.25

APPENDIX I.

—o—

VITAL AND SANITARY STATISTICS,

1903.

TOGETHER WITH

Abstracts for Ten Years,

1893-02.

TABLE B.

Showing the Deaths from All Causes registered during the Quarters of the Year 1903 at three periods of life.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1st Quarter.				2nd Quarter.				3rd Quarter.				4th Quarter.				Total for Year.
	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	
Small Pox—																	
(a) Vaccinated
(b) Unvaccinated
(c) No Statement
Measles	7	28	35	14	49	1	64	6	11	17	2	2	4	120			
Scarlet Fever	1	4	9	2	2	5	3	8	3	2	5	24					
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza .....	..	1	29	30	5	3	..	..	1	1	1	4	6	40		
Whooping Cough	43	44	1	88	8	32	2	42	7	7	1	15	5	2	7	152	
Diphtheria	1	8	11	20	2	7	2	11	4	2	6	1	3	2	6	43	
Enteric Fever .....	..	..	7	7	..	..	2	2	..	4	4	..	1	8	9	22
Asiatic Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa, Desentery	6	3	9	3	2	3	8	25	6	3	34	10	4	1	15	66	
Epidemic Enteritis .....	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	30	1	..	31	7	2	9	43	
<i>Other Allied Diseases</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrophobia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Anthrax .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cow Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	2	1	1	4	4	4	8	3	..	1	4	1	1	2	18		
Gonorrhœa .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Phagedœna .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	2	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	3	5	9			
Puerperal Fever .....	..	3	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	9		
Pyæmia	1	4	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	4	11		
Infective Endocarditis .....	..	2	2	4	2	4	6	2	..	1	1	1	1	4		
<i>Other Allied Diseases</i>	1	1	2	4	2	4	6	2	..	2	..	..	..	12		
Malarial Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever .....	..	2	2	6	6	..	..	..	3	3	..	5	5	16		
Rheumatism of Heart .....	..	3	3	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	6		
Tuberculosis of Brain	5	10	4	19	7	12	3	22	5	5	2	12	3	9	6	71	
Tuberculosis of Larynx .....	..	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	7
Phthisis	5	6	97	108	3	3	122	128	2	3	112	117	6	1	132	139	492
Abdominal Tuberculosis	4	5	9	3	8	11	6	1	2	9	7	1	3	11	40
General Tuberculosis .....	..	2	3	5	2	2	4	1	1	4	6	1	2	1	4	19
Other Forms Tuberculosis .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	3
<i>Other Infective Diseases</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thrush	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Actinomycosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hydatid Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scurvy Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Other Diseases due to Altered Food</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Alcoholism .....	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	
Chronic Alcoholism .....	..	8	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	7	23		
<i>Chronic Industrial Poisonings</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Other Chronic Poisonings</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osteo-arthritis .....	..	4	4	8	8	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	15	
Gout .....	..	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	
Cancer .....	..	90	90	1	81	82	..	1	96	97	1	1	79	81	350	
Diabetes Mellitus .....	..	3	3	11	11	..	..	7	7	..	..	5	5	26		
Purpura Hæmorrhagica .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hæmophilia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anæmia .....	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	2	2	8		
Lymphadenoma .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth	64	..	54	52	..	52	33	..	33	35	..	35	..	35	174		
Injury at Birth .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Debility at Birth	9	..	9	7	..	7	11	..	11	11	..	11	..	11	38		
Atelectasis	5	..	5	4	..	4	6	..	6	3	..	3	..	3	18		
<i>Congenital Defects</i>	5	1	6	8	..	8	11	..	11	5	..	5	..	5	30		
Want of Breast Milk .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	3	7	
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	32	5	37	28	1	29	32	3	..	35	53	2	..	55	156		

TABLE B.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1st Quarter.				2nd Quarter.				3rd Quarter.				4th Quarter.				Total for Year
	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	
Dentition	6	4	..	10	5	3	..	8	2	7	..	9	5	1	..	6	33
Rickets	1	3	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	9
Old Age, Senile Decay .....	..	..	42	42	..	..	49	49	..	..	36	36	..	..	52	52	179
Convulsions	18	1	..	19	14	..	..	14	3	2	..	1	12	4	..	16	55
Meningitis	3	2	4	9	4	2	3	9	8	4	1	13	3	4	3	10	41
Encephalitis .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Apoplexy .....	..	..	19	19	..	..	16	16	..	..	10	10	..	..	16	16	61
Softening of Brain .....	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	7	7	..	..	9	9	22
Hemiplegia .....	..	..	9	9	..	..	11	11	..	..	4	4	..	..	8	8	32
General Paralysis of Insane .....	..	..	7	7	..	..	7	7	..	..	3	3	..	..	11	11	28
Other forms of Insanity .....	..	..	7	7	..	..	7	7	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	19
Chorea .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
Cerebral Tumour .....	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	7
Epilepsy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	5	5	..	..	4	4	11
Laryngismus Stridulus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Locomotor Ataxy .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	3	10
Paraplegia .....	..	..	14	14	..	..	8	8	..	..	8	8	..	..	4	4	34
Other forms, Brain Diseases	1	..	5	6	..	1	4	5	..	..	5	5	..	..	6	6	22
Otitis	4	..	2	6	..	1	4	5	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	2	15
Disease of Nose, Epistaxis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Disease of Eye	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pericarditis .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	4
Endocarditis .....	..	..	3	3	..	..	5	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	9
Hypertrophy of Heart .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angina Pectoris .....	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	5
Aneurism .....	..	4	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	7
Senile Gangrene .....	..	1	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	3	9
Embolism, Thrombosis .....	..	6	6	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	5	5	23
Phlebitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varicose Veins .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases, Heart and Vessels	1	2	128	131	4	..	141	145	4	1	110	115	2	1	139	142	533
Laryngitis	2	1	3	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	..	10
Croup	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases, Larynx and Trachea	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Acute Bronchitis	26	19	29	74	11	6	11	28	7	2	12	21	42	6	12	60	183
Chronic Bronchitis .....	..	2	108	110	..	1	49	50	..	..	32	32	4	2	72	78	270
Lobar Pneumonia .....	..	4	4	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	2	3	14
Lobular Pneumonia .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	30	34	44	108	23	23	43	89	12	11	27	50	42	18	32	92	339
Emphysema, Asthma .....	..	1	1	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	9	10	22
Pleurisy .....	..	4	4	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	8	10	20
Other Diseases, Respiratory System	..	5	5	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	3	12	..
Diseases of Mouth and Annæa	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Diseases of Pharynx	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diseases of Oesophagus .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .....	..	8	8	1	..	8	9	..	..	1	1	..	..	7	7	25	..
Other Diseases of Stomach	6	..	3	9	4	..	1	5	4	..	3	7	8	2	5	15	36
Enteritis	14	3	2	19	8	2	3	13	18	1	4	23	6	1	1	8	63
Appendicitis .....	..	5	5	..	1	7	8	..	..	9	9	..	..	10	10	32	..
Obstruction of Intestine	5	..	2	7	3	..	9	12	2	1	5	8	1	..	4	5	32
Other Diseases of Intestine .....	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	2	7
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	..	3	3	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	10	10	36
Other Diseases of Liver .....	..	3	3	..	..	4	4	1	..	6	7	2	..	2	4	18	..
Peritonitis	1	..	2	3	..	4	4	..	1	3	4	..	..	3	3	14	..
Other Diseases, Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	..
Diseases, Lymphatic System & Glands	1	..	4	5	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	3	11	..
Acute Nephritis .....	..	4	4	..	..	7	7	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	17
Bright's Disease .....	..	22	22	..	..	28	28	..	..	29	29	..	1	24	25	104	..
Calculus .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..
Diseases of Bladder and Prostate	..	6	6	..	..	2	2	..	..	5	5	..	..	3	3	16	..
Other Diseases, Urinary System	1	5	6	..	..	4	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	12	..
Diseases of Testis and Penis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Ovaries .....	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	4	8	..
Diseases of Uterus and Appendages .....	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	7	..
Dis. of Vagina and External Genitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Breast .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abortion, Miscarriage .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Puerperal Mania .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Puerperal Convulsions .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	3	..
Placenta Prævia, Flooding .....	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	4	..
Puerperal Thrombosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Dis., Pregnancy and Childbirth	..	1	1	1	..	2	3	2	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	8	..
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis .....	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	..
Other Diseases, Osseous System	..	2	2	..	..	3	3	..	..	4	4	..	..	2	2	11	..
Ulcer, Bedsore .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	4	..

TABLE B.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1st Quarter.				2nd Quarter.				3rd Quarter.				4th Quarter.				Total for Year
	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	
Eczema .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3
Pemphigus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
<i>Other Diseases, Integumentary System</i>	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	6
Accidents and Negligence.																	
In Mines and Quarries .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Vehicular Traffic.....	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	5	6	..	..	4	4	13
On Railways .....	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	6
On Ships, Boats, &c. (not drowning) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Building Operations .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
By Machinery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
By Weapons and Implements .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Burns and Scalds .....	..	2	7	9	..	2	2	1	1	..	2	1	5	4	10	23	23
Poisons, Poisonous Vapours.....	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	4	4
Surgical Narcosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Effects of Electric Shock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corrosions by Chemicals.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drowning.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed.....	15	..	..	15	5	..	..	5	3	..	..	3	7	..	..	7	30
" Otherwise	3	..	..	3	..	1	2	3	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	10
Falls not specified.....	..	1	8	9	2	1	10	13	..	..	5	5	..	..	6	6	33
Weather Agencies .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Otherwise, not stated	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	5	5
Homicide	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	7
Suicide.																	
By Poison.....	..	..	4	4	..	..	5	5	..	..	5	5	..	..	5	5	19
By Asphyxia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	7
By Hanging and Strangulation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	1	1	7
By Drowning .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
By Shooting .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	8
By Cut or Stab .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
By Precipitation from Elevated Places ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
By Crushing .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
By other and unspecified methods.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Execution .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Sudden Death, cause not ascertained ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ill-defined and unspecified causes....	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5
Males	193	102	386	681	145	73	432	650	154	49	355	558	186	48	400	634	2523
Females	136	97	469	702	98	94	384	576	108	35	330	473	116	40	409	565	2316
TOTAL DEATHS	329	199	855	1383	243	167	816	1226	262	84	685	1031	302	88	809	1199	4839

TABLE C.

Showing the **Population, Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births and Deaths** for the year 1903, and 10 years preceding.

GROSS NUMBERS.

Year.	Estimated Population.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Marriages.	Registered Births.	Number of Deaths.			Deaths of Residents in Public Institutions.
					Total all ages.	Under one year.	Under five	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1903 ..	339137	39,902	3,053	8,983	4,839	1,136	1,674	1,539
1893 ..	326,958	38,595	2,653	9,749	6,391	1,595	2,498	1,128
1894 ..	330,485	39,015	2,694	9,502	5,263	1,229	2,114	1,090
1895 ..	334,058	39,440	2,680	9,879	5,760	1,416	2,219	1,245
1896 ..	337,666	39,860	2,969	9,921	5,884	1,490	2,498	1,434
1897 ..	337,197	40,079	3,000	9,842	5,395	1,338	2,017	1,295
1898 ..	336,727	42,672	3,205	9,453	5,705	1,504	2,428	1,327
1899 ..	336,259	42,973	3,254	9,658	6,293	1,548	2,315	1,586
1900 ..	335,892	42,959	2,968	9,254	5,721	1,344	1,956	1,542
1901 ..	335,325	38,645	2,994	9,264	5,361	1,290	1,928	1,533
1902 ..	337,268	39,766	3,108	9,214	5,635	1,219	1,906	1,646
Average of 10 years.	334,783	40,400	2,952	9,574	5,741	1,397	2,188	1,383

NOTES.—1. Population of Census, 1901 = 334,991 = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 159,290 \text{ Males.} \\ 175,701 \text{ Females.} \end{array} \right.$

2. Average number of persons in each house at Census, 1901 = 8.6.

3. Area of Parish in acres = 3,091.5.

4. Average number of Persons living on each acre at Census, 1901 = 108.

TABLE D.

Showing the **Annual Birth and Death-rates, Death-rates of Children, and Deaths in Public Institutions per 1,000 Total Deaths, for the year 1903, and 10 years preceding.**

YEAR.	Birth-rates per 1,000 of the population.	Death-rates per 1,000 of the population.	*Corrected Death-rates per 1,000 of the population.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1,000 of Registered Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1,000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths of Children under 5 years per 1,000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths of Residents in Public Institutions per 1,000 of Total Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1903 ..	26.48	14.26	14.79	126	235	346	318
1893 ..	29.8	19.5	20.9	163	249	398	190
1894 ..	28.7	15.9	17.0	129	233	401	207
1895 ..	29.6	17.2	18.4	143	245	385	216
1896 ..	28.8	17.1	18.6	150	253	424	244
1897 ..	29.2	16.0	17.1	136	248	374	240
1898 ..	28.1	16.9	18.1	159	264	425	233
1899 ..	28.7	18.7	20.0	160	246	368	252
1900 ..	27.5	17.0	18.2	145	235	342	269
1901 ..	27.6	15.9	16.5	139	241	360	286
1902 ..	26.8	16.4	17.0	132	216	338	292
Average of 10 years.	28.5	17.1	18.2	146	243	381	243

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.—TABLE I.

TABLE E.

Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1903 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Death Rate.*	Number.	Death Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Death Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1893	326,958	9,749	29.8	1,595	163	6,317	19.3	1,128	458	532	6,391	19.5		
1894	330,485	9,502	28.7	1,229	129	5,091	15.4	1,090	370	542	5,263	15.9		
1895	334,058	9,879	29.6	1,416	14	5,733	17.2	1,245	497	524	5,760	17.2		
1896	337,666	9,921	28.8	1,490	150	5,749	16.7	1,43	523	658	5,884	17.1		
1897	337,197	9,842	29.2	1,338	136	5,370	15.9	1,295	541	566	5,395	16.0		
1898	336,727	9,453	28.1	1,504	159	5,746	17.1	1,327	558	517	5,705	16.9		
1899	336,259	9,658	28.7	1,548	160	6,395	19.0	1,586	695	593	6,293	18.7		
1900	335,892	9,254	27.5	1,344	145	5,767	17.2	1,542	599	553	5,721	17.0		
1901	335,325	9,264	27.6	1,290	139	5,222	15.6	1,394	491	630	5,361	15.9		
1902	337,268	9,214	26.8	1,219	132	5,530	16.1	1,541	632	737	5,635	16.4		
Averages for yrs. 1893-1902.	334,783	9,574	28.5	1,397	146	5,741	17.1	1,358	536	585	5,741	17.1		
1903	339,137	8,983	26.5	1,136	126	4,772	14.1	1,472	560	627	4,839	14.2		

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	} 3,085	Total population at all ages, 334,991	} At Census of 1901
		Number of inhabited houses, 38,645	
		Average number of persons per house, 8.6	

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN-THE 11

Return of the Local Government Board for the year ending 31st March 1911

Name of Local Authority	Rateable Value	Rate	Amount	Total		Rateable Value		Rate		Amount		
				Rateable Value	Amount	Rateable Value	Amount	Rateable Value	Amount			
London	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000
Manchester	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000
Birmingham	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000
Edinburgh	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000
Glasgow	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000
Liverpool	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000
Cardiff	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000
Cardigan	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000
Swansea	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000
London	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000
Manchester	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000
Birmingham	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000
Edinburgh	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000
Glasgow	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000
Liverpool	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000
Cardiff	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000
Cardigan	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000
Swansea	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	10/-	10,000,000



LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.—TABLE IV.

TABLE G.

Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR, 1903.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all Ages).							Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 yr.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Barnsbury.	South-East Islington.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	120	29	90	1	..	..	..	9	4	3	22	22	41	19	12
Scarlet Fever ..	24	1	12	9	1	1	..	4	1	3	4	6	5	1	..
Whooping Cough ..	152	63	85	4	..	..	..	12	20	24	24	19	24	29	15
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup ..	43	4	22	14	1	2	..	4	3	4	14	2	10	6	4
Croup	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Fever { Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	22	..	1	3	5	13	..	3	..	2	2	7	6	2	..
Other contin- ued	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	40	1	2	1	2	25	9	4	4	3	2	9	7	11	2
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	109	83	19	..	..	3	4	8	11	17	19	10	17	27	6
Enteritis	63	46	7	..	1	3	6	3	6	2	7	12	20	13	..
Puerperal Fever ..	9	..	..	..	3	6	..	1	3	..	2	2	..	1	3
Erysipelas	9	4	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	2	1	1	2	2	1
Other Septic Diseases	26	7	1	..	3	11	4	2	3	2	6	3	5	5	4
Phthisis	492	16	13	13	66	361	23	47	58	43	72	70	85	117	128
Other Tubercular Diseases	140	44	59	18	7	11	1	11	14	15	24	21	23	32	9
Cancer, Malignant Disease	350	1	3	3	7	218	118	33	35	31	30	71	66	84	69
Bronchitis	453	90	38	2	1	126	196	35	32	43	54	73	86	130	89
Pneumonia	354	109	86	10	11	95	43	25	42	37	46	39	83	82	41
Pleurisy	20	1	2	..	1	11	5	1	2	1	1	6	2	7	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	44	4	8	1	1	18	12	8	5	2	7	6	7	9	8
Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver } Venereal Diseases ..	19	10	1	1	..	7	..	3	5	2	2	1	2	4	7
Premature Birth ..	174	174	..	..	..	..	..	9	17	14	20	36	33	45	1
Diseases and Acci- dents of Parturition	33	4	..	..	7	20	2	4	4	2	5	10	2	6	1
Heart Diseases ..	591	11	4	19	30	289	238	54	61	48	77	98	113	140	153
Accidents	135	41	14	8	9	50	13	7	16	12	13	18	33	36	21
Suicides	46	..	..	..	2	43	1	6	5	3	2	4	13	13	3
All other causes ..	1307	393	70	31	43	346	424	139	179	116	152	239	205	277	321
All causes	4839	1136	538	139	201	1713	1112	440	535	437	618	796	899	1114	912

TABLE H.

Showing the Births, Deaths, Infantile Mortality, the Deaths from the Principal Zymotic Diseases, and from Influenza, Cancer, Phthisis, and Puerperal Fever occurring in the Year 1903, and during the Years 1893-1902.

Year.	Births.	Birth-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.	Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.	Deaths from the Principal Zymotic Diseases.										Influenza.		Cancer.		Phthisis.		Puerperal Fever		
							Totals.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and un-defined Fevers.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Total Zymotic Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Deaths in 1,000 births.
1893	9,749	29.8	6,391	19.5	1,595	163	884	2	119	94	200	181	1	48	2	237	2.70	123	0.37	238	0.73	560	1.71	13	1.33
1894	9,502	28.7	5,263	15.9	1,229	129	808	3	199	69	218	188	..	36	..	95	2.44	51	0.15	239	0.72	539	1.63	8	0.84
1895	9,879	29.6	5,760	17.2	1,416	143	650	1	135	66	144	81	1	30	3	189	1.94	179	0.53	266	0.79	568	1.70	12	1.21
1896	9,921	28.8	5,884	17.1	1,490	150	1038	1	288	57	257	234	..	46	2	153	3.07	33	0.09	291	0.85	530	1.54	11	1.11
1897	9,842	29.2	5,395	16.0	1,338	136	638	1	97	61	131	130	..	44	..	174	1.89	47	0.14	304	0.90	520	1.54	10	1.01
1898	9,453	28.1	5,705	16.9	1,504	159	933	..	325	26	93	168	1	36	1	283	2.77	65	0.19	283	0.84	527	1.56	7	0.74
1899	9,658	28.7	6,293	18.7	1,548	160	781	..	155	33	128	160	..	47	..	258	2.32	126	0.37	270	0.80	583	1.73	14	1.45
1900	9,254	27.5	5,721	17.0	1,344	145	660	1	159	24	106	142	..	46	2	180	1.96	149	0.44	303	0.90	602	1.79	6	0.65
1901	9,264	27.6	5,361	15.9	1,290	139	628	8	151	30	134	85	..	47	1	172	1.87	46	0.14	289	0.86	545	1.62	15	1.62
1902	9,214	26.8	5,635	16.4	1,219	132	608	53	114	40	104	152	..	45	1	99	1.77	83	0.24	326	0.95	515	1.50	12	1.30
Corrected average.	9,699	28.6	5,816	17.1	1,415	146	773	7	176	51	154	154	..	44	1	186	2.28	91	0.27	285	0.84	556	1.64	11	1.13
1903	8,983	26.5	4,839	14.2	1,136	126	471	..	120	24	43	152	..	22	1	109	1.39	40	0.12	350	1.03	492	1.45	9	1.00
Departure from average.	-716	-2.1	-977	-2.9	-279	-20	-302	-7	-56	-27	-111	-2	..	-22	..	-77	-0.89	-51	-0.15	+65	+0.19	-64	-0.19	-2	-0.13

TABLE I.

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

Year.	Population in the middle of the year.	Ages	Deaths from the principal diseases of a Zymotic nature.*	Deaths from Tubercular Diseases.	Deaths from Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Diseases of the Digestive Organs.	Deaths from Violence.	Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000.
			Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total		
† 1882	287,191	under 5 years	580	236	530	137	53	65		
		above 5 "	159	517	616	12	195	61	5,264	18.3
† 1883	290,711	under 5 "	385	269	522	149	45	53		
		above 5 "	151	567	566	13	182	51	5,140	17.6
† 1884	294,267	under 5 "	502	313	465	247	43	71		
		above 5 "	181	522	513	19	231	58	5,229	17.7
† 1885	297,867	under 5 "	592	217	530	172	36	55		
		above 5 "	157	489	667	19	232	47	5,740	19.3
† 1886	301,512	under 5 "	313	252	495	291	49	57		
		above 5 "	83	480	706	16	182	70	5,434	18.0
† 1887	305,112	under 5 "	593	252	492	275	69	64		
		above 5 "	94	473	677	16	177	58	5,699	18.7
† 1888	308,936	under 5 "	411	218	442	131	62	54		
		above 5 "	104	453	598	15	191	61	5,197	16.8
† 1889	312,713	under 5 "	326	194	395	157	67	60		
		above 5 "	99	508	575	13	183	60	5,035	16.1
† 1890	316,543	under 5 "	416	260	569	154	82	73		
		above 5 "	80	525	837	15	168	93	6,152	19.4
† 1891	319,991	under 5 "	486	207	624	131	82	65		
		above 5 "	101	510	852	15	181	68	6,326	19.8
† 1892	323,451	under 5 "	378	198	509	143	88	71		
		above 5 "	113	479	792	13	182	68	6,075	18.8
1893	326,958	under 5 "	466	224	452	223	136	84		
		above 5 "	168	534	861	14	243	122	6,391	19.5
1894	330,485	under 5 "	547	176	420	84	131	78		
		above 5 "	156	497	553	9	199	95	5,263	15.9
1895	334,058	under 5 "	341	240	461	172	168	76		
		above 5 "	109	523	670	16	221	115	5,760	17.2
1896	337,666	under 5 "	693	218	494	141	158	80		
		above 5 "	182	512	503	12	222	126	5,884	17.1
1897	337,197	under 5 "	328	178	410	161	151	69		
		above 5 "	120	511	556	13	229	117	5,395	16.0
1898	336,727	under 5 "	557	179	426	260	208	68		
		above 5 "	90	507	587	17	201	106	5,705	16.9
1899	336,259	under 5 "	397	174	420	241	266	85		
		above 5 "	118	555	852	17	221	144	6,293	18.7
1900	335,892	under 5 "	375	135	411	164	169	58		
		above 5 "	105	575	721	16	218	137	5,721	17.0
1901	335,325	under 5 "	347	143	381	158	151	70		
		above 5 "	108	534	605	14	242	110	5,361	15.9
1902	337,268	under 5 "	367	154	435	94	144	85		
		above 5 "	141	518	807	5	222	155	5,635	16.4
1903	339,137	under 5 "	308	132	341	102	136	62		
		above 5 "	54	500	533	7	162	128	4,839	14.2

* This includes Small-Pox, Measles, Scarlatina, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.
 † The deaths in these years do not include those of residents occurring in outlying institutions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.—Table III.

TABLE J.

Cases of Infectious Disease coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1903.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						1 Tufnell.	2 Upper Holloway.	3 Tollington.	4 Lower Holloway.	5 Highbury.	6 Barnsbury.	7 South-East.	1 Tufnell.	2 Upper Holloway.	3 Tollington.	4 Lower Holloway.	5 Highbury.	6 Barnsbury.	7 South-East.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.														
Small-pox	9	1	2	5	1	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	3	3	1	..	2	..	..	3
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	452	13	174	196	36	33	43	45	47	120	58	51	88	29	42	37	91	36	42	60	
Membranous Croup..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	227	5	3	25	23	156	15	23	28	22	25	31	35	63	6	8	3	5	1	6	5
Scarlet Fever	865	10	228	517	78	32	76	78	113	129	207	130	132	59	70	107	119	161	115	125	
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	130	..	8	35	43	44	9	13	14	11	29	28	26	4	11	10	8	23	25	19	
Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever	19	..	..	..	5	14	3	4	1	4	5	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1707	28	417	777	190	280	158	169	197	292	330	246	315	102	132	157	226	221	188	213	

TABLE K.

Showing the **Cases of Small Pox** that occurred in the several **Wards** from 1891 to 1903.

YEAR.	Tufnell.	*Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	†Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTALS.
1891 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1892 ..	..	12	..	12	..	7	..	..	9	1	1	42
1893 ..	..	41	..	28	6	3	14	6	6	5	9	118
1894 ..	17	8	1	5	2	3	10	..	15	2	26	90
1895 ..	1	6	3	1	1	1	2	4	1	..	5	25
1896 ..	8	3	25	1	6	5	1	1	..	..	..	50
1897 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
1898 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1899 ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
1900 ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
1901 ..	3	..	..	11	4	1	13	6	4	4	4	50
1902 ..	9	34	28	32	17	13	25	33	7	16	62	276
1903 ..	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	9

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

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

TABLE L.

Showing the **Cases of Scarlet Fever** that occurred in the several **Wards** from 1891 to 1903.

YEAR.	Tufnell.	*Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	†Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTALS.
1891 ...	...	229	...	108	...	99	55	59	27	46	105	728
1892 ...	...	435	...	225	...	313	148	100	94	194	200	1709
1893 ...	..	790	..	368	..	633	355	209	136	201	187	2880
1894 ...	176	235	114	196	152	67	165	116	91	90	91	1493
1895 ..	142	166	220	214	168	117	182	89	108	112	174	1692
1896 ..	181	244	191	169	230	127	150	149	104	191	295	2031
1897 ..	144	153	193	187	137	126	155	91	76	113	202	1577
1898 ..	159	151	152	182	151	102	114	38	58	107	122	1336
1899 ..	100	172	183	178	176	118	117	102	79	98	171	1494
1900 ...	78	85	102	138	152	90	85	66	51	107	120	1074
1901 ..	97	109	129	172	178	83	137	86	61	93	141	1286
1902 ...	140	147	160	187	121	88	187	67	45	94	136	1372
1903 ...	76	78	113	129	130	70	88	42	28	36	75	865

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

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

TABLE M.

Showing the **Cases of Diphtheria** that occurred in the several **Wards** from 1891 to 1903.

YEAR.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTALS.
1891 ..	..	305	..	43	..	112	37	44	44	54	73	712
1892 ..	..	299	..	43	..	95	49	43	54	37	75	695
1893 ..	..	283	..	57	..	140	94	46	55	62	117	855
1894 ..	86	91	177	131	93	40	81	37	45	25	97	843
1895 ..	64	77	50	67	80	21	46	28	21	34	76	564
1896 ..	129	177	84	89	87	46	200	95	29	49	82	1067
1897 ..	71	77	118	66	43	60	81	43	30	52	59	700
1898 ..	44	52	50	36	41	64	54	30	26	92	42	531
1899 ..	148	99	88	56	62	28	28	29	39	52	59	688
1900 ..	61	64	46	62	49	74	47	43	55	38	85	624
1901 ..	83	69	61	104	87	55	96	67	61	60	159	902
1902 ..	128	100	62	165	106	38	73	31	29	55	84	871
1903 ..	43	45	47	120	37	17	34	17	21	36	35	452

TABLE N.

Showing the **Cases of Membranous Croup** that occurred in the several **Wards** from 1891 to 1903.

YEAR.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTALS.
1891 ..	..	20	..	2	..	5	3	1	1	2	10	44
1892 ..	..	10	..	3	..	10	3	1	2	8	6	43
1893 ..	..	10	..	5	..	3	3	3	1	..	5	30
1894 ..	2	2	..	5	..	2	6	1	..	5	1	24
1895 ..	1	3	..	3	3	1	1	..	1	1	4	18
1896 ..	3	3	..	4	4	1	3	1	1	1	3	24
1897 ..	2	4	2	5	..	..	1	..	3	3	3	29
1898 ..	2	4	..	1	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	13
1899 ..	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	..	3	17
1900 ..	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	9
1901 ..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	9
1902 ..	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	7
1903 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3

TABLE O.

Showing the **Cases of Typhoid Fever** that occurred in the several **Wards** from 1891 to 1903.

YEAR.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTALS.
1891 ..	..	61	..	25	..	33	31	15	8	5	11	189
1892 ..	..	78	..	19	..	49	25	16	7	12	13	219
1893 ..	..	88	..	19	..	56	17	17	9	24	21	251
1894 ..	24	23	18	32	25	23	19	21	9	21	30	245
1895 ..	21	16	12	25	26	22	10	9	9	14	20	184
1896 ..	17	22	19	35	30	15	40	10	9	12	20	229
1897 ..	25	25	43	34	25	27	20	18	10	11	18	256
1898 ..	22	34	24	30	26	21	18	16	10	15	21	237
1899 ..	39	40	94	24	49	17	31	17	15	16	11	353
1900 ..	14	37	42	25	23	27	34	15	9	13	20	259
1901 ..	32	42	19	39	22	28	15	14	14	27	29	281
1902 ..	29	22	18	32	23	12	37	25	11	20	28	257
1903 ..	9	13	14	11	13	13	21	7	4	13	12	130

TABLE P.

Showing **Cases of Typhus Fever** that occurred in the several **Wards** from 1891 to 1903.

YEAR.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTALS.
1891	1	..	..	1	2
1892
1893	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1894	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1895 ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
1896
1897
1898	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
1899
1900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1901	1	1	..	..	..	2
1902
1903

TABLE Q.

Showing the **Cases of Erysipelas** that occurred in the several **Wards**
from 1891 to 1903.

YEAR.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTALS.
1891 ..	..	139	..	23	..	42	30	28	13	23	45	343
1892 ..	..	194	..	46	..	80	35	39	44	39	73	550
1893 ..	..	244	..	70	..	75	63	51	49	41	79	672
1894 ..	34	85	23	59	29	19	43	19	20	26	38	395
1895 ..	49	62	23	38	36	24	26	21	16	12	33	319
1896 ..	54	65	20	51	35	30	22	29	18	22	39	385
1897 ..	24	66	21	38	25	26	19	15	16	19	43	312
1898 ..	23	60	20	31	22	16	15	17	13	22	40	279
1899 ..	15	70	36	47	25	12	39	23	22	19	42	350
1900 ..	31	45	25	30	24	13	29	16	15	20	37	285
1901 ..	24	52	30	16	18	14	37	10	15	25	44	285
1902 ..	33	47	34	41	30	18	33	19	13	51	38	357
1903 ..	23	28	22	25	16	10	25	10	12	31	25	227

TABLE R.

Showing the **Cases of Puerperal Fever** that occurred in the several
Wards from 1891 to 1903.

YEAR.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTALS.
1891 ..	..	10	..	9	..	7	2	1	1	..	3	33
1892 ..	..	28	..	5	..	7	5	2	2	..	2	51
1893 ..	3	5	4	7	5	3	3	3	2	..	3	38
1894 ..	1	3	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	23
1895 ..	1	2	1	2	6	2	3	1	1	3	..	22
1896 ..	3	2	3	5	2	1	5	2	1	3	3	30
1897 ..	5	6	2	4	3	1	4	..	1	1	..	27
1898 ..	..	..	2	2	..	2	3	2	1	4	3	19
1899 ..	1	7	4	9	1	1	4	3	..	1	2	33
1900 ..	4	2	1	3	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	16
1901 ..	2	3	4	5	5	2	3	4	..	3	3	34
1903 ..	2	1	2	1	4	..	5	..	..	3	1	19
1903 ..	3	4	1	4	4	1	..	1	..	..	1	19

TABLE U.

Showing the **Cases of Cholera** that occurred in the several **Wards**
from 1891 to 1903.

YEAR.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTALS
1891
1892	*3	3
1893	1	..	..	..	..	..
1894
1895
1896
1897	1	..	..	..	..	1
1898
1899	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900	3
1901
1902
1903

*Asiatic Cholera.

TABLE V.

Showing the **Analyses** (made monthly) of the New River Company's **Water Supply** recorded during the Year.

Analyses of Samples taken from the Works of the Company.

1903.	Total Solid Matter.	Chlorine.	Equal to Chloride of Sodium.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Nitrogen as Ammonia.	Oxygen required to oxidise Organic Matter.	Degree of Hardness.	Degree after boiling $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour.	Organic Carbon.	Organic Nitrogen.
January	24.60	1.368	2.242	0.261	0.000	0.019	17.58	4.40	..	..
February	25.40	1.440	2.360	0.229	..	0.027	17.58	4.40	..	..
March	25.20	1.440	2.360	0.208	..	0.049	16.10	4.80	..	..
April	21.00	1.440	2.360	0.156	..	0.019	15.05	3.89	..	..
May	23.60	1.368	2.242	0.146	..	0.023	15.26	3.99	..	..
June	23.60	1.512	2.478	0.156	..	0.011	14.42	3.70	..	..
July	23.80	1.440	2.360	0.125	..	0.054	14.42	3.99	..	..
August	23.80	1.296	2.124	0.156	..	0.026	16.10	3.80	..	..
September	22.70	1.296	2.124	0.156	..	0.043	17.16	4.99	..	..
October	23.80	1.296	2.124	0.167	..	0.027	16.10	3.89	..	..
November	24.00	1.296	2.124	0.177	..	0.068	19.05	4.69	..	..
December	25.20	1.440	2.360	0.292	..	0.033	17.79	4.20	..	..
Average	23.90	1.386	2.272	0.186	0.000	0.033	16.38	4.23	..	..

Analyses of Samples taken from the Mains of the Company.

1903.	Total Solid Matter.	Chlorine.	Equal to Chloride of Sodium.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Nitrogen as Ammonia.	Oxygen required to oxidise Organic Matter.	Degree of Hardness.	Degree after boiling $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour.	Organic Carbon.	Organic Nitrogen.
January	1.440	2.360	0.240	0.000	0.022	17.51	..	0.077	0.011
February	1.458	2.389	0.208	..	0.016	16.89	..	0.064	0.009
March	1.404	2.301	0.203	..	0.032	16.15	..	0.096	0.011
April	1.416	2.321	0.170	..	0.017	15.05	..	0.055	0.005
May	1.404	2.301	0.148	..	0.026	14.73	..	0.093	0.009
June	1.422	2.330	0.125	..	0.031	14.58	..	0.093	0.008
July	1.332	2.158	0.159	..	0.020	15.78	..	0.063	0.009
August	1.296	2.124	0.125	..	0.027	15.61	..	0.077	0.010
September	1.350	2.212	0.156	..	0.031	17.26	..	0.093	0.012
October	1.332	2.183	0.172	..	0.055	16.73	..	0.159	0.018
November	1.368	2.242	0.201	..	0.046	18.28	..	0.130	0.013
December	1.416	2.321	0.240	..	0.035	17.93	..	0.133	0.015
Average	1.387	2.270	0.179	0.000	0.031	16.37	..	0.095	0.011

TABLE W.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

Table showing the Number of Persons using the Swimming Baths, Private Baths, and Washhouses during 1903.

SWIMMING BATHS.						
BATHERS.		Caledonian Road.	Hornsey Road.	Essex Road.	TOTAL.	
Public.	1st class	Males ...	12,665	44,991	14,060	71,716
		Females ...	248	9,183	1,609	11,040
	2nd class	Males ...	31,738	35,960	24,670	92,368
		Females ...	2,058	4,655	3,362	10,075
Schools.	1st class	Boys ...	27	6,993	45	7,065
		Girls	1,673	14	1,687
	2nd class	Boys ...	38,698	34,264	34,249	107,211
		Girls ...	18,868	12,804	13,190	44,862
Totals ...		104,302	150,523	91,199	346,024	
PRIVATE (SLIPPER BATHS.)						
1st class ...	Males ...	18,449	32,948	16,580	67,977	
	Females ...	1,542	3,787	2,398	7,727	
2nd class ...	Males ...	54,902	50,028	50,561	155,491	
	Females ...	15,720	18,500	19,537	53,757	
Totals ...		90,613	105,263	89,076	284,952	
WASHHOUSES.						
Washers ...		34,064	24,051	63,757	121,872	
TOTAL PERSONS USING ALL ESTABLISHMENTS.						
Total persons using each establishment in 1903 ...		228,979	279,837	244,032	752,848	

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL RETURNS.

INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORK-PLACES.

CLASS OF WORKS.	NUMBER OF PLACES.*					Number of Inspections. 1903.	Number of Notices. 1903.	Number of Prosecutions. 1903.
	On Register at end of 1902.	Added in 1903.	Re-moved in 1903.	On Register at end of 1903.				
				Premises.	Rooms.			
Factories—								
Factory Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Factory Bakehouses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Factories ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops—								
Workshop Laundries	193	8	10	191	} 3180	300	...	...
Workshop Bakehouses	218	...	4	247		729	332	...
Other Workshops ...	1241	469	162	1548		2282	...	1
Workplaces—								
Outworkers' Premises	600	500	...	1100	1100	511	...	...
Places where Food is prepared for Sale	326	...	...	326	326	673	78	...
Workplaces other than the above ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2578	977	176	3412	4606	4495	410	1

* A Register is required by s. 131 in the case of Workshops only.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

MATTERS DEALT WITH.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				Notices Issued.	Prosecutions.
	Found.	Notified by Home Office.	Remedied	Notified to Home Office.		
<i>Matters under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.</i>						
Want of Cleanliness	412 ¹	11	423	9	...	...
Want of Ventilation	13	1	14	1	...	...
Want of Air Space: Overcrowding ...	13	...	13	...	...	...
Sanitary Accommoda- tion (s. 38). { Insufficient	30	...	30	...	...	...
{ Unsuitable	6	...	6	...	...	1
{ Not Separate for Sexes	5	...	5	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	547	2	549	2	410	...
<i>Contraventions of Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.</i>						
Occupying Underground Bakehouse without Certificate ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Failure as regards Lists of Outworkers (s. 107)	None ²	...	...	...	...	...
Giving out work { to be done in premises which are { Unwholesome (s. 108) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Infected (s. 110) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allowing Wearing Apparel to be made in Premises infected by Scarlet Fever or Small Pox (s. 109) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Contraventions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1026	14	1040	12	410	1

1. In addition 18 were cleansed voluntarily.

2. All sent in lists but 104 only after notice was sent them.

Cases reported to H.M. Inspector	{ Abstract not affixed 140
	{ As to action taken in cases notified by H.M. Inspector... 12
	{ Other cases —
Number of underground bakehouses in use at the end of 1903	... .. 112
Certificates granted (s. 101)	... .. 94
Number of workshop rooms measured	... .. 645

LIST OF OUTWORKERS (S. 107).

CLASS OF HOMEWORK.	1903. NUMBER OF LISTS RECEIVED.				NUMBER OF ADDRESSES OF OUTWORKERS.	
	Up to Feb. 1st.		Up to Aug. 1st.		Forwarded to Other Authorities.	Received from Other Authorities.
	No. of Lists.	No. of Out- workers.	No. of Lists.	No. of Out- workers.		
Wearing Apparel*...	68	770	70	787	841	919
Lace ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cabinet making ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fur pulling ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	68	770	70	787	841	919

Number of Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (s. 108) *None*

Number of Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (s. 110) ... *None*

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL RETURN.

PROCEEDINGS DURING 1903.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES—				Number of inspections, 1903.	Number of Notices, 1903.	Number of Prosecutions 1903.
	On Register at end of 1902.	Added in 1903.	Removed in 1903.	On Register at end of 1903.			
Milk premises	661	13	...	674	573	47	2
Cowsheds	13	None	1	12	152	None	...
Slaughter-houses	42	"	2	40	2414	1	4
Other offensive trade premises	7	"	...	7	220	None	...
Ice cream premises	183	"	...	183	29	17	...
Registered houses let in lodgings	533	122	...	655	8407	{(a)* 80 {(b)† 978	{(a)* ... {(b)† 11

* (a) For overcrowding.

† (b) For other conditions.

Overcrowding, 1903—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded ... ..	...	...	...	...	117
Number remedied ... ..	...	...	...	...	117
Number of notices issued ... ..	...	...	...	...	104
Number of prosecutions ... ..	...	...	...	...	—

Underground rooms—

Number closed during year	40
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Insanitary houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	—
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Shelters provided under sec. 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—

Number of persons accommodated during the year	20
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Customs and Inland Revenue Acts—

Number of houses for which applications were received during year ... ..	...	...	...	...	14
Number of dwellings comprised therein ... ..	...	...	...	...	113
Number of certificates granted ... ..	...	...	...	...	4

Number of prosecutions under By-laws under Public Health Act, 1891.

(a) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, etc. ...	4
(b) For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory, etc.	—
(c) For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health	—
(d) As to paving of yards, etc., of dwelling houses	—
(e) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc.	4
(f) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, etc. ...	—
(g) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc.	—
(h) With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc.	4
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets ...	—
(j) With respect to drainage, etc (Metropolis Management Act, Section 202)	—
(k) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, Section 202)	—

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed	681
Total number of infectious bodies removed	1

REPORT
DUTIES OF THE BOROUGH SANITARY
INSPECTORS

The Medical Officer of Health.

Number of specimens taken by last year's Public Health Act, 1902

- (a) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, silt, mud, etc.
- (b) For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matters running out to any manufactory, etc.



(c) For the prevention of nuisances in water courses as to be referred to health officers	
(d) As to paving of roads and drains	
(e) In connection with the removal of offensive matters, etc., as to the disposal of refuse, etc.	
(f) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc.	
(g) With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc.	
(h) With respect to sufficiency of water supply and water closets, etc.	
(i) With respect to drainage, etc. (Statutory Management Act, Section 20)	
(j) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Statutory Management Act, Section 20)	

Total number of specimens removed by last year's Public Health Act, 1902

DUTIES

Under the Public Health Act, 1902, the following duties are imposed on the Local Authority:

1. To prevent the deposit of refuse, silt, mud, or other offensive matter in any water course, or in any place from which it is likely to be carried into any water course.

2. To prevent the deposit of refuse, silt, mud, or other offensive matter in any place from which it is likely to be carried into any water course.

3. To prevent the deposit of refuse, silt, mud, or other offensive matter in any place from which it is likely to be carried into any water course.

4. To prevent the deposit of refuse, silt, mud, or other offensive matter in any place from which it is likely to be carried into any water course.

5. To prevent the deposit of refuse, silt, mud, or other offensive matter in any place from which it is likely to be carried into any water course.

6. To prevent the deposit of refuse, silt, mud, or other offensive matter in any place from which it is likely to be carried into any water course.

7. To prevent the deposit of refuse, silt, mud, or other offensive matter in any place from which it is likely to be carried into any water course.

8. To prevent the deposit of refuse, silt, mud, or other offensive matter in any place from which it is likely to be carried into any water course.

9. To prevent the deposit of refuse, silt, mud, or other offensive matter in any place from which it is likely to be carried into any water course.

10. To prevent the deposit of refuse, silt, mud, or other offensive matter in any place from which it is likely to be carried into any water course.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT

ON THE

DUTIES OF THE BOROUGH SANITARY INSPECTORS

BY

The Medical Officer of Health.

DUTIES OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

During the last twelve years, or since the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, came into force, there has been an increasing number of Sanitary Inspectors appointed by the different Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities to enable them to carry into effect the duties which have been imposed on them by that Act. Thus in 1893 the total number of Sanitary Inspectors in London was only 188, whereas in 1903 it was 301, or an increase of 60 per cent. This increase has been particularly noticeable during the last two years, during which period Paddington has added 6 to its staff, Hammersmith 1, Marylebone 1, Hampstead 2, St. Pancras 2, Stoke Newington 1, Finsbury 2, City 3, Stepney 1, Bermondsey 2, Battersea 2, Camberwell 2, Deptford 2, Greenwich 2, Lewisham 2, Woolwich 1. In other districts there has been no occasion to add to their staffs, because when the Boroughs were recently formed it was found that the duties could be adequately performed by the Inspectors of the combined districts, or that even, as in three Boroughs a reduction could be made. This, however, involved only 4 Inspectors.

A most noticeable feature in the character of the work allotted to the Inspectors is that, whereas formerly their duties were of a similar character generally, they now differ greatly, as special men are generally being appointed for special work; thus it has become customary, as in the great Boroughs of the country, to appoint men to look after Food, Factories and Workshops; Houses let in Lodgings, the administration of Food and Drugs Acts, House to House Inspection, Infectious Diseases, Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, Ice Creams, and other matters.

Islington was one of the first districts in London to recognise the necessity for the sub-division of work in this manner, for as the duties increased it became very evident that the ordinary district Inspector had his time fully occupied in gaining information as to infectious diseases, in attending to complaints from householders and others, in inspecting houses and in supervising drainage work. Indeed it is not too much to say that it almost impossible for him to map out his duty twelve hours in advance, because his day's work must largely depend on the complaints that are received each



morning, or the appointments that are fixed for him by builders and plumbers, and on the convenience of householders, apart altogether from the direction his work may be compelled to take by the receipt of certificates notifying infectious diseases, which it is hardly necessary to say, vary very much from day to day. *Consequently work which is of such importance that it should be systematically performed should not be placed on the shoulders of District Inspectors.* It was for this reason that the late Vestry appointed Inspectors to inspect Houses let in Lodgings, Meat, Factories and Workshops, Laundries and places where women are employed, and to obtain samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

New duties have been gradually added, and it will be in your recollection that when the Metropolitan Boroughs came into existence, the London County Council transferred to them the control of the Slaughterhouses, Cowhouses, and the Dairies and Milkshops. The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in no uncertain manner, has placed on the shoulders of the Sanitary Authority the duty of examining into the sanitary conditions under which work is performed in workshops, workplaces, and in the homes of outworkers, and it has enacted that the Medical Officer of Health shall report to the Home Secretary how this work is executed. Among the places included in the definition of "Workplace" are the kitchens of restaurants, and as there are fully four hundred of them, it will be seen that in this item alone a very heavy duty is entailed. Indeed it is evident that as these places should be visited at least every two months to ensure there being kept in a sanitary state, this work alone will require 2,400 visits, apart altogether from any return calls that may be necessary for the supervision of any work that may have been demanded in sanitary notices.

There are also 600 milkshops on the register, which should be visited at least every three months, and would therefore entail 2,400 visits.

It is very apparent, judging from these two sets of duties alone, that the work of inspection is heavy.

It might be well here to set out in more detail the work which at present devolves on your staff, as compared with London as a whole.

There is One Inspector in Islington to every—

1,930 inhabited houses as against	...	..	1,900 in London.
3,956 tenements	"	"	3,387 "
2,790 tenements under 5 rooms as against	...	..	2,233 "
504 overcrowded tenements as against	...	..	415 "
16,750 persons as against	...	...	15,072 "
9,821 persons in tenements under five rooms as against	...	...	8,139 "
2,847 in overcrowded tenements as against	...	..	2,412 "

This statement shows clearly that, compared with the rest of London, Islington is undermanned, particularly when it is recollected that this Borough is far more a residential district, whose houses are mainly let in lodgings, than a manufacturing centre, and that the tendency is for it to grow more and more into a place of tenement houses or houses let in lodgings, which is proved by the fact that the number of tenements increased from 72,652 in 1891 to 79,129 in 1901.

The heavy duties devolving on the staff may be gathered from the particulars which are set out in Table I., which is arranged in Sanitary Inspectors' districts. It is not, however, meant thereby that each district Inspector performs all the work put down to his district, but it does show to a large extent the work which each Inspector would have to perform if certain duties, which the special Inspectors now carry out, were to be undertaken by him.

There is no Borough in the Metropolis where so much work has to be performed, as is shown by Table II., in proportion to the number of Inspectors employed.

When we examine the report on "Sanitary Officers" recently prepared by the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council, it is apparent to every one that Islington does not now stand in anything like the position it once occupied with respect to its work, but, in the light which that report throws on the subject, has fallen to a low position. This statement is proved by the following facts:—

The proportion of Inspectors to INHABITED HOUSES is greater in the following 14 Boroughs than in Islington:—Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Finsbury, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Holborn, Kensington, Paddington, Marylebone, St. Pancras, Southwark, Stepney, Westminster, and the City.

The proportion of Inspectors to TENEMENTS is greater in the following 21 Boroughs than in Islington:—Battersea, Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Deptford, Finsbury, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Holborn, Kensington, Lewisham, Paddington, Marylebone, St. Pancras, Southwark, Stepney, Stoke Newington, Westminster, Woolwich, and the City.

The proportion of Inspectors to TENEMENTS UNDER 5 ROOMS is greater in the following 21 Boroughs than in Islington:—Battersea, Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Camberwell, Deptford, Finsbury, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Holborn, Kensington, Lewisham, Paddington, Southwark, Stepney, Stoke Newington, Wandsworth, Westminster, Woolwich, and the City.

The proportion of Inspectors to OVERCROWDED TENEMENTS is greater in the following 19 Boroughs than in Islington:—Battersea, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Chelsea, Deptford, Fulham, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Kensington, Lewisham, Paddington, Southwark, Stoke Newington, Wandsworth, Westminster, Woolwich, and the City.

The proportion of Inspectors to TOTAL POPULATION is greater in the following 20 Boroughs than in Islington:—Battersea, Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Deptford, Finsbury, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Holborn, Kensington, Lewisham, Paddington, Marylebone, St. Pancras, Southwark, Stepney, Westminster, Woolwich, and the City.

The proportion of Inspectors to POPULATION RESIDING IN TENEMENTS UNDER 5 ROOMS is greater in the following 22 Boroughs than in Islington:—Battersea, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Chelsea, Deptford, Finsbury, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Holborn, Kensington, Lewisham, Paddington, Marylebone, St. Pancras, Southwark, Stoke Newington, Wandsworth, Westminster, Woolwich, and the City.

From these facts it is apparent that the statement so often made that your Borough is overstaffed with Inspectors is most misleading, for they show that out of the 29 Metropolitan Boroughs Islington only ranks—

- 15th in proportion to Inhabited Houses.
- 22nd in proportion to All tenements.
- 22nd in proportion to Tenements of under 5 rooms.
- 20th in proportion to Overcrowded tenements.
- 21st in proportion to Population.
- 23rd in proportion to Population (in tenements under 5 rooms).
- 20th in proportion to Population (in overcrowded tenements).

These are important matters for consideration when inquiring into the numerical strength of the sanitary staff. It is true that the actual number of Inspectors in Islington is greater than in any London district, but it must be remembered that Islington possesses not only the largest population but also the largest number of houses and tenements, and, therefore, must, other considerations apart, require a larger number of Sanitary Officers. At one period Islington stood nearly at the top of the list of London Sanitary areas in the number of its inspectorial staff, but that cannot be said of it now, for although new duties have devolved on it, the staff has not been increased to meet its new obligations.

At the present time it is contemplated to—

- (a) Largely increase the number of samples of food and drugs taken under the Adulteration Acts;

- (b) To inspect the kitchens of restaurants ;
- (c) To more rigorously inspect bakehouses, and
- (d) To considerably increase the number of houses let in lodgings on the Register.

Under these circumstances it is well to consider the duties of your present staff.

Duties of the District Inspectors.—These Inspectors are 14 in number, each having charge of a district containing an average of 25,000 inhabitants, in which his duties are—

- (a) The inspection of premises including house to house inspection, when time permits, and the abatement of nuisances ;
- (b) The investigation of complaints respecting nuisances, and the service of notices requiring their abatement ;
- (c) Making inquiries respecting infectious diseases ;
- (d) Obtaining particulars respecting the schools attended by the sick or by those living in the same house ;
- (e) The supervision of the disinfection of houses ;
- (f) The taking (in rotation) of samples of milk on Sundays, and at the Railway Stations once a quarter after midnight ;
- (g) The abatement of smoke nuisances ;
- (h) The enforcement of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885 and 1886 respecting milkshops ;
- (i) The inspection of places in which Ice Creams are made ;
- (j) The inspection on Saturday nights of market thoroughfares, and the shops where food is exposed for sale, in their respective districts.

In addition to these duties they are expected to undertake any special occasional work that may arise, such as recently the search for military blankets.

SPECIAL INSPECTION.

Duties of Inspector of Meat.—He inspects the whole of the slaughter-houses, butchers' shops, and cowsheds as to their sanitary state. He also examines all carcasses of animals slaughtered at the slaughter-houses in the Borough (Cattle Market excepted). He also inspects all food, whether animal (meat or fish) or vegetable exposed or in preparation for sale. This work is sometimes undertaken in the early morning—sometimes late at night, the time greatly depending on the hours at which the butchers slaughter.

Duties of Male Inspector of Factories and Workshops.—Inspects factories, workshops, workplaces, laundries where males are employed, the homes of male outworkers, bakehouses (230), and kitchens of restaurants (400), and deals with all matters relating to these places. This Inspector's work is the heaviest of all the Inspectors.

Duties of Female Inspector of Factories and Workshops.—Inspects factories, workshops, workplaces and laundries in which women are employed, also the homes of female outworkers, and deals with all matters relating to these places. She also makes inquiries respecting special matters in which women alone are concerned.

Duties of Inspectors of Houses let in Lodgings.—The Inspector attached to the Southern District inspects all registered houses let in lodgings which are in the south part of the Borough, in addition to which he undertakes all urgent work of any character which may arise late at night or on Sundays.

The Inspector attached to the Northern District performs similar work with regard to houses let in lodgings, and also undertakes the chief work in connection with the administration of the Adulteration Acts, in consequence of which the inspection of houses let in lodgings suffers.

DUTIES OF THE INSPECTOR UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

This is the same Inspector who was last mentioned. His work under this heading is considerable, and requires care and forethought. It is done at varying times of the morning, day and night. It is now proposed to greatly increase the number of samples taken for analysis. If this be done then it is clearly evident that he cannot perform the dual duties, which even at present he complains are too heavy.

There is no doubt that the detection of persons dealing in adulterated articles of food is becoming annually more difficult, because the vendors are becoming more careful, and rarely palm off an adulterated food on the first visit. Consequently it is necessary to become known at the shop as a customer before procuring samples, for generally speaking it is not till then that the sophisticated article is sold. Even when the prosecution is determined on there remains much to be done in the way of procuring evidence and preparing the case.

In view of the heavy work of the present staff, and of the fact that work of a character which requires daily and systematic attention is about to be increased, and of the fact that Sanitary Authorities everywhere are appointing Inspectors for special work, I have no hesitation in making the following *recommendations* :—

FIRST.—That the Inspector at present engaged in the inspection of Houses let in Lodgings in the Northern District and the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts (so far as the procuring of samples) shall in the future devote the whole of his time to the latter duty. Such an arrangement to take place when the Council has settled the question of fees with the Public Analyst.

SECOND.—That an additional Inspector be appointed for the inspection of Houses let in Lodgings situated in the Northern District.

Let me point out that the imposition of the duty of inspecting houses let in lodgings on the District Inspectors would be very unevenly distributed, because whereas one of them would have to inspect 162 houses, probably those too requiring the most supervision, another would only be required to look after 3 houses. Any other step than that I have proposed would in my opinion be a retrograde one, for reasons already stated.

An examination of the report of the London County Council, herewith enclosed, shows that in nearly every Borough Inspectors are being selected for special work, those with a special aptitude being chosen.

My proposal comes to this: that the work of the staff generally remains as heretofore, that Inspector Ward be relieved of the Houses let in Lodgings, and that an Inspector be appointed in his place to the Northern District. I think that these proposals, in view of the largely increased duties of your staff, must be considered most moderate by every person who has studied the sanitary administration of this and other boroughs.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. E. HARRIS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall, Islington,

10th June, 1903.

TABLE I.

Showing the Work that would devolve on each Inspector if the Duties now devolving on the Special Inspectors were to be assigned to them.

No. of Inspector's District.	Notifiable Infectious Diseases. (cases).	Measles, Whooping Cough, &c.	No. of Dairies, Milkshops.	No. of Houses Let in Lodgings.	No. of Bakehouses.	No. of Restaurants, Kitchens.	Samples of Food, taken for Analysis.
1	207	141	43	59	16	21	68
2	287	124	62	17	29	41	68
3	104	88	18	3	7	17	68
4	240	295	71	126	25	47	68
5	149	36	24	5	10	14	68
6	207	81	43	52	16	25	68
7	177	131	32	7	14	23	68
8	133	57	19	2	6	10	68
9	251	139	59	162	25	18	68
10	201	105	45	2	16	22	68
11	270	85	68	90	19	29	68
12	208	99	77	47	19	51	68
13	149	27	43	13	12	40	68
14	193	81	57	3	17	4	68
Totals	2,776	1,489	661	588	231	398	952

NOTE.—In addition to the above there would be the workshops, workplaces, and homes of outworkers.

TABLE II.

Showing the Number of Persons, Houses, etc., per Sanitary Inspector in the
Metropolitan Boroughs.

Sanitary Areas.	Houses.	Tenements.	Tenements under 5 rooms.	Over-crowded tenements.	Persons.	Persons in tene- ments under 5 rooms.	Population in over- crowded tenements.
Battersea - -	2,133	3,544	2,190	276	15,355	8,091	1,671
Bermondsey - -	1,757	3,230	2,452	479	14,529	9,573	2,858
Bethnal Green - -	1,556	3,134	2,637	709	14,409	10,984	4,268
Camberwell - -	2,619	4,070	2,280	291	18,524	8,403	1,787
Chelsea - -	2,160	4,367	3,020	478	18,460	9,431	2,665
Deptford - -	2,260	3,516	1,994	238	15,771	7,409	1,428
Finsbury - -	1,031	2,677	2,279	708	11,274	8,705	3,969
Fulham - -	3,089	5,356	3,613	390	22,881	13,561	2,482
Greenwich - -	2,034	2,815	1,554	171	13,681	5,894	1,135
Hackney - -	2,188	3,485	2,078	263	15,662	7,491	1,595
Hammersmith - -	1,689	2,868	1,723	243	12,471	6,140	1,466
Hampstead - -	1,613	2,428	1,025	123	11,706	3,459	745
Holborn - -	941	2,758	2,154	557	11,881	7,145	2,975
ISLINGTON - -	1,932	3,956	2,790	504	16,754	9,821	2,847
Kensington - -	1,702	2,950	1,624	354	13,587	5,648	2,016
Lambeth - -	3,193	5,453	3,423	504	23,223	11,783	2,839
Lewisham - -	2,844	3,463	1,070	67	15,937	3,616	427
Paddington - -	1,474	2,805	1,818	284	11,998	6,103	1,628
Poplar - -	2,827	4,473	3,277	552	21,103	13,187	3,462
St. Marylebone - -	1,692	3,953	2,868	647	16,663	9,269	3,518
St. Pancras - -	1,482	3,565	2,814	635	14,707	9,737	3,526
Shoreditch - -	2,124	4,505	3,823	1,045	19,773	14,930	5,921
Southwark - -	1,228	2,812	2,330	478	12,128	8,701	2,710
Stepney - -	1,748	3,395	2,732	919	16,589	11,622	5,510
Stoke Newington - -	2,572	3,941	1,938	166	17,082	6,204	945
Wandsworth - -	3,433	4,523	1,914	139	21,094	6,939	940
Westminster - -	1,670	3,749	2,424	395	16,637	7,602	2,169
Woolwich - -	2,010	2,732	1,557	138	13,020	5,665	859
City of London - -	227	314	195	30	1,584	625	172
County of London	1,900	3,387	2,233	415	15,072	8,139	2,412