

Fifty-fourth annual report on the health and sanitary condition of the Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

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1909.



FIFTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT
 ON THE
HEALTH & SANITARY CONDITION
 OF THE
METROPOLITAN
Borough of Islington.

ALFRED EDWIN HARRIS,
 MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

LONDON :
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1910.

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(November, 1908, to November, 1909).

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ALEXANDER SANSON.

* Died 28th September, 1909.

INDEX.

	<i>Page</i>
Adulteration of Food	271-303
Ages at Death	23
Alcoholism	106
Analyst's quarterly reports	297-303
Annual Birth and Death rates, and Death-rates of Children	313
Appendicitis	89
Area of Borough	5
Areas and Densities of Metropolitan Boroughs	9
Artizans and other Dwellings	9
Bacteriological Diagnoses	188
Bakehouses	207, 226
Baths and Washhouses	327
Births	15
„ in Decennial periods from 1841	315
Births, notification of	19
Butcher's Shops and Shops where food is sold	267
Butter and Margarine	289
Cancer	93
Cattle, Warranty with	259
Common Lodging Houses	251
Constitutional Diseases	93, 104
Continued Fever	80, 139
Cow Houses	264
Deaths	22
„ from Classified Causes	35, 36
„ at different age periods	23
„ in the Quarters	25, 29, 33, 34
„ Sub-Districts	24
„ Wards	25
„ Encircling Boroughs	84, 85
„ from Epidemic Diseases	58-86
Deaths registered from all causes during the Year	306
Deaths registered from all causes in each Quarter	309
Deaths in Decennial periods from 1841	317
Deaths in Public Institutions	107
Death-rates of Metropolitan Boroughs	37
Density of Borough	6
Diabetes Mellitus	103
Diarrhœa	80
Diphtheria	76
„ Fatality from	127, 131, 132
„ Notification of	128
Diphtheria and Croup	131
Disinfectants distributed and used... ..	198
Disinfecting Station	197
Disinfection Work	195

	<i>Page</i>
District Inspection	240
Dust, removal of	238
Enteric Fever	79
" Notification of	133
" Fatality from	133, 134
Epidemic Diseases	58-86
" Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	151
Erysipelas, Notification	135
" Fatality from	90, 136
Factories and Workshops	204
Fatality from Infectious Diseases	119
Food, Adulteration of	271-303
Food Inspection	255
Health Visitors	49
Hospital Isolation of Infectious Diseases	166, 168
Houses Let in Lodgings	233
Ice Creams	271
Illegitimate Births	18
" " in Decennial periods from 1841	316
Infantile Mortality	39-57
" " in Decennial periods from 1841	318
Infectious Diseases on Business Premises	168
Infectious Diseases in Streets	173
Infectious Diseases in Schools	160
" " (Non-notifiable) in Schools	163
Infectious Sickness in the several Wards from 1891-1909	320-325
" " in Quinquennial periods from 1891	319
Influenza	86
Inspection of Food	255
" Kitchens of Restaurants	212, 227
" Slaughter Houses and Cow Houses	262-264
Inquests	114
Isolation of Infectious Diseases	166
Local Government Board Returns	328-331
London County Council Return of Sanitary Work	332-333
Margarine Act	289-296
Marriages	12
Measles	66
Meat Inspection	255
Midwives attending Disinfecting Station	202
Milk Shops and Dairies	270
Mortality in Sub-Registration Districts	24
Mortuary and Coroner's Court	114
Notification of Infectious Diseases	116, 139, 140
" " " " in Registration Sub-Districts	117, 141, 142
" " " " in the Sanitary Inspectors' Districts	145
" " " " in the Wards	118, 143, 145
" " " " during the several Months	146
" " " " in the Encircling Districts	147, 148
" " " " in Metropolitan Boroughs	149, 150
" " Phthisis	151
" " Births Act	19
Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases in Schools	163

	<i>Page</i>
Occupation of persons attacked with Infectious Disease	170
Offensive Trades	270
Offices where women are employed	232
Outworkers' Premises	212, 230
Pauperism	249
Persons to an Acre	7
Persons living at different Ages	8
Phthisis	99
" Notification of	151
" Voluntary Notification of	157
Places where Food is prepared	212, 227
Population—Estimated in 1909	4
" Sex and Age Distribution	3
" in Sub-Districts	8
" and Density of Wards	7
Population, Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births, and Deaths	7
Prosecutions, Summary of	304
Puerperal Septic Diseases... ..	91
Puerperal Fever	91
" " Notification of	137
" " Fatality from	138
Pulmonary Consumption	99, 151, 157
Registered Lodging Houses	233
Respiratory Diseases	104
Restaurant Kitchens	212, 227
Sanitary Inspectors' Work	240
Scarlet Fever	75
" Notification of	122
" Fatality from	123
School Children cleansed and bathed	200
Seasonal Mortality	25
Septic Diseases	90
Shelter House	200
Slaughter Houses	262
Small Pox	66
" Notification of	120
Smoke Nuisances	242
Street Markets	258
Streets where Infectious Disease occurred	173
Summary of Sanitary Work in fourteen Districts	244
Summary of Applications for Removal of Dust	248
Trades carried on in Houses where Infectious Disease has occurred	168
Tubercular Diseases	98-102
Typhus Fever	80, 135
Unsound Food	257
Unsound Fish	258
Vaccination	189
Venereal Diseases	107
Verminous Persons	201
Water Certificates	241
Water Supply	304
" to Tenement Houses	239
Whooping Cough	77
Workshops and Factories, Inspection of	204
Work of Public Health Department, Summary of	326

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1909.

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

GENTLEMEN,

Once more it affords me great pleasure, in presenting the fifty-fourth annual report on the health and sanitary condition of your Borough which deals with the year 1909, to be able to congratulate you on its continued good state of health.

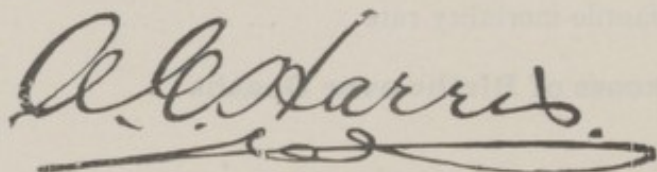
This condition is all the more satisfactory when one recollects that it is Islington's greatest asset, a fact which should always be remembered when matters affecting public health work are under consideration.

At the present time the prevention of deaths among very young infants is engaging the attention of nearly every sanitary authority in the kingdom, and, therefore, I would ask you to pay particular attention to that portion of the report which deals with this matter, for it is of the utmost importance that the causes of these deaths should be understood, for then the necessity of appointing health visitors to instruct mothers as to the rearing of their children will become very apparent.

I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the clerical and inspectorial staffs of the department over which I have control for their assistance ungrudgingly afforded, and in this connection would specially name Mr. James R. Leggatt, the Superintendent and Chief Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. G. H. King, the Chief Clerk.

I am,

Your faithful servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'A. C. Harris', with a decorative flourish underneath.

Medical Officer of Health.

TOWN HALL,
ISLINGTON,
1st July, 1910

SUMMARY

of Vital Statistics, 1909.

Population (Estimated)	...	...	Males 166,974 Females 184,228	}	Persons 351,202
Estimated increase on population, 1908	...	...	...	...	2,111 persons.
Area	...	...	...	...	3,092 acres.
Density	...	...	...	...	113 persons per acre.
Marriages	...	...	...	...	2,769
Persons married	...	...	...	...	5,538
Persons married rate	...	...	...	...	15.77 per 1,000 inhabitants.
Births	...	...	Males 4,238 Females 3,960	}	Persons 8,198
Birth rate	...	...	...	...	23.34 per 1,000 inhabitants.
Deaths from All Causes...	...	...	Males 2,487 Females 2,431	}	Persons 4,918.
Death rate	„	„	...	...	14.00 per 1,000 inhabitants
Deaths from principal Epidemic Diseases	...	...	Males 195 Females 223	}	418 persons.
Death rate	...	...	...	...	1.19 per 1,000 inhabitants.
Infantile Deaths under 1 year	...	...	Males 466 Females 375	}	Total 841.
Infantile mortality rate	...	...	...	...	103 per 1,000 births.
Excess of Births over Deaths	...	...	...	...	3,280.

REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

PART I.

—

THE

POPULATIONS, AREAS AND DENSITIES

OF THE

SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS,

THE WARDS

AND

THE BOROUGH.

YRANKIN

1901-1902

PART I

THE

POPULATION, AREA, AND DENSITY

of the

SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICT

THE WARD

and

THE BOROUGH.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

POPULATIONS, AREAS AND DENSITIES OF THE REGISTRATION DISTRICTS AND WARDS, AND OF THE BOROUGH.

Population of the Borough.—The size of population of a town is the most important factor in the calculation of the health statistics of any community, for if the estimate of its size be incorrect, it follows that all the computations made upon it are in error, which of course will vary according to the extent of the miscalculation. Nearly nine years have elapsed since the last numbering of the people of the United Kingdom took place; and therefore, there is a possibility, indeed almost a certainty, in some places, that their estimated populations are incorrect. Last year it was indicated that the estimated population of this Borough was probably overstated, because the Registrar General had “relied on the number of the inhabitants increasing since 1901 in the same geometrical ratio as in the decade 1891-1900.” It was also pointed out, when the censal periods were examined, that for a long while, which is to say since 1851, the percentage rates of increase of the population of Islington had been declining, so that it was hardly to be expected that the rate of increase between 1901 and 1908 had been maintained. These remarks are even more applicable now that another twelve months have elapsed. In the figures given below it will be perceived that, whereas the increase between 1841 and 1851 represented a percentum increase of 70·7, between 1891 and 1901 it was only 4·9. It is probable that even this small increase has not been maintained, and, therefore that the population has been somewhat over-estimated. Fortunately, the error can only be very small, and, as was pointed out in the last Annual Report, assuming that the increase of population is not as much as that with which the Borough is credited, it will affect the birth, death, and marriage rates to only a very small extent. The cure for this uncertainty is a quin-

quennial census, which is so necessary in London, where certain money grants are based on population.

Census Years.	Enumerated Populations.	Actual Decennial Increases.	Percentage Increases.
1801	- 10,212	—	—
1811	- 15,065	4,853	- 39·7
1821	- 22,417	7,352	- 40·5
1831	- 37,316	14,899	- 66·4
1841	- 55,776	18,460	- 49·4
1851	- 95,329	39,553	- 70·7
1861	- 155,341	60,012	- 63·1
1871	- 213,749	58,408	- 37·1
1881	- 282,865	69,116	- 32·3
1891	- 319,155	36,290	- 12·8
1901	- 334,991	15,836	- 4·9

The estimated population of the Borough at the middle of the year was 351,202, of which number 166,974 are males and 184,228 females. Thus for every 100 males there are 110 females.

Ages of the Population.—It is supposed that in every 1,000 of the population,

108	persons are under 5 years of age
185	" between 5 and 15
199	" " 15 and 25
182	" " 25 and 35
130	" " 35 and 45
93	" " 45 and 55
60	" " 55 and 65
31	" " 65 and 75
12	" " 75 and upwards.

This was the age distribution of the population at the census, and on this basis it is calculated that the number of persons living in the Borough at these several age periods is as follows:—

0—5	37,770	44—55	32,652
5—15	64,875	55—65	21,187
15—25	69,894	65—75	10,763
25—35	63,962	75 and upds.	4,357
35—45	45,742	Total	351,202



Area.—The area of the Borough is 3,092 acres, nearly all of which, with the exception of 291 acres, devoted to parks or similar open spaces, railway lines, canals or markets, is built upon.

The areas of these places are as follows:—

Water (Canals, Reservoirs, and New River Aqueducts)	17.1 acres.
Railways	196.6
Markets	14.9
Parks and Open Spaces	62.8
<hr/>	
Total unavailable space	291.4
<hr/>	

Water, which is mainly the Regents Canal, covers in Tufnell 7.4 acres, in Thornhill 5.1 acres, in Canonbury 2.2 acres, in St. Mary's 0.9 acres, and in St. Peter's 1.6 acres.

Railways in Tufnell occupy 20.84 acres, in Upper Holloway 7.3 acres, in Tollington 21.9 acres, in Lower Holloway 33.0 acres, in Thornhill 17.5 acres, in Barnsbury 4.5 acres, in Highbury 71.4 acres, in Mildmay 4.7 acres, in Canonbury 10.5 acres, and in St. Mary's 5.3 acres.

Markets use up 14.9 acres in Lower Holloway, where the City of London Cattle Market is situated.

Parks or Open Spaces are in possession of 6.2 acres in Tufnell of 11.0 acres in Lower Holloway, of 4.7 acres in Thornhill, of 22.4 acres in Highbury, of 10.0 acres in Mildmay, of 1.3 acres in Canonbury, of 5.3 acres in St. Mary's, and of 1.9 acres in St. Peter's.

Areas of the Sub-Districts.—The actual area of each of the sub-districts in acres is as follows:—Tufnell 417, Upper Holloway 290, Tollington 320, Lower Holloway 413, Highbury 798, Barnsbury 309, South-East Islington 545.

Thus it is seen that large portions of these areas are not available for living on, and consequently the acreage of such unavailable spaces should be deducted from the gross area before the actual density of the population (*i.e.*, the number of persons living on each acre) can be arrived at.

The following figures give this information:—

Sub-Districts.	Area in Acres.	Area occupied by Parks, Open Spaces, Water, &c.	Net Area.
Tufnell	417	34'1	382'9
Upper Holloway	290	7'3	282'7
Tollington	320	21'9	298'1
Lower Holloway	413	58'9	354'1
Highbury	798	108'5	689'5
Barnsbury	309	31'8	277'2
South-East Islington	545	28'9	516'1
The Borough	3,092	291'4	2,800'6

Density of Population—Here we see that the net area of the Borough, on which the people actually live, is 2,800 acres. The number of persons living on each acre, or the density of the population, is therefore 125 on the net acreage, and 113 on the gross. These figures are very high, and, indeed, the crowding of 113 persons on each acre is 74.9 per cent. more than that which prevails in the County of London, for which the figure is 64.6. Compared with some of the Metropolitan Boroughs, our density of population is very excessive. Thus in Woolwich, Lewisham, and Greenwich it ranges from 16.1 persons per acre to 28.8; in Wandsworth, Hampstead, and Hammersmith, from 32.6 to 55.0; in Stoke Newington, Camberwell, and Westminster, from 63.1 to 67.5; in Hackney, Poplar, Deptford, Lambeth, from 72.2 to 79.4; in Kensington, Bermondsey, St. Marylebone, Battersea and St. Pancras, from 80.2 to 88.1; in Fulham, Paddington, Islington and Chelsea, from 103.5 to 114.0; in Holborn it is 132.8, and finally in Finsbury, Bethnal Green, Shoreditch, Stepney and Southwark it ranges from 161.8 to 186.6.

A study of Table V. will discover the effect of these figures on the death-rates, which are given in Column 4; where it will be noticed that practically as the density increases, so also does the death-rate, although, of course, not quite evenly. It could not be otherwise, for just as crowded homes are invariably more unhealthy than those that are not, so also it is with communities or towns. This truth is well recognised, and consequently we find movements on foot to build cities in which the houses will be surrounded by ample air space, which is utilized at once for health purposes and gardening, and these places are called garden cities. There is little doubt that they will prove themselves to be, from a health point of view, desirable places to reside in.

TABLE I

Showing the **Areas, Densities, and Estimated Populations** of the **Sub-registration Districts** at the middle of the year **1909**.

Sub-Districts.	Area in Acres.	Acres to a person.	Persons to an Acre.	Estimated Population Mid-year 1909.
Tufnell	417	0'0118	84	35,292
Upper Holloway ...	290	0'0077	128	37,276
Tollington	320	0'0086	116	37,217
Lower Holloway ...	413	0'0098	101	41,865
Highbury	798	0'0116	86	68,941
Barnsbury	309	0'0057	174	53,695
South-East Islington ...	545	0'0071	141	76,916
The Borough ...	3,092	0'0088	113	351,202

TABLE II.

Showing the **Areas, Densities and Estimated Populations** of the **Wards** at the middle of the year **1909**.

WARDS.	Area in Acres.	Persons to an Acre, or Density of Population.	Estimated Population Mid-year, 1909.
No. 1—Tufnell	417	84	35,292
2—Upper Holloway	290	128	37,276
3—Tollington	320	116	37,217
4—Lower Holloway	413	101	41,865
5—Highbury	417	84	35,294
6—Mildmay	337	75	25,303
7—Thornhill	172	195	33,533
8—Barnsbury	137	147	20,162
9—St. Mary's	148	119	17,582
10—Canonbury	286	121	34,535
11—St. Peter's	155	214	33,143
The Borough	3,092	113	351,202

TABLE III.

Showing the **Estimated Number of Persons** living in **Islington** at the middle of **1909**, at **Nine Age Periods**, and distinguishing **Males** and **Females**.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0—5	19,102	18,668	37,770
5—15	32,385	32,490	64,875
15—25	32,961	36,933	69,894
25—35	30,194	33,768	63,962
35—45	21,755	23,987	45,742
45—55	15,217	17,435	32,652
55—65	9,555	11,632	21,187
65—75	4,334	6,429	10,763
75 and upwards ...	1,471	2,886	4,357
All ages ...	166,974	184,228	351,202

TABLE IV.

Showing the number of **Persons** in the several **Places** mentioned living at **Nine Groups of Ages** in every thousand of their populations, according to the census 1901.

DISTRICTS.	—5	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	75 and up-wards
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

TABLE V.

Showing the Estimated Populations, Areas, Densities and Death-rates of London and of the several Metropolitan Boroughs in 1909, arranged in order of Density.

Boroughs.			Estimated Population, 1909.	Area in Acres.	(Density) Persons to each Acre.	Crude Death Rates.	
						All Causes.	Epidemic Diseases.
Cols.			1	2	3	4	5
County of London ..			4,833,938	74,839	64·6	14·0	1·31
Woolwich ..	..	..	133,374	8,277	16·1	11·9	1·02
Lewisham ..	..	..	160,749	7,014	22·9	10·3	0·58
City of London ..	..	..	18,193	673	27·0	20·3	0·72
Greenwich ..	..	..	111,014	3,852	28·8	12·2	1·03
Wandsworth ..	..	..	297,646	9,130	32·6	11·9	0·96
Hampstead ..	..	..	94,185	2,265	41·6	8·9	0·52
Hammersmith ..	..	..	125,704	2,286	55·0	14·3	1·67
Stoke Newington ..	..	..	54,423	863	63·1	11·3	0·63
Camberwell ..	..	..	283,022	4,480	63·2	13·4	1·08
City of Westminster ..	..	..	168,883	2,503	67·5	13·1	0·63
Hackney ..	..	..	237,601	3,289	72·2	12·6	0·93
Poplar ..	..	..	171,965	2,328	73·8	16·3	2·37
Deptford ..	..	..	118,583	1,563	75·9	13·6	1·51
Lambeth ..	..	..	324,188	4,080	79·4	14·1	1·19
Kensington ..	..	..	183,683	2,291	80·2	13·3	1·00
Bermondsey ..	..	..	127,569	1,500	85·0	18·8	2·74
St. Marylebone ..	..	..	126,027	1,473	85·6	14·6	0·83
Battersea ..	..	..	186,036	2,160	86·1	13·0	1·29
St. Pancras ..	..	..	237,422	2,694	88·1	14·8	0·97
Fulham ..	..	..	176,406	1,703	103·5	12·0	1·57
Paddington ..	..	..	151,955	1,356	112·0	12·9	0·91
Islington ..	..	..	351,202	3,092	113·6	14·0	1·19
Chelsea ..	..	..	75,249	660	114·0	14·4	1·00
Holborn ..	..	..	53,802	405	132·8	15·6	0·85
Finsbury ..	..	..	95,289	589	161·8	19·2	2·36
Bethnal Green ..	..	..	131,316	759	173·0	16·8	1·99
Shoreditch ..	..	..	114,802	658	174·4	19·0	2·87
Stepney ..	..	..	312,525	1,766	177·0	15·3	1·68
Southwark ..	..	..	211,125	1,131	186·6	16·8	1·67

Table 1
Summary of Estimated Population, Area, and
Land Use in the Metropolitan Area
in 1960

Area	Population	Area (sq. mi.)	Land Use (sq. mi.)
Central City	1,200,000	100	100
Inner City	800,000	50	50
Outer City	400,000	200	200
Suburban	200,000	1000	1000
Rural	100,000	5000	5000
Water	50,000	100	100
Unincorporated	20,000	100	100
County	10,000	100	100
State	5,000	100	100
Nation	2,000	100	100
World	1,000	100	100
Universe	500	100	100
Population	2,000,000	1000	1000
Area	1000	1000	1000
Land Use	1000	1000	1000
Population	1,000,000	500	500
Area	500	500	500
Land Use	500	500	500
Population	500,000	200	200
Area	200	200	200
Land Use	200	200	200
Population	200,000	100	100
Area	100	100	100
Land Use	100	100	100
Population	100,000	50	50
Area	50	50	50
Land Use	50	50	50
Population	50,000	20	20
Area	20	20	20
Land Use	20	20	20
Population	20,000	10	10
Area	10	10	10
Land Use	10	10	10
Population	10,000	5	5
Area	5	5	5
Land Use	5	5	5
Population	5,000	2	2
Area	2	2	2
Land Use	2	2	2
Population	2,000	1	1
Area	1	1	1
Land Use	1	1	1
Population	1,000	0.5	0.5
Area	0.5	0.5	0.5
Land Use	0.5	0.5	0.5
Population	500	0.2	0.2
Area	0.2	0.2	0.2
Land Use	0.2	0.2	0.2
Population	200	0.1	0.1
Area	0.1	0.1	0.1
Land Use	0.1	0.1	0.1
Population	100	0.05	0.05
Area	0.05	0.05	0.05
Land Use	0.05	0.05	0.05
Population	50	0.02	0.02
Area	0.02	0.02	0.02
Land Use	0.02	0.02	0.02
Population	20	0.01	0.01
Area	0.01	0.01	0.01
Land Use	0.01	0.01	0.01
Population	10	0.005	0.005
Area	0.005	0.005	0.005
Land Use	0.005	0.005	0.005
Population	5	0.002	0.002
Area	0.002	0.002	0.002
Land Use	0.002	0.002	0.002
Population	2	0.001	0.001
Area	0.001	0.001	0.001
Land Use	0.001	0.001	0.001
Population	1	0.0005	0.0005
Area	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
Land Use	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
Population	0.5	0.0002	0.0002
Area	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Land Use	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Population	0.2	0.0001	0.0001
Area	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Land Use	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Population	0.1	0.00005	0.00005
Area	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005
Land Use	0.00005	0.00005	0.00005
Population	0.05	0.00002	0.00002
Area	0.00002	0.00002	0.00002
Land Use	0.00002	0.00002	0.00002
Population	0.02	0.00001	0.00001
Area	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001
Land Use	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001
Population	0.01	0.000005	0.000005
Area	0.000005	0.000005	0.000005
Land Use	0.000005	0.000005	0.000005
Population	0.005	0.000002	0.000002
Area	0.000002	0.000002	0.000002
Land Use	0.000002	0.000002	0.000002
Population	0.002	0.000001	0.000001
Area	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001
Land Use	0.000001	0.000001	0.000001
Population	0.001	0.0000005	0.0000005
Area	0.0000005	0.0000005	0.0000005
Land Use	0.0000005	0.0000005	0.0000005
Population	0.0005	0.0000002	0.0000002
Area	0.0000002	0.0000002	0.0000002
Land Use	0.0000002	0.0000002	0.0000002
Population	0.0002	0.0000001	0.0000001
Area	0.0000001	0.0000001	0.0000001
Land Use	0.0000001	0.0000001	0.0000001
Population	0.0001	0.00000005	0.00000005
Area	0.00000005	0.00000005	0.00000005
Land Use	0.00000005	0.00000005	0.00000005
Population	0.00005	0.00000002	0.00000002
Area	0.00000002	0.00000002	0.00000002
Land Use	0.00000002	0.00000002	0.00000002
Population	0.00002	0.00000001	0.00000001
Area	0.00000001	0.00000001	0.00000001
Land Use	0.00000001	0.00000001	0.00000001
Population	0.00001	0.000000005	0.000000005
Area	0.000000005	0.000000005	0.000000005
Land Use	0.000000005	0.000000005	0.000000005
Population	0.000005	0.000000002	0.000000002
Area	0.000000002	0.000000002	0.000000002
Land Use	0.000000002	0.000000002	0.000000002
Population	0.000002	0.000000001	0.000000001
Area	0.000000001	0.000000001	0.000000001
Land Use	0.000000001	0.000000001	0.000000001
Population	0.000001	0.0000000005	0.0000000005
Area	0.0000000005	0.0000000005	0.0000000005
Land Use	0.0000000005	0.0000000005	0.0000000005
Population	0.0000005	0.0000000002	0.0000000002
Area	0.0000000002	0.0000000002	0.0000000002
Land Use	0.0000000002	0.0000000002	0.0000000002
Population	0.0000002	0.0000000001	0.0000000001
Area	0.0000000001	0.0000000001	0.0000000001
Land Use	0.0000000001	0.0000000001	0.0000000001
Population	0.0000001	0.00000000005	0.00000000005
Area	0.00000000005	0.00000000005	0.00000000005
Land Use	0.00000000005	0.00000000005	0.00000000005
Population	0.00000005	0.00000000002	0.00000000002
Area	0.00000000002	0.00000000002	0.00000000002
Land Use	0.00000000002	0.00000000002	0.00000000002
Population	0.00000002	0.00000000001	0.00000000001
Area	0.00000000001	0.00000000001	0.00000000001
Land Use	0.00000000001	0.00000000001	0.00000000001
Population	0.00000001	0.000000000005	0.000000000005
Area	0.000000000005	0.000000000005	0.000000000005
Land Use	0.000000000005	0.000000000005	0.000000000005
Population	0.000000005	0.000000000002	0.000000000002
Area	0.000000000002	0.000000000002	0.000000000002
Land Use	0.000000000002	0.000000000002	0.000000000002
Population	0.000000002	0.000000000001	0.000000000001
Area	0.000000000001	0.000000000001	0.000000000001
Land Use	0.000000000001	0.000000000001	0.000000000001
Population	0.000000001	0.0000000000005	0.0000000000005
Area	0.0000000000005	0.0000000000005	0.0000000000005
Land Use	0.0000000000005	0.0000000000005	0.0000000000005
Population	0.0000000005	0.0000000000002	0.0000000000002
Area	0.0000000000002	0.0000000000002	0.0000000000002
Land Use	0.0000000000002	0.0000000000002	0.0000000000002
Population	0.0000000002	0.0000000000001	0.0000000000001
Area	0.0000000000001	0.0000000000001	0.0000000000001
Land Use	0.0000000000001	0.0000000000001	0.0000000000001
Population	0.0000000001	0.00000000000005	0.00000000000005
Area	0.00000000000005	0.00000000000005	0.00000000000005
Land Use	0.00000000000005	0.00000000000005	0.00000000000005
Population	0.00000000005	0.00000000000002	0.00000000000002
Area	0.00000000000002	0.00000000000002	0.00000000000002
Land Use	0.00000000000002	0.00000000000002	0.00000000000002
Population	0.00000000002	0.00000000000001	0.00000000000001
Area	0.00000000000001	0.00000000000001	0.00000000000001
Land Use	0.00000000000001	0.00000000000001	0.00000000000001
Population	0.00000000001	0.000000000000005	0.000000000000005
Area	0.000000000000005	0.000000000000005	0.000000000000005
Land Use	0.000000000000005	0.000000000000005	0.000000000000005
Population	0.000000000005	0.000000000000002	0.000000000000002
Area	0.000000000000002	0.000000000000002	0.000000000000002
Land Use	0.000000000000002	0.000000000000002	0.000000000000002
Population	0.000000000002	0.000000000000001	0.000000000000001
Area	0.000000000000001	0.000000000000001	0.000000000000001
Land Use	0.000000000000001	0.000000000000001	0.000000000000001
Population	0.000000000001	0.0000000000000005	0.0000000000000005
Area	0.0000000000000005	0.0000000000000005	0.0000000000000005
Land Use	0.0000000000000005	0.0000000000000005	0.0000000000000005
Population	0.0000000000005	0.0000000000000002	0.0000000000000002
Area	0.0000000000000002	0.0000000000000002	0.0000000000000002
Land Use	0.0000000000000002	0.0000000000000002	0.0000000000000002
Population	0.0000000000002	0.0000000000000001	0.0000000000000001
Area	0.0000000000000001	0.0000000000000001	0.0000000000000001
Land Use	0.0000000000000001	0.0000000000000001	0.0000000000000001
Population	0.0000000000001	0.00000000000000005	0.00000000000000005
Area	0.00000000000000005	0.00000000000000005	0.00000000000000005
Land Use	0.00000000000000005	0.00000000000000005	0.00000000000000005
Population	0.00000000000005	0.00000000000000002	0.00000000000000002
Area	0.00000000000000002	0.00000000000000002	0.00000000000000002
Land Use	0.00000000000000002	0.00000000000000002	0.00000000000000002
Population	0.00000000000002	0.00000000000000001	0.00000000000000001
Area	0.00000000000000001	0.00000000000000001	0.00000000000000001
Land Use	0.00000000000000001	0.00000000000000001	0.00000000000000001
Population	0.00000000000001	0.000000000000000005	0.000000000000000005
Area	0.000000000000000005	0.000000000000000005	0.000000000000000005
Land Use	0.000000000000000005	0.000000000000000005	0.000000000000000005
Population	0.000000000000005	0.000000000000000002	0.000000000000000002
Area	0.000000000000000002	0.000000000000000002	0.000000000000000002
Land Use	0.000000000000000002	0.000000000000000002	0.000000000000000002
Population	0.000000000000002	0.000000000000000001	0.000000000000000001
Area	0.000000000000000001	0.000000000000000001	0.000000000000000001
Land Use	0.000000000000000001	0.000000000000000001	0.000000000000000001
Population	0.000000000000001	0.0000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000005
Area	0.0000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000005
Land Use	0.0000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000005
Population	0.0000000000000005	0.0000000000000000002	0.0000000000000000002
Area	0.0000000000000000002	0.0000000000000000002	0.0000000000000000002
Land Use	0.0000000000000000002	0.0000000000000000002	0.0000000000000000002
Population	0.0000000000000002	0.0000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000001
Area	0.0000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000001
Land Use	0.0000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000001	

PART II.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS

AND

DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

Only 5,538 persons, or 15.77 per 1000 of the population, were married during the year, which is 24 less than in the preceding year. This decrease can, however, be accounted for by the fact that there were 53 weeks in the statistical year 1908. Nevertheless the number is 465 less than the average of the ten years 1899-1908. Ever since 1899 there has been annually a gradual decrease in the marriages, so that the difference between those registered in that year and in 1909 is 970, while the marriage rate has fallen from 19.35 per 1000 of the population to 15.77. No doubt there is a cause for this. At one time it used to be said that the price of wheat influenced the number of marriages, and attention was regularly drawn to it by the Registrar-General, who tabulated the prices per quarter. Now, however, no one pretends that this is so, and, indeed, in the introductory letter to the Registrar-General in his report for 1908, Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson says that "In previous reports it has been pointed out that although it was possible many years ago to trace some correspondence between the fluctuations of the marriage rate and the fluctuations in the price of wheat, in more recent years the figures show no such parallelism. It will be seen, however, that in recent years the fluctuations of the marriage-rate show some correspondence with the fluctuations of exports and of employment. In other words, the alternating periods of commercial prosperity and depression have some effect on the increase and decrease in the proportion of marriages. For example, the rise in the marriage-rate in the years 1906 and 1907 correspond to a rise in the value of exports and in the amount of employment while the considerable fall that took place in the marriage-rate in the year 1908 correspond to a reduction in exports and a high proportion of unemployed."

There is no doubt that employment has a great effect on the marriage-rate, for reasons which are too apparent to need discussion, and no doubt scarcity of work has had some effect in Islington, as elsewhere.

It must not be forgotten, and it cannot be denied, that not only is marriage now delayed, particularly by the middle and upper middle classes, to a later period in life than formerly, but that the young men of the present day of these classes are selfishly postponing marriage, so that they themselves may live in a more luxurious manner; that they may have more amusements; and that they may spend more money on holidays. If they attempted to save money, so that later on they might marry more comfortably, much might be forgiven them, but, unfortunately, it is very doubtful if this is the case. They seek pleasure

more ardently than their fathers and grandfathers, and they think less of making homes of their own. They like the pleasure of ladies' society, but they forego its natural corollary, marriage. No doubt nearly all of them say to themselves they will get married some day, when their business is larger, when their salaries are higher, or when they have had their "fling." Unfortunately, however, as they grow older, the idea of marriage looms before them less brightly, its attractions seem less vivid, and the idea of children is repellent, so that many who put off the wedding feast until a more convenient season never enjoy it at all, and remain bachelors unto the end.

There is no reason to think that females are equally inclined. The reasonable outlook for every woman is marriage, and as in the economy of life, nature intended that every male and female should be mated, it is natural that it should be so. It is the male who has cried off, and who, while he does not fail to extract all the innocent amusement he can out of her, meanly delays, or declines altogether, the mating in marriage. It is for this reason that many seriously-minded persons think that such men should be taxed, for they neither pay their just dues to the state nor to the municipalities in taxes or rates, in rents, or in the hundred and one other directions which pater-familias understands. A tax on bachelors is, therefore, not such an unreasonable or probably remote matter as might be supposed. In any case, such a tax would not be so unpleasant as the punishment under the law of Lycurgus, which to an extent disfranchised those who continued bachelors, for they were excluded from the sight of certain processions of young men and maids intended to promote marriage, and in winter time the officers compelled them to march naked round the market-place, singing certain songs to their own disgrace, that they justly suffered this punishment for disobeying the laws. Moreover, they were denied that respect and deference which young men usually pay to their seniors. Indeed, this was carried to such an extent by the younger men that on the approach of Dercyllidas, an eminent commander, one of them instead of rising retained his seat, remarking "No child of yours will make room for me." Nor did he suffer any rebuke for so saying, for in those days it was looked upon as a dishonourable thing not to be married.

The Registrar General, in his report for 1908 gives a table which shows that, in the five years 1886-1890, in every 1000 bachelors who married, 424 were between 21 and 25 years of age, whereas in 1908 the number was only 379; that in the former period between the ages of 30 and 35 there were 96 in every 1000, while in 1908 the number had increased to 130; also that in the age period 40-45 in 1886-90 there were 33, while the number had risen to 44 in 1908.

TABLE VI.

*Showing the number of **Persons Married** and the **Marriage Rates** in the Borough in 1909.*

	No. persons married.	Persons married per 1,000 inhabitants.
1st quarter	862	9·81
2nd	1,408	16·03
3rd ,	1,744	19·86
4th „	1,524	17·35
The year	5,538	15·77

The record of marriages in Islington since 1841, given in decades and as abstracted and collected from the Registrar-General's annual reports is as follows :—

TABLE VII.

*Showing the **Marriages** and **Marriage Rates** in Six Decennial Periods, 1841-1900, and in 1901-1909.*

Periods.	Marriages.	Persons married per 1,000 of the Population.
1841-50	6,109	16·81
1851-60	10,901	17·96
1861-70	16,194	17·84
1871-80	20,889	17·06
1881-90	23,322	15·55
1891-1900	28,947	17·44
1901-09 (9 years)	29,718	17·32
1909	5,538	15·77

TABLE VIII.

*Showing the **Marriages** and the **Marriage Rates** in the Borough during 1909 and in the preceding ten years.*

Years.				No. persons married.	Persons married per 1000, inhabitants.
1899	...	...	...	6,508	19·35
1900	...	...	...	5,936	17·67
1901	...	...	...	5,988	17·85
1902	...	...	...	6,216	18·08
1903	...	...	...	6,106	18·00
1904	...	...	...	5,896	17·29
1905	...	...	...	5,968	17·40
1906	...	...	...	5,928	17·18
1907	...	...	...	5,924	17·07
1908	...	...	...	5,562	15·63
Average of 10 years ...				6,003	17·60
1909	...	...	...	5,538	15·77
Decrease on mean ...				465	1·83

BIRTHS.

The births registered during the year were 8,198 in number, of which 7,948 were legitimate, and 250 illegitimate. As regards sex, 4,238 were males and 3,960 females, so that the males were in the proportion of 107 to every 100 females. These births gave a birth-rate of 23·34 per 1000 of the population, which is the lowest hitherto recorded in Islington, and, indeed,

is as much as 1.0 per 1000 less than the birth-rate of 1908, which in turn was 0.23 below that of 1907. Ten years ago (1899), the birth-rate was 28.71 per 1000; twenty years ago (1889) 30.79; thirty years ago (1879) 36.08; and forty years ago (1869) 37.24. Thus in forty years it has declined 37.33 per cent., or more than one-third.

The decrease is due, apart from the variations in the marriage-rate, to other causes (discussed in a previous report), which are at work throughout England and, indeed, nearly all civilised communities. It is of interest to study the results in these countries as shown by the following figures.

Birth-rates.				Birth-rates.			
		1881	1908			1881	1908
United Kingdom	...	32.5	26.3	Finland	...	35.0	31.3 ^a
England & Wales	...	33.9	26.5	German Empire	...	37.0	32.3 ^a
Scotland	...	33.7	27.2	Prussia	...	37.0	32.8
Ireland	...	24.5	23.3	Austria	...	37.5	33.8 ^a
New Sth. Wales	...	37.9	26.8	Hungary	...	42.9	36.3
Victoria	...	31.2	24.6	Roumania	...	41.5	40.8
Queensland	...	37.2	26.7	Bulgaria	...	33.5	43.6 ^a
So. Australia	...	38.6	24.7	Servia	...	45.7	36.8
Wn. Australia	...	33.9	28.9	Netherlands	...	35.0	29.7
Tasmania	...	33.4	30.8	Belgium	...	31.8	25.3 ^a
New Zealand	...	37.9	27.4	France	...	24.9	20.2
Ontario (Canada)	...	22.1	23.3 ¹	Switzerland...	...	29.8	26.8 ^a
Denmark	...	32.2	28.3	Spain	...	37.1	33.2
Norway	...	30.6	26.2	Italy	...	38.0	33.4
Sweden	...	29.1	25.7	Japan	...	25.6	33.0 ^a
Russia	...	47.8	48.1 ²	Chili	...	46.2	39.3
		¹ (1906)	² (1903)			^a (1907)	

Thus it is seen that the Anglo-Saxon race as well as the Gaul and Teuton have reduced their birth-rates in these late years, and that the white man is not reproducing his species as in the past. In the case of that new civilizing race that has so recently burst forth in the vigour of its manhood this is not so. On the contrary, the birth-rate of Japan increased from the low rate of 25.6 per 1000 to 33.0 per 1000. It remains to be seen, however, whether this will continue, or prove to be only the increase which usually occurs in nations after a great war.

A better method of calculating the birth-rate is to base it on the number of women in the population at a marriageable age. In doing so it is found that in Islington the average birth-rate per 1000 women living between the ages of 15 and 45 was 114·2 per 1000 in the five years 1889-93, and 102·7 per 1000 in the five years 1899-1903, whereas in 1909 it was only 86·58.

		Births.					
1889-93	...	48,076	=	114·21	births per 1,000 women aged 15-45		
(5 years)							
1899-03	...	46,373	=	102·72	"	"	"
(5 years)							
1909	...	8,198	=	86·58	"	"	"

These figures show that since 1893 the fertility of women at the child-bearing age has decreased 24·2 per cent.

If the birth-rates be calculated on the number of married women, and the illegitimate births be excluded, the following results are obtained—

		Legitimate Births.					
1889-93	...	46,568	=	237·7	births per 1,000 married women		
(5 years)							
1899-03	...	45,115	=	211·8	"	"	"
(5 years)							
1909	...	7,948	=	177·8	"	"	"

These figures show that since 1893 the fecundity of every 1000 married women has decreased by 59·9 births, or in other words, the birth-rate is now 25·2 per cent. lower than it was then. Such a diminution does not occur without a cause, or causes, but as these have been discussed in the report for 1908, they will not be considered now.

There is one point, however, with respect to the curtailment of families, which is of great importance in view of the fact which modern investigators in the field of eugenics have discovered, and it is this, that the eldest-born are, as a rule, inferior in natural gifts to the younger-born, in a small but significant degree. So says Sir Francis Galton. Again, Dr. David Heron asserts that the first-born in a family is more likely to be insane, tuberculous, or criminal than the others, and that, therefore, it follows that the tendency to diminish the size of families increases the average number of such individuals in the community. Another great authority, Professor Karl Pearson, not long since, in a lecture delivered at University College, declared that if his observations were correct, and he believed them to be so, then the mental and physical condition of the first and second-born members of a family is differentiated from that of

the later members. They are of a more nervous and less stable constitution. He finds that the neurotic, the insane, the tuberculous and the albinistic are more frequent among the elder-born, and then he goes on to point out that Dr. Goring's results for criminality show the same law, the result of which is remarkable, for it proves that if you reduce the size of the family, you will tend to decrease the relative proportion of the mentally and physically sound in the community. This conclusion will not be upset if, as he suspects, the extraordinarily able man, the genius, is also among the early-born, for this man will not be lost if there is a larger family, although the sounder members will be if you curtail it.

These grave statements, made by these distinguished men after the most patient and careful enquiry, are deserving of the most thoughtful consideration of persons who have not only the welfare of the state, but of our race, at heart.

Illegitimate Births.—These numbered 250, or 10 more than the average of the preceding eight years, and 19 more than in 1908. They are in the proportion of 5.0 per 1000 unmarried women at the child-bearing age.

The number of these births now noted is less than the average that obtained in previous years (Table G in the Appendix), wherein it may be seen that from 1851 to 1860 it was 133 per annum; from 1861-70 265; from 1871-80 342; from 1881-90 347; from 1891 to 1900 271; and from 1901 to 1908 192. The present tendency, therefore, is for these births, in common with the legitimate births, to decrease.

There can be little doubt that the actual number of illegitimate births is more than that which is gleaned from the registers, because it is a well-known fact that many men and women among the labouring classes live together for years, indeed for life, who have never been married, but who pass among their friends and neighbours as married people, and who, when registering the births of their children, so describe themselves. That people are not always truthful with the registrars of births has been clearly proved by the notifications made under the Notification of Births Act, for in 1909 in no less than 92 instances the incorrect address of the mother was given to them, although the correct one had been notified to the Medical Officer of Health. If then this was done when there was very little to be gained by doing so, how much more likely is it to occur when there is a shameful disclosure to be made. The fact is that it is only when the truth cannot be concealed that it is declared.

Notification of Births.—Under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, it is required that all births shall be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within forty-eight hours, and accordingly during the year, 6,983 such notifications were made. Medical practitioners notified 988 of these, midwives 2,312, and parents and other persons 3,683. The birth registers, however, disclosed that there were 1,194 births of which no notification had been sent, and, therefore, enquiries were made, with the result that it was found that the actual confinements had been attended in 998 instances by medical men, in 56 instances by midwives, and in 48 by persons other than midwives, while in 92 the people were not known at the addresses given to the registrars, or had moved away. It is satisfactory to note that there is a gradual improvement in the number notified by medical practitioners, whose defaulters the Public Health Committee are unwilling to prosecute, in the hope that in time they will fulfil the obligations imposed on them by the Act of Parliament.

TABLE IX.

Showing the Births (distinguishing Males and Females) and Birth-rates of Islington in 1909, and in the four quarters of the year, and of the County of London and the Great Towns during the same period, also in the year 1908; together with the mean Borough Birth-rates for the years 1899-1908.

Quarter.	Males.	Females.	Total.	BIRTH RATES.			
				Islington, 1909.	Islington, 1899-08.	London, 1909.	76 Great Towns, 1909.
1st	1,115	1,079	2,194	24·99	27·31	25·3	26·7
2nd	1,054	978	2,032	23·14	26·41	24·9	26·6
3rd	1,046	936	1,982	22·57	26·11	23·9	25·3
4th	1,023	967	1,990	22·66	25·60	23·4	24·4
The Year 1909	4,238	3,960	8,198	23·34	26·36	24·2	25·7
1908	4,447	4,218	8,665	24·35	23·34	25·2	27·0
Increase or decrease	-209	-258	-467	-1·01	-3·02	-0·8	-1·3

TABLE X.

Showing the **Births of Males and Females in each quarter and for the year, 1909,**
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.	89	82	171	143	148	291	91	96	187	157	141	298	175	173	348	210	218	428	250	221	471	1,115	1,079	2,194
2nd „	91	104	195	127	144	271	76	89	165	126	114	240	169	159	328	203	159	362	262	209	471	1,054	978	2,032
3rd „	105	88	193	115	99	214	90	97	187	138	139	277	158	144	302	165	182	347	275	187	462	1,046	936	1,982
4th „	115	85	200	110	107	217	83	83	166	141	128	269	170	153	323	177	179	356	227	232	459	1,023	967	1,990
YEAR	400	359	759	495	498	993	340	365	705	562	522	1,084	672	629	1,301	755	738	1,493	1,014	849	1,863	4,238	3,960	8,198

TABLE XI.

Showing the Birth-rates for each quarter and for the year 1909, of Islington, of the County of London, and of the 76 Great Towns.

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Tufnell	19·38	22·10	21·87	22·67	21·50
Upper Holloway...	31·22	29·08	22·96	23·28	26·63
Tollington	20·10	17·73	20·10	17·84	18·94
Lower Holloway...	28·47	22·93	26·46	25·70	25·89
Highbury	20·18	19·03	17·52	18·74	18·87
Barnsbury	31·87	26·96	25·84	26·51	27·80
Islington, S. East ...	24·49	24·49	24·02	23·87	24·22
The Borough	24·99	23·14	22·57	22·66	23·34
London	25·3	24·9	23·9	23·4	24·2
76 Great Towns	26·7	26·6	25·3	24·4	25·7

TABLE XII.

Showing the Population, Births, and Birth-rates in Six Decennial Periods, 1841 to 1900, and in 1909.

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 popula- tion of 1909.
1	2	3	4	5
1841-50 ..	72,767	20,850	28·65	10,063
1851-60 ..	121,353	41,915	34·54	12,132
1861-70 ..	181,529	67,520	37·20	13,064
1871-80 ..	244,884	89,627	36·60	12,852
1881-90 ..	299,857	97,647	32·56	11,437
1891-1900 ..	331,868	97,278	29·31	10,295
1909 ..	351,202	8,198	23·34	8,198

DEATHS.

The Death Registers showed that 4,918 persons, of whom 2,487 were males, and 2,431 females, died in 1909. These deaths produced the low mortality rate of 14.0 per 1000 inhabitants of the borough. Although the rate is not so low as that of the preceding year, namely 13.15 per 1000 (which was an extraordinarily low one, and one which was due, in no small extent, to climatic influences), yet it is highly satisfactory, as it is, with that exception, the lowest hitherto recorded in Islington. For many years this borough has enjoyed a series of low death-rates, averaging 15.34 per 1000 per annum from 1901 to 1905 and since then rates of 14.64, 14.63, 13.15 and 14.00. The evenness of the rates has been remarkable. Indeed, this is a marked feature of this great borough. Thus, from 1886-90, its death-rate averaged 17.81 per 1000; from 1891 to 1895 17.81, from 1896 to 1900 17.22, and from 1901 to 1905 15.34, while from 1905 to 1909 it has averaged 14.15 per 1000. There is little doubt, however, that the later death-rates will have to be somewhat revised, though probably to only a very small extent, when the census of 1911 has been taken, for it is surmised that the population of the borough has not latterly increased quite so rapidly as during the last intercensal period; and it is on the rate of increase then experienced that statisticians base their estimates of the populations from year to year.

The continued diminution in the deaths of infants has also had an appreciable effect on the general death-rate, for they were no less than 394 below the average of the preceding ten years, a decrease which is equal to a rate of 1.12 per 1000 of the population. And this decrease was due, without any doubt whatever, to the very favourable climatic conditions which prevailed during the year, especially during the summer months, when these deaths, instead of being higher, as they usually are, were lower than in either the spring, autumn, or winter quarter.

Apart, however, from the diseases which are specially amenable to climatic conditions, it is satisfactory to find that the death-rates from nearly all the classified causes of disease were below the averages of the ten years 1899-1908. These will be alluded to in a later part of the report.

Comparison with the mortality in other places.—When compared with the mortality of the country, the death-rate is also satisfactory, for it is found that, while the mortality rate in Islington was 14.0 per 1000, that of England and Wales was 14.5. As there is, however, a considerable difference in the

distribution of the ages and sexes in the two populations, which of course affects the death-rate, a correction must be made before an accurate comparison can be arrived at, and then it is found that the death-rate in the borough becomes 14.5, so that the local mortality-rate is exactly the same as that of the country. This is satisfactory, particularly when it is recollected that the crowded conditions which occur in Islington do not occur in the country as a whole. In the 76 Great Towns, the corrected death-rate was 15.5 per 1000, or 1.0 more than that of the Borough, and in the 143 Smaller Towns it was 14.5, while in the rural districts it was 13.7 per 1000. When we come nearer home, it is found that the corrected rate for the County of London was 14.7 per 1000, or 0.2 higher than the corrected rate for Islington. In the surrounding boroughs the several corrected death-rates were: Stoke Newington 11.77 per 1000, Hackney 13.14, Shoreditch 19.96; Finsbury 19.93; St. Pancras 15.50, and Hornsey 9.48.

Among the Greatest Towns, which, by the size of their populations, are more properly comparable with Islington, Bristol alone shows a lower mortality, and there the corrected death-rate was 13.06 while in Birmingham it was 16.59, in Liverpool 20.38, in Manchester 19.98, in Leeds 15.33, and in Sheffield 16.24 per 1000 of their populations.

The Ages at Death.—Compared with the preceding ten years, there was a decrease in the number of registered deaths at the several age periods (specified in Table XVIII.) up to 35-45 years, after which, with the exception of the age period 55-65, there was an increase. The decrease was very marked in the first year of life, when the number of deaths (841) was 331 below the decennial average. In very juvenile lives (0-5) there was the substantial decrease of 368, of which only 37 occurred between 1 and 5 years of age. Between 5 and 15 years of age there were 140 deaths, or a decrease of 25; between 15 and 25, 144 deaths, or a decrease of 56; between 25 and 35, 271 deaths, or a decrease of 38; between 35 and 45, 415 deaths, or a decrease of 12, and between 55 and 65, 600 deaths, or a decrease of 25.

On the other hand, between the ages of 45 and 55 there were 539 deaths, or an increase of 6; between 65 and 75 692 deaths, or an increase of 37; between 75 and 85 544 deaths, or an increase of 73, and above 85 years of age 172, or an increase of 42.

The one feature that stands out prominently in these figures is the considerable increase in the number of deaths at the later periods of life, amounting in all to 152, among people who had passed their sixty-fifth year. A reference to

the returns respecting influenza on p. 87, and to cancer on p. 94, will partly explain the cause of the increases, for the former was responsible for an increase of 6 deaths, and the latter to 23.

In his annual letter to the Registrar-General, which is published in his last annual report, Dr. T. H. Stevenson noticed in the English mortality that not only was the death-rate at all ages the lowest on record, but at each group of ages up to 65 years, and in each sex this was also the case; but above the 55-65 period the mortality had increased from an average of 86.2 per 1000 of the population at this age to 87.9. This increase was more marked in the urban populations, for there the increase was from 90.95 per 1000 to 94.08 per 1000. On the other hand, in the rural counties the increase was 82.8 per 1000 to 83.72. In Islington the death-rate among the people of this age was 84.52 in 1908, and 93.11 in 1909, from which figures it may be noticed that the local mortality rate approximates that of the English mortality, and is not so good as the rural counties, which of course one would naturally anticipate. The death-rate, then, among old people is increasing everywhere, and Islington is no exception to the rule.

The Mortality in the Sub-Districts.—Just as it is impossible to contrast accurately the death-rate of one town with that of another without making corrections for the difference in the age and sex distribution of their inhabitants, so also it is impossible to contrast the death-rates of the several districts of the same borough. Thus in Islington, the Highbury sub-district and the lower Holloway or Barnsbury sub-district are inhabited by people who are different in their position in the world, in their habits, their occupations, their housing, and, *judging by their birth-rates, in their age incidence*. To say, therefore, that the death-rate is so much in one, and so much less in another does not enable us to say whether the one rate is a high death-rate or the other a low one. Unfortunately, the age and sex incidence is not known, and therefore it is impossible to make a correction for them. It only remains, therefore, to contrast the present returns for each district with those of previous years, so as to ascertain if the mortality is increasing or decreasing in them.

Tufnell.—In Tufnell sub-district there were 440 deaths, equal to an annual death-rate of 12.46 per 1000 inhabitants, as compared with an average of 475 deaths in the preceding seven years. The death-rate, although slightly higher than that of 1908 (11.96), is, however, lower than any of the rates preceding that year.

Upper Holloway.—The number of deaths registered was 558, or 15 above the average of the preceding seven years. The death-rate of 14.97 per 1000,

however, owing to the increased population of the district, shows that the mortality was slightly below the average of the years 1902-08. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 29 deaths from Measles, of 11 from Phthisis, of 7 from Premature Birth, and of 10 from acute Bronchitis, which more than counterbalanced the decreased mortality from other causes.

Tollington.—In this sub-district 430 deaths were known, which were equal to a death-rate of 11.55 per 1000 inhabitants. The returns, although showing an increase of 34 deaths on the preceding year, are nevertheless 22 below the average of the seven years 1902-08.

Lower Holloway.—Here also the return is below the average, the number of deaths registered being 617, as against an average of 658, or a decrease of 41. The death-rate was 14.73 per 1000 of the population.

Highbury.—In Highbury sub-district the 793 registered deaths were 30 below the average of the years 1902-1908, while the death-rate of 11.50 per 1000 was the lowest hitherto recorded in this healthy residential district.

Barnsbury.—In this sub-district the deaths, 872 in number, exhibited the substantial decrease of 71 on the average of the preceding seven years, and indeed was a smaller number than any registered in any previous year. The death-rate was equal to 16.23 per 1000 of its population.

South-East Islington.—There were 1,208 deaths registered, as compared with an average of 1,173 in the preceding seven years, while the resulting death-rate was 15.70 per 1000, as against a mean death-rate of 15.32. The increased mortality was due chiefly to Measles, which caused 68 deaths, as against 13 in 1908, Whooping Cough 32, as compared with 15, and Chronic Bronchitis 101, as contrasted with 125.

Mortality in the Wards.—The number of deaths in the several wards is set out in Table XV., which gives not only particulars as to the deaths and death-rates for the four quarterly periods, but also for the year.

SEASONAL MORTALITY.

The mortality in the spring, summer, autumn and winter quarters has already been given in the quarterly reports of the Medical Officer of Health, and reference should be made to them for full particulars.

First Quarter.—The deaths numbered 1,676, or 104 more than the corrected average (1,572) of the ten years (1899-1908), and were equal to an annual death-rate of 19.09 per 1000, as compared with a mean decennial rate

for this quarter of the year of 17.90 per 1000. Thus, the new year did not open very salubriously, nor did it give any indication of the more healthy conditions which prevailed later on. The highest mortality occurred in the third week of March, and the lowest in the third week of January, at which periods the death-rates were respectively 25.24 and 11.13 per 1000 annually.

In the County of London in the same quarter, the death-rate was 19.0, and in the Encircling Boroughs 19.1 per 1000 inhabitants. In St. Pancras it was 20.5; in Stoke Newington 16.4; in Hackney 16.7; in Hornsey 10.2; in Finsbury 26.0; and in Shoreditch 25.4.

Second Quarter.—In this quarter there was a decided improvement in the mortality returns, for the deaths only numbered 1,136, or 104 less than the corrected average (1,240) of the ten years (1899-1908), and were equal to the low annual death-rate of 12.93 per 1000, as compared with a mean decennial rate for this quarter of the year of 14.12 per 1000. The mortality, in proportion to population, was with two exceptions the lowest hitherto experienced in the borough in the second quarters of the years 1886-1908. The highest mortality occurred in the first and second weeks of April, and the lowest in the last week of June, at which periods the death-rates were respectively 17.37, 17.37 and 9.20 per 1000 annually.

Third Quarter.—In this quarter the deaths numbered 903, or 295 less than the corrected average (1,198) of the ten years (1899-1908), and were equal to the low annual death-rate of 10.28 per 1000, as compared with a mean decennial rate of 13.64 per 1000. The mortality, in proportion to population, was lower than any experienced in the borough in the third quarters of the years 1886-1908. The highest mortality occurred in the second week of September, and the lowest in the first week of September, at which periods the death-rates were respectively 13.06 and 7.27 per 1,000 annually. The excellent health of the borough at this time was in great part due to the low infantile mortality, for it was found that there were only 180 deaths among infants under a year old, or 177 below the average (357) of the preceding ten years at this period of the year. These deaths represented an infantile mortality rate of 90 per 1000 infants born, as compared with 153 per 1000 in the third quarters of the ten years 1899-1908. In the third quarter of 1908 the rate was 95 per 1000 births. The infantile mortality rate was the lowest hitherto recorded for any corresponding period, with one exception, viz.: that of 79 per 1000 in 1907.

In the County of London the infantile mortality rate was also low, being only 109 per 1000 births; while in the Encircling Boroughs it was 110. In these the respective infant mortality rates were as follows:—St. Pancras 106, Stoke Newington 97, Hackney 105, Hornsey 50, Finsbury 89, and Shoreditch 179.

Fourth Quarter.—The healthy condition of the Borough in the second and third quarters was maintained in the fourth, for in it the deaths only numbered 1,203, which is 230 less than the corrected average (1,433) of the ten years (1899-1908). These deaths were equal to the low annual death-rate of 13·70 per 1000, as compared with a mean decennial rate for the fourth quarters of 16·32 per 1000. The mortality, in proportion to population, was lower than any experienced in the borough in any fourth quarter of the years 1886-1908. The highest mortality occurred in the first week of December, and the lowest in the third week of October, at which periods the death-rates were respectively 15·89 and 10·24 per 1000 annually.

TABLE XIII.

Showing the Estimated Populations, 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	19,102	741	38·79	18,668	660	35·35	37,770	1,401	37·09
5—15	32,385	71	2·19	32,490	69	2·12	64,875	140	2·16
15—25	32,961	75	2·27	36,933	69	1·87	69,894	144	2·06
25—35	30,194	148	4·90	33,768	123	3·64	63,962	271	4·23
35—45	21,755	229	10·52	23,987	186	7·75	45,742	415	9·07
45—55	15,217	293	19·25	17,435	246	14·11	32,652	539	16·51
55—65	9,555	314	32·86	11,632	286	24·59	21,187	600	28·32
65—75	4,334	335	77·30	6,429	357	55·53	10,763	692	64·29
75 and upwards	1,471	281	191·03	2,886	435	150·73	4,357	716	164·33
All ages	166,974	2,487	14·89	184,228	2,431	13·19	351,202	4,918	14·00

*The deaths of 634 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 770 residents who had died outside the district are included.

TABLE XIV.

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

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Death Rates.
Tufnell	214	226	440	12·46
Upper Holloway ...	289	269	558	14·97
Tollington	219	211	430	11·55
Lower Holloway ...	317	300	617	14·73
Highbury	389	404	793	11·50
Barnsbury	459	413	872	16·23
South-East Islington ...	600	608	1,208	15·70
The Borough... ..	2,487	2,431	4,918	14·00
Previous year 1908 ...	2,348	2,331	4,679	13·15

TABLE XV.

Showing the **Deaths** and **Death-rates** from **All Causes** in the **Wards** during the **Four Quarters** of **1909**.

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 ...	141	15'98	112	12'69	85	9'63	102	11'56	440	12'46
Upper Holloway ...	177	18'99	146	15'66	108	11'59	127	13'62	558	14'97
Tollington ...	154	16'55	104	11'17	73	7'84	99	10'64	430	11'55
Lower Holloway ...	211	20'16	131	12'51	122	11'65	153	14'62	617	14'73
Highbury ...	166	18'81	87	9'86	76	8'61	114	12'92	443	12'55
Mildmay ...	101	15'96	77	12'17	46	7'27	64	10'11	288	11'38
Thornhill ...	164	19'56	116	13'83	96	11'45	144	17'17	520	15'57
Barnsbury ...	131	25'99	73	14'48	56	11'11	92	18'25	352	17'46
St. Mary's ...	80	18'19	61	13'87	48	10'92	69	15'69	258	14'67
Canonbury ...	163	18'87	105	12'16	100	11'58	100	11'58	468	13'55
St. Peter's ...	188	22'68	124	14'96	93	11'22	139	16'77	544	16'41
THE BOROUGH ...	1,66	19'09	1,136	12'93	903	10'28	1,203	13'70	4,918	14'00

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

TABLE XVI.

Showing the deaths and death rates together with the mean **Mortality** in the **Sub-Districts** for the Seven Years, **1902-8** and during the Year, **1909**.

	DEATHS.									DEATH-RATES.								
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Average 1902-8.	1909.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Average 1902-8.	1909.
nell ...	491	440	571	483	432	482	425	475	440	14'84	13'40	17'18	14'36	12'70	13'99	11'96	14'12	12'46
per Holloway	605	535	523	550	542	559	485	543	558	17'23	15'36	14'85	15'44	15'05	15'34	12'91	15'24	14'97
lington ...	527	437	475	428	425	480	396	453	430	15'03	12'57	13'51	12'04	11'82	13'20	10'56	12'73	11'55
ver Holloway	714	618	693	644	721	644	571	658	617	16'88	14'87	16'66	15'46	17'30	15'42	13'40	15'80	14'73
ghbury ...	945	796	775	837	779	816	816	823	793	14'37	12'22	11'79	12'61	11'63	12'07	11'72	12'40	11'50
nsbury ...	1,040	899	963	897	967	949	885	943	872	18'77	16'56	17'77	16'58	17'90	17'60	16'14	17'43	16'23
ngton, S. East	1,313	1,114	1,236	1,116	1,184	1,149	1,101	1,173	1,208	17'03	14'70	16'27	14'65	15'51	15'01	14'08	15'40	15'70
e Borough ...	5,635	4,839	5,236	4,955	5,050	5,079	4,679	5,068	4,918	16'39	14'26	15'35	14'44	14'64	14'63	13'15	14'77	14'00

TABLE XVII

Showing the Deaths and Death-Rates of Islington in 1909, and in the four quarters of the year, of London and the Great Towns during the same periods ; in the year 1908 ; also the mean Borough Death-Rates for the years 1899-08.

Quarter.	Males	Females.	Total.	DEATH RATES.			
				Islington, 1909.	Islington, 1899-08.	London, 1909	76 Great Towns, 1909.
First	827	849	1,676	19·09	17·90	19·0	18·7
Second	608	528	1,136	12·23	14·12	12·8	13·9
Third	451	452	903	10·28	13·64	10·8	11·8
Fourth	601	602	1 203	13·70	16·32	13·5	14·3
The Year 1909	2 487	2,431	4 918	14·00	15·50	14·0	14·7
1908	2,348	2,331	4,679	13·15	14·00	13·8	14·9
Increase or decrease	+39	+100	+239	+0·85	+1·50	+0·2	-0·2

TABLE XVIII.

Showing the **Ages at Death** during the **Years** 1899—1908 and in **1909**.

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 up-wards	All above 5 yrs.	
1899	1,548	767	2,315	212	248	349	486	610	700	712	540	121	3,978	6,293
1900	1,344	612	1,956	183	233	339	480	605	664	678	469	114	3,765	5,721
1901	1,290	638	1,928	176	210	315	444	511	631	592	451	103	3,433	5,361
1902	1,219	687	1,906	198	222	339	470	571	664	656	468	141	3,729	5,635
1903	1,136	538	1,674	139	201	299	390	491	533	577	423	112	3,165	4,839
1904	1,140	603	1,743	165	197	295	439	521	603	666	496	111	3,493	5,236
1905	1,074	565	1,639	116	188	318	380	527	590	648	396	153	3,316	4,955
1906	1,083	589	1,672	141	167	273	377	528	611	654	490	137	3,378	5,050
1907	996	545	1,541	162	167	310	398	492	659	730	463	157	3,538	5,079
1908	894	426	1,320	161	170	257	408	471	597	637	510	148	3,359	4,679
Mean.	1,172	597	1,769	165	200	309	427	533	625	655	471	130	3,515	5,284
1909	841	560	1,401	140	144	271	415	539	600	692	544	172	3,517	4,918
Increase or Decrease	-331	-37	-368	-25	-56	-38	-12	+6	-25	+37	+73	42	+2	-366

TABLE XIX.

Showing the Deaths and Death-rates from All Causes in the Four Quarters and in the Sub-districts, together with the Death-rates of 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 ..	141	15.98	177	18.99	154	16.55	211	20.16	289	16.76	295	21.97	409	21.26	1,676	19.09
Second Quarter ..	112	12.69	146	15.66	104	11.17	131	12.51	178	10.32	189	14.08	276	14.35	1,136	12.93
Third Quarter ..	85	9.63	108	11.59	73	7.84	122	11.65	129	7.48	152	11.32	234	12.17	903	10.28
Fourth Quarter ..	102	11.56	127	13.62	99	10.64	153	14.62	197	11.43	236	17.58	289	15.03	1,203	13.70
The Year	440	12.46	558	14.97	430	11.55	617	14.73	793	11.50	872	16.23	1,208	15.70	4,918	14.00

N.B.—The heavy figures show which was the healthiest sub-district in the quarters to which they refer.

TABLE XX.

Showing the **Deaths** and **Death-Rates** from **All Causes** for each **Quarter** since 1888.

(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.
1888 ..	1,629	21·09	1,163	15·05	1,072	13·88	1,333	17·25	5,197	16·82
1889 ..	1,440	18·42	1,186	15·17	1,101	14·07	1,308	16·73	5,035	16·10
1890 ..	1,789	22·60	1,359	17·16	1,282	16·20	1,722	20·20	6,152	19·43
1891 ..	1,698	21·22	1,725	21·56	1,299	16·23	1,604	20·05	6,326	19·77
1892 ..	2,193	27·13	1,260	15·57	1,231	15·22	1,391	17·20	6,075	18·78
1893 ..	1,597	19·53	1,485	18·16	1,558	19·06	1,751	21·42	6,391	19·55
1894 ..	1,613	19·52	1,284	15·54	1,131	13·68	1,235	14·94	5,263	15·92
1895 ..	1,936	23·18	1,210	14·48	1,292	15·47	1,322	15·83	5,760	17·24
1896 ..	1,664	19·71	1,382	16·37	1,336	15·82	1,502	16·52	5,884	17·42
1897 ..	1,421	16·85	1,081	12·82	1,335	15·83	1,558	18·48	5,395	16·00
1898 ..	1,744	20·71	1,246	14·80	1,439	17·09	1,276	15·15	5,705	16·94
1899 ..	1,681	19·99	1,281	15·23	1,572	18·70	1,759	20·92	6,293	18·71
1900 ..	1,819	21·66	1,390	16·55	1,221	14·54	1,291	15·37	5,721	17·03
1901 ..	1,411	16·83	1,253	14·94	1,216	14·50	1,481	17·66	5,361	15·98
1902 ..	1,796	21·30	1,220	14·47	1,149	13·62	1,470	16·19	5,635	16·39
1903 ..	1,383	16·31	1,226	14·46	1,031	12·16	1,199	14·14	4,839	14·27
1904 ..	1,436	16·84	1,106	12·97	1,284	15·06	1,410	16·53	5,236	15·35
1905 ..	1,316	15·35	1,178	13·73	1,076	12·55	1,385	16·15	4,955	14·44
1906 ..	1,391	16·12	1,151	13·34	1,163	13·48	1,345	15·59	5,050	14·64
1907 ..	1,640	18·90	1,224	14·11	939	10·82	1,276	14·70	5,079	14·63
1908 ..	1,387	15·89	1,010	11·57	984	11·27	1,298	13·81	4,679	13·15
Corrected Mean 21 years	1,706	19·43	1,326	15·11	1,291	14·70	1,503	17·11	5,826	16·74
1909 ..	1,676	19·09	1,136	12·93	903	10·28	1,203	13·70	4,918	14·00
Increase or Decrease	-30	-0·34	-190	-2·18	-388	-4·42	-300	-3·41	-908	-2·74

TABLE XXI.

Showing the Deaths and Death-rates from eleven Classified Diseases in the Sub-Districts and in the Borough.

Classified Diseases.	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.
Miasmatic	27	0.76	53	1.42	32	0.86	65	1.55	67	0.97	51	0.95	131	1.70	426	1.21
Diarrhoeal	7	0.19	4	0.11	1	0.02	12	0.29	12	0.17	16	0.29	15	0.19	67	0.19
Constitutional ..	104	2.95	126	3.38	100	2.69	127	3.03	144	2.09	186	3.46	245	3.18	1,032	2.94
Developmental ..	38	1.08	56	1.50	40	1.07	44	1.05	58	0.84	84	1.56	91	1.18	411	1.17
Nervous	31	0.88	49	1.31	35	0.94	28	0.67	49	0.71	53	0.99	52	0.67	297	0.84
Circulation	53	1.50	81	2.17	50	1.34	69	1.65	122	1.77	114	2.12	172	2.24	661	1.88
Respiration	94	2.66	104	2.79	95	2.55	145	3.46	191	2.77	182	3.39	276	3.59	1,087	3.09
Digestive Organs ..	37	1.05	20	0.54	16	0.43	35	0.84	51	0.74	51	0.95	72	0.93	282	0.80
Urinary System ..	9	0.25	22	0.59	16	0.43	22	0.52	30	0.43	31	0.58	44	0.57	174	0.49
Violence	11	0.31	15	0.40	17	0.46	30	0.72	27	0.39	38	0.71	55	0.71	193	0.55
Ill-defined	16	0.45	13	0.35	14	0.37	23	0.55	16	0.23	26	0.48	34	0.44	142	0.40

The heavy figures denote that these death-rates were the highest experienced in the several districts during the year from the diseases mentioned.

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.. ..	208	187	80	73	548
1. Miasmatic Diseases	183	167	28	48	426
2. Diarrhoeal	8	6	41	12	67
3. Malarial .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Zoogenous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Venereal	2	2	6	5	15
6. Septic	15	12	5	8	40
II. PARASITIC DISEASES .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
III. DIETIC	5	9	7	6	27
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	279	232	239	282	1,032
V. DEVELOPMENTAL	138	93	79	101	411
VI. LOCAL	957	523	418	666	2,564
1. Diseases of Nervous System	94	71	68	64	297
2. .. Organs of Special Sense .. ..	..	3	3	4	10
3. .. Circulatory System	216	152	132	161	661
4. .. Respiratory	519	185	103	280	1,087
5. .. Digestive	67	60	69	86	282
6. .. Lymphatic	6	5	3	3	17
7. .. Urinary	49	35	32	58	174
8. .. Reproductive	2	7	6	5	20
9. .. Bones and Joints	4	3	1	3	11
10. .. Integumentary System .. ..	..	2	1	2	5
VII. Violence	57	50	34	52	193
1. Accident or Negligence	42	39	26	40	147
2. Homicide.. ..	1	..	1	2	4
3. Suicide	14	11	7	10	42
4. Execution .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII. ILL-DEFINED CAUSES	32	42	46	22	142
All Causes	1,676	1,136	903	1,203	4,918

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

TABLE XXIII.

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

Borough.	Standard Death Rate. *	Factor for Correction for Sex and Age Distribution. †	Crude or Recorded Death Rate 1909.	Corrected Death Rate, ‡	Comparative Mortality Figure, §
England and Wales.. ..	18·194	1·0000	14·49	14·49	1,000
London	17·31	1·0511	14·03	14·75	1018
Hampstead	16·13	1·1280	8·93	10·07	695
Lewisham	17·46	1·0420	10·33	10·76	743
Stoke Newington	17·43	1·0438	11·28	11·77	812
Greenwich	17·82	1·0210	12·19	12·45	859
Wandsworth	17·25	1·0547	11·87	12·52	864
Fulham	17·39	1·0462	12·01	12·56	867
Woolwich	17·02	1·0690	11·93	12·75	880
Hackney	17·46	1·0420	12·61	13·14	907
Paddington	17·04	1·0677	12·91	13·78	951
Camberwell	17·54	1·0373	13·38	13·88	958
Battersea	16·96	1·0728	13·02	13·97	964
Deptford	17·31	1·0511	13·62	14·32	988
Kensington	16·88	1·0778	13·32	14·36	991
Lambeth	17·63	1·0320	14·06	14·51	1,001
Islington	17·51	1·0391	14·00	14·58	1006
City of Westminster	16·22	1·1217	13·13	14·73	1,017
Hammersmith	17·47	1·0414	14·29	14·88	1,027
Chelsea	17·56	1·0361	14·45	14·97	1,033
St Pancras	17·40	1·0456	14·82	15·50	1,070
St. Marylebone	17·08	1·0652	14·61	15·56	1,074
Stepney	17·41	1·0450	15·27	15·96	1,101
Poplar	17·64	1·0314	16·25	16·76	1,157
Holborn	16·50	1·0766	15·58	16·77	1,157
Bethnal Green	18·01	1·0102	16·81	16·98	1,172
Southwark	17·41	1·0450	16·76	17·51	1,208
Bermondsey	17·76	1·0244	18·77	19·23	1,327
Finsbury	17·57	1·0355	19·25	19·93	1,375
Shoreditch	17·34	1·0493	19·02	19·96	1,378
City of London	16·55	1·0993	20·28	22·29	1,538

* 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 Factors for Correction is the figure by which the Crude or Recorded Death Rates should be multiplied in order to correct for variations of sex and age distribution, and to make them comparable with the Death Rates of England and Wales and with each other.

‡ 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 England and Wales in 1909 taken as 1,000.

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 1909.
England and Wales.. ..	18·2	14·0	11·6	14·1	14·5
76 Great Towns	18·7	13·9	11·8	14·3	14·7
143 Smaller Towns	17·1	13·3	11·3	13·8	13·9
England and Wales less the 219 Towns	18·1	14·5	11·6	14·1	14·5
County of London	19·0	12·8	10·8	13·5	14·0
Bristol	15·5	12·4	10·6	12·4	12·7
Birmingham	21·0	14·2	12·2	14·2	15·4
Liverpool	23·2	18·0	16·3	18·6	19·0
Manchester	22·2	17·9	14·4	17·2	17·9
Leeds	17·4	13·3	11·9	13·7	14·1
Sheffield	20·0	14·8	12·8	12·7	15·1
The Encircling Boroughs ..	19·1	14·6	11·1	13·6	14·2
St. Pancras	20·5	13·3	11·4	14·2	14·8
Stoke Newington	16·4	9·4	9·1	10·2	11·3
Hackney	16·7	11·6	9·6	12·6	12·6
Hornsey	10·2	8·1	5·8	9·2	8·4
Finsbury	26·0	18·4	14·7	17·9	19·2
Shoreditch.. .. .	25·4	17·5	16·0	17·1	19·0
Islington	19·1	12·9	10·3	13·7	14·0

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The most gratifying feature of the returns during the years 1907 and 1908 was the marked reduction in the infantile mortality, a reduction which was also happily a feature in those of 1909, although, unhappily, it is still much greater than it should be, if only that care and attention were bestowed on infants, before and after birth, that their future well-being demands.

During the year 841 deaths occurred among infants during their first year of life, and these were equal to a mortality rate of 103 in each 1000 born. This proportion is exactly the same as that of 1908, but 14 in every 1000 less than the rate for 1907, which was again 8 in every 1000 births less than the rate of 1906. Nevertheless, when the returns are scrutinized, it is found that there was not cause for equal satisfaction in all the districts of the Borough, for in at least two of them there was an increased death-rate when the mortality is compared with that of the preceding year. These districts were Tufnell, in which the proportion of deaths per 1000 births rose from 81 to 107, and South-East Islington, in which it rose from 99 to 117. There was also a very slight increase in the mortality-rate in Upper Holloway, from 74 to 77. These increases notwithstanding, it is good to note that there is a decreased mortality in all the sub-districts when comparison is made with the averages of the seven preceding years.

The local infantile mortality rate compares satisfactorily with the rate for the whole country, in which it was 109, with that of the 76 Great Towns, in which it was 118, and with that of the 143 Smaller Towns, in which it was 111 per 1000 births. It was also less than the rate experienced in the County of London, which was 107; while in all the largest towns except Bristol, there was a higher mortality. In Birmingham the rate was 134, in Liverpool 144, in Manchester 134, in Leeds 122, and in Sheffield 118.

In the metropolitan boroughs which border on Islington, with the exception of Stoke Newington and Hackney, in which the rates were respectively 82 and 98 per 1000 births, the mortality was above that of this Borough, namely, 146 in Shoreditch, 108 in Finsbury, and 109 in St. Pancras, while in the neighbouring Borough of Hornsey it was as low as 61.

England and Wales	...	...	109 per 1,000 births
Rural Districts	...	...	98 " "
76 Great Towns	...	...	118 " "
143 Smaller Towns	...	...	111 " "

London ...	108 per 1,000 births	The Encircling Boroughs.	Hornsey ...	61 per 1,000 births
Birmingham	134 " "		Stoke Newington	80 " "
Liverpool ...	144 " "		Hackney ...	102 " "
Manchester	134 " "		Shoreditch ...	140 " "
Leeds ...	122 " "		Finsbury ...	131 " "
Bristol ...	100 " "		St. Pancras ...	102 " "
Sheffield ...	118 " "		Islington ...	103 " "

The deaths among infants and the infantile mortality rates in each district during 1909 were as follows:—

Sub-Districts.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	
		1909.	1908.
Tufnell - - - -	81	107	81
Upper Holloway - - -	77	77	74
Tollington - - - -	68	96	117
Lower Holloway - - -	110	101	125
Highbury - - - -	121	93	101
Barnsbury - - - -	166	111	119
South-East Islington - -	218	117	99
The Borough - - -	<u>841</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>103</u>

TABLE XXV.

Showing the **Deaths among Infants per 1,000 Births** during the year 1909, and also the mean mortality rates for the years 1902-8.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Mean 1902-8.	1909.	De- crease.
Tufnell - - -	123	112	141	127	122	127	81	119	107	12
Upper Holloway - -	103	138	92	101	105	88	74	98	77	21
Tollington - - -	144	105	128	117	127	132	117	127	96	31
Lower Holloway - -	156	159	161	151	155	148	125	149	101	48
Highbury - - -	114	178	98	117	95	107	101	108	93	15
Barnsbury - - -	151	210	142	124	138	123	119	132	111	21
South East Islington	130	263	134	121	129	104	99	121	117	4
The Borough - - -	<u>132</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>19</u>

In these days such rates, however satisfactory they may have been ten years ago, are not to be lightly looked over, for they indicate a considerable wastage of infant life, which we know now might be greatly reduced, and which we in Islington have as yet done hardly anything to prevent.

In Table XXVI, which has been prepared to show the mortality from the several causes, it will be noted that the deaths from premature birth and congenital defects were equal last year to a rate of 21 per 1000 of the births; that bronchitis and pneumonia are accountable for 18 per 1000; atrophy and marasmus for nearly 15 per 1000, and diarrhœal diseases for nearly 11 per 1000, and this, too, in an exceptionally favourable year for these diseases.

Showing the **Mortality** per 1,000 Births among **Infants** under one year of age in the three years 1901-03; and in 1909.

Causes of Death.	Mean rate of 3 years 1901-2-3 per 1,000 Births.	1909.
Premature Birth and Congenital Defects	24.25	21.08
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	25.67	18.05
Atrophy and Marasmus	20.54	14.91
Diarrhoeal Diseases (all forms)	19.01	10.65
Convulsions.. ..	6.66	1.57
Whooping Cough	6.44	4.04
Measles	3.27	3.47
Phthisis	1.85	0.11
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5.68	5.05
Diphtheria	0.43	0.11
Total of above	113.79	79.05
All other causes	18.91	15.26
Total	132.70	94.30

With respect to premature births and congenital defects, it may be said that they frequently denote some neglect by the mother in the pre-natal life of the child, and medical investigation has traced much of it to her ignorance and to the want of care of her own health when bearing a child. Indeed, it is not too much to say that many of the deaths from the diseases that have just been mentioned are attributable to woeful ignorance on the part of mothers. It would seem, therefore, that the time has arrived when communities must be plainly asked whether they are to allow the children to be killed through ignorance, or are to kill ignorance, and so save the children. This is the dilemma with which all communities who are not adopting special measures to save infant life, both before and after birth, are now faced. There has been, no doubt, a very great awakening in this country with respect to infantile mortality, brought about in a great measure by a serious reduction in the birth-rate, and it is more and more felt that once a child has been begotten, care should be taken that its life shall not be wasted. Since 1899 the previous high rates of mortality have been checked, and, indeed, up to the present year there has been a steady fall, which most observers attribute to the quickening of the public conscience during recent years. Not only has this been so in England, but among our own community, and indeed also among some of the Continental nations, especially Prussia, Denmark and Norway. In France it has been even more noticeable still, chiefly because it was here that the recent development of measures to prevent infantile mortality was commenced. These measures were specially devoted to the encouragement of natural feeding and the improvement of artificial methods. The result has been that whereas the French mortality was formerly considerably above that of the English, it has of recent years been almost as low as that of this country. Inasmuch as modern methods have most certainly shown that a decrease in the infant mortality rate by the organised teaching of mothers and those who have charge of children can be attained, it seems to make it more incumbent than ever that redoubled care of the infants should be adopted in every community. It is among the poor especially that the mortality is greatest, but it is also among the poor that the birth-rate has not diminished; and because the parents are poor and cannot always provide medical and other means to save their children, it becomes the duty of the community to do their best to save these lives. This responsibility is more and more felt as years go by, and everywhere throughout England movements may be observed, either philanthropic or official, whose objects are to teach mothers how they should bring up their children. On the continent, as well as in the United States, this is also the case. Indeed, according to Sir John

Gorst, the City of Cologne is provided, as are most German cities, with paid official visitors of the poor, men and women of education and position, who are under a legal obligation to render service in this way to the municipality, and every poor woman on giving birth to a child is visited by one of these officials, almost invariably a woman. If the circumstances of the mother are such that she is compelled to go out to work to earn her living, a report is made to the municipality and a daily grant is made to her out of the municipal funds, on condition that she stays at home and nurses her infant. The Official Visitor sees that the condition is fulfilled. Here then is a recognition by the State of the infant's right to its mother's milk and of the State's own obligation to see that the right is fulfilled.

In this country the fate of an illegitimate child is generally a very sad one, so that the mortality among them is double that of legitimate children, which proves at once that there is a terrible wastage of life among these children. There can be no doubt that they are born just as viable as many of the legitimate infants, but owing to neglect after birth, they soon fade away. That their lives can be preserved is proved by the experience of the city of Leipsig, where every illegitimate*child becomes on birth a ward of the municipality; its condition is inspected by public officials from time to time, and it may only be put out to nurse to persons publicly authorised; it must be produced monthly at the municipal offices for medical inspection, and the result is that the death-rate of illegitimate infants in that town is half that of legitimate infants.

This fact is only mentioned to show that a very large number of infant lives can be saved if proper measures are adopted to that end. When one considers the enormous wastage of life in the first week of their existence—and last year in Islington it amounted to more than $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total deaths under 1 year—one cannot but be struck with the necessity that exists for establishing some institution at which mothers bearing children might seek advice. Among the 156 deaths at this age, no less than 27 were from congenital defects, and 25 from immaturity, indicating as strongly as possible that something must have been very seriously wrong in the ante-natal condition of the mothers. These deaths also were greatest in number during the succeeding three weeks, so that at the end of the fourth week premature birth was responsible for 118 deaths, congenital defects for 29, and immaturity for 46. At the end of the year it was found that in addition to these deaths, bronchitis and pneumonia had also levied a heavy toll, while diarrhœa had added a very large number. Then it may be taken, as Dr. Newman, in his splendid address on Child mortality in relation to the health of the State well points out, "pre-

maturity and immaturity are the chief causes of infantile mortality, and arise in the main from the poor physique or ill health or ill nutrition of the mother. (2) That bronchitis and pneumonia are due in a large degree to exposure both to cold and inattention, for people do not sufficiently realize the fact of the fall of temperature on a newborn child when it issues forth from an environment of body temperature to a cold world, nor of the innumerable subsequent occasions of exposure to unequal temperatures through which the child passes both in health and such sickness as measles. (3) Atrophy and diarrhoea are obviously due to the disturbance of the alimentary system owing to wrong and insufficient feeding. Here then are three primary things, the physique of the mother, including both ante-natal and post-natal disability, infant mismanagement and exposure arising partly from ignorance and partly from neglect and unsatisfactory feeding. There can be no doubt about these things lying at the root of the problem of infantile mortality. And whilst to them must be added a variety of incidental circumstances such as accidents, inattention, teething, etc., the main proportion of mortality would appear to be due to withholding from the child a reasonable inheritance of warmth, food and rest. The fatal results to the nation of malnutrition in infancy are far-reaching, and can hardly be exaggerated."

There is an old argument which is always used when a discussion on infantile mortality arises and it is that the fittest will survive. Unfortunately this is not supported by evidence, for it is too true that the opposite very frequently happens and that the weaklings do not always die off. There is hardly a medical man who does not know of many cases in which the delicate ones have survived while strong children in the same family have been taken away. The fact is that when a child is very delicate at its birth it naturally receives more attention than the child who is strong and healthy, who is too often fed and exposed to climatic changes in a manner a mother would not adopt with a delicate child who sometimes grows up to be a lifelong burden to himself, and oftentimes on society. We see this especially in such a disease as rickets, which is the direct result of insufficient and improper food, that is of food necessary for the growing bones. This disease essentially arises from ignorance as to how the child should be fed. It is not caused by heredity and it does not arise from a bacillus. As a rule it is not a fatal disease, but it is impossible to look around our schools or to note the children in our streets without seeing large numbers of them who are rickety. To dissipate the ignorance of mothers well meaning persons have suggested that children, especially girls, should be

taught something of the care of children in our public elementary schools, but the system of teaching in them is such as to never make it possible to drill into the heads of the children a knowledge which they will retain for the 6 or 8 or 10 years which must elapse after leaving school to the time of their marriage. Besides there is the danger of making these very young children too precocious at 13 or 14 years of age. In any case an education of this description like the other education that is imparted to scholars in the public elementary schools would be of the veriest surface type and would never be of any use to the future mothers of children, and, therefore, it becomes necessary to teach mothers themselves something about the duties and demands of maternity, and the right way to clothe and feed their infants, and especially how to feed them in those terribly fatal hot summer months when diarrhœal diseases are so rife. It may be said that of late years the infant mortality has been greatly checked, and that consequently no special effort is needed. No doubt there has been a slight check, which can be best understood by its past history in the Borough, and which may be studied in Table I. in the Appendix. Here it may be noticed that from 1871 to 1900 the infant mortality rate remained at a very high figure, averaging in the ten years 1871 to 1880, 147 per thousand births, from 1881 to 1890, 144, and from 1891 to 1900, 148. It was, therefore, during thirty years practically stationary, varying very slightly according as the mortality in the third quarter of the year was high or low. This influence may be seen in the following figures which relate to the quinquennial periods since 1886 to the present time.

			Annual Rate per 1,000 births.			Third Quarter's Rate per 1,000 births.
1886-90	-	-	147	-	-	195
1891-95	-	-	145	-	-	173
1896-00	-	-	150	-	-	208
1901-05	-	-	130	-	-	154
1906-09	-	-	112	-	-	108
(4 years.)						

In every instance it is seen here that when there was a decrease in the mortality rate in the third quarter, which is usually much higher than the annual rate, although there are occasional exceptions, there was also a decrease in the annual rate, and this was especially marked during the last three years, when the mortality rates of the third quarters were respectively 79, 95 and 90 per 1,000 births, so that the annual rate was in every instance higher than that of the usually unhealthy third quarter. The chief factor in this unhealthiness is the mortality from the diarrhœal diseases, which are usually so prevalent at that time of the year.

Now, these diarrhæal diseases are largely influenced by earth temperature and rainfall, for it is noticed that when the earth temperature is low and the rainfall high the diarrhæal diseases are few, and *vice versa*. This effect may be seen in the following statement, which has been prepared by grouping together the years in which the mortality rates in the third quarters most closely approximated each other. It may be added that after this statement had been prepared by the Medical Officer of Health he grouped together the mortality figures for London for the years which he had grouped for Islington, with the result that a similar effect was obtained, and he therefore added them to the table.

Average Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.		Observations at Greenwich.		
London.	Islington.	Temperature of Earth at 3ft. 2 in.	Rainfall in inches.	No. of Days on which Rain fell.
118	96 ¹	59.7	7.9	43
163	148 ²	60.2	7.5	44
170	169 ³	61.3	6.0	35
216	191 ⁴	61.8	6.3	37
230	234 ⁵	62.9	4.7	32

In the first group the four years 1903, 1907, 1908 and 1909 are combined. In the second group the four years 1888, 1894, 1902 and 1905 are combined. In the third group the eight years 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1895, 1900, 1901 and 1906 are combined. In the fourth group the four years 1885, 1896, 1897 and 1904 are combined; and in the fifth group the five years 1886, 1887, 1893, 1898 and 1899 are combined.

There can be no doubt, therefore, that given a moderate temperature, with occasional cooling showers, it is almost certain that a low infantile mortality will result. These facts are particularly interesting in Islington, for it was Dr. Edward Ballard, its first Medical Officer of Health, who first pointed this out; and it is a pleasant memory for the present holder of that office to recollect that in Sunderland he worked with him for many months at intervals on this question, when he was making his classic enquiry into the causes of summer diarrhoea on behalf of the Local Government Board.

It is a fortunate circumstance, however, that man is able to do something and is doing something in many places to combat these adverse atmospheric influences, for by providing teachers for mothers they are shown how they may so prepare their infants' food and so protect it and keep it safe from them that it may become a source of health and not a danger to those who partake of it. Man is pre-eminently the animal who can adapt himself to atmospheric and terrestrial influences; and he does this either by altering his clothing or his food to suit the climate, or if necessary both. And this preparation of food is one of the main things necessary to be done to preserve the lives of children, who, in addition to the protection of their food, should themselves have protection against their deadly foes: cold, damp and draughts, as well as the closeness, the stuffiness and the foul air of the rooms in which they live and which can be easily got rid of by the open window. They have learned to understand the benefit of pure air better in New York than in London, for there in the summer time, when the infants suffer from the intensely hot air of urban dwellings, they with their mothers are moved, mainly through voluntary effort, but with official co-operation, to open camps, and seaside and floating hospitals, which institutions are also of great service in teaching mothers the proper way to bring up children. And there, too, according to a paper read by Mr. Robert Simon before the French Academy of Medicine, the milk supply intended for infants is safeguarded by the issue of a certificate under the supervision of the municipal laboratories, but it is only issued from day to day and requires compliance with the following conditions:—

1. It must come from cows that have been tested with tuberculin.
2. It must not contain more than 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.
3. It must be sent out in sealed bottles kept in ice.
4. It must be sold at the latest 36 hours after milking.
5. The bottles must be filled and sealed at the farm and not in New York.

We sadly require some such safeguards in London.

In that City also specially trained nurses make frequent visits to families in which there are very young infants, and they keep regular observation on pregnant women of the working classes. *And the result of these visits has been that whereas the mortality was 17·1 per cent. among the infants born of poor parents that were not brought under the notice of the visiting nurses until the day after birth, it was only 4·7 per cent. when the mothers had received attention from*

the nurses for the period of a month or more previous to the termination of their pregnancy. But the story is exactly similar wherever a real attempt has been made to save infant lives, and consequently the small and successful beginnings that have been made, not merely in isolated English cities, but in every civilized country, is certain to become so great a movement that no community can afford to sit still and do nothing, for to do so would be to greatly neglect their duty. This remark does not apply to local authorities only, but to the public themselves, as well as to religious and philanthropic bodies, who must do all they can to assist in putting an end to the shameful waste of human life that is taking place among those infants who, lacking instinct like beasts, are entirely dependant on what their mothers do for them.

‘And the mother,’ as Dr. Saleeby puts it, “is also human, and shares the human loss of instinct. She has only the maternal instinct in its essence. That could not be permitted to lapse by natural selection, since humanity could never have been evolved at all if women did not love babies. But of all the details she is bereft. She has, instead, an immeasurably greater thing, intelligence; but whilst intelligence can learn everything, it has everything to learn. Instinct can learn nothing, but is perfect from the first within its impassable limits. It is this lapse of instinctive aptitude that constitutes the cardinal difficulty against which we are assembled. The mother cat not merely has a far less helpless young creature to succour, but she has a far superior inherent or instinctive equipment. She knows the best food for her kitten, she does not give it ‘the same food as we had ourselves,’ but her own breast invariably. None of us can teach her anything as to washing her kitten, or keeping it warm. She can even play with it and so educate it, in so far as it need education. There are mothers in all classes of the community who should be ashamed to look a tabby cat in the face,” and, therefore, women, being dependent on their intelligence, are often absolutely ignorant, because it has not been awakened by education, and therefore, must be taught, so that they may bring up their children in health and strength and not predestine them either to a premature grave or a life of ill health. It may be pleaded that this will tend to remove parental responsibility, but surely if parents destroy their children through ignorance, the State ought to step in and prevent them. This is no new doctrine, for in ancient Sparta Lycurgus, the great lawgiver, who has already been alluded to in another direction held the opinion that children were not so much the property of their parents as of the commonwealth, and therefore exerted himself to see that they were born of healthy parents and were properly reared.

Some local authorities have felt a responsibility in this direction and they have provided not only Health Visitors, who from time to time call on mothers and instruct them how to rear their children, but also have provided means whereby they can obtain a pure supply of milk. It is not proposed to advocate milk depots here, because the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that a pure milk supply can be more cheaply provided by commercial firms under the inspection and certification of sanitary authorities than by the sanitary authorities themselves. Nevertheless, where these milk depots have been availed of by the people, there has been a very great reduction in the mortality among the infants using the milk from them. In a recent report of Dr. J. Priestly on the Infants' Milk Depot in Lambeth, he says, "taking the whole of the children fed upon the milk and the total number of deaths amongst them whilst so fed, the mortality rate is 69·5 per 1,000 as compared with quinquennial rates of 134 per 1,000 for the whole of the Borough, and 187 and 272 per 1,000 for Marsh and Bishop's Wards respectively. To be statistically correct, only those infants and children should be included who have been fed upon the milk for continuous consecutive periods. Thus taking those fed upon the milk for definite consecutive periods of 26 weeks and over the mortality rate is reduced to 22·7 per 1,000 and if we take those infants and children who have been fed upon the milk for four weeks or over, the mortality rate is 51·2 per 1,000. In short, the longer an infant or child is fed upon depot milk, the better its apparent chance of living. The saving of life has of course been accompanied by a corresponding saving of illness amongst the infants and children fed upon the milk whilst so fed." And this point cannot be too strongly insisted on, because it must be recollected that for every death there are at the very least 10 cases of sickness, and you cannot have sickness and death without a very large expense to the parents or to the Poor Law Guardians, which means the ratepayers or such other authority as renders public aid free of charge.

But in order to get people to understand the benefits that will arise from a pure milk supply and from good nursing, it is necessary to have Health Visitors who would instruct the people, for without them it is universally acceded that nothing can be done. Here in Islington we issue a pamphlet of advice to mothers, which is sent to each one as soon as a birth is notified, but it is doubtful if it has much effect. Among those matters with which it deals is feeding and it strongly recommends that if infants are not fed on the breast they should be fed from a boat bottle, that is from a bottle without a tube.

Let us see how far this instruction has been carried out.

In making inquiries respecting the deaths from Diarrhœa during the last three years, it was found that in 41 instances in 1907, 18 had used a bottle with a tube. In 1908, the first year in which these instructions were issued, it was found that in 63 cases of death 29 infants used similar bottles; and in 1909, out of 33 deaths, 18 had been fed from them. These figures show that in 1907, when no cards of instructions were sent out, 43·9 per cent. of the infants had been fed from a tube bottle; in 1908, the first year the cards were distributed, the figures rose to 46 per cent. and in 1909 they further increased to 54·5 per cent. This is a melancholy fact, and seems to indicate that instructions without visits are of very little use.

This inquiry respecting these diarrhœal deaths has also brought out the significant fact that whereas only 13 children had been breast fed, 124 had been fed artificially. Thus 72 had been given cows' milk only, 19 condensed milk only, 7 artificial foods only, 12 had cows' milk in addition to the breast, 2 had condensed milk therewith, 4 had artificial food with the breast and 6 had mixed foods. It would be interesting to know why these 124 children had been brought up artificially, because the inquiry showed that in 94 instances the health of the mother was good, and in 19 moderate, but not sufficiently bad to prevent her nursing her child, while in 22 instances it was bad. It could not be because they were employed at work, for it was found that 96 had no occupation, and 38 had either part or whole time occupation outside their own homes. It is not too much to suppose that if Health Visitors had conversed with these women, many of them would have brought up their children as nature intended they should, for their intelligence would have been awakened and their ignorance dispelled. As this matter is of so much consequence, the full particulars of the enquiries for each of these years are given on pages 52 and 53.

It must be apparent to everyone who studies these figures that if breast feeding were universal, there would be very little summer diarrhœa, and, therefore, an enormous reduction in the infantile mortality that occurs in the hot season of the year from this disease alone.

This country has been fortunate beyond all expectation during the last few years in having cool summers with ample rainfall, but it is not to be supposed that such a state of affairs will long continue. It is, therefore, all the more necessary that Islington should follow the example of all the great com-

munities throughout the kingdom and appoint Health Visitors*, who are now a fully recognised part of the preventive machinery of public health work. The duty of the Medical Officer of Health is very clear with respect to these important adjuncts of public health administration, and, therefore, he can have no hesitation in tendering advice to appoint such visitors, although he may know that such advice is not altogether acceptable to many of the members of the authority whose adviser he is. Nevertheless, it is his bounden duty to give it, and, therefore he cannot shirk his duty. He has already set out that advice very fully in a report dated October 7th, 1907, the first recommendation of which was accepted, namely, the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, but the second and third recommendations, the appointment of three Health Visitors, and the encouragement of voluntary associations to assist the Health Visitors, were not accepted.

The necessity for such appointments has now passed out of the experimental stage, for unless it is asserted, and who would dare say so? that the Councils of the great municipal boroughs^x are faddists and sentimentalists, their wisdom cannot be doubted. Indeed, the great towns have always led the way in every great movement intended to ameliorate the conditions under which the people live, while the Metropolis has invariably lagged behind.

*In a leaflet published by the National League for Physical Education and Improvement, the result of 173 replies from Medical Officers of Health throughout the country show that there are 90 places with 174 health visitors paid entirely out of the rates, 9 with 22 health visitors, including 11 in Salford, partly paid from the rates, and 20 with 70 rate paid women sanitary inspectors, whose duties include the work of health visiting. 54 report Voluntary Organisations co-operate with health departments or working independently with 33 paid workers, including nurses and a large number of honorary helpers. In some places, notably Cambridge, health visiting by a paid staff is thoroughly organised by a voluntary organisation which entirely relieves the health department of this work. In Manchester the Corporation has taken over all the 14 paid visitors formerly employed by the Ladies' Health Society.

^x In Miss Helen M. Blagg's "Statistical Analysis of Infantile Mortality and its causes in the United Kingdom," a return is given which shows that 27 out of the 32 greatest towns of England and Wales possess Health Visitors.

TABLE XXVII.

Particulars of Investigations into Deaths of Infants from Diarrhœa during the three years 1907-9.

				Ages of Infants in three monthly periods.										Total under twelve months.			Total for 3 years.		
				0-3.			3-6.			6-9.			9-12.						
				1907.	1908	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909	1907.	1908	1909.	1907	1908	1909	1907.		1908	1909.
Food of Infants.	Breast milk only	3	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	5	6	2	13
	Cows' milk only	4	9	3	6	14	5	7	11	6	6	..	1	23	34	15	72		
	Condensed milk only .. ..	..	2	1	2	1	4	1	3	2	1	..	2	4	6	9	19	
	Artificial foods only .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	3	1	7
	Breast and cows' milk	1	3	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	5	6	1	12
	.. condensed milk .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2
	.. artificial foods .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	4
	Mixed foods .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	4	1	6
Not stated .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	
				8	18	5	12	20	10	8	21	12	13	4	6	41	63	33	137
State of Mother's Health.	Good health	3	16	4	7	11	5	8	13	9	10	3	5	28	43	23	94		
	Moderate	3	1	1	2	4	1	..	4	2	..	1	..	5	10	4	19		
	Bad	2	1	..	3	5	4	..	3	..	3	..	1	8	9	5	22		
	Not stated .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
				8	18	5	12	20	10	8	21	12	13	4	6	41	63	33	137
Mother's State as to Occupation.	No occupation	6	15	4	6	16	7	7	15	6	5	..	5	24	50	22	96		
	Occupied	2	3	1	6	4	3	1	5	5	7	4	1	16	12	10	38		
	Unknown .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	3
				8	18	5	12	20	10	8	21	12	13	4	6	41	63	33	137
Method used to cleanse Feeding Apparatus.	Scalding water	2	2	..	6	3	3	1	5	3	5	..	1	14	10	7	31		
	Hot	1	4	..	..	1	3	1	3	1	..	..	1	2	8	5	15
	Hot water and soda	1	3	2	2	9	2	3	6	2	..	..	2	6	18	8	32
	Cold water .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Brush and hot water .. ..	..	3	2	3	4	1	3	4	4	6	..	1	12	11	8	31	
	Otherwise	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	2	5
	Not stated (including 3 at breast)	3	6	..	1	2	1	..	2	1	1	4	1	5	14	3	22		
				8	18	5	12	20	10	8	21	12	13	4	6	41	63	33	137
Description of Feeding Apparatus.	Breast	3	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	5	6	2	13
	Bottle with tube	2	7	2	5	9	5	3	13	7	8	..	4	18	29	18	65		
	Bottle (boat shape) without tube	2	7	2	6	8	4	5	6	3	3	..	1	16	21	10	47		
	Spoon	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	4	1	7
	Otherwise .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	3
	Not stated .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
				8	18	5	12	20	10	8	21	12	13	4	6	41	63	33	137
No. of Rooms occupied by Family.	1 room .. ..	..	3	..	..	5	1	..	2	4	..	1	2	..	11	7	18
	2 rooms .. ..	..	6	2	..	8	6	..	8	5	..	1	2	..	23	15	38	
	3 .. ..	..	7	2	..	3	1	..	5	2	..	..	2	..	15	7	22
	4 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	3
	5 .. or more .. ..	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7
	Not stated .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	6
Unknown .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	
				..	18	5	..	20	10	..	21	12	..	4	6	..	63	33	96
State of Rooms as to Cleanliness.	Clean	8	13	5	12	15	8	8	16	6	12	2	3	40	46	22	108		
	Dirty .. ..	..	4	..	..	3	1	..	3	3	1	2	2	1	12	6	19
	Unwholesome .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2
	Not stated .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
	Unknown .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
				8	18	5	12	20	10	8	21	12	13	4	6	41	63	33	137
Prevalence of Flies.	Numerous .. ..	..	2	..	..	3	4	..	5	1	..	..	1	..	10	6	16
	Moderate .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
	Few .. ..	..	2	3	..	6	3	..	3	5	..	..	2	..	11	13	24
	None noted .. ..	..	14	2	..	11	2	..	9	5	..	4	3	..	38	12	50	
				..	18	5	..	20	10	..	21	12	..	4	6	..	63	33	96

XXVIII.

Summary of Investigations into Deaths of Infants from Diarrhœa during the three years 1907-9.

					Ages of Infants in three monthly periods.				Total under twelve months.
					0—3.	3—6.	6—9.	9—12.	
Food of Infants.	Breast milk only	6	4	..	3	13			
	Cows' milk only	16	25	24	7	72			
	Condensed milk only	3	7	6	3	19			
	Artificial foods only	1	..	3	3	7			
	Breast and cows' milk	4	3	3	2	12			
	.. condensed milk	1	..	..	1	2	
	.. artificial foods .. ..	..	1	2	1	4		
	Mixed foods .. ..	..	2	1	3	6		
Not stated .. ..	..	..	2	..	2		
					31	42	41	23	137
State of Mother's Health.	Good health	23	23	30	18	94			
	Moderate	5	7	6	1	19			
	Bad	3	12	3	4	22			
	Not stated .. ..	..	..	2	..	2	
					31	42	41	23	137
Mother's state as to occupation.	No occupation	25	29	28	14	96			
	Occupied at work	6	13	11	8	38			
	Unknown .. ..	..	..	2	1	3	
					31	42	41	23	137
Method used to cleanse Feeding Apparatus.	Scalding water	4	12	9	6	31			
	Hot	5	4	5	1	15			
	Hot water and soda	6	13	11	2	32			
	Cold water .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	
	Brush and hot water	5	8	11	7	31			
	Otherwise	2	1	1	1	5			
	Not stated (including 3 at breast)	9	4	3	6	22			
					31	42	41	23	137
Description of Feeding Apparatus.	Breast	6	4	..	3	13			
	Bottle with tube	11	19	23	12	65			
	Bottle (boat shape) without tube	11	18	14	4	47			
	Spoon	3	..	1	3	7			
	Otherwise .. ..	..	1	1	1	3		
	Not stated .. ..	..	..	2	..	2	
					31	42	41	23	137
No. of Rooms Occupied by the Family.	1 room	3	6	6	3	18			
	2 rooms	8	14	13	3	38			
	3	9	4	7	2	22			
	4 .. ..	..	..	2	1	3	
	5 .. or more	3	3	1	..	7			
	Not stated .. ..	..	3	2	1	6		
	Unknown .. ..	..	..	2	..	2	
					23	30	33	10	96
State of Rooms as to Cleanliness.	Clean	26	35	30	17	108			
	Dirty	4	4	6	5	19			
	Unwholesome .. ..	..	1	..	1	2		
	Not stated	1	2	3	..	6			
	Unknown .. ..	..	..	2	..	2	
					31	42	41	23	137
Prevalence of Flies.	Numerous	2	7	6	1	16			
	Moderate .. ..	..	1	5	..	6		
	Few	5	9	8	2	24			
	None noted	16	13	14	7	50			
					23	30	33	10	96

TABLE XXIX.

Showing the **Ages at Death of Children under one year of age and the Deaths at the several periods per 1,000 Births during years 1905-1909.**

Ages at Death.				Deaths.						Deaths per 1,000 Births.					
				1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Total 5 years.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Total 5 years.
Under 1 week	..	..	..	185	182	187	186	156	896	21.13	21.01	21.91	21.46	19.02	20.93
1—2 weeks	..	..	..	61	42	58	52	52	265	6.96	4.85	6.80	6.00	6.34	6.19
2—3 „	..	..	..	54	49	51	33	26	213	6.17	5.66	5.98	3.81	3.17	4.97
3—4 „	..	..	..	36	35	34	39	35	179	4.11	4.04	3.98	4.50	4.27	4.18
Total under a month	..	..		336	308	330	310	269	1,553	38.37	35.56	38.67	35.77	32.80	36.27
1—2 months	..	..	..	124	120	105	97	83	529	14.16	13.85	12.30	11.20	10.12	12.36
2—3 „	..	..	..	91	108	84	83	64	430	10.39	12.47	9.84	9.58	7.80	10.04
Total 1—3 months	..	..		215	228	189	180	147	959	24.55	26.32	22.14	20.78	17.92	22.40
Total under 3 months	.	..		551	536	519	490	416	2,512	62.92	61.88	60.81	56.55	50.72	58.67
3—4 months	..	..	..	88	96	63	48	44	339	10.05	11.08	7.38	5.54	5.37	7.92
4—5 „	..	..	..	65	67	58	55	58	303	7.42	7.74	6.80	6.35	7.07	7.08
5—6 „	..	..	..	43	67	48	48	46	252	4.91	7.74	5.63	5.54	5.61	5.88
Total 3—6 months	..	..		196	230	169	151	148	894	22.38	26.56	19.81	17.43	18.05	20.88
6—7 months	..	..	..	62	56	55	37	55	265	7.08	6.47	6.44	4.27	6.71	6.19
7—8 „	..	..	..	48	55	44	43	34	224	5.48	6.35	5.16	4.96	4.15	5.23
8—9 „	..	..	..	54	51	68	46	55	274	6.17	5.89	7.97	5.31	6.71	6.40
Total 6—9 months	..	..		164	162	167	126	144	763	18.73	18.71	19.57	14.54	17.57	17.82
9—10 months	..	..	..	55	51	45	39	45	235	6.28	5.89	5.27	4.50	5.49	5.49
10—11 „	..	..	..	52	54	51	39	40	236	5.94	6.24	5.98	4.50	4.88	5.51
11—12 „	..	..	..	56	50	45	49	48	248	6.39	5.77	5.27	5.66	5.85	5.79
Total 9—12 months	..	..		163	155	141	127	133	719	18.61	17.90	16.52	14.76	16.22	16.79
Total under 1 year	..	..		1,074	1,083	996	894	841	4,888	122.64	125.05	116.71	103.28	102.56	114.16

TABLE XXX.

Showing the Deaths of Infants under a year old, the Infantile Mortality Rate in each Quarter and in each Year, since 1885.

YEARS.	QUARTERS.								ANNUAL Deaths & Mortality.	
	First.		Second.		Third.		Fourth.			
	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.
1885	322	121	299	128	460	195	306	123	1,387	144
1886	370	144	268	111	577	237	302	126	1,517	154
1887	288	117	323	132	580	239	366	153	1,557	160
1888	326	132	270	115	359	152	316	132	1,271	133
1889	421	164	162	94	376	164	302	130	1,261	132
1890	356	144	326	142	422	177	384	170	1,488	158
1886-90	1,761	141	1,349	113	2,314	195	1,670	142	7,094	147
1891	338	129	349	144	397	165	397	169	1,481	151
1892	425	171	295	122	384	164	313	136	1,417	148
1893	403	161	393	156	508	212	391	166	1,595	163
1894	313	125	267	113	363	154	286	123	1,229	129
1895	353	134	315	128	427	172	321	138	1,416	143
1891-95	1,832	144	1,619	133	2,079	173	1,708	139	7,138	145
1896	373	151	318	130	449	196	350	128	1,490	150
1897	296	115	216	90	446	183	380	156	1,338	136
1898	362	151	282	122	561	227	299	132	1,504	159
1899	308	123	256	105	622	256	362	157	1,548	160
1900	326	132	291	127	419	175	308	147	1,344	145
1896-00	1,665	134	1,363	115	2,497	208	1,699	143	7,224	150
1901	304	124	255	113	397	172	334	147	1,290	139
1902	311	131	236	109	316	136	356	150	1,219	132
1903	329	145	243	107	262	118	302	136	1,136	126
1904	238	104	215	94	424	192	263	124	1,140	128
1905	226	101	250	109	318	152	280	131	1,074	123
1901-05	1,408	121	1,199	107	1,717	154	1,535	138	5,859	130
1906	271	120	203	90	344	164	265	129	1,083	125
1907	319	145	221	102	166	79	290	140	996	117
1908	247	111	171	80	204	95	272	124	894	103
1909	233	106	221	109	180	90	207	104	841	103

Note:—The lowest infantile mortality rates in the periods of the year to which they refer are printed in heavy type.

In England and Wales, in the seven greatest towns, and in the boroughs surrounding Islington, the infantile mortality rates were as follows:—

England and Wales	-	-	-	109 per 1,000 births
Rural Districts	-	-	-	98 "
76 Great Towns	-	-	-	118 "
143 Smaller Towns	-	-	-	111 "
London	-	-	-	108 "
Birmingham	-	-	-	134 "
Liverpool	-	-	-	144 "
Manchester	-	-	-	134 "
Leeds	-	-	-	122 "
Bristol	-	-	-	100 "
Sheffield	-	-	-	118 "
The Encircling Boroughs.	Hornsey	-	-	61 "
	Stoke Newington	-	-	80 "
	Hackney	-	-	102 "
	Shoreditch	-	-	140 "
	Finsbury	-	-	131 "
	St. Pancras	-	-	102 "
The Encircling Boroughs				107 "
Islington	-	-	-	103

TABLE XXXI.

Showing the Chief Causes of Infantile Mortality in the twelve years, 1896-1908, and in 1909.

Cause of Death.		Years.													Mean 13 years.	1909	Differ- ence.
		1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908			
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	67	12	65	27	42	37	24	29	51	27	36	27	24	36	31	- 5
	Scarlet Fever	2	1	2	..	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	3	1	1	..
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup	10	6	6	3	5	7	1	4	2	2	3	1	4	4	1	- 3
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough ..	103	58	67	66	68	38	76	63	30	51	30	53	29	56	36	- 20
	Diarrhoea, all forms ..	125	138	220	208	148	143	72	83	200	149	171	73	80	140	46	- 94
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	62	65	105	159	67	70	43	46	20	53	92	49	52	60	26	- 34
	Gastritis, Gastro- intestinal Catarrh	10	8	9	13	21	21	23	22	18	15	14	9	7	15	23	+ 8
	Premature Birth	169	174	191	187	176	169	194	174	178	163	144	164	167	173	136	- 37
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects ..	40	39	30	21	36	48	33	47	43	48	59	47	51	42	52	+ 10
	Injury at Birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	7	3	2	2	1	5	2	7	6	4	5	8	4	4	4	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	242	256	244	285	221	188	192	183	177	138	134	137	138	195	133	- 62
	Tuberculous Meningitis ..	28	23	29	30	25	24	20	20	10	19	20	17	13	21	18	- 3
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Peritonitis	64	55	48	30	25	26	25	20	20	24	17	17	14	38	20	- 18
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	22	20	20	27	28	19	23	30	16	12	12	23	13	20	8	- 12
	Erysipelas	5	2	..	6	3	2	3	4	3	1	3	3	4	3	4	+ 1
	Syphilis	6	17	12	7	17	10	11	10	11	13	9	5	13	11	10	- 1
	Rickets	5	6	4	8	2	5	3	1	4	3	5	..	2	4	1	- 3
v. Other Causes.	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	21	27	25	16	19	23	16	18	10	19	18	10	13	18	11	- 7
	Convulsions	74	60	46	62	57	68	69	47	47	38	24	16	15	48	14	- 34
	Bronchitis	141	129	129	124	119	104	116	90	78	77	82	83	39	101	55	- 46
	Laryngitis	5	4	5	2	4	5	2	4	1	3	..	1	..	3	1	- 2
	Pneumonia	129	86	87	112	118	123	134	109	101	107	103	153	106	113	106	- 7
	Suffocation, overlying	51	39	48	45	43	39	46	15	25	14	22	23	23	33	27	- 6
	Other Causes	102	109	110	108	97	113	86	108	88	94	79	77	80	96	77	- 19
		1,490	1,338	1,504	1,548	1,344	1,290	1,219	1,136	1,140	1,074	1,083	996	894	1,235	841	- 394

MORTALITY FROM THE PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fevers (that is to say Typhus, Enteric and Continued) and Diarrhæal Diseases.

Deaths.—For the fourth year in succession it is possible to congratulate the Council on the low mortality from the principal epidemic diseases, as the deaths, 418 in number, although some 60 more than the return for the preceding year, are nevertheless 349 below the average, corrected for the increase of population, of the preceding 24 years. This is very satisfactory, especially when it is seen that with the exception of measles each disease showed a decrease on that average. The 418 deaths are, with the exception of the return for 1908, the smallest number that has been recorded in Islington during a quarter of a century, which denotes that the efforts that have been made to prevent them have not been without effect, especially when such a highly preventable disease as Enteric Fever has fallen from an average of 42 in these years to 12 in 1909, and that diarrhæal diseases have decreased by 135, although it must not be forgotten that these diseases are amenable to weather conditions.

Death-rate.—The death-rate resulting from the epidemic diseases was 1·19 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 1·01 in the preceding year, 1·24 in 1907, 1·63 in 1906, and 1·54 in 1905. Only twice in the 15 years preceding 1900 was it below 2·0 per 1,000, while on several occasions it was between 3·0 and 3·69 per 1,000.

The mortality of the County of London during the year was 1·31 per 1,000, while in the encircling boroughs it was 1·29, several of which presented very low death-rates, especially St. Pancras, Stoke Newington, Hackney and Hornsey.

Sub-Districts.—The epidemic death-rate varied considerably in the several sub-districts, ranging from 0·67 in Tollington to 1·71 in South-east Islington, where owing to an excess of Measles, it was higher than in any other part of the Borough. In Lower Holloway, too, for the same reason the rate was as high as 1·64. Full particulars for each sub-district are given on pages 61 and 62.

TABLE XXXII.

Showing the **Deaths** from the principal **Epidemic Diseases** for the
Twenty-three years 1885-1908 and in **1909**.

Years.		Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and Undefined Fevers.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Totals.	Death-Rate.
1885	.. ..	129	294	36	167	210	3	63	—	197	1099	3·69
1886	.. ..	3	63	26	72	214	2	60	—	320	760	2·52
1887	.. ..	—	335	59	46	240	2	45	—	309	1036	3·39
1888	.. ..	—	147	64	50	231	1	59	—	162	714	2·31
1889	.. ..	—	177	40	62	86	—	61	—	178	604	2·01
1890	.. ..	—	202	65	81	204	—	39	—	180	771	2·44
1891	.. ..	—	224	50	*178	255	1	32	—	159	899	2·81
1892	.. ..	3	179	53	170	161	—	41	1	189	797	2·47
1893	.. ..	2	119	94	200	181	1	48	2	237	884	2·70
1894	.. ..	3	199	69	218	188	—	36	—	95	808	2·44
1895	.. ..	1	135	66	144	81	1	30	3	189	650	1·94
1896	.. ..	1	288	57	257	234	—	46	2	153	1038	3·07
1897	.. ..	1	97	61	131	130	—	44	—	174	638	1·89
1898	.. ..	—	325	26	93	168	1	36	1	233	933	2·77
1899	.. ..	—	155	33	128	160	—	47	—	258	781	2·32
1900	.. ..	1	159	24	106	142	—	46	2	180	660	1·96
1901	.. ..	8	151	30	134	85	—	47	1	172	623	1·87
1902	.. ..	53	114	40	104	152	—	45	1	99	608	1·80
1903	.. ..	—	120	24	43	152	—	22	1	109	471	1·39
1904	.. ..	1	181	35	28	83	—	18	—	260	606	1·78
1905	.. ..	1	123	37	34	111	—	17	—	206	529	1·54
1906	.. ..	—	187	37	32	74	—	19	—	213	562	1·63
1907	.. ..	—	130	24	42	120	—	13	—	103	432	1·24
1908	.. ..	—	78	30	60	55	—	18	—	117	358	1·01
1909	.. ..	—	197	25	31	86	—	12	—	67	418	1·19

... * From this date Membranous Croup was included.

TABLE XXXIII.

Showing the **Corrected Mean Number of Deaths** from the principal **Epidemic Diseases**, 1885-1908, and in **1909**.

Diseases.	Corrected Average Number of Deaths 1885-1908.	1909.	Increase or Decrease.
Small Pox	9	..	- 9
Measles	186	197	+ 11
Scarlet Fever	48	25	- 23
Diphtheria	114	31	- 83
Whooping Cough	165	86	- 79
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	42	12	- 30
Continued & Ill-defined Fevers	1	..	- 1
Diarrhœa	202	67	- 135
The above Diseases ..	767	418	- 349

The following statement contrasts the position of Islington in respect to the Epidemic Diseases with that of the country and of the neighbouring metropolitan boroughs:—

		Epidemic death-rates. per 1,000 inhabitants			Epidemic death-rates. per 1,000 inhabitants.
The Encircling Boroughs	England and Wales	... 1'12	The Encircling Boroughs		1'29
	76 Great Towns	... 1'42	County of London	West London Districts	1'11
	143 Smaller Towns	... 1'08		North " "	0'96
	Rural Districts	... 0'80		Central " "	1'69
	St. Pancras	... 0'97		East " "	2'08
	Stoke Newington	... 0'63		South " "	1'25
	Hackney	... 0'93	County of London		... 1'31
	Hornsey	... 0'46	Islington ...		1'19
	Finsbury	... 2'36			
	Shoreditch	... 2'87			
		Epidemic death-rates per 1,000 inhabitants.			Epidemic death-rates per 1,000 inhabitants.
West Ham		... 2'24	Salford		... 2'45
Bristol		... 0'87	Bradford		... 0'68
Birmingham		... 2'03	Leeds		... 0'80
Nottingham		... 1'67	Sheffield		... 1'78
Liverpool		... 2'11	Hull		... 1'38
Manchester		... 1'81	Islington		1'19

The number of the deaths in, and the epidemic death-rate of, each sub-registration district were as follows :—

	Deaths.	Epidemic Death-rates.
Tufnell ...	26	0·73
Upper Holloway ...	43	1·15
Tollington ...	25	0·67
Lower Holloway ...	69	1·64
Highbury ...	61	0·88
Barnsbury ...	62	1·15
Islington, South-East	132	1·71
	<u>418</u>	<u>1·19</u>

TABLE XXXIV.

Deaths from each of the principal **Epidemic Diseases** during the year **1909**, 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	13	1	3	2	..	...	7	26
Upper Holloway	...	29	3	2	4	...	1	4	43
Tollington	8	2	4	10	...	...	1	25
Lower Holloway	...	37	3	5	11	...	1	12	69
Highbury	25	5	4	11	...	4	12	61
Barnsbury	17	6	5	16	...	2	16	62
S. East Islington	...	68	5	8	32	...	4	15	132
The Borough	197	25	31	86	...	12	67	418
Preceding year, 1908	...	78	30	60	55	...	18	117	358

TABLE XXXV.

Death-rates arising from each of the principal **Epidemic Diseases** during the **Year 1909**, inclusive of the **Deaths 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	0·37	0·03	0·08	0·06	...	...	0·19	0·73
Upper Holloway	...	0·77	0·08	0·05	0·11	...	0·03	0·11	1·15
Tollington	0·21	0·05	0·11	0·27	...	...	0·03	0·67
Lower Holloway	...	0·88	0·07	0·12	0·26	...	0·02	0·29	1·64
Highbury	0·36	0·07	0·06	0·16	...	0·06	0·17	0·88
Barnsbury	0·31	0·11	0·09	0·30	...	0·04	0·30	1·15
S. East Islington	...	0·88	0·06	0·10	0·42	...	0·05	0·20	1·71
The Borough	0·56	0·07	0·09	0·25	...	0·03	0·19	1·19
Preceding year, 1908	...	0·22	0·08	0·17	0·16	...	0·05	0·33	1·01

TABLE XXXVI.

Showing the **Deaths** and **Death-rates** from the Principal **Epidemic Diseases** in the **Wards** during the **Four Quarters** of 1909.

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 ...	8	0·90	11	1·25	3	0·34	4	0·45	26	0·73
Upper Holloway	15	1·61	20	2·15	4	0·43	4	0·43	43	1·15
Tollington ...	5	0·54	10	1·07	3	0·32	7	0·75	25	0·67
Lower Holloway	24	2·29	23	2·20	18	1·72	4	0·38	69	1·65
Highbury ...	17	1·93	10	1·13	5	0·57	6	0·68	38	1·08
Mildmay ...	7	1·11	8	1·26	2	0·31	3	0·47	20	0·79
Thornhill ...	12	1·43	8	0·95	11	1·31	7	0·83	38	1·13
Barnsbury ...	7	1·39	8	1·59	4	0·79	5	0·99	24	1·19
St. Mary's ...	8	1·81	6	1·36	—	—	—	—	14	0·79
Canonbury ...	18	2·08	19	2·20	9	1·04	2	0·23	48	1·39
St. Peter's ...	32	3·86	29	3·50	6	0·72	6	0·72	73	2·20
TOTALS ...	153	1·74	152	1·73	65	0·74	48	0·54	418	1·19

TABLE XXXVII.
Showing the Deaths from each of the Principal Epidemic Diseases in the several Wards during the Year 1909.

WARDS.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued and Ill-defined Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Total Epidemic Deaths.
Tufnell	13	1	3	2	—	—	—	7	26
Upper Holloway	29	3	2	4	—	1	—	4	43
Tollington	8	2	4	10	—	—	—	1	25
Lower Holloway	37	3	5	11	—	1	—	12	69
Highbury	18	3	1	5	—	2	—	9	38
Mildmay	4	2	3	6	—	2	—	3	20
Thornhill	7	1	2	12	—	2	—	14	38
Barnsbury	10	5	3	4	—	—	—	2	24
St. Mary's	8	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	14
Canonbury	27	1	1	10	—	1	—	8	48
St. Peter's	36	3	6	20	—	1	—	7	73
TOTALS	197	25	31	86	—	12	—	67	418

TABLE XXXVIII.
Showing the **Death-rates** of the **Wards** from each of the **Principal Epidemic Diseases**
during the **Year 1909.**

WARDS.			Small Pox.	Measles,	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Continued and Ill-defined Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Death-rate from Epidemic Diseases.
Tufnell	—	0·37	0·03	0·08	0·06	—	—	—	0·19	0·73
Upper Holloway	—	0·77	0·08	0·05	0·11	—	0·03	—	0·11	1·15
Tollington	—	0·21	0·05	0·11	0·27	—	—	—	0·03	0·67
Lower Holloway	—	0·88	0·07	0·12	0·26	—	0·02	—	0·29	1·64
Highbury	—	0·51	0·08	0·03	0·14	—	0·06	—	0·26	1·08
Mildmay	—	0·16	0·08	0·12	0·23	—	0·08	—	0·12	0·79
Thornhill	—	0·19	0·03	0·06	0·34	—	0·06	—	0·39	1·07
Barnsbury	—	0·49	0·25	0·15	0·20	—	—	—	0·10	1·19
St. Mary's	—	0·45	0·06	0·06	0·11	—	0·11	—	—	0·79
Canonbury	—	0·78	0·03	0·03	0·29	—	0·03	—	0·23	1·39
St. Peter's	—	1·09	0·09	0·18	0·60	—	0·03	—	0·21	2·20
TOTAL	—	0·56	0·07	0·09	0·25	—	0·03	—	0·19	1·19

SMALL POX.

No death from Small Pox was registered during the year.

MEASLES.

One hundred and ninety-seven deaths from measles were registered, as compared with a corrected average of 186 per annum during the preceding 24 years, and an average of 143, or an increase of 54, as compared with the average of the preceding 10 years. The return was the highest that has obtained since 1898, when 325 deaths were registered, and, with the exception of that of 1887, was the highest that has been known in the Borough since 1851.

The epidemic began in the fourth quarter of 1908, and was continued into the first quarter of 1909, when 89 deaths were registered, and only came to a close towards the end of the second quarter, when 94 occurred. In the succeeding third and fourth quarters there was a large decrease for only 10 and 4 deaths were respectively registered. As usual, the deaths from this disease were complicated with other ailments, especially with pneumonia, which was certified as a secondary cause in 159 instances, while bronchitis was certified in 21. Thus in 180 out of 197 deaths, inflammatory diseases of the lungs were contributory to the fatal results. It has been pointed out many times in these reports that it invariably happens that measles is complicated with these affections, and that there can be no doubt that they arise among the poor in nine cases out of ten through want of care, ignorance, or good nursing. In Table V. in the appendix it will be seen that no less than 31 deaths occurred among infants between 3 and 12 months old and that 21 of these deaths took place between their 9th and 12th month. Of the remaining deaths, 156 befell between the ages of 1 and 5 years, and 10 between the ages of 5 and 10 years.

Measles seems to have been very prevalent in the neighbouring boroughs of Finsbury, Shoreditch and St. Pancras, and, as in Islington, its incidence was greatest in the first and second quarters, and, as was also the case in Islington, the epidemic seems to have started in the fourth quarter of the preceding year, for a reference to Table XLI. shows that the death-rate for the first three months of the year was 1·27 in St. Pancras, 1·57 in Shoreditch, 1·01 in Islington, and 0·93 in Finsbury. In St. Pancras, however, it commenced to decline during the second quarter, while in Finsbury, Shoreditch and Islington it increased; indeed the increase in Shoreditch was very marked, the death-rate having risen from 1·57 to 2·41 per 1,000. These returns indicate that in the north of London measles was very rife for a considerable portion of the year and that

the neighbouring boroughs were equally attacked with Islington. It should be stated that 929 cases of the disease were notified by the teachers of the public elementary schools in the first quarter, and 664 in the second quarter, and that they then fell to 41 in the third quarter and 33 in the fourth, making a total of 1,667 cases notified during the year.

During the whole course of the disease a close watch was kept on each of the schools, and children who had the disease in their homes and who had not themselves previously suffered from it were excluded. The following statement shows the number of children excluded from the various schools on account of measles in their homes. The letters I. B. G. J. M. respectively indicate infants, boys, girls, junior, and mixed departments.

Name of School.	Dept.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total in Dept.	Total for School.
Ambler Road	I.	30	5	...	4	39	48
	B.	6	2	...	...	8
	G.	1	...	...	...	1
Blundell Street	I.	24	10	4	...	38	52
	B.	4	1	...	...	5
	G.	7	2	...	...	9
Blackstock Road	I.	...	3	3	7
	B.	...	4	...	...	4
Buckingham Street	I.	2	1	1	...	4	4
Burghley Road	I.	37	9	2	...	48	55
	B.	...	5	...	...	5
	G.	...	2	...	...	2
Caledonian Road... ..	I.	21	4	3	1	29	29
Canonbury Road... ..	I.	22	39	61	61
Cottenham Road... ..	I.	8	35	3	...	46	56
	G.	1	6	3	...	10	
Drayton Park	I.	10	1	11	12
	G.	1	...	...	...	1
Duncombe Road	I.	22	7	1	1	31	44
	J. B.	2	5	2	...	9	
	J. B.	4	...	...	...	4
Ecclesbourne Road	I.	20	2	22	27
	B.	2	1	...	...	3
	G.	2	...	...	...	2
Eden Grove	I.	3	3	10
	G.	7	...	...	...	7

Name of School,	Dept.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total in Dept.	Total for School.
Forster	I.	54	15	...	...	69	69
Gifford Street	I. G.	4 2	4 ...	... ...	2 ...	10 2	12
Gillespie Road	I. B. G.	25 2 3	3 ... ...	... ... ...	6	34 2 3	39
Grafton Road	I. B. G.	3 1 ...	25 2 7	1 ... ...	... ... ...	29 3 7	39
Hanover Street	I. G.	10 1	19 1	3 3	1 ...	33 5	38
Hargrave Park	I. G.	1 ...	31 2	4 ...	... ...	36 2	38
Harvist Road	I. G.	2 ...	11 3	2 ...	... ...	15 3	18
Holy Trinity	I.	1	...	...	...	1	1
Hungerford Road	I. B.	4 2	23 ...	3 1	... ...	30 3	33
Montem Street	I.	10	10	1	...	21	21
Newington Green	I. G.	1 1	2 ...	2 ...	... ...	5 1	6
Pakeman Street	I. J.M.	2 ...	25 4	5 ...	... ...	32 4	36
Poole's Park	I. B. G.	6	27 3 2	... 1 1	... ... ...	33 4 3	40
Queen's Head Street	I. B. G.	8	18 1 1	1 ... ...	... ... ...	27 1 1	29
Richard Street	I. G.	13 1	2 ...	1 ...	... ...	16 1	17
Rotherfield Street	I.	50	14	...	...	64	64
St. Clement's	I.	...	3	...	...	3	3
St. James'	G.	...	1	...	...	1	1
St. John's, Holloway	I. G.	5 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	5 5	10
„ Conewood Street	I.	7	...	...	...	7	7
St. Jude's	I.	...	...	2	...	2	2
St. Mark's	I. G.	... ...	2 3	... ...	... 1	2 4	9

Name of School.	Dept.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total in Dept.	Total for Schools.
St. Mary's, Fowler Road ...	I.	1	1	...	...	2	2
St. Mary Magdalene ...	I.	4	4	...	...	8	8
St. Matthew's ...	I.	10	4	...	...	14	14
St. Philip's ...	I.	...	8	...	...	8	10
	B.	...	2	...	...	2	
Shepperton Road ...	I.	7	10	...	...	17	20
	B.	1	...	...	...	1	
	G.	2	...	...	...	2	
St. Thomas' ...	I.	1	1	...	...	2	4
	B.	...	1	...	...	1	
	G.	...	1	...	...	1	
Station Road ...	I.	3	4	8	...	15	17
	B.	...	1	...	...	1	
	G.	1	...	...	...	1	
Thornhill Road ...	G.	...	1	...	...	1	1
Upper Hornsey Road ...	I.	4	41	5	...	50	57
	B.	...	4	...	...	4	
	G.	1	2	...	...	3	
Vittoria Place ...	I.	2	1	1	...	4	4
Westbourne Road ...	I.	52	5	...	1	58	62
	B.	4	...	...	...	4	
Whittington ...	I.	5	7	...	1	13	13
Winchester Street ...	I.	1	...	...	...	1	1
Yerbury Road ...	I.	50	23	...	2	75	75
York Road ...	I.	1	2	...	...	3	3
St. John's, Duncan Place ...	I.	...	2	...	...	2	2
St. Joseph's ...	I.	...	8	...	...	8	8
		610	541	64	20	1,235	1,235

SUMMARY.

Department.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Infants ...	546	471	53	19	1,089
Boys ...	24	32	4	...	60
Girls ...	40	34	7	1	82
Junior Mixed ...	...	4	...	...	4
	610	541	64	20	1,235

It is noteworthy that there was little or no measles in the Borough after the annual summer vacation, from which it might be inferred that the annual closure of the schools had put a stop to the epidemic. The returns, however, show that prior to the holidays the disease had practically worn itself out, so that instead of 10, 12 or more deaths being registered in a week, only 1 or none had been known, which proves that in this instance at all events, the school closure had had nothing to do with the cessation of the epidemic.

Full tables are given to show the deaths and death rates in the several quarters for the sub-districts and for the neighbouring boroughs as are also tables showing the secondary causes of death, the progress of the disease from week to week and its past records in the several quarters of the ten years 1899-1908.

TABLE XXXIX.

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	10	..	..	13
Upper Holloway	9	17	1	2	29
Tollington	2	4	1	1	8
Lower Holloway	19	15	3	..	37
Highbury	15	9	..	1	25
Barnsbury	12	3	2	..	17
Islington, South East ..	29	36	3	..	68
The Borough	89	94	10	4	197

TABLE XL.

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	0·34	1·13	..	..	0·37
Upper Holloway	0·96	1·82	0·11	0·21	0·77
Tollington	0·21	0·43	0·11	0·11	0·21
Lower Holloway	1·81	1·43	0·29	..	0·88
Highbury	0·87	0·52	..	0·06	0·36
Barnsbury	0·89	0·22	0·15	..	0·31
Islington, South East ..	1·51	1·87	0·16	..	0·88
The Borough	1·01	1·07	0·11	0·05	0·56

TABLE XLI.

Showing the Death-Rates of the Encircling Boroughs from Measles in the Four Quarters of 1909.

Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
St. Pancras	1·27	0·39	0·10	0·02	0·44
Stoke Newington	0·37	0·29	0·07	..	0·18
Hackney	0·52	0·20	0·02	0·22	0·24
Hornsey .. ..	..	0·08	..	0·42	0·13
Finsbury	0·93	1·94	0·55	0·17	0·89
Shoreditch	1·57	2·41	0·38	0·17	1·13
The above Districts ..	0·85	0·75	0·15	0·16	0·48
Islington	1·01	1·07	0·11	0·05	0·56

TABLE XLII.

Showing the Secondary Causes of the Deaths from Measles.

Secondary Diseases.	Quarters.				The Year 1909.		
	1	2	3	4	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Pneumonia	72	75	9	3	83	76	159
Bronchitis	12	9	..	..	9	12	21
Empyema .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Enteritis	1	2	..	..	2	1	3
Heart Disease .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Whooping Cough ..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2
Meningitis	1	1	..	..	..	2	2
Laryngitis .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Œdema of Glottis ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Gastric Catarrh ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Stomatitis .. ..	..	2	..	..	1	1	2
Tubercular Meningitis	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Total Secondary Diseases	88	93	10	4	97	98	195
Deaths where no secondary disease was entered	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Total Deaths ..	89	94	10	4	98	99	197

TABLE XLIII.
Showing the **Deaths from Measles** during each **Week** of 1909.

1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		th Quarter.	
Week.	Deaths.	Week.	Deaths.	Week	Deaths.	Week.	Deaths.
1	7	14	18	27	3	40	..
2	2	15	18	28	1	41	1
3	4	16	8	29	1	42	..
4	3	17	7	30	..	43	1
5	3	18	4	31	1	44	..
6	2	19	5	32	1	45	..
7	5	20	4	33	2	46	..
8	9	21	9	34	..	47	1
9	8	22	3	35	..	48	1
10	11	23	5	36	1	49	..
11	13	24	5	37	..	0	..
12	10	25	6	38	..	1	..
13	12	26	2	39	..	52	..
13 weeks	89	13 weeks	94	13 weeks	10	13 weeks	4

TABLE XLIV.
Showing the deaths from **Measles** in the **Quarters**, 1899 08 and 1909.

Years.				1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
1899	..	..	..	45	53	26	31	155
1900	..	..	..	64	75	15	5	159
1901	..	..	..	7	17	27	100	151
1902	..	..	..	53	29	12	20	114
1903	..	..	..	35	64	17	4	120
1904	..	..	..	20	75	56	30	181
1905	..	..	..	26	17	20	60	123
1906	..	..	..	93	75	11	8	187
1907	..	..	..	4	56	44	26	130
1908	..	..	..	19	12	7	40	78
Corrected average number of deaths				38	48	24	33	143
1909.				89	94	10	4	197
Increase or Decrease ..				+51	+46	-14	-29	+54

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet Fever caused 25 deaths, which, when the increase of population is taken into consideration, is possibly the lowest return for the Borough since 1885. Indeed the returns, as far back as 1856, show no such record. When the death registers are examined it is found that this disease, even without any correction being made for the large increase of population, averaged in the years 1856-1860, 119; 1861-65, 214; 1866-70, 240; 1871-75, 117; 1876-80, 106; 1886-90, 51; 1891-95, 67; 1896-90, 40; 1901-05, 33; and 1906-9, 29. Thus from 1871, quinquennium after quinquennium, with the exception of 1891-95, has exhibited a lessened mortality from it. Indeed, it is somewhat marvellous to find that from the quinquennium 1866-70 to the last four years, 1906 to 1909, the deaths have fallen from an annual average of 240 to 29, in other words by 88 per cent. And what is happening in Islington is happening everywhere throughout London and the country, so that one is driven to the conclusion, and, indeed, it is generally acknowledged, that the severity of this infection is not nearly so great as it was in former years. It is unfortunately not possible to obtain a return of the cases of the disease that occurred in the earlier years as was possible with the deaths. Nevertheless it is interesting to note that while from the quinquennium 1891-95 to the 4 years 1906-1909, the annual average number of deaths from Scarlet Fever fell by 56 per cent., the notified cases of the diseases fell by only 21·8 per cent., thus showing that the virulence of the disease as we know it during this short period has decreased.

The question naturally arises to one's mind, is not the disease now of the same very mild a type that it was when Sydenham, one of the greatest medical observers of past days, said of it "*hoc morbi nomen (vix enim altius assurgit)*" thus speaking of it with a contempt which he does not appear to have felt for Measles or Small Pox?

The history of Scarlet Fever, however, shows that from 1800-1804 it ravaged Ireland and was very fatal, while from 1804-1831 the physicians who had found it so terrible a disease from 1800 to 1804 saw scarcely any fatality, so mild had it been. In 1831 however an epidemic of malignant Scarlet Fever broke out in Dublin and its neighbourhood; in 1834 it had covered Ireland with mourning even more extensively than some years later was caused by Typhus Fever or even than that which had been produced two years previously by the outbreak of Asiatic Cholera. Trousseau, the distinguished Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Paris says in one of his lectures on Clinical Medicine that at the commencement of his studies his illustrious master Bretonneau taught his class that Scarlet Fever, which he

formerly heard spoken of as a very dangerous malady, was then a very mild affection and he told them that from 1799-1822 he did not recollect having seen a fatal case, although he had long practised in the country before he became first physician to the hospital of Tours. The numerous cases which he met with both at his hospital and in private practice seemed at that time to have satisfied him that Scarlet Fever was the mildest of all the infections. But in 1824 an epidemic broke out in Tours, with the result that before it had finished, Bretonneau, who had formerly looked upon Scarlet Fever as a slight malady, now consider it as equally mortal with Plague, Typhus Fever, and Cholera. Thus during a quarter of a century this disease, which appeared as an epidemic without showing any severity, all at once became changed in its character, and cruelly smote all whom it touched. Very severe epidemics of Measles and Small Pox do without doubt sometimes occur, but as epidemics they do not show such extremes of mildness and severity as Scarlet Fever. It is a disease which apparently is more influenced than Measles or Small Pox by a dominating epidemic constitution, and hence it arises that an epidemic of Scarlet Fever is sometimes very mild and at other times very severe.

The Medical Officer of Health is old enough to recollect a very serious epidemic of this disease in Ireland about 1856 or 1857 when he with his sister and his brother were attacked with it in a very grave form and which, indeed, was fatal to his brother, and later on (in Gloucester in 1874) he had an opportunity of seeing four cases which were of a type as severe as any he has seen, or, indeed, read of, and all of which proved fatal. The neck in each case became the seat of an inflammation so severe that presently it passed into such a gangrenous condition that the cervical muscles were laid bare, as if they had been most carefully dissected, exposing the throbbing blood vessels. Such cases as these are very rare, and indeed Trousseau with all his experience seems to have seen only one such case, for he writes as follows:—"I recollect
" a lad of 14 years of age in whom the gangrenous condition was so extensive
" that the muscles of the neck were dissected as occurs in diffuse phlegmonous
" inflammations, showing the carotids pulsating at the bottom of a horrible
" wound. The patient recovered, but a hideous deformity remained as a
" consequence of the gangrenous destruction of the tissue. A similar case is
" described by Graves."

It is fortunate, then, that Scarlet Fever of this severe type does not now prevail, but looking at its past history who shall say that at any time there may not be a recurrence of it in its severest form.

TABLE XLV.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Upper Holloway	1	2	..	..	3
Tollington .. ..	..	1	..	1	2
Lower Holloway	1	..	1	1	3
Highbury	1	2	..	2	5
Barnsbury	1	1	1	3	6
Islington, South East ..	4	..	..	1	5
The Borough	8	6	2	9	25

TABLE XLVI.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell .. ..	..	..	..	0·11	0·03
Upper Holloway	0·11	0·22	..	..	0·08
Tollington .. ..	..	0·11	..	0·11	0·05
Lower Holloway	0·10	..	0·09	0·09	0·07
Highbury	0·06	0·11	..	0·11	0·07
Barnsbury	0·07	0·07	0·07	0·22	0·11
Islington, South East ..	0·21	..	..	0·05	0·06
The Borough	0·09	0·07	0·02	0·10	0·07

DIPHTHERIA.

It is very satisfactory to find that only 31 deaths occurred during the year from this disease. This number is 80 less than the corrected annual average of the years 1885-1908 and is also 29 less than the return of the preceding year. The deaths were in the proportion of 0·09 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a decennial rate of 0·21. The rate is below that of the County of London, in which it was 0·13. The decrease in the deaths from so serious a disease must be a matter of congratulation, for it is not so long ago, in a smaller population, that instead of being numbered by tens, they were numbered by hundreds. Thus in 1891 there were 178 deaths; in 1893, 200, in 1894, 218 and in 1896, 257, while so recently as 1901 they numbered 134, and in 1902, 104.

TABLE XLVII.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	1	..	1	1	3
Upper Holloway	1	..	..	1	2
Tollington .. ..	..	2	1	1	4
Lower Holloway	2	..	2	1	5
Highbury	1	1	..	2	4
Barnsbury	2	2	..	1	5
Islington, South East ..	5	1	..	2	8
The Borough	12	6	4	9	31

TABLE XLVIII.

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	0·11	..	0·11	0·11	0·08
Upper Holloway	0·11	..	..	0·11	0·05
Tollington .. ..	..	0·21	0·11	0·11	0·11
Lower Holloway	0·19	..	0·19	0·09	0·12
Highbury	0·06	0·06	..	0·11	0·06
Barnsbury	0·15	0·15	..	0·07	0·09
Islington, South East ..	0·26	0·05	..	0·10	0·10
The Borough	0·14	0·07	0·05	0·10	0·09

WHOOPIING COUGH.

There were 86 deaths attributed to Whooping Cough (35 males and 51 females) or 79 less than the corrected average of the preceding 24 years, although there were 31 more than the number registered in 1908. The deaths were by no means excessive, for with the exception of the years 1899, 1895, 1901, 1904, 1906 and 1908, they always ran into hundreds, the largest number being 255 in 1891.

The resulting death-rate was 0·41 per 1,000 of the population, as contrasted with 0·26 in the County of London. In Islington the disease was most fatal in Barnsbury and South East Islington, in which 16 and 32 deaths were respectively registered.

Ages at Death.—It is noteworthy that all the deaths, with the exception of two, occurred among children under five years of age. Thirty-six were in the first year of life and 48 were between one and five years.

TABLE XLIX.

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	1	1	..	..	2
Upper Holloway	2	1	..	1	4
Tollington	2	3	1	4	10
Lower Holloway	2	5	2	2	11
Highbury	5	5	..	1	11
Barnsbury	2	9	1	4	16
Islington, South East ..	17	12	1	2	32
The Borough	31	36	5	14	86

TABLE L.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	0.11	0.11	..	..	0.06
Upper Holloway	0.21	0.11	..	0.11	0.11
Tollington	0.21	0.32	0.11	0.42	0.27
Lower Holloway	0.19	0.48	0.19	0.19	0.26
Highbury	0.29	0.29	..	0.06	0.16
Barnsbury	0.15	0.67	0.07	0.30	0.30
Islington, South East ..	0.88	0.62	0.05	0.10	0.42
The Borough	0.35	0.41	0.06	0.16	0.25

ENTERIC FEVER.

To this disease were attributed 12 deaths, as compared with a corrected average of 42 in the years 1885-1908, and with 18 in the preceding year.

This return is the lowest recorded since 1885. If the table (XXXII.) showing the deaths from the principal epidemic diseases during the last 24 years be consulted, it will be seen that there has been a steady, if not always regular, decrease in the deaths since the first mentioned date. Thus if the 25 years be divided into quinquennial periods it is found that in the first period the deaths averaged 57; in the second 39; in the third 40; in the fourth 35, and in the last 16.

TABLE LI.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Holloway	1	..	..	..	1
Tollington .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Holloway .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
Highbury	2	1	1	..	4
Barnsbury	1	1	..	..	2
Islington, South East ..	1	2	1	..	4
The Borough	5	4	3	..	12

TABLE LII.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Holloway	0·11	..	..	..	0·03
Tollington .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Holloway .. ..	..	..	0·09	..	0·02
Highbury	0·11	0·06	0·06	..	0·06
Barnsbury	0·07	0·07	..	..	0·04
Islington, South East ..	0·05	0·10	0·05	..	0·05
The Borough	0·06	0·04	0·03	..	0·03

TYPHUS FEVER.

No death was recorded during the year.

CONTINUED AND ILL DEFINED FEVERS.

Nil return.

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.

The most satisfactory of all the returns has been undoubtedly that from diarrhœa, as only 67 deaths were ascribed to it, as contrasted with a corrected average of 202 in the preceding 24 years. There was thus a decrease of 135 deaths. The return is the lowest recorded from 1885 to the present time, and although that for 1908 was a low one, yet the return for the year under discussion is 50 below it. The causes of this decrease must be ascribed in a large measure to the diminution in the deaths during the third quarter, when there were only 41 registered, as compared with a corrected average of 134. This large decrease must be attributed mainly to the small number of deaths among infants in their first year of life, to which reference has been made under the heading of Infant Mortality. The deaths in each quarter were respectively 8, 6, 41 and 12.

TABLE LIII.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	3	..	2	2	7
Upper Holloway	1	..	3	..	4
Tollington	1	..	..	..	1
Lower Holloway .. ..	..	3	9	..	12
Highbury	1	2	6	3	12
Barnsbury	1	..	11	4	16
Islington, South East ..	1	1	10	3	15
The Borough	8	6	41	12	67

TABLE LIV.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell	0·34	..	0·23	0·23	0·19
Upper Holloway	0·11	..	0·32	..	0·11
Tollington	0·11	..	..	..	0·03
Lower Holloway .. ..	..	0·29	1·86	..	0·29
Highbury	0·06	0·11	0·35	0·17	0·17
Barnsbury	0·07	..	0·82	0·30	0·30
Islington, South East ..	0·05	0·05	0·52	0·16	0·20
The Borough	0·09	0·07	0·47	0·14	0·19

TABLE LV.

Showing the **Deaths** from **Diarrhœal Diseases** together with 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.		
	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis, etc.	Totals.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis, etc.	Totals.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis, etc.	Totals.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis, etc.	Totals.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis, etc.	Totals.
Under 1 year	3	6	9	3	9	12	31	14	45	9	20	29	46	49	95
1 to 5 years ...	1	4	5	1	3	4	10	5	15	...	2	2	12	14	26
Over 5 years	4	4	8	2	9	11	...	9	9	3	8	11	9	30	39
Totals ...	8	14	22	6	21	27	41	28	69	12	30	42	67	93	160

NOTE.—In this Table the deaths under Enteritis include only those which are not epidemic or zymotic.

TABLE LVI.

Showing the **Diarrhoeal Deaths** including **Epidemic Enteritis** in the **Third Quarter, 1909.**

1909	DEATHS.								DEATH-RATE.								METEOROLOGY.				
	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 of 65 years	Temp. of the earth.	Rainfall in inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.
Week Ending.																					
July 10th..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58.5	-3.8	57.20	0.99	7
.. 17th..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.0	-3.2	57.59	0.71	4
.. 24th..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1.24	..	..	..	0.14	61.9	-1.2	59.39	0.15	2
.. 31st..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1.24	..	..	..	0.14	59.9	-2.5	59.49	1.31	6
	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	0.62	..	..	..	0.07	60.1	-2.7	58.42	3.16	19
August 7th	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.47	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.14	60.8	-1.4	59.68	0.26	2
.. 14th	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1.24	..	..	..	0.14	66.9	+4.5	61.25	0.00	..
.. 21st	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	0.75	0.97	0.67	0.44	63.3	+1.4	62.79	0.82	5
.. 28th	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	6	1.47	..	..	1.24	..	1.94	1.35	0.89	58.1	-2.7	61.48	0.70	5
	2	..	..	2	1	3	3	11	0.73	..	..	0.62	0.19	0.73	0.50	0.40	62.3	+0.5	61.30	1.78	12
Sept. 4th..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1.39	..	..	0.75	..	..	0.29	54.5	-5.4	60.19	0.30	4
.. 11th..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	4.98	..	..	0.67	0.74	54.5	-4.3	58.70	0.32	6
.. 18th..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	8	..	..	..	..	1.51	3.88	1.35	1.18	55.3	-2.2	57.87	0.58	3
.. 25th..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	7	..	..	..	..	1.51	2.91	1.35	1.03	56.3	+0.5	57.60	0.57	3
Oct. 2nd..	..	2	..	1	..	1	2	6	..	2.79	..	1.24	..	0.97	1.35	0.89	53.1	-1.5	57.11	0.72	4
	..	3	..	5	5	8	7	28	..	0.83	..	1.24	0.75	1.55	0.94	0.83	54.7	-2.6	58.29	2.49	20
3rd Quarter	2	3	..	9	6	11	10	41	0.23	0.32	..	0.86	0.35	0.82	0.52	0.46	59.0	-1.6	59.34	7.43	51

TABLE LVII.

Showing the Deaths occurring in Islington and in the several Encircling Boroughs from All Causes, from the principal Epidemic Diseases, and from Phthisis in the year 1909.

THE ENCIRCLING BOROUGHES.	Estimated Populations, 1909.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Total Epidemic Deaths.	Deaths from principal Epidemic 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.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and Undefined Fever.	Diarrhoea.			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
St. Pancras ...	237,422	3,510	230	—	105	17	27	30	—	6	—	45	382	570	102
Stoke Newington ...	54,423	612	34	—	10	3	2	14	—	1	—	4	45	82	80
Hackney ...	237,601	2,988	220	—	57	10	19	51	—	6	—	77	289	550	102
Hornsey ...	95,628	793	44	—	12	2	10	12	—	—	—	8	43	89	61
Finsbury ...	95,289	1,829	224	—	85	11	14	51	—	3	—	60	211	367	131
Shoreditch ...	114,802	2,178	328	—	130	9	22	72	—	6	—	89	200	510	140
The above Boroughs.	835,165	11,910	1,080	—	399	52	94	230	—	22	—	283	1,170	2,168	107
Islington ...	351,202	4,918	418	—	197	25	31	86	—	12	—	67	424	841	103

TABLE LVIII.

Showing the **Death Rates of Islington** and of the several **Encircling Boroughs** from **All Causes**,
from the principal **Epidemic Diseases**, and from **Phthisis** in the year 1909.

THE ENCIRCLING BOROUGHES.	Estimated Populations, 1909.	Total Death- rates from All Causes.	Total Epidemic Death-rates.	Death-rates from principal Epidemic 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 ...	237,422	14·8	0·97	...	0·44	0·07	0·11	0·13	...	0·03	...	0·19	1·61	102
Stoke Newington ...	54,423	11·3	0·63	...	0·18	0·06	0·04	0·26	...	0·02	...	0·07	0·83	80
Hackney ...	237,601	12·6	0·93	...	0·24	0·04	0·08	0·22	...	0·03	...	0·32	1·22	102
Hornsey ...	95,628	8·4	0·46	...	0·13	0·02	0·10	0·13	...	...	...	0·08	0·45	61
Finsbury ...	95,289	19·2	2·36	...	0·89	0·12	0·15	0·54	...	0·03	...	0·63	2·22	131
Shoreditch...	114,802	19·0	2·87	...	1·14	0·08	0·19	0·63	...	0·05	...	0·78	1·75	140
The above Boroughs	835,165	14·2	1·29	...	0·48	0·06	0·11	0·27	...	0·03	...	0·34	1·40	107
Islington ...	351,202	14·00	1·19	...	0·56	0·07	0·09	0·25	...	0·03	...	0·19	1·21	103

TABLE LIX.

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

	All Causes.	Principal Epidemic 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 ..	14.5	1.12	0.00	0.35	0.09	0.14	0.20	0.06	0.28	109
76 Great Towns ..	14.7	1.42	0.00	0.48	0.11	0.15	0.24	0.06	0.38	118
143 Smaller Towns ..	13.9	1.08	..	0.33	0.09	0.16	0.17	0.06	0.27	111
England and Wales less the 219 Towns ..	14.5	0.80	0.00	0.21	0.06	0.14	0.16	0.06	0.17	98
London	14.0	1.31	0.00	0.48	0.08	0.13	0.26	0.03	0.33	108
Bristol	12.7	0.87	0.02	0.24	0.03	0.14	0.14	0.03	0.27	100
Birmingham	15.4	2.03	..	0.93	0.19	0.16	0.26	0.04	0.45	134
Liverpool	19.0	2.11	..	0.61	0.28	0.15	0.30	0.07	0.70	144
Manchester	17.9	1.81	..	0.62	0.26	0.17	0.19	0.14	0.43	134
Leeds	14.1	0.80	..	0.16	0.02	0.13	0.17	0.09	0.23	122
Sheffield	15.1	1.78	..	0.88	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.55	118
St. Pancras	14.8	0.97	..	0.44	0.07	0.12	0.13	0.02	0.19	102
Stoke Newington ..	11.3	0.63	..	0.18	0.06	0.04	0.26	0.02	0.07	80
Hackney	12.6	0.93	..	0.24	0.04	0.08	0.22	0.03	0.32	102
Hornsey	8.4	0.46	..	0.13	0.02	0.10	0.13	..	0.08	61
Finsbury	19.2	2.36	..	0.89	0.12	0.15	0.54	0.03	0.63	131
Shoreditch	19.0	2.87	..	1.14	0.08	0.19	0.63	0.05	0.78	140
Encircling Boroughs ..	14.2	1.29	..	0.48	0.06	0.11	0.27	0.03	0.34	107
Islington	14.0	1.19	..	0.56	0.07	0.09	0.25	0.03	0.19	103

INFLUENZA.

Influenza was the registered cause of 70 deaths during the year, as contrasted with 81 in the preceding year, and an average of 76 in the 11 years 1898-1908. The returns show that 36 deaths occurred in the first quarter, 19 in the second, 4 in the third, and 11 in the fourth, and that the largest number (20) of them occurred between 65 and 75 years of age, thus showing that the disease is particularly fatal to old people.

The following statement giving the incidence of the disease at the several ages of life from 1898 to 1909 is reprinted from the report of last year, to which has been added the return for 1909 and the average for the years 1898-1908.

Ages.													Average.	
		1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1898-1908.	1909.
0-5	-	8	6	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	3	4	1
5-10	-	2	2	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1
10-15	-					—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
15-25	-	4	4	9	—	3	2	3	—	4	3	5	4	2
25-35	-	4	12	7	2	7	3	2	3	5	10	3	5	4
35-45	-	5	17	16	5	13	5	7	5	4	19	8	9	8
45-55	-	9	15	18	5	14	9	7	7	10	5	14	10	10
55-65	-	15	28	28	12	6	8	6	9	13	6	16	14	9
65-75	-	11	24	36	12	17	6	11	12	16	12	14	16	20
75-85	-	6	14	25	5	15	3	7	12	8	12	14	11	11
85 and upwards	-	1	4	4	—	4	—	1	1	2	1	4	2	4
		65	126	149	46	83	40	48	54	67	75	81	76	70

In 33 instances, or in nearly half the mortality, pneumonia was ascribed as the secondary cause of death, bronchitis in 16, and heart diseases in 10. The several secondary causes are set out in Table LXI.

TABLE LX.

Showing the Deaths from Influenza in the Quarters of the Year 1909, together with the corrected averages of the corresponding periods 1899-1908.

Years.					Quarters.				Totals.
					First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	
1899	..	..	..	..	52	25	4	45	126
1900	..	..	..	..	122	17	3	7	149
1901	..	..	..	..	18	13	4	11	46
1902	..	..	..	..	45	15	5	18	83
1903	..	..	..	..	30	3	1	6	40
1904	..	..	..	..	12	5	2	29	48
1905	..	..	..	..	26	16	3	9	54
1906	..	..	..	..	13	21	7	26	67
1907	..	..	..	..	48	12	4	11	75
1908	..	..	..	..	52	20	3	6	81
Corrected Averages ..					43	15	3	18	79
1909 ..					36	19	4	11	70
Increase or Decrease ..					-7	+4	+1	-7	-9

TABLE LXI.

Showing the **Secondary Causes of Death from Influenza in the Four Quarters of the Year 1909.**

	Tufnell.				Upper Holloway.				Tollington.				Lower Holloway.				Highbury.				Barnsbury.				South-East Islington.				Totals for Year.
	Quarters.				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.	
Pleurisy	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	1	7	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	2	2	33
Bronchitis .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	16
Heart Disease, etc. ..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Cerebral Thrombosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paralysis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Liver Diseases .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumatism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
All Secondary Causes	3	2	1	1	9	4	..	1	6	1	..	..	4	1	..	1	6	7	..	4	3	..	..	..	5	4	2	2	67
No Secondary Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
TOTALS ..	3	2	1	1	9	4	..	1	6	1	..	..	4	1	..	2	6	7	..	4	3	..	1	..	5	4	2	3	70

APPENDICITIS.

Appendicitis was registered as causing 25 deaths, which is the same number as was registered in 1908.

In the preceding 7 years the deaths were respectively 20, 32, 27, 29, 20, 19 and 25, which together with the 25 now registered make 197 deaths. No period of life seems to have been free from attacks, for even among children under 5 years of age 2 deaths occurred, while between 5 and 10 there were 7. Indeed, the returns of the 8 years 1902-1909 fully bears out this statement. This may be seen in the following statements, which are again presented, as they are of very great interest.

Deaths.					Deaths.				
1902	-	-	20	...	1906	-	-	20	
1903	-	-	32	..	1907	-	-	19	
1904	-	-	27	...	1908	-	-	25	
1905	-	-	29	...	1909	-	-	25	

The subsequent tabular statement has been prepared to show the ages at which people died from the disease.

Ages.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Totals.
0- 5	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	7
5-10	2	4	2	4	3	—	7	7	29
10-15	7	3	5	1	2	7	1	2	28
15-20	1	4	3	6	3	3	3	3	26
20-25	1	7	2	3	1	2	3	1	20
25-35	3	5	8	3	2	2	2	1	26
35-45	2	3	2	4	5	—	4	4	24
45-55	3	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	15
55-65	—	1	3	2	2	3	1	2	14
65-75	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	18
75-85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20	32	27	29	20	19	25	25	197

4 per cent. of these deaths occurred at the age period					-	0- 5
15	"	"	"	"	-	5-10
14	"	"	"	"	-	10-15
13	"	"	"	"	-	15-20
10	"	"	"	"	-	20-25
13	"	"	"	"	-	25-35
12	"	"	"	"	-	35-45
8	"	"	"	"	-	45-55
7	"	"	"	"	-	55-65
4	"	"	"	"	-	65-75
100					All ages	

SEPTIC DISEASES.

In this class are included Erysipelas, Pyæmia, Septicæmia and so-called Puerperal Fever, which together caused 40 deaths, as compared with 44 in the preceding year.

Erysipelas.—To this disease were ascribed 12 deaths, as compared with an average of 14 in the preceding 12 years. Four of them were infants under a year old, while 7 were adults aged from 20 to 45 years. Five deaths occurred in public institutions.

1897	...	...	11	1904	...	...	23
1898	...	...	8	1905	...	...	12
1899	...	...	16	1906	...	...	16
1900	...	...	17	1907	...	...	13
1901	...	...	15	1908	...	...	14
1902	...	...	13	1909	...	...	12
1903	...	...	9				

TABLE LXII.

Deaths from Erysipelas in the Sub-Districts during the Year 1909.

	Deaths.		Death Rates.	
			— per 1,000 inhabitants.	
Tufnell	0'11	" "
Upper Holloway	4	0'05	" "
Tollington	2	0'05	" "
Lower Holloway	2	0'01	" "
Highbury	1	0'04	" "
Barnsbury	2	0'01	" "
Islington, South-East	1		
The Borough ...	12		0'03	" "

Puerperal Septic Diseases--

These diseases of women are the result of infection after childbirth, and include Puerperal Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Septic Intoxication and the so-called Puerperal Fever. The deaths from them during 1909 were 7 in number, as compared with 4 in the preceding year, and a corrected average of 10 during the 10 years 1899-1908. They were in the proportion of 0·85 per 1,000 births. These diseases are very grave, being usually fatal to those whom they attack, as will be readily seen when it is stated that there were only 14 cases known in the 12 months, so that the fatality was 50 per cent. The deaths are very often the result of gross carelessness on the part of the mothers themselves, because they do not trouble to prepare clean bedding for their lying-in. This is not always due to actual dirty habits, but to the fact that they do not wish to soil their bedding, not knowing in their ignorance that at the time of lying-in cleanliness is of the first importance.

The following is a statement of the deaths for the last decennial period:—

Years		Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 births.
1899	...	14	...	1·45
1900	...	6	...	0·65
1901	...	15	...	1·62
1902	...	12	...	1·30
1903	...	9	...	1·00
1904	...	14	...	1·57
1905	...	6	...	0·68
1906	...	11	...	1·27
1907	...	8	...	0·94
1908	...	4	...	0·46
		—		—
Corrected average		10	...	1·08
		—		—
1909	...	7	...	0·85

TABLE LXIII.

*Showing the Deaths from Puerperal Fever in the Sub Districts
for each Quarter and the Year 1909.*

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

TABLE LXIV.

*Showing the Deaths from Puerperal Fever per 1,000 Births in the Sub-Districts
for each Quarter and the Year 1909.*

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell .. .. .	..	5.12	..	..	1.32
Upper Holloway .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Tollington .. .. .	..	6.06	..	..	1.42
Lower Holloway .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Highbury	5.75	..	..	..	1.54
Barnsbury	2.34	..	..	..	0.67
Islington, South East ..	4.24	..	..	..	1.07
The Borough	2.28	0.98	..	..	0.85

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

In this group of diseases are included those of a tuberculous character as well as rheumatic fever, rheumatism, rickets, diabetes, gout, anæmia and one or two others. Combined they caused 1,032 deaths, which is an increase of 69 on the average of the preceding 10 years, after correction had been made for the increase in the population, and they were equal to a rate of 2·94 per 1,000 as against 3·23 per 1,000 in the decennium 1899-1908. The deaths from each disease for these years, together with those for 1909, are set out in Table LXXII.

Cancer and malignant Diseases.—These diseases, next to those of a tuberculous character, are undoubtedly the most important of the constitutional diseases, and more especially so because they attack persons in the prime of life. In 1909 they caused 353 deaths, which is an increase of 44 on the corrected average of the 18 years 1891-1908, and were equal to a death-rate of 10·05 per 10,000 of the population, as contrasted with 8·8 in the years just mentioned. The present rate is, however, practically the same as that experienced during the preceding three years. It is to be regretted that since 1891 there has been a gradual but very steady rise in the death-rate from these diseases, for an examination of the figures given below shows that whereas in 1891 it was 6·8 per 1,000, in 1895 it was 7·9; in 1899, 8·0; in 1905, 9·5, and in 1909, 10·5 per 1,000, with varying rates in the intermediate periods.

Years	Deaths	Deaths per 10,000 Pop.	Years	Deaths	Deaths per 10,000 Pop.
1891	218	6·8	1902	326	9·5
1892	219	6·8	1903	350	10·3
1893	238	7·3	1904	323	9·5
1894	239	7·2	1905	328	9·5
1895	266	7·9	1906	363	10·5
1896	291	8·5	1907	348	10·0
1897	304	9·0	1908	367	10·3
1898	283	8·4	Corrected	—	—
1899	270	8·0	Average	309	8·8
1900	303	9·0		—	—
1901	289	8·6	1909	353	10·05

From 1891 to 1895 the deaths averaged 234 per annum; from 1896 to 1900, 290; from 1901 to 1905, 323; and from 1906 to 1909 (4 years), 358. These figures show how enormous has been the increase in the mortality, which humanity is at present powerless to prevent.

Ages at Death.—The ages of the persons who died from cancer and malignant diseases are fully set out in the statement given below, which shows that now, as in previous years, their heaviest incidence occurred at the ages above 25 years, and particularly in the period 55-75.

Ages.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Average. 1899-1908.	1909.
0-5	—	1	—	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	—
5-15	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	3
15-25	2	3	2	5	7	5	3	3	3	8	4	3
25-35	8	6	8	8	5	10	11	7	6	6	8	10
35-45	19	32	33	29	43	43	22	35	39	41	34	27
45-55	63	79	63	75	75	61	74	90	64	63	71	79
55-65	85	92	76	103	95	84	95	110	95	112	95	96
65-75	72	58	75	70	83	90	92	74	102	93	81	94
75-85	18	27	27	27	34	22	25	38	27	39	28	34
85 & up- wards	2	3	4	3	1	5	3	2	8	2	3	7
	<u>270</u>	<u>303</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>348</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>353</u>

The diseases as usual proved more fatal to females than males, the death-rate being 8.74 per 10,000 for the latter and 11.23 for the former.

In Table LXVI. the death-rates at the several ages are given, and it is remarkable that whereas between the ages of 35 and 45 years the death-rate among males was 3.22 and among females 8.34 per 10,000 living at that age, in the next period (45-55) the death-rate is practically the same among males and females, being 24.31 per 10,000 for males and 24.09 for females. At the next period however (55-65), the death-rate among females rose to 46.42 per 10,000 as against 43.95 amongst males. When the figures for the succeeding age period (65-75) are examined, the mortality is found to be greatest among males, and to reach the very high rate of 103.84 per 10,000, as against 76.22 among females. Among persons 75 and upwards, the rate was 54.38 per 10,000 among males and 114.35 among females. These rates are so high that it is no wonder that many scientists are making every effort to discover some remedy for these terrible diseases, and it is to be hoped that their work, which enjoyed the support and encouragement of His late Majesty, King Edward VII. and other great personages throughout the world, will meet, as it surely will some day, with success. It would be sad, indeed, if no method of prevention or cure were found for ailments which are increasing steadily among our people.

In the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1908 information was given as to the progress of Cancer Research, and it is therefore not proposed to say anything further on the subject now.

Particulars of the several parts of the human system attacked with these diseases are set forth in Table LXVII., and therein it will be noticed that among women there were no less than 53 deaths from cancerous diseases of the uterus and 35 from those of the breast, the majority of which did not occur until the child-bearing age of life had been passed, for out of 88 deaths from these two causes, only 15 occurred during that period.

TABLE LXV.

Showing the Deaths from Cancer or Malignant Disease in the several Sub-Districts during the Quarters and the Year 1909.

Quarters.				Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Barnsbury.	Islington, South-East.	The Borough.
1st	..	..	..	9	8	9	12	17	15	13	83
2nd	..	..	..	15	11	13	9	12	13	9	82
3rd	..	..	..	9	11	9	12	12	16	21	90
4th	..	..	..	11	6	12	14	14	20	21	98
The Year	..	..	..	44	36	43	47	55	64	64	353

TABLE LXVI.

Deaths and Death-rates from Cancer at seven age periods.

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	3	0'35	3	0'34	6	0'35
25-35	4	1'32	6	1'78	10	1'56
35-45	7	3'22	20	8'34	27	5'90
45-55	37	24'31	42	24'09	79	24'19
55-65	42	43'95	54	46'42	96	45'31
65-75	45	103'84	49	76'22	94	87'34
75 & up.	8	54'38	33	114'35	41	94'12
All Ages	146	8'74	207	11'23	353	10'05

TABLE LXVII.—*continued.*

ORGANS AFFECTED.	Sex.	Age at Death.										MALES.	FEMALES.	Totals.	
		—5	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	—75 upwards.					
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—continued.															
Pharynx	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	}	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mouth	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	}	2
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonsils	M.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	}	3
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LYMPHATIC SYSTEM—															
Groin	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	}	..
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lymphatic Glands ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	}	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mediastinal Glands ..	M.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	}	4
	F.	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	3		
Mesentery	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	}	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1		
URINARY SYSTEM—															
Kidney	M.	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	}	3
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1		
Bladder	M.	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	8	..	}	14
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	6		
Prostate	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	5	..	}	5
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GENERATIVE SYSTEM—															
Breast	F.	..	..	..	1	4	7	11	7	5	..	35	35	
Uterus	F.	..	..	..	3	7	13	18	8	4	..	53	53	
Ovary	F.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	
Vulva	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
Testis	M.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—															
Neck	M.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	}	4
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1		
Arm	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	}	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Thigh	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	}	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
BONES AND JOINTS—															
Spine.. ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	}	2
	F.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1		
Thorax	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	}	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ribs	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	}	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1		
Sternum	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	}	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
Shoulder Joint	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	}	1
	F.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
Cervical Vertebrae ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	}	..
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scapula	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	}	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1		
Hip Joint	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	}	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1		
INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM—															
Face	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	}	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Head	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	}	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1		
UNSPECIFIED															
	M.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	}	6
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3		
TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES FOR YEAR.. ..															
	M.	..	2	1	4	7	37	42	45	8	146	..	}	..	
	F.	..	1	2	7	20	42	53	49	33	..	207			
TOTAL DEATHS															
		..	3	3	11	27	79	95	94	41	146	207	353		

Tubercular Diseases.—*Tuberculosis of the Lungs or Phthisis, Tuberculosis of the Brain or Tubercular Meningitis, Tuberculosis of the Larynx, Tuberculosis of the Abdomen or Tabes Mesenterica, and General Tuberculosis.*

Tubercular diseases caused 582 deaths, which were equal to a death-rate of 1·65 per 1,000 of the population. Of these deaths 128 occurred among children under 5 years old and represented a death-rate of 3·39 per 1,000 living at this age.

Phthisis or Tuberculosis of the Lungs.—This disease, commonly called consumption, was credited with 424 deaths, a decrease of 8 on the return of the preceding years, and of 12 on the return for 1907. It is, however, above that of the year 1906, but 105 below the corrected average of the preceding 15 years, the particulars respecting which are set out in the statement given below.

Years.	Deaths.	PHTHISIS. Death rates per 1,000 inhabitants.	Proportion of Deaths from Phthisis per 100 Deaths from All Causes.	Death rates from All Causes per 1,000 inhabitants.
1894	539	1·63	10·24	15·9
1895	568	1·70	9·86	17·2
1896	530	1·54	9·01	17·4
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
1903	492	1·45	10·16	14·3
1904	533	1·56	10·18	15·3
1905	438	1·28	8·84	14·4
1906	411	1·19	8·14	14·6
1907	436	1·26	8·58	14·6
1908	432	1·21	9·23	13·1
	—	—	—	—
Corrected average	529	1·51	9·48	15·9
	—	—	—	—
1909	424	1·21	8·62	14·0

It is satisfactory to note that there has been a decrease in the number of deaths from phthisis, especially during the last five years, for it is found that whereas from 1894 to 1898 2,684 persons died, and that from 1899 to 1903 2,737 died, there were only 2,250 from 1904 to 1908. Thus there was a decrease of no less than 487 deaths in the quinquennium 1904-1908, compared with that of 1899-1903.

In London there has been an uninterrupted decrease in the mortality rate since 1881.

Per 1,000			Per 1,000		
1881-85	...	2'22	1906	...	1'44
1886-90	...	1'97	1907	...	1'40
1891-95	...	1'85	1908	...	1'32
1896-1900	...	1'75	1909	...	1'31
1901-1905	...	1'57			

Similar decreases are to be noted throughout the United Kingdom—in England, Ireland and Scotland. Thus in Edinburgh the death-rate fell from 2'12 in 1881-85 to 1'06 in 1909, or 50 per cent.; in Glasgow, from 3'11 to 1'35; in Dublin, from 3'87 to 2'76; and in Belfast, from 3'82 to 2'10. These are highly gratifying figures, for they show that the great efforts that people are making everywhere to grapple with phthisis are proving successful.

The following return gives the deaths and deaths per thousand persons living at each age:—

Deaths per 1,000 persons living at each age.			Deaths per 1,000 persons living at each age.		
Age periods.	Deaths.		Age periods.	Deaths.	
0-5	12	0'32	55-65	50	2'36
5-15	10	0'16	65-75	19	1'76
15-25	45	0'64	75-85	5	1'15
25-35	96	1'50			
35-45	108	2'36	Total	424	1'21
45-55	79	2'42			

These figures speak for themselves, and show very conclusively that the greatest mortality occurs at those periods of life which are most valuable, not only to the family but to the State, and silently demand that no effort should be spared to prevent the spread of the disease.

TABLE LXVIII.

Showing the Deaths from Phthisis in the Sub-Districts during the Four Quarters of the Year 1909.

Quarters.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Barnsbury.	South-East.	Borough
1st	13	18	10	8	18	22	30	119
2nd	9	13	7	10	15	13	19	86
3rd	6	15	9	11	12	14	26	93
4th	11	10	6	21	12	32	34	126
The Year	39	56	32	50	57	81	109	424

Tabes Mesenterica, a disease due to the same bacillus as phthisis, and popularly called "consumption of the bowels," was the cause of 41 deaths, of which 31 occurred among children under 5 years old. They were equal to a death-rate of 1.2 per 10,000 of the inhabitants, but of 8.2 per 10,000 of the children under 5 years old.

Tubercular Meningitis and Hydrocephalus were the registered cause of 72 deaths of which 18 occurred among infants under 12 months old, and 42 among children aged 1 to 5 years, making a total of 60 deaths among children under 5 years old, equal to a death-rate of 15.9 per 10,000 living at that age. These deaths represented nearly half the mortality from tubercular diseases among children who had not passed their fifth year of life.

Tuberculosis of the Larynx.—Five deaths were ascribed to this ailment, 4 of which were of males and 1 of a female. It is noteworthy that in the return for 1908 there were 3 males and 1 female. All the deaths occurred among persons over 5 years old.

General Tuberculosis and Scrofula. Of the 25 deaths, 21 occurred among children under 5 years old and 4 among persons over that age. Ten of the deceased were males and 15 females. The death-rate among young children under 5 years of age was equal to 5.6 per 10,000 living at that age.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis. Fifteen deaths were registered from these causes, of which 4 were under 5 years old.

TABLE LXIX.

Showing the Deaths from the Tubercular Diseases during 1909.

DISEASES.	Ages.			Sex.		Districts.								Totals Deaths.	Death Rates per 1000 Population		
	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	1	11	412	255	169	39	56	32	50	57	81	109	424	0'32	0'16	1'21	
Tabes Mesenterica	20	11	10	24	17	2	1	6	6	4	7	15	41	0'82	0'09	0'12	
Tubercular Meningitis	18	42	12	32	40	5	11	6	8	9	5	28	72	1'59	0'11	0'20	
Tuberculosis of the Larynx...	—	—	5	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	5	—	—	0'01	
General Tuberculosis... ..	6	15	4	10	15	1	2	1	2	5	9	5	25	0'56	0'01	0'07	
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1	3	11	10	5	3	2	2	4	2	2	—	15	0'10	0'03	0'04	
All Tubercular Diseases ...	46	82	454	335	247	50	73	47	70	77	105	160	582	3'39	0'40	1'65	

TABLE LXX.

**Mortality from Tuberculosis of the Lung (including Phthisis) and other
Forms of Tuberculosis.**

Years.	Number of Deaths.					Death Rates.				
	Tuberculosis of Lung (including Phthisis.)		Other forms of Tuberculosis.			Tuberculosis of Lung (including Phthisis).		Other forms of Tuberculosis.		
	Males (all ages).	Females (all ages).	Males (all ages).	Females (all ages).	Children (under 5).	Males (all ages).	Females (all ages).	Males (all ages).	Females (all ages).	Children (under 5).
1899	359	224	76	70	119	2.26	1.26	0.48	0.39	2.89
1900	385	217	57	51	88	2.42	1.22	0.36	0.29	2.12
1901	325	220	82	50	99	2.04	1.25	0.51	0.28	2.74
1902	308	207	84	73	120	1.92	1.17	0.52	0.41	3.31
1903	291	201	80	60	103	1.80	1.13	0.49	0.34	2.82
1904	315	218	83	66	104	1.94	1.22	0.51	0.37	2.84
1905	243	195	74	68	107	1.49	1.08	0.45	0.38	2.90
1906	252	159	88	79	112	1.54	0.88	0.54	0.44	3.02
1907	260	176	83	89	110	1.58	0.97	0.45	0.49	2.95
1908	248	184	96	76	109	1.53	0.99	0.59	0.41	2.85
Average	298	200	80	68	107	1.85	1.12	0.49	0.38	2.84
1909	255	169	80	78	116	1.53	0.92	0.48	0.42	3.07

DIABETES MELLITUS.

This disease shows the considerable increase of 15 deaths, as compared with the preceding year, and of 11 as compared with the average of the preceding 10 years, the deaths numbering 36, as compared with 21 in 1908, and with an average of 25 in the years 1899-1908. 22 of these deaths occurred among males, and 14 among females, while its greatest incidence (18 deaths) occurred amongst persons from 45 to 65 years of age.

The return is higher than any in the previous years.

TABLE LXXI.

*Showing the Deaths from **Diabetes Mellitus** at ten age periods during the year 1899-1908, and in **1909**.*

Ages at Death.	Years.										Total 10 years.	1909
	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908		
0-5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
15-25 ...	—	2	2	—	1	3	1	1	1	—	1	4
25-35 ...	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	2
35-45 ...	1	2	1	7	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	1
45-55 ...	2	7	5	4	2	5	4	3	2	4	4	10
55-65 ...	—	7	10	9	8	11	6	7	7	7	7	8
65-75 ...	1	7	8	2	7	9	11	14	5	5	7	5
75-85 ...	—	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
85 upwards ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
All Ages ...	5	28	33	28	26	35	28	32	21	21	25	36
Males ...	3	11	20	12	11	19	15	13	11	10	12	22
Females ...	2	17	13	16	15	16	13	19	10	11	13	14

TABLE LXXII.

Showing the Deaths from the several Constitutional Diseases during the Years 1899-1908, also the Corrected Mean Number of Deaths for these Years, together with the Deaths in 1909.

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Cor- rected Means 1899- 1908.	1909.	In- crease or De- crease
Rheumatic Fever	26	16	9	17	16	13	18	15	11	9	16	10	- 6
Rheumatism	8	10	12	15	21	21	11	19	13	14	14	28	+14
Gout	4	7	7	11	6	11	7	6	13	7	8	4	- 4
Rickets	25	13	19	17	9	11	11	11	5	5	13	3	-10
Cancer	270	303	289	326	350	323	328	363	348	367	337	353	+16
Tabes Mesenterica.. ..	50	36	38	43	40	40	39	35	26	45	40	41	+ 1
Tubercular Meningitis ..	89	69	80	77	71	74	63	80	74	63	76	72	- 4
Phthisis	583	602	545	515	492	533	438	411	436	432	515	424	-91
Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Diseases ..	7	3	14	37	29	35	40	52	72	64	36	45	+ 9
Purpura	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	..	- 2
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leuco- cythæmia.. ..	11	12	9	7	8	14	15	16	15	14	12	13	+ 1
Diabetes	20	28	33	28	26	35	28	32	21	21	28	36	+ 8
Other Diseases	3	3	5	2	1	5	7	1	4	4	4	3	- 1
Totals	1,100	1,104	1,062	1,097	1,070	1,116	1,007	1,042	1,041	1,048	1,101	1,032	-69

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

The chief diseases included under this heading are Acute Bronchitis, Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Broncho-Pneumonia, Pleurisy and Asthma, which collectively caused 1,049 deaths, and formed 21·3 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes registered during the year. Thus it is seen that diseases of the respiratory system form one of the most important groups which come under the purview of the Medical Officer of Health, especially as they are a very considerable item in the mortality among infants, among whom, in the year under consideration, they were the certified primary cause of 166 deaths, while in very many cases they were ascribed as secondary causes. Altogether 192 deaths from the respiratory diseases occurred in the public institutions within the Borough.

Acute Bronchitis.—To Acute Bronchitis were ascribed 182 deaths, of which 76 were those of males, and 106 of females. These deaths show an increase of 50 as compared with the return of 1908. 53 of them occurred among children in their first year of life, and 19 between that age and five years. There were thus 72 deaths among children who had not reached their fifth year. Ten of the total deaths occurred in public institutions.

Chronic Bronchitis was responsible for 352 deaths, of which 153 occurred among males, and 199 among females. Only 4 of these deaths were among children under 5 years old, while 32 were those of persons between 45 and 55; 84 between 55 and 65; 97 between 65 and 75; 91 between 75 and 85, and 28 above this age. As many as 88 deaths occurred in public institutions, chiefly in the Workhouse Infirmaries.

Pneumonia was credited with 476 deaths, of which 279 were those of males and 197 of females, while 106 were of infants under 12 months old, and 207 (including those under 1 year old) had not attained to their fifth year. 75 deaths occurred in public institutions. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of 50 deaths, which were mainly attributable to the epidemic of measles that was rife for a considerable portion of the year.

Pleurisy.—This disease caused 29 deaths, of which 6 were under 5 years old, and 8 occurred in public institutions.

Asthma and Emphysema.—These distressing complaints were responsible for 22 deaths, of which 1 only was among children under 5 years old.

Other Diseases of the Respiratory System were registered as causing 17 deaths, which were the same in number as in 1908.

The particulars of the deaths of infants from these diseases are always of special interest. The returns are as follows:—

		Acute Bronchitis.		Pneumonia.		Total
1st quarter -	-	15	-	43	-	58
2nd „ -	-	11	-	23	-	34
3rd „ -	-	7	-	13	-	20
4th „ -	-	22	-	27	-	49
		—		—		—
		55		106		161
		=====		=====		=====

ALCOHOLISM.

18 deaths were registered under this heading, of which 12 occurred among males and 6 among females. The return shows that the male deaths increased by 4 and that the female deaths increased by 3. Since 1901, 217 deaths, 96 being males and 121 females, have been registered in Islington from this cause, thus showing that alcoholism is playing a not unimportant part in the mortality returns. Everyone who deals with mortality statistics very well understands that the registered deaths by no means represent the actual number caused by the excessive use of alcohol.

In the Report for 1908 this fact was pointed out, and, therefore, it will not be discussed further here. It may, however, be mentioned that while acute alcoholic poisoning, acute alcoholic mania, delirium tremens, chronic alcoholic neuritis, and alcoholic paralysis are generally ascribed in the death returns to alcoholism, yet there are many other diseases to which alcohol is the attributing cause, which are not so included, and which comprise such diseases of the throat as catarrhal sore throat; of the stomach, such as gastric catarrh, chronic dyspepsia and dilatation of the stomach; of the liver, such as congestion, cirrhosis and fatty liver; of the kidneys, such as Chronic Bright's Disease; of faulty metabolism, such as gout; of altered tissue change, such as glycosuria and obesity; of functional disorders of the generative system, such as sterility and incapability of mothers to suckle their infants at the breast; of the heart, such as dilatation and fatty heart; of the blood vessels, such as degeneration; of fibroid changes in the vessels of the lungs, such as increased susceptibility to inflammatory and infectious diseases, viz., inflammation of the lungs, consumption, bronchial catarrh, etc.; of the eyes, such as susceptibility to inflammatory diseases; and of the nervous system, such as the inflammation and degeneration of the nerve structures, epilepsy, melancholia, dementia, imbecility, hysteria, idiocy, and sunstroke; of infectious diseases, such as erysipelas, blood poisoning of various types, tubercle, syphilis, diphtheria and cholera; and of industrial diseases, such as lead poisoning.

It would be interesting to discuss the actual effect of alcohol on these several diseases, but this is not the place for it. Suffice it to say that excess of alcohol is a very potent factor in many diseases, although no return of the fact is made to the registrar of deaths; but it may be taken for granted that such excess is a secondary, if not a primary cause of death in innumerable cases.

The number of deaths during each year since 1901 is as follows:—

	Acute.		Chronic.		Total.	Males.		Females.		
1901	-		27	-	27	-	7	-	20	
1902	-	9	-	29	-	38	-	20	-	18
1903	-	3	-	23	-	26	-	13	-	13
1904	-	4	-	18	-	22	-	12	-	10
1905	-	4	-	21	-	25	-	9	-	16
1906	-	3	-	13	-	16	-	5	-	11
1907	-	4	-	24	-	28	-	10	-	18
1908	-	3	-	14	-	17	-	8	-	9
1909	-	4	-	14	-	18	-	12	-	6
					<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
					217		96		121	
					<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	

VENEREAL DISEASES.

These diseases, which include Syphilis and Gonorrhœa, caused 15 deaths, which is a decrease of 5 on the preceding year. 10 of these were of infants under 12 months old, while 10 were of males and 5 of females. Of the 5 adults, one was between 25 and 35, 3 between 45 and 55, and 1 between 55 and 65 years of age. These diseases, like those arising from alcoholism, are never credited with their full tale, but are very frequently, for family and other reasons, disguised under secondary headings.

	Under 1 year.		1 — 5 years.		Adults.		Total.	
1901	...	10	...	1	...	6	...	17
1902	...	11	...	—	...	10	...	21
1903	...	10	...	1	...	8	...	19
1904	...	12	...	2	...	6	...	20
1905	...	13	...	—	...	5	...	18
1906	...	9	...	1	...	6	...	16
1907	...	5	...	—	...	11	...	16
1908	...	13	...	1	...	6	...	20
1909	...	10	...	—	...	5	...	15
Totals ...		<u>93</u>		<u>6</u>		<u>63</u>		<u>162</u>

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Within the Borough.—1,672 persons died in the Public Institutions located in Islington, of whom only 1,055 belonged to this borough, the remaining 617 having come here for treatment or relief. Among the latter were 418 persons who died in the Holborn Infirmary, and 103 in the Great Northern Central Hospital, 13 in the Islington Infirmary, 12 in the London Fever Hospital, and 11 in St. Pelagia's Crèche.

Of the 1,055 deaths of inhabitants, 755 occurred in the Islington Infirmary, 156 in the Islington Workhouses, and 113 in the Great Northern Central Hospital. The proportion which the 1,055 deaths bore to the borough mortality was 30·6 per cent.

Without the Borough.—770 deaths of persons belonging to Islington were registered as occurring in Public Institutions in districts of London outside the Borough. They included, among others, 46 in the North-Eastern Fever Hospital, 70 in the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, 91 in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 38 in the Colney Hatch Asylum, 42 in the Royal Free Hospital, 41 in University College Hospital, and 28 in Claybury Asylum.

These 770 deaths represented 15·6 per cent. of all the deaths registered in the year.

Within and Without the Borough.—The deaths of Islingtonians in Public Institutions numbered 1,790, and were equal to 36·4 per cent. of the total deaths registered during the year.

Fatal accidents or sudden deaths outside the Borough.—Thirty-five inhabitants died from accidental deaths, or suddenly, in places outside Islington.

TABLE LXXIII.

Showing the Deaths of Inhabitants in Local Institutions and Institutions outside the Borough, also the Deaths of Non-Inhabitants in Local Institutions during the years 1899-1908 and in 1909.

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 Inhabitants 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
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
1903 ...	1,467	912	555	654	122	627	1,539	31·8
1904 ...	1,619	987	632	719	132	589	1,576	30·1
1905 ...	1,526	962	564	680	126	619	1,581	31·9
1906 ...	1,574	955	619	717	106	648	1,603	31·5
1907 ...	1,675	1,082	593	760	130	656	1,738	34·2
1908 ...	1,565	1,015	550	750	120	684	1,699	36·3
Average ...	1,559	971	588	702	125	633	1,604	32·6
1909	1,672	1,055	617	755	113	735	1,790	36·4

TABLE LXXIV.

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 1909.

PUBLIC INSTITUTION.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Barnsbury.	Islington, South East.	Total Inhabitants.	Non-Inhabitants.
Islington Infirmary ...	58	116	86	97	99	134	165	755	13
Islington Workhouses ...	17	20	18	27	20	25	29	156	3
Workhouse Schools ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gt. Northern Hospital ...	17	19	18	24	20	7	8	113	103
Holborn Infirmary ...	1	—	—	—	21	—	2	4	418
Aged Pilgrims' Asylum ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
St. Pelagia's Crèche ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Aged Blind Home ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	6
Medical and Surgical Home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children's Nursing Home ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. John's Nursing Institute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingsdown Orphanage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoreditch Workhouse ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whittington College ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Tufnell Park Nursing Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
St. Andrew's Nursing Home	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
H.M. Prison, Holloway ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
H.M. Prison, Pentonville ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	8
Drovers' Almshouses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London Fever Hospital ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	12
Memorial Cottage Hospital	—	—	—	—	8	—	4	12	8
Invalid Home, Aubert Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Invalid Home, Highbury Terrace ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bookbinders' Asylum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Metropolitan Benefit Societies' Asylum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bricklayers' and Tilers' Almshouses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dyers' Almshouses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pennefather Memorial Home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothworkers' Almshouses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Alexandra Nursing Home, Turle Road ...	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	4	1
Highbury Nursing Home ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals ...	96	155	126	150	150	167	211	1,055	617

*There were also 16 deaths at places not mentioned in this list.

TABLE LXXV.

Showing the Deaths of Inhabitants of Islington in Public Institutions and in other places situated outside the Borough distributed to their respective Sub-Registration Districts during the Year 1909.

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	9	7	16	8	6	14	5	6	11	6	10	16	28	29	57
Upper Holloway ..	20	17	37	17	12	29	12	4	16	12	8	20	61	41	102
Tollington	8	7	15	7	9	16	2	6	8	6	3	9	23	25	48
Lower Holloway ..	13	13	26	7	9	16	11	11	22	11	10	21	42	43	85
Highbury	18	24	42	12	9	21	13	11	24	14	11	25	57	55	112
Barnsbury	26	14	40	32	19	51	20	11	31	28	23	51	106	67	173
South-East Islington ..	40	23	63	25	14	39	15	21	36	32	23	55	112	81	193
Borough	134	105	239	108	78	186	78	70	148	109	88	197	429	341	770

TABLE LXXVI.

Showing the Deaths of Inhabitants in Public and Charitable Institutions situated without the Borough, during the Year 1909.

Institutions.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Middlesex Hospital	6	6	5	9	26
Friedenheim (Home of Peace), N.W.	2	1	2	5	10
North Western Fever Hospital	11	3	2	..	16
University College Hospital	12	9	4	16	41
Eastern Fever Hospital .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1
Children's Hospital, Gt. Ormond Street	13	19	22	16	70
Banstead Asylum	1	1	2	2	6
Manor Asylum (Epsom)	1	1	1	1	4
Darenth Asylum	4	1	..	..	5
Hanwell Asylum	5	4	5	2	16
New Hospital for Women (Euston Road)	1	3	..	..	4
Metropolitan Hospital	11	5	..	3	19
German Hospital	3	3	..	3	9
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	25	19	17	30	91
Royal Chest Hospital	4	3	..	4	11
King's College Hospital	3	1	..	..	4
Guy's Hospital .. .. .	..	4	2	1	7
Colney Hatch Asylum	13	10	5	10	38
North Eastern Fever Hospital	11	12	8	15	46
Leavesden Asylum	3	1	2	2	8
St. Thomas's Hospital .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1
Cane Hill Asylum	1	..	1	..	2
Royal Free Hospital	11	19	7	5	42
London Temperance Hospital	4	3	2	6	15
Cancer Hospital (Chelsea) .. .. .	..	2	1	..	3
London County Asylum (Dartford)	1	3	3	1	8
London Hospital	4	4	4	1	13
St. Anne's House, Stoke Newington	1	..	1	..	2
Mildmay Hospital	1	1	..	3	5
Homœopathic Hospital, Gt. Ormond Street	1	..	1	3	5
Claybury Asylum	10	7	5	6	28
Children's Hospital (Paddington Green) .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1
St. George's Hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Hackney Infirmary	2	..	..	1	3
St. Pancras Infirmary	6	1	3	5	15
St. Pancras Workhouse .. .. .	..	..	1	1	2
City of London Lying-in Hospital	2	..	2	2	6
Marylebone Infirmary .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1
Wesminster Hospital .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1
Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
St. Mary's Hospital	1	..	2	..	3
Tooting Bec Asylum	3	1	1	3	8
Charing Cross Hospital	1	1	1	..	3
Evelina Hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1
National Hospital, Queen's Square, W.C.	1	..	1	1	3
Bethnal House Asylum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
St. Luke's House, Pembridge Square, S.W.	4	1	3	1	9
St. Barnabas Home, 9, Lloyd Street, W.C. .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1
Chest Hospital Bethnal Green	1	1	..	..	2
Holborn Workhouse, Hoxton	1	3	1	1	6
Caterham Asylum .. .. .	..	1	..	1	2
Hostel of God	1	1	1	..	3
Shoreditch Infirmary	6	..	2	..	8
Horton Asylum	1	1	..	4	6
French Hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2
Invalid Asylum, Stoke Newington .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1
Camberwell House Asylum	1	..	..	..	1
Heart Hospital, Soho Square	1	..	..	..	1
St. Peter's Hospital	1	1	..	..	2
Long Grove Asylum	4	3	3	3	13
Belmont Workhouse	3	..	1	1	5
East London Hospital	1	..	2	..	3
Queen's Hospital, Bethnal Green	2	2	..	3	7
Lock Hospital .. .. .	..	..	2	..	2
Home of Compassion, Paddington	1	..	..	..	1
Eastern Hospital .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1
Royal Hospital, Waterloo Road	2	..	..	2	4
Mount Vernon Hospital	1	..	..	..	1
Home Hospital, 16, Fitzroy Square .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1
Hampstead Home Hospital	1	..	..	..	1

TABLE LXXVI—continued.

Institutions.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Central London Throat and Ear Hospital	1	..	1	1	3
Italian Hospital .. ..	..	2	1	..	3
Royal Hospital for Incurables .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
Belgrave Hospital	1	..	..	..	1
Maternity Home, Hackney	1	..	..	1	2
St. Peter's Home	1	..	..	..	1
Brompton Hospital .. ..	..	..	2	..	2
Hoxton House Asylum	1	..	..	..	1
North-West London Hospital .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
Northern Fever Hospital .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
St. Mark's Hospital .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
British Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street	1	..	..	1	2
Lambeth Infirmary	1	..	..	..	1
Home of Good Shepherd, Shoreditch	1	..	..	..	1
Central London Sick Asylum, Hendon	2	..	..	..	2
St. Joseph's Hospice, Hackney	1	..	..	..	1
Camberwell Workhouse	1	..	..	..	1
Children's Infirmary, Carshalton	4	5	2	1	12
Goldsmith's Asylum, Hackney	1	..	..	..	1
Kensington Infirmary	1	..	..	..	1
Alexandra Hospital, Queen's Square, W.C. .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
Sick Asylum, Hendon .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
Tailors' Benevolent Institution, St. Pancras .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
Poplar Workhouse .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Mile End Infirmary .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
St. Saviour's Hospital .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Whitechapel Infirmary .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
City of London Workhouse, Hackney .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Strand Union Workhouse, Edmonton .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
St. Marylebone Workhouse .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
	229	178	139	189	735
ACCIDENTAL AND OTHER DEATHS:—					
In De Beauvoir Square, Hackney	1	..	..	..	1
At Vale of Health Road, Hampstead	1	..	..	..	1
At 5, Southgate Grove, Hackney	1	..	..	..	1
At 47, Streatham Hill	1	..	..	..	1
At 3, Hampstead Hill Gardens, N.W.	1	..	..	..	1
In Vale of Health Pond, Hampstead	1	..	..	..	1
At 5, Galen Place, Bury Street, W.C.	1	..	..	..	1
In garden of 8, Upper Avenue Road, Hampstead	1	..	..	..	1
At 9, Ferncliff Road, Hackney	1	..	..	..	1
At 8A, Dean Street, Soho, W.	1	..	..	..	1
At 4, Upper Wimpole Street, W. .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
At 38, Hows Street, Shoreditch .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
In River Thames off Albert Bridge, Battersea .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
On an ambulance near Westminster Hospital .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
At Mildmay Radical Club, Newington Green .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
In River Lea near Craven Walk, Hackney .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
At 173, Drummond Street, Hackney .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
In canal between York Rd. and Wharf Rd., N.W. .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
At Kennet Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C. .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
In Kentish Town Road .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
In No. 1 pond, Parliament Hill .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
At 7, The Terrace, St. Pancras .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
In bathing pond, No. 2, Parliament Hill .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
At 90, Mortimer Road, Hackney .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
In Regent's Canal, Pancras Bridge .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
At London Fields, Hackney .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
In Green Lanes, Stoke Newington .. ..	..	..	1	..	1
At 53, Beaumont Street, W. .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
At 21, Beaumont Street, W. .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
At 13, Bulstrode Street, St. Marylebone .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
In Regent's Canal, near Park Road Bridge, St. Marylebone .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
In Rosebery Avenue, E.C. .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
At 77, Manor Road, Stoke Newington .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
At 22, Somerford Grove, West Hackney .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
At Patterson's Hotel, Charterhouse Hotel .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Total Deaths	239	186	148	197	770

TABLE LXXVII.

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 1909.**

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	262	170	142	181	755	8	1	1	3	13	270	171	143	184	768
Islington Workhouses and Schools	47	40	40	29	156	2	1	..	..	3	49	41	40	29	159
Great Northern Central Hospital	35	33	15	30	113	30	27	23	23	103	65	60	38	53	216
Holborn Infirmary .. ..	..	1	..	3	4	124	106	95	93	418	124	107	95	96	422
St. John's Nursing Institute ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tufnell Park Nursing Institute ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
London Fever Hospital .. ..	..	1	..	1	2	3	7	..	2	12	3	8	..	3	14
Aged Pilgrims' Asylum .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	4	8	2	1	2	4	9
St. Pelagia's Crèche .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	11	9	1	1	..	11
Memorial Cottage Hospital ..	5	1	..	6	12	3	4	1	..	8	8	5	1	6	20
Alexandra Nursing Home, Turle Road	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	5
Aged Blind Home	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	6	3	2	1	1	7
Medical and Surgical Home ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Invalid Home, Aubert Park ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H.M. Prison, Holloway	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	1	7	5	1	1	1	8
H.M. Prison, Pentonville .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	2	3	2	1	8	2	4	2	1	9
Children's Nursing Home .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kingsdown Orphanage .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing Home, Turle Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whittington College .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	1	1	1	..	3
Metropolitn. Benefit Societies' Asylum	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	..	1	1	2	4
Shoreditch Workhouse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	2
Drover's Almshouses .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bookbinder's Asylum .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2
Invalid Home, Highbury Terrace	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	2	1	3
Dyers' Almshouses .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Highbury Nursing Home .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2
Bricklayer's and Tiler's Almshouses	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2
Clothworkers' Almshouses	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
St. Andrew's Nursing Home ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2
Totals	352	249	197	257	1055	192	158	131	136	617	544	407	328	393	1672

INQUESTS AND MORTUARY.

During the year 592 bodies were received into the Mortuary, as compared with an average of 681 in the preceding 10 years. This is, with one exception, viz., 563 in 1908, the smallest number recorded in these years.

The daily average number of bodies received into the mortuary was 1.6, as compared with 1.5 in 1908.

In 407 cases inquests were held, as contrasted with an average of 434 in the years 1899-1908.

		Bodies received into Mortuary.		Inquests.
1899	...	807	...	469
1900	...	754	...	475
1901	...	693	...	431
1902	...	745	...	458
1903	...	681	...	393
1904	...	660	...	424
1905	...	625	...	419
1906	...	642	...	433
1907	...	644	...	441
1908	...	563	...	396
Average	...	681	...	434
1909	...	592	...	407

The following table gives a return of the bodies received into the Mortuary and the inquests held by the Coroner during the years 1908 and 1909.

1908.	No. of bodies received.	Daily Average.	No. of Inquests held.	1909.	No. of bodies received.	Daily Average.	No. of Inquests held.
1st Quarter ..	166	1.9	121	1st Quarter ..	193	2.1	136
2nd „ ..	111	1.2	80	2nd „ ..	128	1.4	82
3rd „ ..	140	1.5	92	3rd „ ..	129	1.4	78
4th „ ..	146	1.6	103	4th „ ..	151	1.6	111
Total for Year	563	1.5	396	Total for Year	601	1.6	407

During the year the mortuary keeper's cottage, which had become damp and unfit for occupation, was pulled down, and a new one built on its site. The cottage, which had previously been rented, was purchased together with the site, and the new building was erected by the Council.

THE NOTIFICATION, ISOLATION, FATALITY,
AND

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE
PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
AND

ON BUSINESS PREMISES,
TOGETHER WITH

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS
ATTACKED.

THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

These infectious diseases are notifiable under the 55th section of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and are usually known as the principal epidemic diseases.

Altogether 2,049 cases were notified and are 366 below the corrected average of the preceding 10 years. They are also 240 less than the number notified in 1908.

In proportion to the population, the cases represented 5.83 attacks per 1000, as contrasted with a mean rate of 6.87 during the years 1899-1908.

In the table given below it will be observed that of late years there has been a gradual reduction in the number of cases notified annually. This is best discerned if they are split up into quinquennial periods. Thus from 1891 to 1895 there were 16,190 notifications, from 1896 to 1900, 14,367, from 1901 to 1905 11,592, while from 1906 to 1909 (4 years), there were 8,676. Consequently it is seen that in the first period the cases averaged 3,238 per annum, in the second 2,873, in the third, 2,318, and in the last four years 2,169. It is satisfactory to note that, compared with the preceding 10 years, there has been a decrease in each of the infectious diseases except Scarlet Fever, the increase from which is, however, so insignificant as to be a negligible quantity. It is only 2.

The following return gives the number of cases, together with the attack rates, in each year since 1891, when these diseases became compulsorily notifiable.

Years.	Cases.	Attack-rates per 1,000 inhabitants.	Years.	Cases.	Attack-rates per 1,000 inhabitants.
1891	2,059	6.43	1901	2,852	8.50
1892	3,318	10.26	1902	3,164	9.20
1893	4,853	14.84	1903	1,707	5.03
1894	3,121	9.44	1904	1,941	5.69
1895	2,839	8.50	1905	1,928	5.62
1896	3,824	11.32	1906	2,275	6.59
1897	2,906	8.62	1907	2,063	5.94
1898	2,418	7.18	1908	2,289	6.43
1899	2,943	8.75	1891-1908	48,776	8.05
1900	2,276	6.78	1909	2,049	5.83

When compared with the neighbouring districts, the attack-rate of the borough is not unsatisfactory, for in St. Pancras it was 5.53, Finsbury 5.85, in Hackney 5.87, and in Shoreditch 6.40. As might have been expected, the rate was lower in the residential boroughs of Hornsey and Stoke Newington, where it was respectively 4.33 and 3.31 per 1000 inhabitants.

		Cases.	Attack-Rates.
St. Pancras	- -	1,312	5.53
Stoke Newington	- -	180	3.31
Hackney	- -	1,395	5.87
Hornsey	- -	413	4.33
Finsbury	- -	558	5.85
Shoreditch	- -	735	6.40
<hr/>			
Encircling Boroughs	-	4,593	5.50
<hr/>			
County of London	-	29,503	6.10
Islington	-	2,049	5.83
<hr/>			

Sub-Registration Districts.—The greatest incidence of the cases of infectious diseases occurred in Lower Holloway, where in proportion to population the 297 cases were equal to a rate of 7.09 per 1000. This district was followed by Tufnell, where the attack rate was 6.71 per 1000, arising from 237 cases; Upper Holloway showed an almost similar rate, 6.68 per 1000, which represented 249 cases; Barnsbury came then, with a rate of 6.17 for 331 cases; Highbury followed with a rate of 5.60 per 1000 for 386 cases, and next succeeded Tollington, with a rate of 5.0 per 1000 for 186 cases. Lastly came South-east Islington, which had the lowest rate, 4.72 per 1000 for 363 cases.

		Cases.	Attack-rates.
Tufnell	- -	237	6.71
Upper Holloway	- -	249	6.68
Tollington	- -	186	5.00
Lower Holloway	- -	297	7.09
Highbury	- -	386	5.60
Barnsbury	- -	331	6.17
Islington South East	- -	363	4.72
<hr/>			
Total	- -	2,049	5.83
<hr/>			

Wards.—The following is a statement as to the cases and the attack-rates in the several wards.

	Cases.	Attack-Rates.
Tufnell -	237	6·71 per 1,000 inhabitants.
Upper Holloway -	249	6·68 „ „
Tollington -	186	5·00 „ „
Lower Holloway -	297	7·09 „ „
Highbury -	217	6·15 „ „
Mildmay -	145	5·73 „ „
Thornhill -	161	4·80 „ „
Barnsbury -	170	8·43 „ „
St. Mary -	91	5·18 „ „
Canonbury -	140	4·05 „ „
St. Peter -	156	4·71 „ „
	<u>2,049</u>	<u>5·83</u> „ „

In the Quarters.—In the *first quarter* there were 548 cases notified, which produced an annual attack rate of 6·24 per 1000 inhabitants. The return was 41 above the corrected average for the first quarters of the preceding 10 years, the increase being chiefly due to scarlet fever. The rate was, however, below that of the County of London (6·42 per 1000), but slightly above the rate of the Encircling Boroughs, 6·02.

In the *second quarter*, altogether 482 cases were notified, which produced an annual attack rate of 5·49 per 1000 inhabitants. These cases compare with a corrected average of 503 in the second quarters of the preceding 10 years. In London the attack rate was 5·98 per 1000, while in the Encircling Boroughs it was 5·11.

In the *third quarter* 562 cases were notified, which yielded an attack rate of 6·40 per 1000 of the inhabitants. They were 83 below the corrected average (645) of the third quarters of the preceding 10 years. In the County of London the rate was 6·21 per 1000, and in the Encircling Boroughs 6·56.

In the *fourth quarter*, 457 notifications were received, which represented an annual attack rate of 5·20 per 1000 of the population. These cases were 300 below the corrected average (757) which obtained in the fourth quarter of the preceding 10 years. The cause of so large a decrease was chiefly due to the fact that Scarlet Fever exhibited 121 cases less than it usually does at this period of the year, whilst Diphtheria showed a decrease of 71, Enteric Fever of 56, and Erysipelas of 46. Indeed, all the diseases were less than is usual at this quarter. In London the attack rate was 5·83, and in the Encircling Boroughs 5·35 per 1000 of the inhabitants.

FATALITY FROM THE NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By fatality is meant the percentage proportion of deaths to the cases notified. During the year the mortality amounted altogether to only 87, which is the smallest number of deaths among these diseases recorded since their notification became compulsory. As there were 2,049 cases, the fatality was at the rate of 4.2 per cent., which is the lowest of which there is any record.

It will be noticed in the following figures that there has been a steady diminution in the fatality since 1896.

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	-	2,839	-	266	-	9.3
1896	-	3,824	-	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	-	3,164	-	268	-	8.4
1903	-	1,707	-	108	-	6.3
1904	-	1,941	-	119	-	6.1
1905	-	1,928	-	107	-	5.5
1906	-	2,275	-	115	-	5.0
1907	-	2,063	-	100	-	4.8
1908	-	2,289	-	126	-	5.5
1909	-	2,049	-	87	-	4.2
TOTAL		50,825	-	4,078	-	8.0

This decrease will be better seen when these figures are split up into quinquennial periods.

Years.		Cases.		Deaths.		Fatality.
1891—1895	-	16,190	-	1,537	-	9.5
1896—1900	-	14,367	-	1,261	-	8.8
1901—1905	-	11,592	-	852	-	7.3
1906—1909 (4 years)	-	8,676	-	428	-	4.9

Thus we see that the fatality has fallen from 8.8 to 4.9, or no less than 44.3 per cent., during the last four years when compared with 1896-1900. The diseases among which these reductions have occurred will be shown under their separate headings.

Hospital Isolation.—Out of the 2,049 cases, 1,705, or 83.2 per cent., were treated in hospital, while 344, or 16.8 per cent., remained at home. The percentage of cases isolated in hospital is the largest that has hitherto obtained in the borough.

SMALL POX.

Three cases of Small Pox were notified during the last weeks of the year. The first was W— F—, male, age 7 years, unvaccinated, living at 29 Victor Road, who on December 13th was taken to Great Ormond Street Hospital with an eruption on the thigh. On the 14th the patient was worse, and on the 15th, as the rash was spreading rapidly a doctor was called in to see him at home, and he in turn, on the 18th, called in another medical practitioner in consultation, when they decided that the case was one of Small Pox.

Investigation of the case revealed the fact that the disease had been contracted from a man named W— C—, 29 years, vaccinated in infancy, living in the same house, on whose back the Medical Officer of Health on making an examination, found some pustules which had not thoroughly healed. He, therefore, had him removed to hospital, whither the other patient had previously been taken. Another case, E— F—, female, 28 years, vaccinated in infancy, living also at 29, Victor Road, took ill on the 30th December, and was removed to hospital the same day. A fourth case, which properly does not come within this year's record, was detected by the Medical Officer of Health, who, after a consultation with Dr. Wanklyn, the Medical Officer appointed for special purposes by the London County Council, had the case removed to hospital.

The history of these cases is of interest. It appears that W— C— was a member of a troupe called the Gordon Highlanders Troupe, which had been travelling on the Continent. When at Warsaw during November, a clown belonging to a troupe named the Flataleni Brothers, who dressed in the room next to that occupied by W— C— at the "Cirkus Ciniselli," was taken ill, died in the course of a few days, and was buried on November 15th, the disease being stated to be "Black Pox." On the same day, the Gordon Highlander Troupe left Warsaw for Danzig, where on the 26th W— C—, feeling ill, consulted a doctor, who, although he did not diagnose small pox, offered him hospital accommodation. W— C—, however, asked him if he could travel to England, and was informed that if he kept himself well wrapped up he might do so without danger. He therefore, started the same day for home via the Hook of Holland and Harwich, and arrived in England on the 28th, when he consulted a doctor, who, on the 30th certified that he was suffering from Chicken Pox. Thus this case was not diagnosed as the more serious disease, and unfortunately, the above-mentioned persons were infected. Unhappily, the infection did not end in Islington, for during his convalescence W— C— was visited by a person living in Tottenham, who contracted the disease from him. This man's child, 9 months old, unvaccinated,

contracted the disease from her father, while a woman, 35 years old, was also infected, from whom another woman, 38 years old, contracted the disease. All these patients lived in one house. Another case, that of a man living at Friern Barnet, visited the first mentioned of the Tottenham cases, and was taken ill on December 31st and removed to hospital. The result of these attacks was that in Islington, in Tottenham, and in Friern Barnet it became necessary to keep a considerable number of persons, who had been in contact with those who were stricken with the disease under observation until its incubation period had expired. The several authorities in whose districts these cases occurred are to be congratulated that the infection was in each instance so speedily nipped in the bud.

This small outbreak offers a good illustration of how small pox may be spread from one part of Europe to another. In this case, had it not been for the continual cross-examination W—C— underwent before his removal to hospital, during his detention there, and following his discharge therefrom, the origin of these cases would have remained a mystery. One of the contacts, who very much resented the pressure that was put on him to prevent his going to work, procured employment in a very healthy rural district in Kent, whither he proposed to go, and had not the Medical Officer of Health threatened to write to the Medical Officer of Health there, he would have gone, with the result that to a certainty he would have conveyed the disease to that place, for he himself was attacked some days later. Indeed, were it not that the Medical Officer of Health promised to allow him £1 per week to support himself and his wife and child, for he had no means, he would have gone away in defiance of the advice that had been given him. There is no doubt that that Rural District escaped a visitation of small pox owing to the means adopted in Islington.

There is another interesting fact connected with this outbreak, and it is this: that W—C—'s children, being vaccinated, escaped small pox. The circumstances under which the youngest had been vaccinated are noteworthy, and are as follows:—When the time arrived for the vaccination of the child, the father applied to Mr. Fordham, at the North London Police Court, for an exemption certificate, but the Magistrate, feeling that he had not put forward a serious conscientious objection against vaccination, postponed his application for a fortnight. By that time W—C—, the father, had obtained employment, and preferred to do without the certificate rather than lose half a day's work; consequently the child was vaccinated. Now, it is a remarkable circumstance that the only unvaccinated child (W—F—) in the house was attacked, although, so far as could be ascertained, there had been no contact with W—C—. There can be little doubt in anyone's mind that, considering that W—C— was

for a considerable period (November 28th to December 20th) living at home, with small pox fully developed in him, he would have infected his infant child if it had not been vaccinated.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 1,285 cases known in the borough, as compared with 1,409 in the preceding year, and with a decennial corrected average of 1,283, so that it may be said that a normal state as regards this disease existed here.

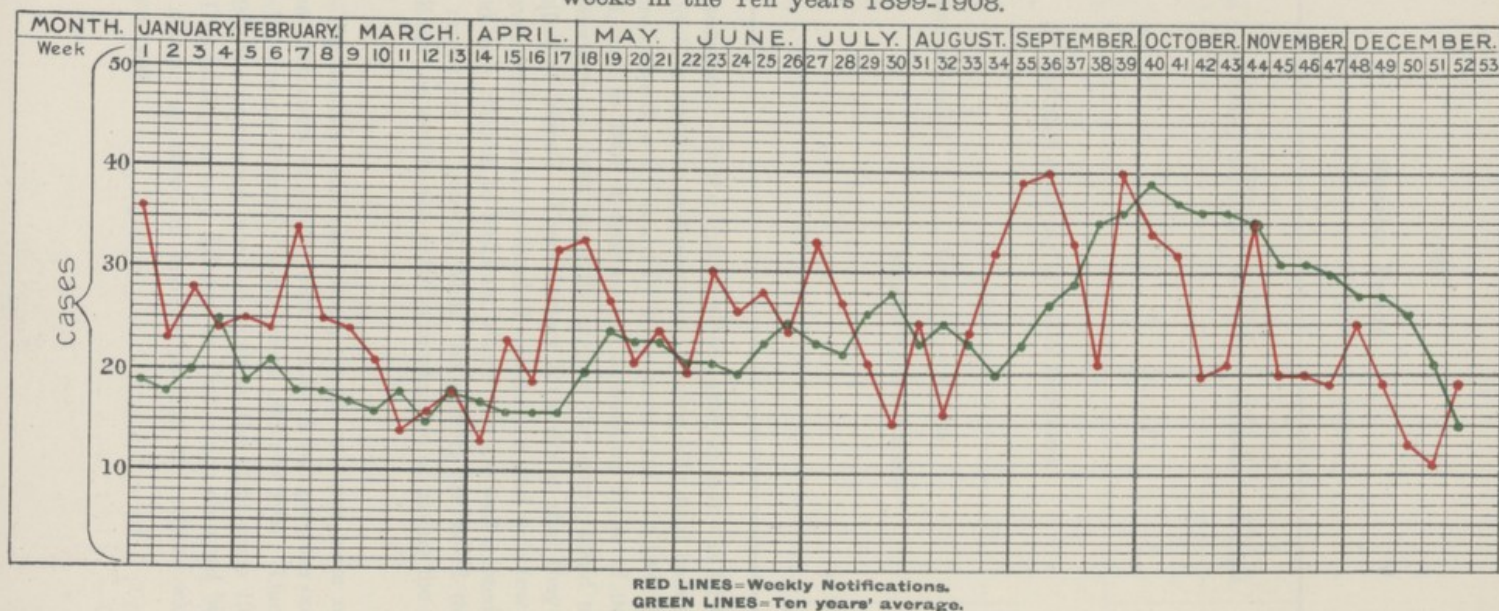
These cases were equal to an annual attack-rate of 3.66 per 1000 inhabitants, as contrasted with a decennial rate of 3.65.

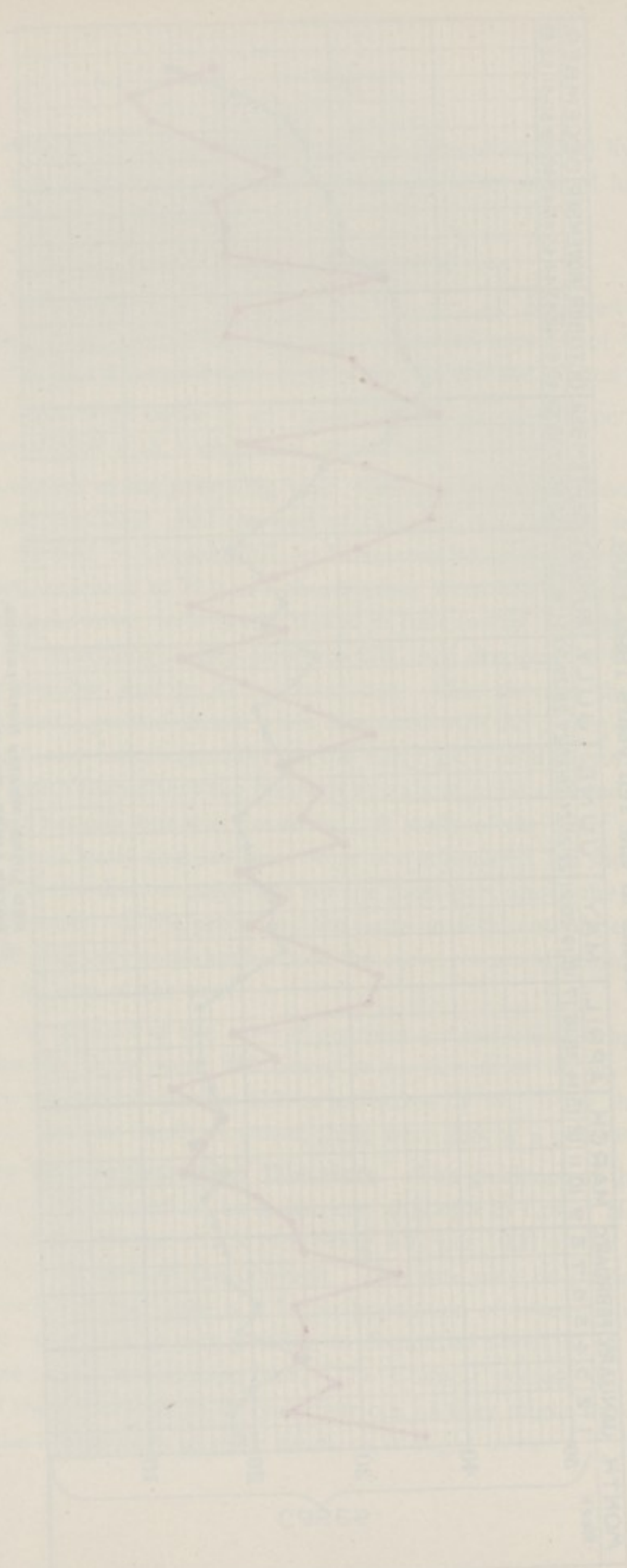
In September of the preceding year (1908), Scarlet Fever became very rife, and remained prevalent until the end of the year, for during that month 173 cases were notified, in October 107, in November 94, and in December 87. In January they increased to 111, in February they were 108, in March 93, in April only 86, rising, however, in May to 105, and in June to 128. In July they were 96, in August 97, increasing in September to 173, then dropping to 107 in October, to 95 in November, and to 87 in December. Thus the last three months of the year showed a great decrease when compared with the corresponding periods of 1908. At one time, especially in the early part of the year, the Medical Officer of Health feared that the borough was about to be afflicted with a serious epidemic, but happily this was not to be. A study of the chart of this disease will show more clearly that his fears were not unfounded, for therein it will be perceived that the disease curve was for the most part above the average curve (green on the chart) of the preceding ten years until the end of September, after which its fall was very considerable, and the curve remained below the decennial curve until the end of the year.

When the returns of the several quarters are examined it appears that in the first quarter there were 312 cases, or an excess of 61 on the decennial average; in the second quarter 319, or an excess of 48; in the third 366, or an excess of 15. In the fourth, however, there were 288, or a decrease of 128.

In the Sub-registration Districts.—The incidence of the disease was nearly equally distributed in these districts, although in Lower Holloway there was a decided excess, the attack rate being 4.92 per 1000 of the population, as compared with the rest of the borough. This rate may be partially explained by the probability that there is a larger population of juveniles in this district than in the others. It is not possible to dogmatise about it, as this is only a surmise, and not an ascertained fact. The Council possess no figures as to the ages of the population in the sub-districts, as they might have done if the taking of the census were in their hands, as it ought to be.

Showing the rise and fall of SCARLET FEVER for each week in 1909, and the averages for the corresponding weeks in the Ten years 1899-1908.





graphed in the way of showing the effect of the treatment on the women.

Scarlet Fever.*Number of cases occurring in one house.*

No. of cases.	1 case in one house.	2 cases in one house.	3 cases in one house.	4 cases in one house.	5 cases in one house.	6 cases in one house.	No. of houses infected in 1909.
No. of houses infected.	844	134	28	8	3	3	1,020

<i>No. of cases occurring in Public Institutions.</i>							Cases.
Public Institutions Infected	...	...	{	St. John's Road Workhouse	...	...	2
				London Fever Hospital	...	...	2
				Islington Workhouse Schools	...	...	20
							24

Hospital Isolation.—Of the 1,285 notified cases, as many as 1,199 were removed to hospital for isolation and treatment, leaving only 86 at home. Thus 93·3 per cent. were isolated, which is a truly large proportion. In 1908 the percentage was 90·4, and in 1907 it reached the astounding figure of 94·4 per cent. Such percentages as these naturally suggest the query, could none of the cases be treated at home? There is very little doubt that they could. Londoners, however, seem to have a dread of this disease, and with few exceptions, readily send their children to hospitals, where they are well treated at the expense of the ratepayers in general, while the parents are saved the cost, which is no small one, as well as the great inconvenience of having the patient nursed at home.

Fatality.—The fatality was exceedingly small, as there were only 25 deaths among the 1,285 cases, or 1·9 per cent. Only on two previous occasions has this low rate been reached, namely in the years 1898 and 1907. During the 10 years 1891-1900 the percentage was 3·3, while in the eight years 1901-8 it has been 2·6. This fatality is very different to that which obtained 50 years ago, when the disease, as noted in another part of the report, was of a much more serious type.

Not very long since the Medical Officer of Health was very much shocked to hear that a medical practitioner, who, however, does not live in Islington, had deliberately allowed one of his children to contract the disease from another of his children who was then ill with the disease in a mild form. Such a proceeding is one which is not altogether unknown among lay people, who sometimes desire to have all their children "over" the Scarlet Fever, especially if the first case be of a mild type. This is a very dangerous proceeding if the children be very young, for the younger the child when attacked, the greater the danger of death. In a table (LXXVIII.) which has been prepared showing the deaths in age periods from 1893 to 1909, it is found that in children under one year of age there were 242 cases and 25 deaths, or 10.3 per cent.; in children between 1 and 2 years old there were 772 cases and 84 deaths, or 10.9 per cent.; in children from 2 to 3 years old there were 1,396 cases and 115 deaths, or 8.2 per cent.; in children from 3 to 4 years old there were 1,842 cases and 119 deaths, or 6.5 per cent.; whilst amongst children from 4 to 5 years old there were 2,256 cases and 106 deaths, or 4.7 per cent. Altogether there were 6,873 cases under 5 years, of which 449, or 6.5 per cent. died. These are average figures, but in the table it will be noted that the percentages are often very much higher.

It will be noticed that as the age of the children increased, the fatality among them decreased, until, instead of being over 10 per cent. among those between 4 and 5 years old, as it was among infants under 12 months old, it was only 4.7 per cent. When, however, the periods over five years are examined, it is found that of 17,867 cases who had reached that age, there were only 263 deaths, or 1.47 per cent., while of all cases in these years, numbering 24,740, there were 712 deaths, or 2.88 per cent. The moral of this is that, instead of being anxious to get children "over" the disease as quickly as possible, every effort should be made to postpone it or to ward it off altogether. It is not merely that the fatality is greater when the child is young, but there is always the danger in any attack of the disease of sequelæ of a most unpleasant character, especially of those which involve the kidneys, and which may prove a life-long trouble to the patient, if they should not result in death at an early period.

TABLE LXXVIII.

Showing **Cases, Deaths and Fatality of Scarlet Fever** in age periods 0—5 and over 5 years.

Fatality means percentage of Deaths to Cases.

AGES.		1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Totals
0-1	Cases ...	38	18	15	19	18	15	13	16	13	11	7	13	20	11	6	9	14	242
	Deaths ...	4	2	3	2	1	2	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	25
	Fatality...	10.5	11.1	20.0	10.5	5.6	13.3	—	12.5	15.4	—	14.3	7.7	—	9.1	—	33.3	7.1	10.3
1-2	Cases ...	98	60	56	55	57	51	39	36	43	51	31	47	31	32	38	47	30	772
	Deaths ...	14	9	5	5	7	4	1	3	4	7	1	6	5	2	2	5	4	84
	Fatality...	14.3	15.0	9.0	9.1	12.3	7.8	2.6	8.3	9.3	13.7	3.2	12.8	16.1	6.2	5.3	10.6	13.3	10.9
2-3	Cases ...	125	83	98	132	102	79	102	64	75	95	54	62	88	94	61	82	82	1,396
	Deaths ...	14	13	12	12	5	3	7	4	4	6	4	5	6	10	4	3	3	115
	Fatality...	11.2	15.6	12.2	9.1	4.9	3.8	6.9	6.2	5.3	6.3	7.4	8.1	6.8	10.6	6.6	3.7	3.7	8.2
3-4	Cases ...	165	110	126	150	155	102	124	78	105	110	71	108	105	137	107	89	102	1,842
	Deaths ...	14	10	11	8	9	7	6	2	5	7	5	6	11	8	4	2	4	119
	Fatality...	8.5	9.1	8.7	5.3	5.8	6.9	4.8	2.6	4.8	6.4	7.0	5.5	1.5	5.8	3.7	2.2	3.9	6.5
4-5	Cases ...	229	156	178	183	162	137	152	103	104	161	78	106	125	129	128	125	137	2,256
	Deaths ...	10	14	8	6	12	2	5	4	3	8	2	8	6	2	4	4	8	106
	Fatality...	4.4	9.0	4.5	3.3	7.4	1.5	3.3	3.9	2.9	4.7	7.6	7.6	4.8	1.6	3.1	3.2	5.8	4.7
Total under 5 Years.	Cases ...	655	427	473	539	494	384	430	297	340	428	241	336	369	403	340	452	365	6,873
	Deaths ...	56	48	39	33	34	18	19	15	18	28	13	26	28	23	14	17	20	449
	Fatality...	8.6	11.2	8.2	6.1	6.9	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.3	6.5	5.4	7.7	7.6	5.7	4.1	4.8	5.5	6.5
Over 5 Years.	Cases ...	2,225	1,066	1,219	1,492	1,083	952	1,064	777	946	944	624	810	829	983	876	1,057	920	17,867
	Deaths ...	38	21	27	24	27	8	14	9	12	12	11	9	9	14	10	13	5	263
	Fatality...	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.5	0.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.5
Totals	Cases ...	2,880	1,493	1,692	2,031	1,577	1,336	1,494	1,074	1,286	1,372	865	1,146	1,198	1,386	1,216	1,409	1,285	24,740
	Deaths ...	94	69	66	57	61	26	33	24	30	40	24	35	37	37	24	30	25	712
	Fatality...	3.3	4.6	3.9	2.8	3.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.9

TABLE LXXIX.

*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	47	60	27	21	155
Upper Holloway	33	42	42	32	149
Tollington	43	27	37	19	126
Lower Holloway	37	43	75	51	206
Highbury	66	54	67	72	259
Barnsbury	39	43	59	50	191
Islington, South East ..	47	50	59	43	199
The Borough	312	319	366	288	1,285

TABLE LXXX.

*Showing the **Attack-Rates** of **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	5.33	6.80	3.06	2.38	4.39
Upper Holloway	3.54	4.51	4.51	3.44	4.00
Tollington	4.62	2.90	3.98	2.04	3.39
Lower Holloway	3.54	4.11	7.17	4.87	4.92
Highbury	3.83	3.13	3.89	4.18	3.76
Barnsbury	2.91	3.20	4.39	3.73	3.56
Islington, South East ..	2.45	2.60	3.07	2.24	2.59
The Borough	3.55	3.63	4.17	3.28	3.66

TABLE LXXXI.

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	2.1	..	..	4.7	1.3
Upper Holloway	3.0	4.7	..	..	2.0
Tollington .. ..	..	3.7	..	5.3	1.6
Lower Holloway .. ..	..	..	1.3	2.0	1.0
Highbury	1.5	3.7	..	2.8	1.9
Barnsbury	2.5	2.3	1.7	6.0	3.1
Islington, South East ..	8.5	..	..	2.3	2.5
The Borough	2.5	1.9	0.5	3.1	1.9

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 430 cases of Diphtheria, inclusive of membranous croup, notified, which, it is gratifying to find, were with two exceptions, the smallest number known in one year since 1891, when the disease became compulsorily notifiable. These exceptions occurred in 1904 and 1905, when 347 and 351 cases were respectively notified.

The present return is 160 below the corrected average of the years 1899-1908, and 68 below the return of 1908.

The cases represent an attack-rate of 1.22 per 1000 of the population, as against a mean decennial rate of 1.68. In the County of London the attack rate was 1.39 per 1000 inhabitants, and in the several Encircling Boroughs it was as follows:—In St. Pancras 1.35 per 1000, Stoke Newington 0.52 per 1000, Hackney 1.11 per 1000, Finsbury 1.76 per 1000, Shoreditch 1.62 per 1000, and in Hornsey 1.56 per 1000. It will thus be seen that, on the whole, Islington did not compare unfavourably with them.

Diphtheria.*Number of cases occurring in one house.*

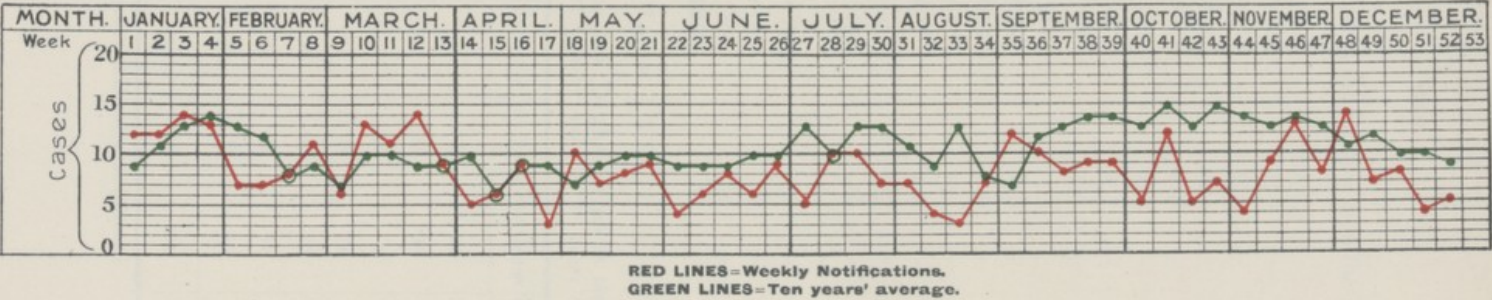
No. of cases.	1 case in one house.	2 cases in one house.	3 cases in one house.	4 cases in one house.	5 cases in one house.	6 cases in one house.	No. of houses infected in 1909.
No. of houses infected.	343	25	7	2	—	—	377

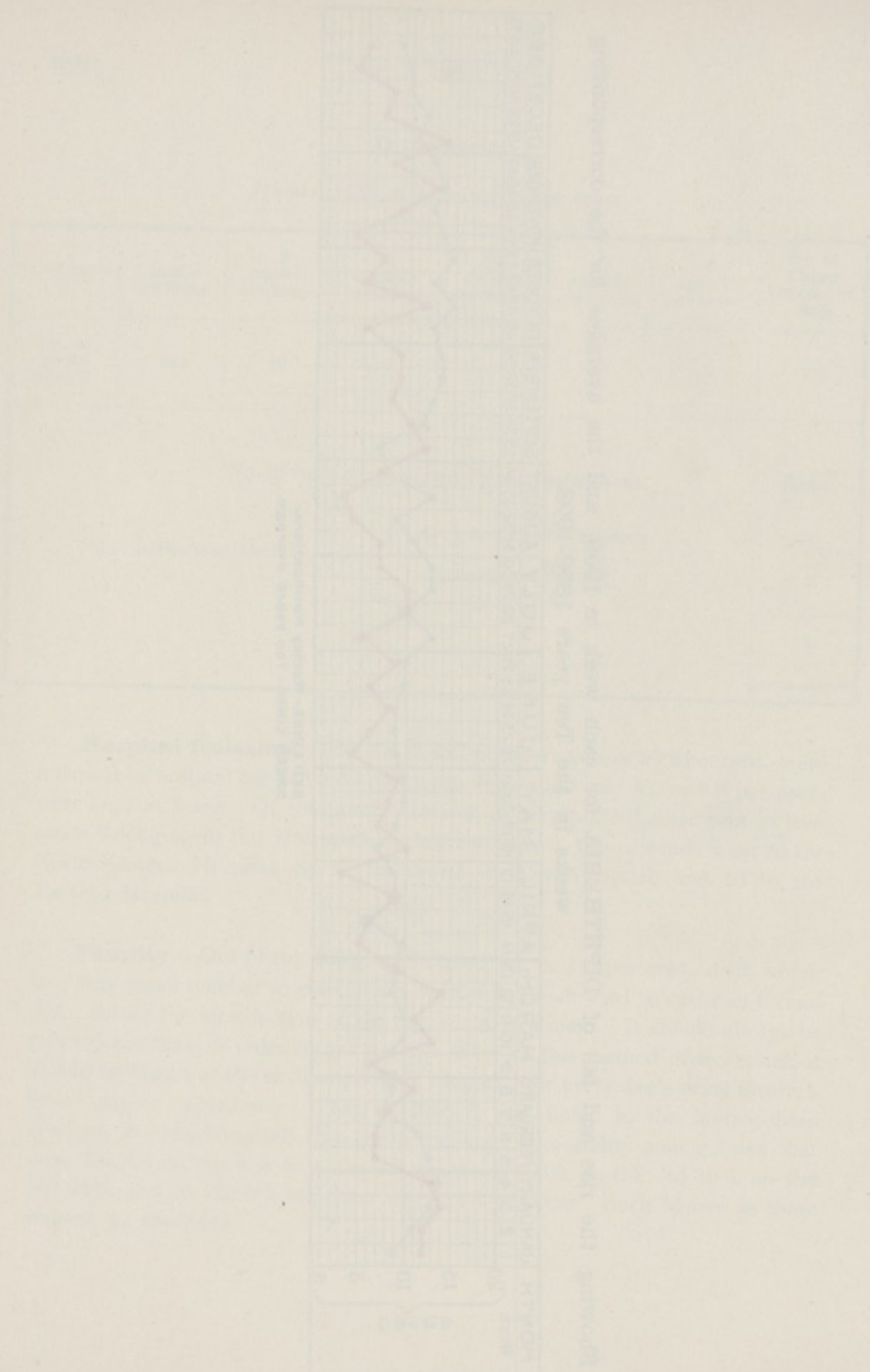
<i>No. of cases occurring in Public Institutions.</i>							<i>Cases.</i>
Public Institutions Infected	...	...	{ St. John's Road Workhouse		...	...	1
			{ London Fever Hospital		...	...	2
							3

Hospital Isolation.—388 out of 430 notified cases, or 90·2 per cent., were removed to hospital for isolation and treatment, while only 42, or 9·8 per cent., were kept at home. Of the number treated in hospital, 284 were sent to hospitals belonging to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, 186 of which went to the North-Eastern Hospital, 88 to the North-Western Hospital, and 10 to the Eastern Hospital.

Fatality.—Out of the 430 cases notified, 31, or 7·2 per cent., died, which is a very small number in comparison with that which used to occur in former days, before the introduction of the anti-toxin treatment. It should always be pointed out that, in order to get the full effect of this method of treatment, it should be begun at the earliest possible moment, for every day's delay means a lesser degree of potency. Thus in 1908 it was found in the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals that the percentage of mortality among cases that were treated on the first day was 3·0, on the 2nd 6·5, on the 3rd 10·6, on the 4th 12·9, and on the 5th and later days 14·8 per cent. Such figures as these require no comment.

Showing the rise and fall of DIPHTHERIA for each week in 1909, and the averages for the corresponding weeks in the Ten years 1899-1908.





The following statement gives the fatality from the disease during the last 19 years.

Years.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality.
1891	756	178	23·5
1892	738	170	23·0
1893	885	200	22·6
1894	867	218	25·1
1895	582	144	24·7
1896	1091	257	23·5
1897	729	131	18·0
1898	544	93	17·1
1899	705	128	18·2
1900	633	106	16·7
1901	911	134	14·7
1902	878	104	11·8
1903	455	43	9·4
1904	347	28	8·1
1905	351	34	9·7
1906	439	32	7·3
1907	481	42	3·7
1908	530	60	11·3
1909	430	31	7·2

TABLE LXXXII.

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	19	8	19	7	53
Upper Holloway	13	15	20	17	65
Tollington	6	5	9	9	29
Lower Holloway	14	12	14	9	49
Highbury	16	16	10	19	61
Barnsbury	36	16	11	18	81
Islington, South East ..	34	18	18	22	92
The Borough	138	90	101	101	430

*(Inclusive of Membranous Croup.)

TABLE LXXXIII.

*Showing the **Attack-Rates of Diphtheria** (inclusive of **Membranous Croup**) 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 15	0 91	2 15	0 79	1 50
Upper Holloway	1 40	1 61	2 14	1 82	1 74
Tollington	0 64	0 54	0 97	0 97	0 73
Lower Holloway	1 34	1 15	1 34	0 86	1 17
Highbury	0 93	0 93	0 58	1 10	0 88
Barnsbury	2 68	1 19	0 82	1 34	1 51
Islington, South East ..	1 77	0 94	0 94	1 15	1 20
The Borough	1 57	1 03	1 15	1 15	1 22

TABLE LXXXIV.

*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	5 3	..	5 3	14 3	5 6
Upper Holloway	7 7	..	..	5 9	3 1
Tollington .. ..	..	40 0	11 1	11 1	13 8
Lower Holloway	14 3	..	14 3	11 1	10 2
Highbury	6 2	6 2	..	10 5	6 5
Barnsbury	5 5	12 5	..	5 5	6 2
Islington, South East ..	14 7	5 5	..	9 1	8 7
The Borough	8 7	6 6	4 0	8 9	7 2

TABLE LXXXV.

Showing the Cases and Deaths from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, together with the Fatality and the Departure from the Mean Fatality during the ten years 1899-1908, and 1909.

Year.	CASES.			DEATHS.			FATALITY.	
	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Total of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Total of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Deaths to 100 cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Departure from Average Fatality of 10 years.*
1899	688	17	705	120	8	128	18·2	— 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
1903	452	3	455	41	2	43	9·4	— 10·0
1904	347	..	347	27	1	28	8·1	— 10·3
1905	351	..	351	33	1	34	9·7	— 7·3
1906	437	2	439	30	2	32	7·3	— 8·6
1907	480	1	481	41	1	42	8·7	— 5·2
1908	522	8	530	59	1	60	11·3	— 1·6
1899-08	5,674	56	5,730	656	35	711	12·4	—
1909	425	5	430	30	1	31	7·2	— 5·2

* The last column shows the departure from the average fatality of the ten years preceding the year indicated.

TABLE LXXXVI.

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

Quarter.	Cases Nursed at Home.			Cases Nursed at Hospital.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage Fatality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage Fatality.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1st -	11	3	27·3	127	9	7·1
2nd -	11	3	27·3	79	3	3·8
3rd -	13	1	8·0	88	3	3·4
4th -	7	0	—	94	9	9·6
Year -	42	7	16·6	388	24	6·1

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

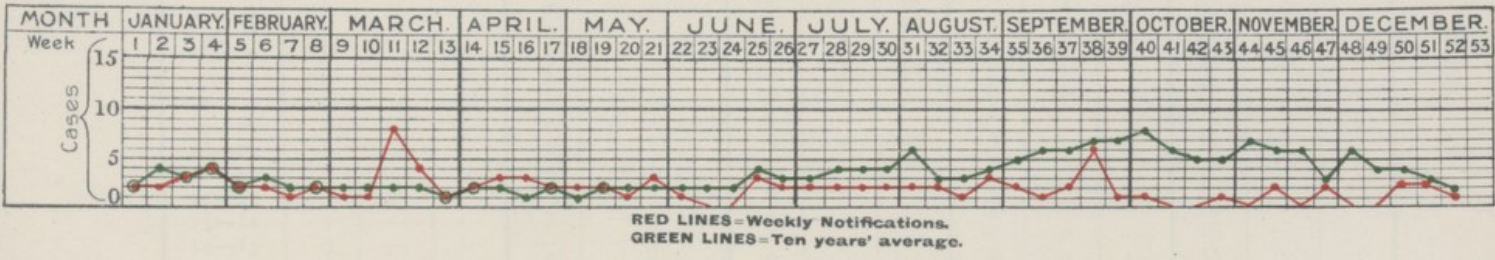
TABLE LXXXVII.

Showing the **Fatality from Diphtheria**^o 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	7	1	14	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	13	1	8
1—2	11	3	27	6	3	50	2	...	...	8	1	12	27	7	26
2—3	17	3	18	13	2	15	5	1	20	5	1	20	40	7	17
3—4	16	2	12	13	...	...	12	...	...	8	3	37	49	5	10
4—5	16	1	6	9	...	...	16	...	...	10	3	30	51	4	8
5—6	15	...	...	8	...	...	8	1	12	16	...	...	47	1	2
6—7	8	...	...	5	...	...	8	...	...	6	1	16	27	1	4
7—8	8	1	12	2	...	...	10	1	10	6	...	...	26	2	8
8—9	7	1	14	5	...	...	10	...	...	6	...	...	28	1	3
9—10	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	8	...	...	15	...	...
10—11	3	...	...	4	...	...	4	1	25	3	...	...	14	1	7
11—12	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...
12—13	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	10	...	...
13—14	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	9	...	...
14—15	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...
15—25	15	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	35	...	...
25—35	2	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	...
35—45	3	...	...	2	1	50	2	...	...	1	...	...	8	1	12
45—55	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
55—65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	138	12	9	90	6	7	101	4	4	101	9	9	430	31	7

* Inclusive of Membranous Croup.

Showing the rise and fall of ENTERIC FEVER for each week in 1909, and the averages for the corresponding weeks in the Ten years 1899-1908.



Enteric Fever.—To Enteric Fever were ascribed 95 cases, or exactly 50 per cent. less than the corrected average of the preceding 10 years. This is an extraordinary decrease. An examination of the returns, however, shows that there has been a steady fall in the numbers since 1899, when 353 were notified. In comparing the returns in quinquennial periods, it is found that in the quinquennium 1891-1895 there were 1,088 cases reported, while in 1896-1900 1,344 were known. During the next quinquennium, 1901-1905, they fell to 894, and during the last four years the decline was continued, as in this period 433 cases only were notified. The summer and autumn weather conditions for several years past were as favourable to this disease as they were to diarrhoeal diseases, and no doubt account for the considerable falling off that has occurred latterly.

The attack rate was 0.27 per 1000 of the population, as against a decennial rate of 0.54. In the County of London it was as low as 0.22, which is considerably below that of 217 provincial towns tabulated in the Registrar General's return, in which it was 0.37.

Hospital Isolation.—72 out of the 95 notified cases of the disease, or 75.8 per cent., underwent treatment in hospital. This is eminently a disease where good nursing tends to recovery, which is shown by the fact that whereas only 9.7 per cent. of the cases died in hospital, 21.7 of those treated at home succumbed.

Fatality.—It was found that 12 deaths occurred among the notified cases or 12.6 per cent., as compared with 18.5 per cent. in 1907, 12.7 in 1906, and 17.9 in 1905.

TABLE LXXXVIII.

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 .. ..	..	1	2	1	4
Upper Holloway	7	1	4	1	13
Tollington	1	..	..	1	2
Lower Holloway	1	2	9	2	14
Highbury	7	4	4	2	17
Barnsbury	12	6	4	1	23
Islington, South East ..	5	9	5	3	22
The Borough	33	23	28	11	95

TABLE LXXXIX.

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

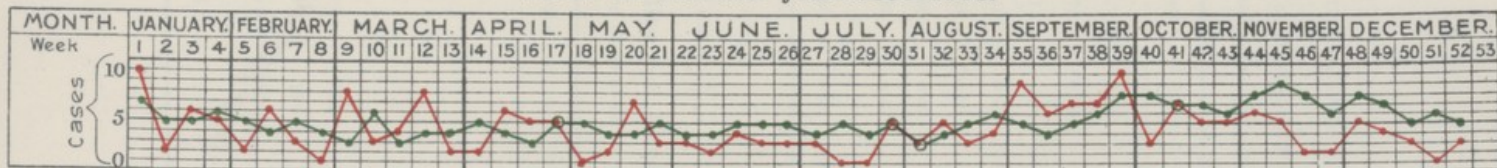
Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell .. ..	..	0·11	0·23	0·11	0·11
Upper Holloway	0·75	0·10	0·43	0·11	0·35
Tollington	0·11	..	..	0·11	0·05
Lower Holloway	0·10	0·19	0·86	0·19	0·33
Highbury	0·41	0·23	0·23	0·12	0·25
Barnsbury	0·89	0·45	0·30	0·07	0·43
Islington, South East ..	0·26	0·47	0·26	0·16	0·29
The Borough .. .	0·38	0·26	0·32	0·13	0·27

TABLE XC.

*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 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Holloway	14·3	..	..	..	7·7
Tollington .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Holloway .. ..	..	..	11·1	..	7·1
Highbury	28·6	25·0	25·0	..	23·5
Barnsbury	8·3	16·6	..	..	8·7
Islington, South East ..	20·0	22·2	20·0	..	18·2
The Borough .. .	15·1	17·4	10·7	..	12·6

Showing the rise and fall of ERYSIPELAS for each week in 1909, and the averages for the corresponding weeks in the Ten years 1899-1908.



RED LINES-Weekly Notifications.
GREEN LINES-Ten years' average.

TYPHUS FEVER.

One case was notified, but careful examination in hospital proved that the diagnosis was incorrect. Since 1901 only 5 cases have been notified, but the diagnoses of these were not always correct.

In the County of London 7 cases altogether were notified.

ERYSIPELAS.

221 cases were notified, or 67 less than the corrected average of 288 which obtained from 1899-1908. The return is the smallest known since notification became compulsory. These cases are equal to an attack rate of 0.63 per 1000, as against a mean decennial rate of 0.82 per 1000, and a County of London rate of 0.87 per 1000.

Hospital Isolation.—Many of these cases were notified from Public Institutions, and none was removed by the Metropolitan Asylums Board to hospitals. Altogether only 38 cases were known in the hospitals, or 17.2 per cent., as against 183, or 82.8 per cent., treated at home.

Fatality.—Only 12 deaths were registered, and they were equal to a fatality of 5.4 per 1000.

TABLE XCI.

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	6	2	8	7	23
Upper Holloway	5	8	3	6	22
Tollington	7	4	6	6	23
Lower Holloway	5	5	11	5	26
Highbury	11	15	9	11	46
Barnsbury	16	4	11	4	35
Islington, South East ..	10	8	16	12	46
The Borough	60	46	64	51	221

TABLE XCII.

*Showing the **Attack-Rates of 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	0.68	0.23	0.91	0.79	0.65
Upper Holloway	0.54	0.86	0.32	0.64	0.59
Tollington	0.75	0.43	0.64	0.64	0.62
Lower Holloway	0.48	0.48	1.05	0.48	0.62
Highbury	0.64	0.87	0.52	0.64	0.67
Barnsbury	1.19	0.30	0.82	0.30	0.65
Islington, South East ..	0.52	0.41	0.83	0.62	0.60
The Borough	0.68	0.52	0.73	0.58	0.63

TABLE XCIII.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Holloway .. ..	..	25.0	33.3	16.6	18.2
Tollington	14.3	25.0	..	..	8.7
Lower Holloway .. ..	..	20.0	..	20.0	7.7
Highbury .. ..	..	6.6	..	..	2.2
Barnsbury	12.5	..	..	..	5.7
Islington, South East ..	..	..	..	8.3	2.2
The Borough	5.0	10.9	1.5	5.9	5.4

PUERPERAL FEVER.

It is pleasing to note that the return (14 cases) was a decrease of 10 on the corrected average of the preceding 10 years, and, indeed, it is the lowest recorded since the notification of Puerperal Fever became compulsory. There is no happier feature of the returns than the decrease from this disease, for it is one which only occurs at a time that should be the very happiest in a household, viz., at the birth of a child. These 10 cases represented an attack rate of 1.71 per 1000 of the births registered in the borough during the year.

Fatality.—It is a notable fact that of the 4 cases that were treated in hospital, 4 died, or 100 per cent., while of those who were treated at home, 3 died, or 30 per cent. The total fatality was 50 per cent.

TABLE XCIV.

*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	1	..	2
Upper Holloway .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Tollington .. ..	..	2	1	..	3
Lower Holloway .. ..	..	1	..	1	2
Highbury	2	..	1	..	3
Barnsbury	1	..	..	..	1
Islington, South East ..	2	..	..	1	3
The Borough	5	4	3	2	14

TABLE XCV.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Tufnell .. ..	..	5·13	5·18	..	2·64
Upper Holloway .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Tollington .. ..	..	12·12	5·35	..	4·25
Lower Holloway .. ..	..	4·17	..	3·72	1·84
Highbury	5·75	..	3·31	..	2·31
Barnsbury	2·34	..	..	..	0·67
Islington, South East ..	4·25	..	..	2·18	1·61
The Borough	2·28	1·97	1·51	1·00	1·71

TABLE XCVI.

*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	..	..	50·0
Upper Holloway .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Tollington .. ..	..	50·0	..	..	33·3
Lower Holloway .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Highbury	100·0	..	..	..	66·6
Barnsbury	100·0	..	..	..	100·0
Islington, South East ..	100·0	..	..	..	66·6
The Borough	100·0	50·0	..	..	50·0

CONTINUED FEVER.

No case was notified. As a general rule it is notified as Enteric Fever. Formerly, when there was a doubtful case, medical men notified it as Continued Fever, but now bacteriological examinations and blood tests enable them to arrive at a more correct diagnosis.

TABLE XCVII.

*Showing the number of **Cases** of the several **Notifiable Infectious Diseases** which occurred during each of the Ten Years **1899-1908** and in **1909**.*

DISEASES.	YEARS.										Corrected average number of cases.	— 1909.	Increase or Decrease.
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.			
Small Pox ...	3	2	50	276	9	17	3†	1	...	...	37	3	—34
Scarlet Fever ...	1494	1074	1286	1372	865	1146	1198	1386	1216	1409	1283	1285	+2
Diphtheria ...	688	624	902	871	452	347	351	437	480	552	584	425	—159
Membranous Croup	17	9	9	7	3	...	...	2	1	8	6	5	—1
Enteric Fever ...	353	259	281	257	130	126	100	149	92	97	190	95	—95
Typhus Fever ...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Erysipelas ...	350	285	285	357	227	280	252	274	252	235	288	221	—67
Puerperal Fever ...	33	16	34	19	19	24	24	24	21	17	24	14	—10
Continued Fever ...	2	6	3	5	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	—2
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	2943	2276	2852	3164	1707	1941	1928	2275	2063	2289	2415	2049	—366

* English Cholera.

† 1 Case returned after a few days not Small Pox.

TABLE XCVIII.

Showing the **Attack-Rates** of the several **Notifiable Infectious Diseases**
during the Ten Years **1899-1908** and in **1909**.

DISEASES.	YEARS.										Mean Attack Rates.	Attack Rate.	Increase or Decrease
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1899-1908.	1909.	
Small Pox ...	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.80	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	-0.10
Scarlet Fever ...	4.44	3.20	3.84	3.99	2.55	3.36	3.49	4.02	3.50	3.96	3.65	3.66	+0.01
Diphtheria ...	2.05	1.86	2.69	2.53	1.33	1.02	1.02	1.27	1.39	1.47	1.66	1.21	-0.45
Membranous Croup ..	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.01
Enteric Fever ...	1.05	0.77	0.84	0.75	0.38	0.37	0.29	0.43	0.26	0.27	0.54	0.27	-0.27
Typhus Fever ...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	0.00	...	...	...	0.00	...
Erysipelas ...	1.04	0.85	0.85	1.04	0.67	0.82	0.74	0.80	0.73	0.66	0.82	0.63	-0.19
*Puerperal Fever ..	3.42	1.73	3.67	2.06	2.11	2.70	2.74	2.79	2.46	1.96	2.59	1.71	-0.88
Continued Fever ...	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	...	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	8.75	6.78	8.50	9.20	5.03	5.69	5.62	6.59	5.94	6.43	6.87	5.83	-1.04

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

TABLE XCIX.

Showing the number of **Cases of Infectious Diseases** notified in the **Sub-Registration Districts** during **1909**.

Sub-Registration District.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Totals.	Attack-Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Tufnell - -	...	155	52	1	4	...	23	2	...	...	...	237	6.71
Upper Holloway -	...	149	63	2	13	...	22	...	...	...	...	249	6.68
Tollington - -	3	126	28	1	2	...	23	3	...	...	...	186	5.00
Lower Holloway -	...	206	49	...	14	...	26	2	...	...	...	297	7.09
Highbury - -	...	259	61	...	17	...	46	3	...	...	...	386	5.60
Barnsbury - -	...	191	80	1	23	...	35	1	...	...	...	331	6.17
Islington South East	...	199	92	...	22	1	...	3	...	...	...	363	4.72
The Borough -	3	1285	425	5	95	1	221	14	...	...	...	2049	5.83

(All Duplicates have been deducted).

TABLE C.

Showing the **Attack-rates of Infectious Diseases** notified in the **Sub-Registration Districts** during **1909**.

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.	Attack-Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Tufnell - - -	...	4'39	1'47	0'03	0'11	...	0'65	2'64	...	...	...	6'71
Upper Holloway - -	...	4'00	1'69	0'05	0'35	...	0'59	...	...	...	...	6'68
Tollington - - -	0'08	3'39	0'75	0'03	0'05	...	0'62	4'25	...	...	...	5'00
Lower Holloway - -	...	4'92	1'17	...	0'33	...	0'62	1'84	...	...	...	7'09
Highbury - - -	...	3'76	0'88	...	0'25	...	0'67	2'31	...	...	...	5'60
Barnsbury - - -	...	3'56	1'49	0'02	0'43	0'01	0'65	0'67	...	...	...	6'17
Islington, South East -	...	2'59	1'20	...	0'29	...	0'60	1'61	...	...	...	4'72
The Borough - - -	0'01	3'66	1'21	0'01	0'27	0'00	0'63	1'71	...	...	...	5'83

* Per 1,000 Registered Births.

TABLE CI.

Showing the number of **Cases of Infectious Disease** notified in the **Wards** during the year 1909.

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

WARDS.	Estimated Population, 1909.	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 1,000 of Population.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tufnell -	35,292	...	155	52	1	4	...	23	2	...	...	...	237	6.71
Upper Holloway -	37,276	...	149	63	2	13	...	22	...	...	...	...	249	6.68
Tollington -	37,217	3	126	28	1	2	...	23	3	...	...	...	186	5.00
Lower Holloway -	41,865	...	206	49	...	14	...	26	2	...	...	...	297	7.09
Highbury -	35,294	...	149	34	...	10	...	22	2	...	...	...	217	6.15
Mildmay -	25,303	...	94	24	...	7	...	19	1	...	...	...	145	5.73
Thornhill -	33,533	...	81	46	...	16	...	17	1	...	...	...	161	4.80
Barnsbury -	20,162	...	110	34	1	7	...	18	...	...	...	...	170	8.43
St. Mary's -	17,582	...	51	18	...	6	1	14	1	...	...	...	91	5.18
Canonbury -	34,535	...	84	27	...	14	...	14	1	...	...	...	140	4.05
St. Peter's -	33,143	...	80	50	...	2	...	23	1	...	...	...	156	4.71
Totals -	351,202	3	1285	425	5	95	1	221	14	...	...	...	2049	5.83
1907 -		...	1216	480	1	92	...	252	...	...	...	...	2063	5.94
1908 -		...	1409	522	8	97	...	235	17	1	..	...	2289	6.43

TABLE CII.

Showing the **Attack-Rates** of the **Notifiable Infectious Diseases** notified in the **Wards** during the Year 1909.

WARDS.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.*	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Total Attack- Rates.
Tufnell - -	...	4'39	1'47	0'03	0'11	...	0'65	0'06	..	...	...	6'71
Upper Holloway -	...	4'00	1'69	0'05	0'35	...	0'59	...	...	...	...	6'68
Tollington - -	0'08	3'39	0'75	0'03	0'05	...	0'62	0'08	...	...	...	5'00
Lower Holloway -	...	4'92	1'17	...	0'33	...	0'62	0'05	...	...	...	7'09
Highbury - -	...	4'22	0'96	...	0'28	...	0'62	0'06	...	...	...	6'15
Mildmay - -	...	3'72	0'95	...	0'28	...	0'75	0'03	...	...	...	5'73
Thornhill - -	...	2'42	1'37	...	0'48	...	0'51	0'02	...	...	...	4'80
Barnsbury - -	...	5'45	1'69	0'05	0'35	...	0'89	...	...	...	...	8'43
St. Mary's - -	...	2'90	1'02	...	0'34	0'06	0'80	0'06	...	...	...	5'18
Canonbury - -	...	2'43	0'78	...	0'41	...	0'41	0'03	...	...	...	4'05
St. Peter's - -	...	2'42	1'51	...	0'06	...	0'69	0'03	...	...	...	4'71
Totals - -	0'01	3'66	1'21	0'01	0'27	0'00	0'63	0'04	...	...	...	5'83

* Per 1,000 of the Population.

TABLE CIII.

Showing the Number of **Cases of Infectious Diseases** which were investigated by the **District Sanitary Inspectors** during the Year **1909**.

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.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Total.
Mr. Cook - -	1	...	137	37	1	3	...	19	2	...	...	2	201
„ Bicknell - -	2	...	154	63	2	14	...	25	...	...	...	...	258
„ Bagshaw - -	3	...	54	19	...	2	...	6	1	...	...	1	83
„ Bacon - -	4	3	104	14	1	4	...	21	3	...	...	...	150
„ Flood - -	5	...	80	27	...	6	...	11	...	...	...	...	124
„ Horsman - -	6	...	115	30	...	7	...	10	...	...	...	1	163
„ Fortune - -	7	...	103	23	...	3	...	16	1	...	...	...	146
„ Metcalf - -	8	...	74	18	...	5	...	14	1	...	...	...	112
„ Irving - -	9	...	94	38	...	10	...	15	2	...	...	...	159
„ Watson - -	10	...	88	27	...	11	...	13	1	...	...	1	141
„ Bridel - -	11	...	54	38	...	4	...	16	...	...	...	1	113
„ Agar - -	12	...	99	41	1	15	...	25	...	...	...	3	184
„ Jordan - -	13	...	65	20	...	5	1	17	1	...	...	2	111
„ Callow - -	14	...	64	30	...	6	...	13	2	...	...	...	115
Totals - -		3	1,285	425	5	95	1	221	14	...	...	11	2,060

TABLE CIV.

Showing the **Cases of Infectious Disease** which were notified in the several **Months** during the Year **1909**.

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	...	111	51	...	11	...	23	1	...	...	...	197
February	...	108	33	1	7	...	12	1	...	...	...	162
March	...	93	52	1	15	...	25	3	...	...	...	189
April	...	86	24	...	9	...	18	1	...	...	...	138
May	...	105	33	1	8	...	13	2	...	...	...	162
June	...	128	32	...	6	...	15	1	...	...	...	182
July	...	96	32	...	8	...	10	1	...	...	...	147
August	...	97	21	...	8	...	15	1	...	...	...	142
September	...	173	47	1	12	...	39	1	...	...	...	273
October	...	107	29	...	2	1	20	...	...	...	...	159
November	...	94	33	1	4	...	13	...	...	...	...	147
December	3	87	38	...	5	...	16	2	...	...	...	151
Total	3	1,285	425	5	95	1	221	14	...	...	...	2,049

TABLE CV.

Showing the **Cases of Infectious Disease** notified during the Year 1909 in **Islington** and in the **Encircling Boroughs.**

The Encircling Boroughs.	Estimated Populations, 1909.	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 ...	237,422	1	771	320	50	...	155	15	...	...	...	1,312
Stoke Newington ...	54,423	...	110	28	11	...	27	4	...	...	...	180
Hackney ...	237,601	1	784	264	59	...	271	15	1	...	...	1,395
Hornsey ...	95,628	...	223	149	4	...	36	1	...	...	...	413
Finsbury ...	95,289	...	240	167	13	1	132	5	...	...	...	558
Shoreditch ...	114,802	...	340	186	51	...	144	14	...	...	...	735
The Encircling Boroughs	835,165	2	2,468	1,114	188	1	765	54	1	...	...	4,593
Islington ...	351,202	3	1,285	430	95	1	221	14	...	...	...	2,049

TABLE CVI.

Showing the **Attack-Rates** per 1,000 inhabitants of the **Infectious Diseases** notified during the Year 1909 in **Islington** and in the **Encircling Boroughs**.

The Encircling Boroughs.	Estimated Populations, 1909.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria (including Membranous) Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.*	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Total Attack-Rates.
I.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
St. Pancras ...	237,422	0.00	3.26	1.35	0.21	...	0.65	0.06	...	...	...	5.53
Stoke Newington...	54,423	...	2.03	0.52	0.20	...	0.50	0.07	...	...	...	3.32
Hackney ...	237,601	0.00	3.31	1.11	0.25	...	1.14	0.06	0.00	...	...	5.87
Hornsey ...	95,628	...	2.34	1.56	0.04	...	0.38	0.01	...	...	...	4.33
Finsbury ...	95,289	...	2.53	1.76	0.14	0.01	1.39	0.05	...	...	...	5.88
Shoreditch ...	114,802	...	2.97	1.62	0.45	...	1.26	0.12	...	...	...	6.42
The Encircling Borough ...	835,165	0.00	2.96	1.33	0.23	0.00	0.92	0.06	0.00	...	...	5.50
Islington ...	351,202	0.01	3.66	1.22	0.27	0.00	0.63	0.04	...	...	...	5.83
Increase or Decrease	...	+0.01	+0.70	-0.11	+0.04	...	-0.29	-0.02	...	...	...	0.33

* Per 1,000 of the population.

TABLE CVII.

Showing the **Cases of Infectious Disease** notified in the several
Metropolitan Cities and Boroughs during the year 1909.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Estimated population in the middle of 1909.	NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.									
		Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.*	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Other continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Total.
LONDON	4,833,938	21	17,254	6,679	7	1,043	20	287	4,192	111	29,614
<i>West Districts.</i>											
Paddington	151,955	..	630	184	..	29	..	3	106	4	956
Kensington	183,683	..	420	177	..	48	..	7	135	4	791
Hammersmith	125,704	..	389	192	..	16	..	14	76	1	688
Fulham	176,406	..	511	322	..	41	1	34	115	3	1,027
Chelsea	75,249	..	307	98	..	12	2	1	40	..	460
City of Westminster ..	168,883	1	590	225	..	25	..	5	102	3	951
<i>North Districts.</i>											
St. Marylebone	126,027	..	458	113	..	21	..	3	134	6	735
Hampstead	94,185	..	259	47	..	16	..	5	30	4	361
St. Pancras	237,422	1	771	320	..	50	..	15	155	6	1,318
Islington	351,202	3	1,285	430	1	95	..	14	221	11	2,060
Stoke Newington	54,423	..	110	28	..	11	..	4	27	..	180
Hackney	237,601	1	784	264	..	59	1	15	271	6	1,401
<i>Central Districts.</i>											
Holborn	53,802	1	97	47	..	16	1	3	41	..	206
Finsbury	95,289	..	240	167	1	13	..	5	132	3	561
City of London	18,193	1	38	19	..	4	..	1	10	..	73
<i>East Districts.</i>											
Shoreditch	114,802	..	340	186	..	51	..	14	144	2	737
Bethnal Green	131,316	1	566	184	..	33	1	7	164	5	961
Stepney	312,525	8	1,038	583	2	71	1	13	487	4	2,207
Poplar	171,965	..	731	213	..	54	..	13	177	8	1,196
<i>South Districts.</i>											
Southwark	211,125	2	590	256	..	35	1	6	224	5	1,119
Bermondsey	127,569	..	459	197	3	30	..	7	142	4	842
Lambeth	324,188	..	1,171	378	..	50	1	16	191	14	1,821
Battersea	186,036	..	733	288	..	54	..	14	156	4	1,249
Wandsworth	297,646	..	997	371	..	66	2	26	193	4	1,659
Camberwell	283,022	1	1,022	374	..	47	..	14	234	4	1,696
Deptford	118,583	..	374	195	..	33	5	7	181	2	797
Greenwich	111,014	..	390	163	..	30	2	8	95	4	692
Lewisham	160,749	1	927	388	..	18	1	4	105	..	1,444
Woolwich	133,374	..	1,027	267	..	12	..	9	101	..	1,416
Port of London .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	4	..	10

* Including Membranous Croup.

TABLE CVIII.

Showing the **Attack-Rates** of the **Infectious Diseases** notified in the several **Metropolitan Cities and Boroughs** during the year **1909**.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.*	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Other Continued Fevers.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Total Attack-Rate.
LONDON	0.00	3.58	1.39	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.06	0.87	..	6.12
<i>West Districts.</i>										
Paddington .. ..	..	4.16	1.21	..	0.19	..	0.02	0.70	..	6.28
Kensington .. ..	..	2.29	0.97	..	0.26	..	0.04	0.74	..	4.30
Hammersmith .. ..	..	3.10	1.53	..	0.13	..	0.11	0.61	..	5.48
Fulham .. ..	..	2.91	1.83	..	0.23	0.01	0.19	0.65	..	5.82
Chelsea .. ..	..	4.09	1.31	..	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.53	..	6.13
City of Westminster ..	0.01	3.50	1.34	..	0.15	..	0.03	0.61	..	5.64
<i>North Districts.</i>										
St. Marylebone .. ..	..	3.64	0.90	..	0.17	..	0.02	1.07	..	5.80
Hampstead .. ..	..	2.76	0.50	..	0.17	..	0.05	0.32	..	3.80
St. Pancras	0.00	3.26	1.35	..	0.21	..	0.06	0.65	..	5.53
Islington	0.01	3.66	1.22	0.00	0.27	..	0.04	0.63	..	5.83
Stoke Newington .. ..	..	2.03	0.52	..	0.20	..	0.07	0.50	..	3.32
Hackney	0.00	3.31	1.11	..	0.25	0.00	0.06	1.14	..	5.87
<i>Central District.</i>										
Holborn	0.02	1.81	0.88	..	0.30	0.02	0.06	0.76	..	3.85
Finsbury .. ..	..	2.53	1.76	0.01	0.14	..	0.05	1.39	..	5.88
City of London	0.06	2.09	1.05	..	0.22	..	0.06	0.55	..	4.03
<i>East Districts</i>										
Shoreditch .. ..	..	2.97	1.62	..	0.45	..	0.12	1.26	..	6.42
Bethnal Green	0.01	4.32	1.40	..	0.25	0.01	0.05	1.25	..	7.29
Stepney	0.03	3.33	1.87	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.04	1.56	..	7.07
Poplar .. ..	..	4.26	1.24	..	0.31	..	0.08	1.03	..	6.92
<i>South Districts.</i>										
Southwark	0.01	2.80	1.22	..	0.17	0.00	0.03	1.06	..	5.29
Bermondsey .. ..	..	3.61	1.55	0.02	0.24	..	0.06	1.12	..	6.60
Lambeth .. ..	..	3.62	1.17	..	0.15	0.00	0.05	0.59	..	5.58
Battersea .. ..	..	3.95	1.55	..	0.29	..	0.08	0.84	..	6.71
Wandsworth .. ..	..	3.36	1.25	..	0.22	0.01	0.09	0.65	..	5.58
Camberwell	0.00	3.62	1.33	..	0.17	..	0.05	0.83	..	6.00
Deptford .. ..	..	3.16	1.65	..	0.28	0.04	0.06	1.53	..	6.72
Greenwich .. ..	..	3.52	1.47	..	0.27	0.02	0.07	0.86	..	6.21
Lewisham	0.01	5.87	2.42	..	0.11	0.01	0.02	0.66	..	9.01
Woolwich .. ..	..	7.72	2.01	..	0.09	..	0.07	0.76	..	10.65
Port of London .. ..	..	..	?	..	?	?	..	?	..	?

* Including Membranous Croup.

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.

In March, 1907, this disease was, under an Order of the London County Council, made notifiable in London, because just prior to that time considerable epidemics had occurred in Ireland and Scotland, while cases had also cropped up throughout England and in London itself.

During last year 10 cases were notified, of which 2 occurred in the first quarter, 3 in the second, 2 in the third, and 3 in the fourth. These figures do not differ very much from those of the preceding years, for in 1907 11 cases were notified, and in 1908 7 cases were known. The particulars are seen in the following statement:—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	Total Cases.	Total Deaths 1907-09.
1st quarter -	—	2	2	4	2
2nd „ -	3	2	3	8	1
3rd „ -	5	—	2	7	1
4th „ -	3	3	3	9	8
	—	—	—	—	—
	11	7	10	28	12
	—	—	—	—	—

Fatality.—During the year two deaths were registered, and the fatality was therefore 20 per cent. of the cases. Since the disease became notifiable, 12 deaths have been registered among 28 cases, and, therefore, the fatality in Islington has so far been 42·8 per cent., which shows what a serious ailment this is.

NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS.

On December 18th, 1908, a very important Order was issued by the Local Government Board, making it compulsory on certain Poor Law servants to notify the cases of pulmonary phthisis which came under their observation.

This Order was made in pursuance of Section 130 of the Public Health Act 1875, as amended and extended by the Public Health (London) Act 1891 and the Public Health Act 1896, to provide for the notification of cases of pulmonary phthisis occurring among the inmates of Poor Law Institutions, or among persons under the care of Poor Law District Medical Officers.

It directs that—

(a) The Medical Officer of a Poor Law Institution shall, after recognition of the symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis notify the case to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the person resided immediately before he became an inmate.

(b) The District Medical Officer shall make a similar notification to the Medical Officer of Health in the case of any poor person who is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

(c) The Superintendent Officer of Poor Law Institutions shall post to the Medical Officer of Health a notification of the actual or intended destination and address of any person leaving the institution, who has previously been notified as suffering from pulmonary phthisis.

(d) The Relieving Officers shall notify any change of address (other than by admission to a Poor Law Institution) of a poor person who has been previously notified to the Medical Officer of Health by a District Officer.

These several notifications must be made to the Medical Officer of Health within 48 hours, and on printed forms as set out in the Schedule of the Order, and they are to be paid for by the Local Authority as follows:—

(a) To the Medical Officer of a Poor Law Institution and to the Medical Officer of a district, 1s. for every notification, but, if two or more notifications with respect to the same case are made to the same Medical Officer of Health, the remuneration will be at the rate of 6d. for each notification after the first.

(b) To the Superintending Officer of a Poor Law Institution, 3d. for every notification.

The notification forms are supplied by the Poor Law Authority.

The Order gives power to take such measures as are authorised in the case of an infectious disease, namely the destruction and disinfection of infected articles, such as the cleansing of the rooms or premises, but the Medical Officer of Health or his Council are not authorised to enforce directly or indirectly any enactment which renders the poor person or a person in charge of the poor person liable to a penalty or to any restriction, prohibition, or disability affecting himself or his employment, occupation, means of livelihood or residence on the ground of his suffering from pulmonary phthisis.

The Order makes it legal for the Council to provide, publish, and distribute placards, handbills, leaflets, and information and instructions respecting the disease, and the precautions to be taken against the spread of infection from it.

In compliance with this Order, the following notifications were received during the year:—

Form A. (From Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions) ...	659
Form B. (From the Medical Officer of a District)	221
Form C. (From the Superintending Officer of an Institution)...	699
Form D. (From the Relieving Officer of a District)	3
	<hr/>
Total	1,582
	<hr/>

The fees in respect to the above certificates amounted to £49 16s.

The certificates as they were received were entered in a book specially ruled and indexed, and each Medical Officer of an Institution, District Medical Officer and Superintending Officer was duly credited in it with the amount due for each certificate, and at the end of each quarter the accounts forwarded by the several notifying officers were checked by it. The several Poor Law Officers notifying these cases are obliged by the Order to forward the counterfoils of their certificates, so that there is a complete check on their accounts.

The great object of the notification of these cases of tuberculosis is, of course, to prevent the spread of the disease by enabling the Sanitary Authority to give advice to the patients on the subject, to provide them with the necessary means and instructions towards that end, and also to disinfect houses, rooms and clothing that have become infected.

In a report on the Voluntary Notification of Phthisis presented to the Council in 1904, the Medical Officer of Health pointed out that following results will be obtained by notification:—

- (1) That it will afford an opportunity of instructing the patients and the householders, especially those living in tenement dwelling and lodging houses, both orally and by printed matter, as to the precautions that are essential to prevent the spread of the disease, and as to the destruction of the sputum as it is discharged.
- (2) That it will afford an opportunity of carrying out such measures of disinfection as are necessary to destroy infective matter both in the house itself and in the bedding and personal clothing of the patient.
- (3) That it will afford an opportunity of inspecting the infected house and of discovering whether the rooms are overcrowded or dirty or insufficiently ventilated.

- (4) That it will afford an opportunity of maintaining some observation over consumptive patients, so as to ensure that they continue to take precautionary measures.
- (5) That it will afford an opportunity of inquiring into the possible source of the infection.
- (6) That it will enable information to be gleaned as to the conditions under which the patient worked, which is a most important matter, because ill-ventilated workshops have been most fruitful sources of this disease. And it will enable special attention to be drawn to the habit of spitting, which is so common in these places.
- (7) That it will afford an opportunity of obtaining information as to the part different occupations or trades play in the distributin of the disease.

In reporting on this compulsory notification to the Public Health Committee on January 25th, 1909, the Medical Officer of Health said:—

“ Naturally, the very first requirement by the Sanitary Authority would be the employment of a trained official, or a Health Visitor, whose duty it would be to point out to these poor people the danger they may be to their families and the public if they do not adopt preventive methods, and to instruct them as to the best methods to be adopted, and then to visit them periodically to see that these instructions have been carried out. The good tidings will also be borne to these afflicted people that the disease is not necessarily a fatal one, but that by the adoption of a proper mode of living, cleanliness, and the proper means for ventilating their rooms, they may prolong their lives, if indeed, they do not save them.

“ Secondly, the Sanitary Authority will be enabled to place in the hands of these poor people printed instructions as to what they are to do, or if they should be children, then into the hands of their parents and guardians. But I must confess that I do not anticipate much good to accrue by these methods unless they are followed up by visits from a qualified person to explain them and to see that they are carried out.

“ My views on this matter, which are those of every Medical Officer of Health, are, I think, already understood by this Committee, so that I do not

propose to press them further than I have done already, beyond saying that the necessity of trained Health Visitors in this Borough is greatly accentuated by the Order of the Local Government Board with respect to pulmonary tuberculosis. It is not generally appreciated I am afraid that the deaths from phthisis, a preventable disease, form more than one-tenth of the total mortality in Islington. Thus from 1892 1907 inclusive, the number of deaths was 88,642 from all causes, and from phthisis 8,303, which represent 1·61 deaths in every 1,000 of the population. This mortality is indeed very great, but its saddest feature is that the greater part of it (about five-sixths) occurs during the principal working period of life, namely, from 15 to 55 years of age. Therefore, the importance of the work that may be done cannot be easily exaggerated, for it is, indeed, one of the greatest on which a sanitary authority can be engaged—the prevention of disease and death among the workers of the realm.

“It is now seventeen years since I pleaded in public at Portsmouth on their behalf for the notification of phthisis at a meeting of Medical Officers of Health, at which I am glad to recollect your Chairman (Councillor Cowling), was present, and I, therefore, rejoice to think that at length, after the lapse of so much time, something is about to be done throughout the Kingdom. That good will follow the issue of this Order I have no doubt, if the sanitary authorities will do their duty, as for the most part I think I am right in anticipating, they will; but if they do nothing beyond issuing instructions without following them by visits and enquiries, then the Order will, I fear, be barren of good results.”

The Medical Officer of Health has seen no reason since that report was written to alter his views on this subject. On the contrary, the additional experience has strongly confirmed them.

Of the total number of notifications received (1,582) during the year under the Order, 540, or 34·1 per cent, were merely notices of transfer of patients from one institution to another. Thus from Holborn Workhouse, Shepherdess Walk, which is situated outside the borough, 371 cases were transferred to Holborn Infirmary, situated within this borough, and 169 cases were transferred from the Islington Workhouse to the Islington Infirmary, both within this borough. It will thus be seen that a large percentage of the notifications was of very little utility from a public health point of view.

The following are the particulars as to the persons from whom the certificates were received :—

Islington Infirmary Medical Officer -	-	-	324
Islington Workhouse Medical Officer	-	-	216
District Medical Officers -	-	-	284
Islington Relieving Officers -	-	-	10
Holborn Infirmary Medical Officer -	-	-	14
Superintending Officer of Institutions (within the borough) -	-	-	287
Do. do. (without the borough)			382
Holborn Union Workhouse Medical Officer	-		33
Islington Workhouse Schools -	-	-	1
St. Pancras Infirmary Medical Officer	-	-	5
Other sources. Principally outside institutions	-		26
			<hr/> 1,582 <hr/>

The remarkable fact about these certificates is that many of them relate to the same individual, thus

1 individual was notified 17 times.

1 " " 15 "

1 " " 12 "

1 " " 11 "

2 individuals " 10 "

2 " " 9 "

2 " " 8 "

6 " " 7 "

7 " " 6 "

20 " " 5 "

45 " " 4 "

72 " " 3 "

202 " " twice, and

489 " " once.

Islington cases 574

Total certificates received 1582

Total cases 808

The circumstances under which T..... M..... was notified to the Medical Officer of Health are interesting and are therefore given. They afford a good illustration of how these tuberculous people move about from place to place, from

the Workhouse to the Infirmary and from the Infirmary to a common lodging house, only in a few weeks to again return to the Workhouse or Infirmary.

Date of Notification.	By whom Notified.	Circumstances of Notification.	Notification Fees Incurred.
1909.			
January 22 ...	Workhouse Master ...	Transfer from City Road Workhouse to Holborn Infirmary	3d.
February 25 ...	Medical Officer of Workhouse	Entered Islington Workhouse from 8, Flowers Mews (common lodging-house)	1s.
Ditto ..	Workhouse Master ...	Transfer from Islington Workhouse to Islington Infirmary	3d.
April 13 ...	Medical Officer of Workhouse	Entered Islington Workhouse from 8, Flowers Mews (common lodging-house)	6d.
Ditto ...	Workhouse Master ...	Transfer from Islington Workhouse to Islington Infirmary	3d.
May 7 ..	Medical Officer of Workhouse	Entered Islington Workhouse from 8, Flowers Mews (common lodging-house)	6d.
June 8 ...	Workhouse Master ...	Transfer from City Road Workhouse to Holborn Workhouse	3d.
June 23 ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do. do.	3d.
July 29 ...	Do. do. ...	Transfer from Islington Workhouse to Islington Infirmary	3d.
August 6 ...	Medical Officer of Workhouse	Entered Islington Workhouse from 8, Flowers Mews (common lodging-house)	6d.
August 13 ...	Medical Officer of Infirmary	Entered Islington Infirmary from 8, Flowers Mews (common lodging-house)	1s.
September 15	Workhouse Master ...	Transfer from City Road Workhouse to Holborn Workhouse	3d.
October 7 ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do. do.	3d.
November 27...	Medical Officer of Workhouse	Entered Islington Workhouse from 8, Flowers Mews (common lodging-house)	6d.
November 29...	Medical Officer of Infirmary	Entered Islington Infirmary from 1, Eden Grove (common lodging-house)	6d.
Ditto ...	Workhouse Master ...	Transfer from Islington Workhouse to Islington Infirmary	3d.
December 24	Medical Officer of Infirmary	Transfer from Islington Infirmary to 1, Eden Grove (common lodging-house)	3d.

Voluntary Notification of Phthisis.—In addition to the cases notified under the Order of the Local Government Board, 32 cases arising in the private practice of medical practitioners, and 28 in their practice in con-

nection with public institutions, such as the City Road Chest Hospital and Brompton Hospital, were received. In addition, information with respect to 4 cases came from relieving officers, making a total of 64 voluntary notifications.

Years.	Medical Practitioners		Relieving Officers.	Totals.
	Private Practice.	Public Practice.		
1905 - - -	68	13	42	123
1906 - - -	30	34	62	126
1907 - - -	40	28	69	137
1908 - - -	27	32	50	109
1909 - - -	32	28	4	64
Five years - -	197	135	227	559

Disinfection of Premises.—In consequence of the notification order, there was a considerable increase in the number of premises that were disinfected, for whereas in 1908 the number of houses so treated was 201, in 1909 it rose to 514, while the number of rooms increased from 361 to 672. The following are the particulars:—

			Houses.		Rooms.
1st quarter	-	-	152	-	191
2nd „	-	-	120	-	146
3rd „	-	-	99	-	124
4th „	-	-	143	-	211
		Total	<u>514</u>	.	<u>672</u>

These figures contrast with those of the preceding four years, as follows:—

	Houses.	Rooms.
1905 - - -	283	380
1906 - - -	258	369
1907 - - -	296	411
1908 - - -	281	361
1909 - - -	514	672

Prevention of Phthisis.—A very strong feeling has possessed the public of late years that everything possible should be done to prevent the spread of this disease and to save the lives of those who have been attacked; and consequently public authorities and some private institutions have made considerable, and not unsuccessful, efforts in these directions. But possibly one of the best means hitherto adopted has been the establishment of Tuberculosis Dispensaries, such as were founded in Edinburgh and Paddington, at which persons in the very earliest stages of the disease are encouraged to seek advice, and where they receive instructions of great educational value as to how they should behave in their relationship with the public, with their relatives, and with others living in their own homes. It is believed that the knowledge thus disseminated has proved of great educational value, and that there is a possibility—nay, a probability—that many persons, who would otherwise be removed to sanatoria, are now able to adopt curative measures in their own homes. After all, if the public would only recollect that fresh air and the open-air life diminish tuberculosis, while dampness and darkness increase it, many people, who now die, would live; and also that caution in intercourse with consumptives should be exercised, although it is doubtful if most people follow this course of action, at all events in England.

It has already been noted that there has been a continual decrease in the number of deaths during the last 10 years. It is very difficult to say that this has been due to educational propaganda, but that it is rather to be ascribed to methods of sanitation, *e.g.*, the reduction of overcrowding; increased cleanliness of houses—their better drainage and sewerage, which have led to a dryer sub-soil; and the improvement in the general sanitation of the borough. All these have caused a decrease in the death-rate from 1.70 per 1000 in 1893, to 1.21 in 1909, or nearly 30 per cent.

There is one point to which allusion should be made, which is that the improved sewage and drainage of the towns throughout England has undoubtedly resulted, as first pointed out by the late Sir George Buchanan, in a diminished death-rate by removing the dampness of the soil, which was due to the pipes acting as vehicles for the carriage of the underground or sub-soil water, for in those early days it must be remembered that drains and sewers were not jointed with cement as they are now, and so, the pipes not being tightly jointed, very frequently not jointed at all, allowed an ingress to the sub-soil water, and thus the land, under and about the houses, was

drained and dried. In recent years it has very frequently happened in houses which have been redrained with pipes whose joints have been made with cement, that although previously perfectly dry, they have exhibited signs of dampness, and indeed, have had water under their floors or in their basements, so that it has become necessary to lay special pipes to drain it away. This is a danger that is now always looked for, so that people may be advised as to the steps they should take to prevent so great an evil.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Not the least important work carried out by the Public Health Department is inquiry into the cases of infectious diseases, whether notifiable or not, that occur among the scholars in the public elementary schools.

The returns show that 938 scholars were attacked with one or other of the notifiable infectious diseases, and that such attacks were in the proportion of 45.8 per cent. of all the cases notified. In the preceding year 1,058 cases were notified among scholars, in 1907 836, in 1906 998, and in 1905 832, while the average of the last 10 years was 964, which represent 31.1 per cent. of all cases notified in that period.

Investigation showed that 737 scholars were attacked with Scarlet Fever, as compared with a decennial average of 652; 184 with Diphtheria, as against an average of 253; 16 with Enteric Fever as against an average of 42; and 1 case with other diseases, as against an average of 15. From this statement it is seen that, with the exception of Scarlet Fever, the number of school children attacked from the various diseases was below the decennial average although the percentage proportion to all cases rose from a decennial average of 41.1 per cent. to 45.8. The 737 cases of Scarlet Fever among scholars represented 57.4 per cent. of all cases of Scarlet Fever notified, and the 184 cases of Diphtheria among scholars 42.8 per cent. of all the cases of that disease notified; while the 16 cases of Enteric Fever among school children represented 16.8 per cent. of the known cases of it.

The following return has been prepared to show the number of scholars attacked with each disease during the preceding 10 years.

TABLE CIX.

Showing the **Scholars** attacked by the **Notifiable Infectious Diseases** in the
Public Elementary Schools.

Year.	By Small Pox.	By Scarlet Fever.	By Diphtheria.	By Enteric Fever.	By Other Diseases.	Total Scholars attacked.	Proportion to every 100 cases notified.
1899	..	725	290	61	11	1087	36.9
1900	1	542	283	67	13	906	39.8
1901	..	669	438	72	32	1211	42.5
1902	14	664	405	64	34	1181	37.3
1903	..	507	216	35	16	774	45.3
1904	..	571	138	28	20	757	39.0
1905	..	640	138	31	23	832	43.2
1906	..	785	177	33	3	998	43.9
1907	..	608	216	11	1	836	40.5
1908	..	809	230	19	..	1058	46.2
Ten years' Average	2	652	253	42	15	964	41.1
1909	..	737	184	16	1	938	45.8

TABLE CX.

Showing the cases of **Notifiable Infectious Diseases** occurring in **Public Elementary Schools** during the **Year 1909.**

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Scholars attacked.						Scholars excluded from School who lived in houses in which infected children resided.					
	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.	Total.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.	Total.
Yerbury Road	36	6	..	..	..	42	..	134	43	2	..	179
St. John's, Holloway Road	30	6	..	..	..	36	..	42	9	..	..	51
St. Joseph's, Highgate Hill	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	4	..	..	7
Hargrave Park	15	3	..	..	..	18	..	89	11	4	..	104
Burghley Road	14	6	..	..	..	20	..	41	18	3	..	62
St. Mark's, Grove Road	6	6	1	..	..	13	..	26	12	..	..	38
Cottenham Road.. ..	18	6	..	..	..	24	..	81	24	..	..	105
Grafton Road	32	4	1	..	..	37	..	75	10	2	..	87
Duncombe Road	24	14	..	..	..	38	..	77	63	..	..	140
Whittington, Highgate Hill	6	1	..	..	..	7	..	23	11	2	..	36
Montem Street	33	12	1	..	..	46	..	72	23	..	..	95
St. Barnabas, Hornsey Road	6	3	1	..	..	10	..	15	4	1	..	20
Forster, Hornsey Road	15	3	..	..	..	18	..	63	14	1	..	78
Poole's Park	7	2	..	..	..	9	3	44	5	..	..	52
Hornsey Road (Upper)	30	5	..	..	..	35	..	77	23	7	..	107
Hungerford Road	33	5	2	..	..	40	..	72	37	7	..	116
Brecknock, York Road	7	1	1	..	..	9	..	38	9	11	..	58
Pakeman Street	17	1	..	..	..	18	3	14	5	..	..	52
St. James', George's Road	7	2	..	..	..	9	..	36	5	..	..	41
Catholic School, Eden Grove	5	1	..	..	..	6	..	13	3	..	..	16
Caledonian Road.. ..	23	7	..	..	..	30	..	87	27	1	..	115
Westbourne Road	18	4	..	..	..	22	..	93	22	2	..	117
St. Mary Magdalene, Liverpool Road	14	..	..	..	..	14	..	32	17	3	..	52
Blackstock Road	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	40	3	..	..	43
Gillespie Road	29	2	..	..	..	31	..	59	3	1	..	63
Drayton Park (Wesleyan)	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	32	..	..	..	32
St. John's, Conewood Street	17	3	..	..	..	20	..	25	4	..	..	29
St. Jude's, King Henry's Walk	12	2	..	..	..	14	..	35	4	1	..	40
Newington Green	10	1	..	..	..	11	..	29	4	5	..	38
Ambler Road	10	2	..	..	..	12	..	22	14	2	..	38
York Road	13	4	..	..	..	17	..	58	14	1	..	73
Gifford Street	7	1	1	..	..	9	..	25	10	3	..	38
St. Thomas, Everilda Street	3	3	..	..	..	6	..	11	7	..	..	18
St. Clement's, Cumberland Street	9	..	1	..	..	10	..	24	6	3	..	33
Blundell Street	7	3	3	..	..	13	..	22	24	18	..	64
St. Paul's, Dorset Street	9	2	..	..	..	11	..	30	6	2	..	38
Ecclesbourne Road	23	4	1	..	..	28	..	63	23	5	..	91
Tottenham Road.. ..	3	2	..	..	..	5	..	7	9	..	..	16
Queen's Head Street	16	5	..	..	..	21	..	40	13	..	..	53
Popham Road (Angler's Gardens)	9	4	..	..	..	13	..	28	17	..	..	45
St. Philip's, Arlington Square	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	9	2	..	..	11
Shepperton Road.. ..	2	4	1	..	..	7	..	9	12	6	..	27
Rotherfield Street	6	3	..	..	..	9	..	29	28	..	..	57
St. Bartholomew, Shepperton Road	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	21	2	..	..	23
Buckingham Street	11	9	..	..	..	20	..	36	21	..	..	57
Winchester Street	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	11	24	3	..	38
All Saints', Muriel Street	3	4	1	..	..	8	..	6	7	1	..	14
Vittoria Place	16	2	..	..	..	18	..	73	20	..	..	93
Holy Trinity, Cloudesley Street	7	1	..	..	..	8	..	22	3	..	..	25
Richard Street	26	2	..	1	..	29	..	76	19	7	..	102
Station Road	14	1	..	..	..	15	..	45	3	..	..	48
Thornhill Road	21	5	..	..	..	26	..	72	24	6	..	102
Barnsbury Park	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	20	4	..	..	24
St. Matthew's, City Road	5	2	..	..	..	7	..	4	7	..	..	11
St. John's, Duncan Terrace	3	4	1	..	..	8	..	23	13	3	..	39
Hanover Street	8	5	..	..	..	13	..	25	27	..	..	52
Canonbury Road.. ..	6	1	..	..	..	7	..	17	9	..	..	26
St. Mary's, Cross Street	4	2	..	..	..	6	..	15	8	3	..	26
German School, St. Peter Street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	737	184	16	1	..	938	6	2340	793	116	..	3255

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of infectious diseases which are not notifiable under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, notified by the teachers of the public elementary schools was 4,605, as compared with 4,359 in 1908, 5,829 in 1907, and 829 in 1899, since which year the notifications by teachers have steadily advanced especially since 1905, as shown below:—

1899	-	-	829	1904	-	-	2,425
1900	-	-	3,066	1905	-	-	3,397
1901	-	-	3,395	1906	-	-	4,135
1902	-	-	2,307	1907	-	-	5,829
1903	-	-	2,298	1908	-	-	4,359
				1909	-	-	4,605

The increase in recent years has been due to the more vigorous administration at the Education Department of the London County Council. The principal diseases which the teachers report are Measles, Chicken Pox, and Whooping Cough, although others, such as Mumps, and cases of skin diseases of a contagious character, are also notified, as well as children in a verminous condition.

The number of cases of **Measles** which came under observation was 1,667, as compared with 1,095 in the preceding year and with 2,065 in 1907. The returns show that the greatest number of cases occurred in Duncombe Road Schools, where there were 91 cases, which was followed in turn by Burghley Road Schools (73 cases), Montem Street Schools (67 cases), Blundell Street Schools (61 cases), Hungerford Road Schools (56 cases), and other schools in varying numbers, the least of which was in York Road Schools, whence only 1 case was notified.

Only 491 cases of **Chicken Pox** were notified, as compared with 624 in 1908, and 981 in 1907.

The largest number of cases of **Chicken Pox** occurred at Duncombe Road Schools, 53 cases having been notified, which was followed by Montem Street Schools with 34 cases, Hanover Street Schools with 30 cases, Whittington Schools, with 23 cases, and Upper Hornsey Road Schools with 22 cases.

Whooping Cough showed a considerable increase, 708 cases having been notified, as against 385, while the number in 1907 was 831. The largest number of cases notified from any one school was 41 from Ambler Road School, which was followed by 35 from Queen's Head Street, and 32 from Blundell Street.

Other diseases, including Mumps, were notified in 1,739 instances, as compared with 2,255 in 1908, and 1,952 in 1907. Special efforts have been made in the case of Measles and Whooping Cough, to prevent the spread of these diseases, and leaflets containing instructions as to the precautions necessary to be taken were left at the houses of the patients.

The work of dealing with these diseases, which have such an injurious effect on school attendance, has grown heavier and heavier each year, and takes up an increasingly large proportion of the time of the Inspectorial staff.

TABLE CXI.

Showing the **Infectious Diseases** notified during the year 1909 by the **Teachers of Public Elementary Schools** under the provisions of Regulation 148, sec. iv., of the London County Council Schools Code.

School.	Measles.	Chicken Pox.	Whooping Cough.	Other Diseases.	TOTALS.
All Saints' .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambler Road	48	5	41	27	121
Burghley Road	73	8	3	22	106
Blackstock Road	21	6	6	13	46
Barnsbury Park	2	..	..	2	4
Blundell Street	61	4	32	99	196
Buckingham Street .. ..	..	8	15	49	72
Cottenham Road	70	2	13	36	121
Canonbury Road	62	20	17	36	135
Catholic School, Eden Grove	37	..	..	4	41
Caledonian Road	34	12	10	28	84
Chapel of Ease	28	7	12	33	80
Duncombe Road	93	53	18	97	261
Drayton Park	55	..	6	15	76
Ecclesbourne Road	47	3	1	41	92
Forster, Hornsey Road	55	2	17	35	109
Grafton Road	46	2	4	48	100
Gillespie Road	92	1	25	76	194
Gifford Street	2	21	7	64	94
Hargrave Park	27	1	39	47	114
Hungerford Road	56	4	35	40	135
Holy Trinity	3	..	1	3	7
Hanover Street	26	30	22	37	115
Montem Street	67	34	23	76	200
Newington Green	3	1	..	12	16
Poole's Park	37	17	10	54	118
Pakeman Street	25	10	1	25	61
Popham Road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen's Head Street	41	38	35	68	182
Risinghill Street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Rotherfield Street	35	21	3	41	100
Richard Street	24	4	6	70	104
Shepperton Road	21	7	12	24	64
Station Road	18	13	11	47	89
St. John's, Holloway Road	29	..	1	28	58
St. Joseph's	15	2	..	..	17
St. Mark's, Grove Road	16	..	..	6	22
St. Paul's, Blenheim Road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Barnabas	60	2	1	8	71
St. Ann's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
St. James'	4	20	13	20	57
St. John's, Conewood Street	36	..	6	13	55
St. Jude's	4	13	..	21	38
St. Thomas'	14	1	3	19	37
St. Clement's	11	..	2	5	18
St. Paul's, Dorset Street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Bartholomew's .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Philip's	28	16	29	18	91
St. Matthew's, Rother- field Street .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Matthew's, City Road	4	5	14	37	60
St. John's, Duncan Ter- race	22	..	1	3	26
St. Mary's	12	1	13	14	40
Tottenham Road	19	16	14	12	61
Thornhill Road	5	..	1	18	24
Upper Hornsey Road	47	22	6	43	118
Vittoria Place	7	5	7	28	47
Whittington	8	23	24	10	65
Westbourne Road	73	9	46	52	180
Winchester Street .. ..	..	8	4	2	14
Yerbury Road	43	1	70	93	207
York Road	1	13	28	20	62
Total	1,667	491	708	1,739	4,605

ISOLATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

As many as 1,705 cases out of the 2,049 that were notified under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, were isolated in hospital, representing 83.2 per cent. of all the notified cases. This percentage is the largest which has been recorded in Islington, as may be judged by the following figures:—

1896	-	48.4 per cent.	1903	-	72.6 per cent.
1897	-	55.7 „	1904	-	75.5 „
1898	-	58.4 „	1905	-	76.1 „
1899	-	64.6 „	1906	-	77.1 „
1900	-	68.2 „	1907	-	80.0 „
1901	-	69.6 „	1908	-	80.4 „
1902	-	71.9 „	1909	-	83.2 „

The Metropolitan Asylums Board naturally isolated the largest number of these cases, and out of 1,705 cases removed from their homes, 1,577 were taken to their hospitals.

Scarlet Fever.—1,199 cases out of 1,285, or 93.3 per cent., were isolated and treated in hospitals, and of these, 1,099, or 91.6 per cent., were removed to one or other of the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Diphtheria.—388 cases, or 90.2 per cent. of the 430 cases notified, were isolated in hospital, and of these, 284 were treated in the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals. Only 42, or 9.8 per cent., remained at home.

Enteric Fever.—Of the 95 cases that were notified, 72, or 75.8 per cent. were removed to hospital, while 23, or 24.2 per cent., remained at home.

Erysipelas.—221 cases were known, of which 38, or 17.2 per cent., were treated in hospitals. Nearly all these occurred in the institutions in which they were treated.

Puerperal Fever.—4 cases out of 14 that occurred were treated in hospital, or 28.6 per cent., while 10, or 71.4 per cent., were treated at home.

TABLE CXII.

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 during the year 1909.

	Notified Cases Treated.			Percentages of Notified Cases Treated.		Deaths Occurring.			Percentages of Deaths Occurring.		
	In Hospital.	At Home.	Total.	In Hospital.	At Home.	In Hospital.	At Home.	Total.	In Hospital.	At Home.	Total.
Small Pox ..	3	..	3	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	1,119	86	1,285	93·3	6·7	24	1	25	2·0	1·1	1·9
Diphtheria ..	388	42	430	90·2	9·8	24	7	31	6·2	16·6	7·2
Enteric (Typhoid Fever)	72	23	95	75·8	24·2	7	5	12	9·7	21·7	12·6
Typhus Fever..	1	..	1	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	38	183	221	17·2	82·8	6	6	12	15·8	3·3	5·4
Puerperal Fever	4	10	14	28·6	71·4	4	3	7	100·0	30·0	50·0
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	1,705	344	2,049	83·2	16·8	65	22	87	3·8	6·4	4·2

TABLE CXIII.

*Showing the Cases of Infectious Disease removed to the
Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals
for treatment and isolation during 1909.*

Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total Admis- sions.	Total Deaths.
Eastern	46	10	2	..	12	70	2
North Eastern	1,022	186	20	..	135	1,363	44
North Western	29	88	2	..	20	139	16
Western
South Western
The Grove	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Brook Hospital	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
South Eastern
Convalescent Hospital	1
Small Pox	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Totals	3	1,099	284	24	..	167	1,577	63

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN BUSINESS PREMISES.

A strict account was kept of the trades and businesses carried on in premises where the notifiable infectious diseases occurred. The result of the inquiries is interesting, as it shows that 136 cases of Scarlet Fever were found on premises where one of the trades or businesses set out in Table CXIV. was carried on, and that no less than 15 of them were known in dressmakers' establishments. In 60 business places cases of Diphtheria occurred, the largest number being in houses where general dealers traded. Only 9 cases of Enteric Fever were known in such places, and 36 cases of Erysipelas.

The good that is likely to accrue by the notification of these diseases is well seen in the case of Scarlet Fever or Enteric Fever occurring on premises where clothes are made or food is prepared. It is not too much to say that in Islington many cases of these diseases must have been prevented from time to time by the speedy removal of the patients to hospital. This point has been previously noted by the Medical Officer, who has also frequently pointed out in his preceding annual reports that if notification of the infectious diseases require justification it can be found by their perusal.

TABLE CXIV.

List of Trades and Businesses carried on in Houses wherein Infectious Diseases have occurred during 1909.

TRADES AND BUSINESSES.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever).	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Total.
Artificial Florists	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakers	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bootmakers	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
Boarding House	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
Builder	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Beerhouse	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Butchers	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bottle Making	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brushmaking	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Builders' Merchants	1	...	...	1
Common Lodging House	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	4
Clothiers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Clockmaking	1	...	...	1
Cornchandlers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carriers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coffee House...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Chair Caning	1	...	...	1
Confectioners	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6
Chemists	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Costumiers	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle Repairing	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cats Meat	2	...	...	2
Children's Costumiers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coal Merchants	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dentist	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dairy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmaking	15	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	18
Dancing	1	...	...	1
Drapers	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Egg Merchant	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enamelled Iron Shop	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Embroidery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fire Station	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fruiterers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Furriers	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Furniture Dealers	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Fishmongers	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fried Fish Shop	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Fancy Leather Works	1	...	...	1
Furniture Removers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Funeral Furnishers	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
General Dealers	3	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	13
Grocers	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	8
Greengrocers...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Gas Fitters	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE CXIV.—*continued.*

TRADES AND BUSINESSES.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever).	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	TOTAL.
Hatters	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hairdressers	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hosiers	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Haberdashers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Laundry	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	..	8
Laundry Receiving Office	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ladies Underclothing	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Mangling	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milk Shop	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Millinery	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	2
Marine Store Dealers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mantle Makers	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Net Making	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Newsagents	2	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	8
Nursing Home	1	...	...	1
Oil and Color Merchants	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Public House	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Provisions	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Printers	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
Purse Making	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Refreshment Rooms	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
School	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	6
Stable	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sweetstuff Shop	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	5
Stewed Eel Shop	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Surgery	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Scale Makers...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
Surgical Instrument Makers	1	...	..	1
Skin Dressing	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stamp Making	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tailor	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	8
Tobacconist	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tie Making	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Umbrella Makers	1	...	...	...	...	1
Upholstery	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	1
Wardrobe Dealers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Washing	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wood Chopping	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Whalebone Cutting	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS	136	60	...	9	..	36	...	...	241

OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS.

The occupations of the different patients attacked by the notifiable diseases was ascertained in every case, and where the disease occurred among people who were engaged on work that might convey the infection, communications were addressed to their employers, so that in many instances it was discontinued.

TABLE CXV.

Showing the **Occupations of Patients** suffering from the several notifiable Infectious Diseases during the year 1909.

OCCUPATIONS.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Group.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Total.
Asphalte Worker	1	...	...	...	1
Apprentice	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Artist	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Artificial Flower Maker	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Analyst's Assistant	1	...	...	...	1
Barman	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Blouse Presser	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1
Bricklayer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brass Finisher	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bottler	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Baby Clothing	1	...	...	...	..	...	1
Bus Conductor	1	..	...	...	1
Blousemaker	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bottlewasher	2	...	...	...	2
Bookbinder	1	...	1	...	...	..	2
Bootmaker	1	...	...	...	1
Billiard Table Maker	1	...	...	...	1
Clerk	10	4	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	28
Carpenter	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
Charwoman	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	8
Compositor	1	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Canvasser	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cabinet Maker	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carpet Maker...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clock Maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coachmaker	1	...	1	...	...	..	2
Coffeehouse keeper	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cutter	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coachman	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Costume Maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Costermonger	1	...	...	...	1
Carman	2	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	7
Catsmeat Vendor	1	...	...	...	1
Cab Driver	2	...	..	...	2
Dressmaker	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Electrician	1	...	...	..	1
Errand Girl	1	...	...	...	..	...	1
Enamel Worker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Errand Boy	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Engineer	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Embroidress	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	2
Factory Hand...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Fish Salesman	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Florist	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
French Polisher	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Fruiterer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Greengrocer	1	...	...	...	1
Gardener	1	...	...	...	1
Gas Fitter	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE CXV.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Total.
House Agent	1	...	...	...	1
Hawker	1	...	...	...	1
Hairdresser	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Horsekeeper	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Housewife	11	6	...	8	...	22	14	...	...	61
Insurance Agent	1	...	...	...	1
Jewel-Case Maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jewellery Polisher	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laundress	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Leather Worker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lithographer	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Labourer	2	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	9
Messenger	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Manager	2	...	2	...	...	...	4
Milk Carrier	1	...	...	...	1
Machinist	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milliner	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Musical Instrument Maker	1	...	...	...	1
Medical Practitioner...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Newsagent	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Newspaper Boy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nurse	2	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	11
Needlewoman...	1	...	...	...	1
Office Boy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Porter	1	1	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	10
Postman	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Packer	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Printer	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Plate Layer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pastrycook	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paper Sorter	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Purse Maker	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Paper Hanger	1	...	...	...	1
Potman	1	...	...	...	1
Paste Maker	1	...	...	...	1
Railway Servant	2	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	9
Restaurant Keeper	1	...	...	...	1
Scholar	811	197	...	21	...	11	...	...	...	1040
Sorter	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Servant	4	5	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	14
Shop Assistant	6	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	12
Straw Plaiter	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stationer	1	...	...	...	1
Shoe Maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Surgical Instrument Maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shirt Maker	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shop Boy	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Street Vendor...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Salesman	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scalemaker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sawyer...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE CXV.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Total.
Sweet Maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sweep	1	...	...	...	1
Tin Smith	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Teacher	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5
Tailoress	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Telegraph Boy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tennis Bat Maker	1	...	...	...	1
Traveller	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Upholsterer	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Veneer Cutter...	1	...	...	...	1
Van Boy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Warehouseman	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
Washerwoman	1	...	...	...	1
Waitress	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Walking Stick Maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wood Chopper	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Watchmaker	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wheelwright	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
Wood Turner	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	911	237	...	82	...	139	14	...	...	1383

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN STREETS.

A table showing the infectious diseases in the various streets of the borough together with the number of houses is given as usual.

Its study is not without considerable interest to those who are desirous of ascertaining the streets that are most infected.

Last year special attention was drawn to the condition of Campbell Road, about whose state so much had appeared in the press, when it was noted that there were only seven cases of infectious diseases in its houses, viz:—3 Scarlet Fever, 3 Diphtheria and 1 Erysipelas, and that these occurred in seven different houses.

It is now possible to state that only 5 cases occurred in that road in 1909, and that these also occurred in different houses. Again, in Queensland Road, which next to Campbell Road is the worst road in Islington, only 5 cases of infectious diseases were known and these occurred in four houses.

From this statement it is very apparent that nothing has been left undone on the part of the sanitary authority to prevent an infectious disease when it has broken out in these roads spreading to other people living in the same houses.

The table speaks for itself, and is also a fair guide, although not always a correct one, as to the "return" cases of infectious disease known in the borough, for frequently where more than one case has arisen in the same house it has been due to infection by the patient either prior to his removal to hospital or subsequent to his return home. In the latter case, people are often inclined to blame the hospital authorities, who, the Medical Officer of Health is aware, make every effort to prevent any case leaving hospital while there is a possibility of infection being conveyed to it.

These occasional cases are the only penalties which the public have to bear in return for the very great benefit that is received by the isolation of persons suffering from infectious diseases.

TABLE CXVI.

Showing the Streets in which the several cases of Infectious Disease occurred during 1909.

The large figure denotes the number of cases and the small figure the number of infected houses.

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTALS.
Almington Street	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Annette Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Archway Road...	4 ⁴	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ⁴
Anatola Road	1 ¹	...	...	3 ³	...	...	4 ³
Aberdeen Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Ashburton Grove	4 ³	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ⁴
Anson Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Alsen Road	6 ⁵	1 ¹	...	...	...	2 ²	...	...	9 ⁷
Alwyne Villas, Canonbury	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Ashmount Road	3 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ¹
Avenell Road	6 ⁶	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 ⁷
Alexander Road	2 ²	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	4 ⁴
Albion Grove	5 ⁵	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ⁵
Aubert Park	2 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Annesley Road	3 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ²
Andover Road	11 ⁶	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 ⁸
All Saints Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Ambler Road	4 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ²
Andover Grove	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Ancona Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Arundel Mews, Arundel Square	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Arthur Road	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Albany Place	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Alwyne Square	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Arlington Square	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Ashley Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Adelaide Square	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Ashhurton Yard, Ashburton Grove	4 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ²
Albert Street	3 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ²
Arthur Mews, Caledonian Road	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ¹
Albion Street	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Alma Road	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Astey's Row	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
ALBANY COTTAGES, Popham Street	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Andover Street	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹

TABLE CXVII.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTALS.
Cathcart Hill	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Clayton Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Camden Street	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Carlsbad Street	1 ¹	3 ²	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	5 ⁴
Clephane Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Charlotte Street	3 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ³
Carville Street	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
CITY ARMS BUILDINGS, North Road	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Cloudesley Place	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	3 ²
Cressida Road...	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Caledonian Crescent	1 ¹	2 ²	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	4 ⁴
CORNWALLIS ROAD WORKHOUSE	4 ¹	...	...	4 ¹
Camden Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ¹
CROWN MANSIONS, Liverpool Road	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Corporation Street	7 ³	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 ⁴
Carmarthen Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Church Lane	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
CARLTON HOUSE, Cross Street...	2 ²	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Cornwallis Road	5 ⁵	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 ⁷
Campbell Road	3 ³	1 ¹	...	...	...	2 ²	...	...	6 ⁶
Cottenham Road	4 ⁴	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 ⁵
Charlotte Terrace	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Canning Road	3 ⁵	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ⁴
Calabria Road...	3 ⁵	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	4 ⁴
Crowland Terrace	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Church Street	5 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ²
Cross Street	2 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ²
Canonbury Lane	2 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ¹
CAMDEN DWELLINGS, York Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Citizen Road	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Canonbury Road	2 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Chalfont Road...	2 ²	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	3 ³
City Garden Row	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Coombe Street	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Canonbury Square	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Crescent Avenue, Caledonian Road...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Coleridge Road	3 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ²
Calverley Grove	2 ²	3 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ³
Crane Grove	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Crossley Street	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Church Grove	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹

TABLE CXVII.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTALS.
EDWARDS COTTAGES, Hydes Place	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Elfort Road	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ¹
Ellington Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	2 ²	...	...	3 ³
Elphinstone Street	3 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ³
EDINBORO' COTTAGES, Popham Street	5 ⁶	3 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 ⁵
Ecclesbourne Road	3 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Everleigh Street	4 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ²
Elmore Street...	2 ¹	2 ²	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	5 ⁴
Ellenborough Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
EBENEZER BUILDINGS, Rotherfield Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Ebury Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
East Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Enkel Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Fife Terrace	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Francis Terrace	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Freegrove Road	3 ³	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	5 ⁶
Fairbridge Road	8 ⁷	2 ¹	...	...	...	2 ²	...	...	12 ¹⁰
Fonthill Road	6 ³	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 ⁴
Francis Street...	5 ¹	3 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 ²
Freeling Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Foxham Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Ferntower Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Fortnam Road...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
FORT COTTAGES, Myrtle Street	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Fowler Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Florence Street	2 ²	...	...	...	...	2 ²	...	...	4 ⁴
Fairmead Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Frederick Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
FLOWERS MEWS, Archway Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Fakenham Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
FRAMFIELD VILLAS, Framfield Road...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Furlong Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Grenville Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Grafton Road	15 ⁸	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 ⁸
Grosvenor Road	8 ⁷	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 ⁷
Gloucester Road	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	3 ³
Grove Road	7 ⁵	5 ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 ⁸
Gifford Street	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Goodinge Road	16 ⁸	3 ²	...	2 ²	...	1 ¹	...	...	22 ¹³
Gillespie Road	13 ¹¹	...	...	1 ¹	...	4 ⁴	...	...	18 ¹⁶
Gerrard Street	1 ¹	...	1 ¹

TABLE CXVII.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTALS.
Halse Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Hillmarton Road	3 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ²
Hazelville Mews, Elthorne Road	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Highbury Park	1 ¹	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Halliford Street	5 ³	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 ³
Harvist Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Highbury Terrace	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Hornsey Rise	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Hungerford Road	2 ²	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	3 ³
Hartham Road	3 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	5 ³
Hatley Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
HOPE COTTAGES, Georges Road	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
High Street	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Highbury Grange	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
H.M.P PENTONVILLE...	...	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	2 ¹
Hercules Road...	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Herrick Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
HALTON HOUSE, Hornsey Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Hilton Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Henry Place	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Hilldrop Crescent	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Hatchard Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Hertslet Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
ISLINGTON INFIRMARY, Highgate Hill	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	5 ¹
INGRAM HOUSE, Hornsey Road	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
ISLINGTON WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 ¹
Isledon Road	6 ⁴	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 ⁴
Ingleby Road	4 ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ³
Islington Green	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Jackson Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Junction Road	3 ³	2 ²	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	6 ⁶
Kingsdown Road	8 ⁶	4 ⁴	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	13 ¹⁰
King Henry's Walk	5 ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ³
Kiver Road	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ¹
Kelvin Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Kingsbury Road	3 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ²
King Edward Street	2 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
KNOX BUILDINGS, Caledonian Road	...	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ¹
Kelross Road	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Kinlock Street...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Liverpool Road	19 ¹⁷	3 ³	...	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	25 ²¹
Lonsdale Square	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹

TABLE CXVII.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTALS.
LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ¹
LIVERPOOL BUILDINGS, Liverpool Road	3 ⁸	2 ²	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	6 ⁶
Lampeter Street	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Liberia Road	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Lofting Road	3 ⁸	2 ²	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	6 ⁵
Little Cross Street	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ¹
Landseer Road	10 ⁷	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 ⁸
Lavina Grove	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
LORRAINE MANSIONS, Holloway Road	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Lady Margaret Road	2 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Lowman Road	2 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Lesly Street	4 ⁴	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ⁴
Lyon Street	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Linton Street	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Lambton Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Luard Street	3 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ²
Legard Road	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	3 ²
LORNE BUILDINGS, Beuwell Road	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	3 ²
Langdon Road...	4 ⁴	1 ¹	...	...	...	3 ³	...	...	8 ⁷
Lennox Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
LINCOLN HOUSE, Astey's Row...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Lambert Street	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ¹
LORRAINE COTTAGES, Annette Road	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ¹
Leconfield Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Mulkern Road	3 ³	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ⁴
Medina Road	3 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ³
Marriott Road...	2 ¹	3 ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ³
Mildmay Road...	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	4 ⁴	...	...	6 ⁶
Muriel Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Marquess Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Mercers Road	6 ⁵	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 ⁵
Market Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Moon Street	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Maygood Street	2 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	4 ⁴
Miranda Road...	2 ²	4 ³	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	7 ⁶
Mildmay Park	3 ³	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	4 ⁴
Magdala Road...	4 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ²
Milner Square	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	3 ³	...	...	4 ⁴
Mayton Street	3 ²	...	...	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	5 ³
Mildmay Street	2 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Matthias Road	3 ³	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ⁴

TABLE CXVII.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTALS.
Matilda Street	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Mitford Road	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	3 ³
Milton Grove	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Monnery Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Marlborough Road	4 ⁴	3 ³	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	9 ⁹
Malvern Terrace	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Monte Christo Parade	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ¹
MEMORIAL COTTAGE HOSPITAL, Mildmay Park	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Mildmay Grove	4 ³	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ³
Mayville Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Morton Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Monsell Road	3 ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Moray Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Moreland Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Myrtle Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
MYDDLETON BUILDINGS High Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Mountgrove Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Mildmay Avenue	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Marcellus Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Milgund Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
MILDMAY ORPHANAGE, Newington Green	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ¹
Newington Green Road	3 ²	...	...	...	...	2 ²	...	...	5 ⁴
Nailour Street	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	2 ²	...	...	...	...	4 ⁴
Norfolk Road	4 ⁴	3 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 ⁵
New North Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Nilson Terrace	3 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ¹
Newington Green	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Norfolk Street	1 ¹	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Newhall Street	3 ³	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	4 ⁴
Northampton Grove	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Nicholay Road	4 ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ³
North Road	3 ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Northdown Street	3 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ²
Northampton Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
North Avenue	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Offord Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Offord Road	9 ⁷	3 ³	...	...	...	2 ²	...	...	4 ¹¹
Ockendon Road	5 ⁴	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 ⁵
Oxford Road	3 ³	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ⁴
OSNABURGH COTTAGES, Brand Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹

TABLE CXVII.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Totals.
Orchard Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Outram Street	3 ³	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ⁴
Orpingley Road	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	4 ³
Oakley Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Ormonde Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Pemberton Terrace	3 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ²
Prospect Place...	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Poole's Park	4 ³	1 ¹	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	6 ⁶
PEABODY BUILDINGS, Greenman Street	1 ¹	3 ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ³
Plimsoll Road	6 ³	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	7 ⁴
Parkfield Street	2 ²	...	...	...	1 ¹	3 ³	...	...	6 ⁶
Prospect Cottages, Prospect Place	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Poet's Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Prebend Street	2 ²	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	3 ³
PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, City Garden Row	4 ⁴	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 ⁶
Palmerstone Road	2 ²	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	3 ³
Pyrland Road	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	3 ³
Pembroke Street	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Pemberton Gardens	5 ⁴	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ⁴
Park Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Petherton Road	6 ⁴	2 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	9 ⁶
Prospect Row	3 ³	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ⁴
Pickering Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Pakeman Street	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Poynings Road	3 ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Pleasant Place	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Packington Street	5 ⁶	3 ²	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	9 ⁷
Providence Place	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Parolles Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Pulteney Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Payne Street	2 ²	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ³
Queensbury Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	3 ³	...	...	4 ⁴
QUINN BUILDINGS, Popham St. Queensland Road	3 ³	6 ⁶	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	10 ¹⁰
QUEEN'S ARMS BUILDINGS, North Road...	3 ³	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ⁴
Queen's Place, Rotherfield Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Queen Margaret's Grove	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Queen Margaret's Grove	3 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ¹
QUEEN'S COTTAGES, Popham Street	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²

TABLE CXVII.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTALS.
Rhodes Street	5 ⁵	5 ⁶	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 ¹⁰
Riversdale Road	6 ⁶	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 ⁶
Rupert Road	6 ⁶	4 ⁴	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	11 ¹⁰
Rotherfield Street	2 ²	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ⁴
Ralph Street	2 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ²
Richmond Road	6 ⁶	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 ⁷
Roman Road	12 ⁷	4 ⁴	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 ⁹
Regina Road	4 ⁴	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	6 ⁶
Rocliffe Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Roden Street	4 ⁴	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ⁴
Rosemary Street	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	3 ²
Railway Street	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Rayner's Place, Rothfield Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Remington Street	3 ⁸	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ⁸
Rufford Street	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ¹
Rheidol Terrace	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ¹
Ringcroft Street	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Roads Place	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Richmond Crescent	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Ronald's Road	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Richard Street	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ¹
River Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Rydon Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Stanmore Street	1 ¹	2 ²	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	4 ⁴
St. Thomas' Road	7 ⁴	1 ¹	...	...	...	2 ²	...	...	10 ⁷
Sparsholt Road	3 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ²
Shaftesbury Road	1 ¹	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ⁸
Shepperton Road	4 ²	3 ⁸	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 ⁶
Story Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
St. Paul's Place	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Sonning Street	3 ⁸	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ⁴
St. John's Road	5 ⁴	7 ⁴	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 ⁸
Sussex Road	4 ⁵	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 ⁵
ST. JOHN'S ROAD WORKHOUSE...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	5 ¹
St. Paul Street	2 ²	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ⁸
Shelburne Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Seven Sisters' Road	6 ⁶	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 ⁶
St. Jude Street	3 ⁸	...	...	...	...	2 ²	...	...	5 ⁵
Salisbury Road	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
St. Peter Street	2 ²	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	3 ⁸
Stroud Green Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
St. John's Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Stonenest Street	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
St. John's Park	3 ⁸	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ⁴

TABLE CXVII.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Group.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTALS
Vorley Road	3 ²	...	...	...	...	3 ²	...	...	6 ⁴
Vittoria Street	4 ⁸	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	5 ⁴
Victoria Road	4 ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ³
Victor Road	3 ¹	2 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	7 ⁴
Vittoria Place...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Westbourne Road	5 ³	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	8 ⁵
Wharfdale Road	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	2 ¹	...	...	4 ³
Warner Street...	3 ³	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ³
Wray Crescent	5 ²	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	6 ³
WESSEX BUILDINGS, Wedmore Street	6 ⁶	5 ⁴	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	12 ¹¹
Wynford Road	1 ¹	3 ⁸	...	2 ²	...	2 ²	...	...	8 ⁸
Winchester Street	4 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	6 ³
Wolsey Road	1 ¹	...	1 ¹
Windsor Street	2 ²	2 ²	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	5 ⁵
Wallace Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Wolsey Grove	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Wall Street	5 ⁸	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	6 ⁴
Wyatt Road	3 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ²
Windermere Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Wedmore Street	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
Whitehall Park	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
William Street	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Wedmore Gardens	2 ²	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ⁸
Williamson Street	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
WATERLOO HOUSE, Upper Street	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Whistler Street	1 ¹	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ²
Wellington Road	3 ³	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ⁵
Windsor Road...	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	2 ²
Witley Road	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ²
WALLACE BUILDINGS, Caledonian Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
West View, Highgate Hill	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Wells Yard, Holloway Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Warrender Road	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Woodville Road	1 ¹	...	...	1 ¹
Warlter's Mews, Parkhurst Road	3 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ¹
Witherington Road	2 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ¹
York Road	6 ⁸	...	...	...	...	3 ³	...	...	9 ⁷
Yebury Road	4 ⁸	2 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 ⁵

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year 577 specimens were examined for the medical profession practising in Islington (to enable them to diagnose with certainty suspicious cases of Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Phthisis) as compared with 545 in the preceding year, and 471 in 1907.

Diphtheria.—300 specimens were examined, as contrasted with 281 in 1908 and 223 in 1907. This is the largest number hitherto forwarded for examination. In 64 instances the Lister Institute returned certificates showing positive results, and in 236 giving negative results.

Enteric Fever.—Specimens of blood were examined in 55 instances, of which number 20 gave positive results, and 35 negative.

Phthisis.—The sputum of 222 patients was examined, and the reports showed that 60 persons were suffering from the disease, and that 162 were not.

All these examinations were made by the Lister Institute, who during the last eleven and a half years have examined 4,251 specimens for the Borough Council, namely:—1,807 Diphtheria, 835 Enteric Fever, and 1,609 Phthisis, and enabling the medical profession of Islington to diagnose diseases in 1,583 instances, or in 37·2 per cent. of the doubtful cases which they had under treatment.

The following Tables show the results of the examinations that have been made:—

Diseases.	Total Examinations.	Positive Results.	Negative Results.	Percentage of Positive Results.
Diphtheria ..	1,807	649	1,158	35·9
Enteric Fever ..	835	369	466	44·2
Phthisis	1,609	565	1,044	35·1
Total	4,251	1,583	2,668	37·2

TABLE CXVIII.

Showing the result of the Bacteriological Examinations made for the Diagnosis of Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Phthisis, 1898-1909.

PERIODS.	DIPHTHERIA.			ENTERIC FEVER.			PHTHISIS.			Totals.
	Positive Results.	Negative Results.	Total Examined.	Positive Results.	Negative Results.	Total Examined.	Positive Results.	Negative Results.	Total Examined.	
1898 (6 months)	11	20	31	31	17	48	..	..	..	79
1899.. .. .	47	50	97	25	51	76	36	43	79	252
1900.. .. .	43	62	105	33	45	78	35	44	79	262
1901.. .. .	80	90	170	66	46	112	28	43	71	353
1902.. .. .	52	70	122	45	69	114	39	83	122	358
1903.. .. .	14	64	78	15	54	69	40	96	136	283
1904.. .. .	28	58	86	14	39	53	46	89	135	274
1905.. .. .	61	86	147	34	22	56	87	131	218	421
1906.. .. .	68	99	167	27	29	56	57	96	153	376
1907.. .. .	88	135	223	25	34	59	68	121	189	471
1908.. .. .	93	188	281	34	25	59	69	136	205	545
1909	64	236	300	20	35	55	60	162	222	577
Totals (for 11½ years) ..	649	1158	1807	369	466	835	565	1044	1609	4251

VACCINATION.

The returns dealing with vaccination relate to the year 1908, as it is impossible for the vaccination officers, owing to removals and postponements of vaccination, to collect the statistics within at least nine months of the close of the year. From the returns for 1908, it appears that out of 8,317 children who were born, 5,595 were successfully vaccinated; 31 were insusceptible to vaccination; 595 died unvaccinated; 588 were excused vaccination on production of exemption certificates, and 89 were postponed by medical certificate, leaving 1,419 not finally accounted for. These 1,419 cases, together with the exemptions and the cases postponed by medical certificates, numbering in all 2,096, represented 25·2 per cent. of the births, which is 3 per cent. more than the return of the preceding year.

The returns show also that out of 8,317 births, 595 died before the infants could be vaccinated, thus leaving 7,222 that were liable to the operation, and as 5,595 of these were vaccinated, the percentage of vaccinations to those liable was 72.4, which is 4.5 per cent. less than in the preceding year. The figures since 1882 are very instructive, for they show that from that year to the present time there has been a very gradual but steady diminution in the vaccinations per 100 births, less the infants who died unvaccinated; in 1882 the percentage was 91.1; in 1908 it was only 72.4.

Years.	Vaccinations per 100 births, less infants who died unvaccinated.	Years.	Vaccinations per 100 births, less infants who died unvaccinated.
1880	89.8	1895	70.9
1881	90.8	1896	73.9
1882	91.1	1897	73.3
1883	90.4	1898	64.9
1884	90.5	1899	66.4
1885	90.6	1900	67.9
1886	90.8	1901	75.8
1887	90.4	1902	80.0
1888	88.4	1903	81.2
1889	89.0	1904	82.3
1890	89.3	1905	80.5
1891	87.4	1906	79.9
1892	85.5	1907	76.9
1893	85.0	1908	72.4
1894	84.0		

If one might judge by the manner in which the exemption certificates increase, even this low figure will diminish.

Exemption Certificates.—Since 1897, the first year in which exemption certificates were granted to conscientious objectors, they have risen from 14 to 588 in 1908. This matter is of so much importance that the particulars for each year are herewith set out.

1897	...	...	14	1903	...	...	103
1898	...	...	103	1904	...	...	89
1899	...	...	101	1905	...	...	110
1900	...	...	127	1906	...	...	123
1901	...	...	106	1907	...	...	259
1902	...	...	73	1908	...	...	588

This large increase in 1908 was to a certainty due to the Vaccination Act passed on the 28th August, 1907, in which it was enacted by section 1 as follows:—

- (1) "No parent or other person shall be liable to any penalty, under section 29 or section 31 of the Vaccination Act of 1867, if within four months from the birth of the child he makes a statutory declaration that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers or sends by post the declaration to the vaccination officer of the district.

- (2) "A statutory declaration made for the purposes of this section shall be exempt from stamp duty.
- (3) "A statutory declaration for the purposes of this section shall be made in the form set out in the schedule to this Act, or in a form to the like effect."

The Act also provides a form of declaration which is to be made before a Commissioner of Oaths or other statutory officer authorised to receive a statutory declaration. The declaration is as follows:—

SCHEDULE.

"I, A.B., of in the parish of in the county
 "of being the parent (or person having the custody) of a child
 "named C.D., who was born on the day of 19 do
 "hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I conscientiously believe that
 "vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and I make
 "this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and
 "by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

"Dated this day of 19 ,

Signed—A.B.

"Declared before me, at on the
 day of E.F.

"a Commissioner for Oaths (or Justice of the Peace, or other officer authorised to receive a statutory declaration)."

Thus we see that the road is made more smooth for the conscientious objectors to render it possible for their children to contract Small Pox. It is fervently to be hoped that the folly of the Government may not be rewarded in time with a serious outbreak of Small Pox. We had an illustration recently in Islington of the potency of vaccination, for in the small outbreak of Small Pox at the beginning of the year, it was a notable fact that the only child who contracted the disease was one who had not been vaccinated, although several other children were equally exposed to the infection. There is no use in labouring this matter. An anti-vaccinator is like every other "anti-", unamenable to reason, and nothing will alter his views except an affliction such as that described in the report of the Medical Officer of Health for last year.

The last published statistics relating to England and Wales refer to 1907, and they show that only 70.9 per cent. of the children born during that year were vaccinated, as compared with 61.0 per cent. in 1898, and an average of 67.7 per cent. in the years 1893-1897; while those relating to the Metropolis show that in 1907 the vaccinations represented 65.9 per cent. of the births, as compared with 68.1 per cent. in 1906, and 70.7 in 1905, and an average of 65.4 in the years 1893-97.

Curiously enough, these returns (1907) are slightly better than those of the years 1893-1897, both for England and Wales and the Metropolis, and, therefore, it is a little unfortunate that an alteration in the law should have been made at such a time.

TABLE CXIX.

*Showing the State of Vaccination in Islington, 1880-1909,
also in London and England and Wales, 1880-1907.*

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.†	Ditto in London.	Ditto in 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	9,360	22	819		155	644	8.0	6.6	4.5
1883	9,950	8,192	25	890		194	644	8.4	6.5	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	1,216	13.7	20.6	19.0
1895	9,959	7,079	50	975		237	1,618	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		220	2,121	23.8	29.1	21.6
1898	9,478	5,422	44	1,068	103	251	2,590	31.1	34.4	26.6
1899	9,631	5,698	81	1,048	101	333	2,370	29.1	28.7	20.8
1900	9,316	5,777	30	812	127	298	2,272	28.9	26.8	19.9
1901	9,266	6,382	29	852	106	107	1,790	21.6	25.2	17.3
1902	9,055	6,593	39	818	73	98	1,434	17.7	22.1	15.2
1903	8,959	6,673	23	739	103	62	1,359	17.0	21.7	14.7
1904	8,956	6,774	26	729	89	50	1,288	15.9	20.2	14.5
1905	8,603	6,360	28	709	110	66	1,330	17.5	20.1	14.8
1906	8,534	6,260	22	696	123	100	1,333	18.2	22.7	16.8
1907	8,372	5,976	15	609	259	65	1,448	21.2	25.8	20.3
1908	8,317	5,595	31	595	588	89	1,419	25.2	Not available.	Not available.
1909 (6 m'ths)	4,107	2,701	17	251	350	59	729	17.7		

* The figures in Column 8 are obtained by adding together the numbers given in Columns 3, 4, 5, 6 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.

TABLE CXX.

Return furnished by the Vaccination Officers respecting the Vaccination of Children in the Sub-Registration Districts during the year 1908.

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	Number of Births registered in 1908.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox.	Number of Exemption Certificates received.	Died Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removed to other Districts.	Removed to places Unknown.	Number of Children remaining Unvaccinated, or not accounted for in Report Book.	Total Number of Certi- ficates of Primary Vaccination at All Ages received during year 1909.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tufnell	800	519	5	...	72	61	8	29	87	19	2,931
Upper Holloway	997	672	5	...	63	65	11	13	156	12	
Tollington	711	508	3	...	51	53	6	9	68	13	
Highbury	1,362	918	5	...	141	92	14	15	145	32	
Lower Holloway	1,021	702	2	...	46	86	21	9	139	16	3,340
Barnsbury	1,552	1,126	4	...	87	109	9	12	193	12	
Islington, South East	1,874	1,150	7	...	128	129	20	17	335	88	
The Borough	8,317	5,595	31	...	588	595	89	104	1,123	192	6,271

TABLE CXXI.

Return furnished by the **Vaccination Officers** respecting the **Vaccination of Children** in the
Sub-Registration Districts during the period, *January to June, 1909.*

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.	Number of Births registered from 1st January to 30th June, 1909.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox.	Number of Exemp- tion Certificates received.	Died Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removed to other districts.	Removed to places unknown.	Number of chil- dren remaining unvaccinated or not accounted for in Report Book.	Number of Exemp- tion Certificates received during the year 1909
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tufnell ...	364	236	2	...	39	24	11	7	32	13	427
Upper Holloway ...	549	378	3	...	35	35	8	5	71	14	
Tollington ...	345	236	2	...	33	22	4	5	30	13	
Highbury ...	663	431	2	...	92	34	8	16	55	25	
Lower Holloway ...	533	381	1	...	31	29	9	6	54	22	362
Barnsbury ...	757	511	1	...	38	48	4	10	106	39	
Islington, South East ...	896	528	6	...	82	59	15	7	133	66	
The Borough...	4,107	2,701	17	...	350	251	59	56	481	192	789

DISINFECTION.

The year under consideration was no exception to preceding years in the large amount of disinfection work that was carried out in the borough. It includes the spraying and stripping of rooms in houses and the classrooms of schools, as well as the disinfection of infected clothing, bedding, furniture and verminous articles, whether household furniture or personal clothing.

Disinfection of Rooms.—There were 2,334 rooms disinfected after infectious diseases, or for other causes, as compared with 2,533 in the preceding year. The disinfectant used was in nearly every instance formaldehyde in vapour or solution, although in some instances where vermin had to be destroyed, sulphur dioxide was employed.

The Cleansing and Stripping of Rooms.—As many as 947 rooms, as contrasted with 818 in 1908, were cleansed, sprayed or stripped.

				1908				1909
1st Quarter	-	-	-	184	-	-	-	209
2nd „	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	234
3rd „	-	-	-	162	-	-	-	175
4th „	-	-	-	293	-	-	-	329

Disinfection of Schools —Class rooms in 17 public elementary schools, including the Guardians' Schools, Hornsey Road, were disinfected after Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria.

The following statement shows the class rooms disinfected.

1st Quarter.	Guardians' Schools, Hornsey Road (Boys' Dormitories), (Scarlet Fever). Vittoria Street L.C.C. Schools (Measles). Yerbury Road L.C.C. School, Infants (Scarlet Fever).
2nd Quarter	Guardians' School (Scarlet Fever). Yerbury Road L.C.C. School (Scarlet Fever). St. Philip's School, Arlington Square (Measles). Upper Hornsey Road L.C.C. School (Scarlet Fever and Measles).
3rd Quarter	Gillespie Road L.C.C. School (Scarlet Fever). St. Jude's School (Scarlet Fever).

4th Quarter Montem Street L.C.C. Schools (Whooping Cough).
 Upper Hornsey Road L.C.C. School (Scarlet Fever).
 St. John's School (Diphtheria).
 Hanover Street L.C.C. School (Whooping Cough).
 St. Jude's School (Scarlet Fever).
 Highbury Vale School (Scarlet Fever).
 Mildmay Orphanage (Scarlet Fever).
 Wesleyan School, Drayton Park (Scarlet Fever).

TABLE CXXII.

*Showing the **Disinfection of Rooms** by Formaldehyde Gas after Infectious Disease, in the Sanitary Inspectors' Districts, during the year 1909.*

Sanitary Inspectors' Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total 1909.	1908
1st Q'rter	63	50	25	33	34	29	46	33	50	33	42	75	32	44	589	579
2nd do.	76	63	12	51	39	45	27	35	28	35	65	48	32	38	594	479
3rd do.	47	72	31	49	51	55	35	25	40	39	40	52	32	40	608	630
4th do.	50	63	22	44	26	48	48	35	39	41	31	46	23	27	543	845
Year ..	236	248	90	177	150	177	156	128	157	148	178	221	119	149	2334	2533

TABLE CXXIII.

*Showing the **Cleansing Spraying or Stripping of Rooms** after Infectious Disease, in the Sanitary Inspectors' Districts, during the year 1909.*

Sanitary Inspectors' Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total 1909.	1908
1st Q'rter	15	8	7	30	7	11	14	11	16	19	24	23	13	11	209	184
2nd do.	10	13	17	31	17	12	8	6	18	12	19	33	24	14	234	179
3rd do.	12	26	7	19	15	14	8	16	7	9	10	19	7	6	175	162
4th do.	42	18	16	32	37	11	29	38	23	10	17	28	7	21	329	293
Year ..	79	65	47	112	76	48	59	71	64	50	70	103	51	52	947	818

Disinfecting Station.—The work done at the Disinfecting Station was heavier than at any period since the erection of the steam disinfectors, for no less than 68,860 articles, which does not include handkerchiefs, stockings, or other small articles usually made up into bundles, underwent the process of disinfection. Of this large number, 37,273 had been exposed to an infectious disease. Particulars are given in the following table:—

TABLE CXXIV.

*Summary of the chief articles of **Clothing, Bedding, &c.**, disinfected during the year **1909**, and also in the preceding year 1908.*

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	The Year 1909.	1908.
Beds - -	776	715	728	640	2,859	2,797
Blankets - -	1,320	1,194	1,088	1,208	4,810	4,505
Bolsters - -	687	631	715	683	2,716	2,337
Carpets - -	150	181	152	150	633	601
Chair Bed Cushions	122	81	113	67	383	337
Mattresses -	386	371	521	447	1,725	1,590
Palliasses -	341	369	449	299	1,458	1,515
Pillows - -	1,507	1,382	1,385	1,303	5,577	5,276
Quilts - -	781	690	716	670	2,857	2,782
Sheets - -	1,429	1,313	1,134	1,000	4,876	5,069
Other Articles -	2,327	2,341	2,630	2,081	9,379	9,207
TOTALS -	9,826	9,268	9,631	8,548	37,273	36,016

With respect to the other articles, 31,587 in number, it may be stated that they consisted of the cast-off clothing of soldiers and sailors, and included tunics, overcoats, and other garments, all of which were intended for exportation to various countries, and with respect to which the Medical Officer of Health issued certificates as to their having been satisfactorily disinfected.

This work has only been undertaken by the Council for the last two years in order to meet the requirements of a large firm in Islington who export these articles, and who are required to produce a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health as to their satisfactory disinfection. Such certificates could not be given unless the clothing had been disinfected by the Council. A charge is, of course, made for the work, a minimum fee of £1, which is paid for any number of articles under 1,000, having been fixed; while for 1,000 articles 25s. is charged, and above that number in proportion to the rate last mentioned.

The following statement gives a description of the clothing that was disinfected and the number of articles.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Soldiers' Tunics - -	600	...	...	800	1,400
" Overcoats - -	2,208	...	...	4,722	6,930
" Jackets - -	...	...	...	794	794
Other Articles - -	1,130	10,491	6,365	4,477	22,463
	3,938	10,491	6,365	10,793	31,587

The following is a record of the work performed by the Steam Disinfectors during the past fifteen 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 "
1904	-	-	-	-	21,868 "
1905	-	-	-	-	25,463 "
1906	-	-	-	-	28,629 "
1907	-	-	-	-	30,083 "
1908	-	-	-	-	62,455 "
1909	-	-	-	-	68,860 "
Total for fifteen years -					<u>477,414</u> "

Disinfectants distributed and used.—The total cost of these disinfectants was £38 12s., an infinitesimal sum as compared with the size of the borough or with the amounts paid in years gone by. If we look into the past records of Islington, it will be found that in 1892 59 tons of carbolic powder, 3,840 gallons of crude carbolic acid, and 80 gallons of clear carbolic acid were distributed among and used by the public, the cost being £533. In 1893, 62 tons of carbolic powder, 7,201 gallons of crude carbolic acid, and 115 gallons of clear acid were distributed and used by the public.

In 1895 45 tons of powder, 7,535 gallons of disinfecting fluid, and 95 gallons of clear carbolic acid were used by the department and distributed among the public, at a cost of £1,343.

In 1896 the Medical Officer of Health formed a very definite opinion that nearly all the disinfectants distributed to the public were used in their house drains, sinks, w.c.'s, etc., in a wasteful manner, and were of little or no use in the prevention of infection, because they were used unscientifically and ignorantly. The fact is that disinfectants can only be used to an advantage for these purposes by skilled persons, and even then it is very uncertain that they are of any real utility except in the cloaking of unpleasant smells. The Medical Officer of Health therefore took the responsibility of ordering that no more disinfectants should be distributed to the public unless there was some special reason for doing so. The result was that only 10 tons of carbolic powder, 1,208 gallons of carbolised creosote, and 80 gallons of clear acid, the cost of which was £151, were distributed, and even the bulk of it was used under the supervision of the Inspectors and in the disinfection of premises in which infectious diseases had occurred. The most satisfactory part of this curtailment is that the borough does not appear to have suffered in any way by his action, while the Council saves something like £1,300 per annum.

Very recently a correspondence appeared in a paper devoted to public health questions, on the use of disinfectants, from which it would appear that several Medical Officers of Health and others engaged in public health work are now beginning to find out what Islington discovered 14 years ago, that disinfectants as used by householders are of very little value in public health administration, which is demonstrated by the fact that Islington has not suffered in any way, for, as everyone knows, its death-rate, both from all causes and from the zymotic diseases, has largely decreased.

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

How disposed of.	Carbolic Powder.	Disinfecting Fluid.	Formaldehyde.	
			Powder.	Solution.
	Tons. cwt.	Gallons.	cwt. qr. lb.	Gallons.
To Householders	4 0	780	—	—
Disinfection of Premises..	—	—	2 0 0	28

Cost = £38 12s. 0d.

SHELTER HOUSE.

The Shelter House was used for various purposes during the year, among which were the following:—

- 1st. To house persons whose homes were undergoing disinfection.
- 2nd. To cleanse verminous persons in its slipper baths under the provisions of the Verminous Persons Act.
- 3rd. To bathe verminous school children.
- 4th. To bathe and cleanse midwives after attendance on cases of Puerperal Fever.

Only four families, consisting altogether of 6 persons, used the Shelter House while their homes were being disinfected.

As many as 1,205 children attending the London County Council Schools were bathed and cleansed and their clothing disinfected. Many of the children attended more than once, and are included in the return given below.

Thirty-one persons were cleansed under the Verminous Persons Act, 1897. Of this number, three were women.

Five midwives were disinfected after attendance on cases of Puerperal Fever.

Persons using Shelter House *pending the disinfection of their homes.*

Date of Admittance.	Address.	Number in Family.	Cause.
1909. 8th Jan.	24, Mulkern Road	1	Scarlet Fever.
9th "	" " "	1	"
8th May	77, Offord Road	1	"
1st Sept.	12, Andover Road	3	"

Verminous persons *cleansed at the Shelter House under the "Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897."*

Date of Admittance.	Address.	Number of Persons.	Cause.
1909.			
18th Jan.	10, Campbell Road -	3	Verminous.
27th "	72, Winchester Street -	1	Do.
10th Feb.	12, Gordon Place -	1	Do.
11th "	Lodging House, Hornsey Road - - -	1	Do.
17th "	Lodging House, Barnsbury Street - -	2	Do.
19th "	Do. do. -	1	Do.
19th "	Lodging House, Hornsey Road - - -	1	Do.
26th May	8, Malvern Terrace -	1	Do.
1st June	26, Loraine Road -	1	Do.
4th "	206, Caledonian Road -	1	Do.
4th "	26, Loraine Road -	1	Do.
14th "	10, Campbell Road -	1	Do.
17th "	20, Barnsbury Street -	1	Do.
20th July	Lodging House, Hornsey Road - - -	1	Do.
20th "	160, Caledonian Road -	1	Do.
20th "	20, Barnsbury Street -	1	Do.
16th Aug.	4, Queensland Road -	1	Do.
25th "	160, Caledonian Road -	1	Do.
8th Sept.	10, Campbell Road -	1	Do.
23rd "	87, Essex Road - -	1	Do.
4th Oct.	Albert House, Essex Road - - -	1	Do.
20th "	Unknown - - -	1	Do.
30th "	Unknown - - -	1	Do.
12th Nov.	12, Gordon Place -	1	Do.
18th "	87, Essex Road - -	1	Do.
1st Dec.	8, Flowers Mews - -	1	Do.
1st "	Unknown - - -	1	Do.
15th "	Lodging House, Barnsbury Street - -	1	Do.
		31	

School Children Cleansed and Bathed.—During the year 1,205 children attending the London County Schools were bathed and cleansed by the woman attendant, and had their clothes disinfected.

Midwives attending Disinfecting Station for the purpose of disinfection
after cases of Puerperal Fever.

Date of Admittance.	Name.	Address.
1909.		
15th March - -	Nurse F. - -	85, Mildmay Grove
28th April - -	Nurse W. - -	227, Essex Road
10th August - -	Mrs. B. - -	52, Nicholay Road
4th October - -	Mrs. W. - -	7, Witley Road
8th December -	Nurse B. - -	175, Balls Pond Road

PART IV.

SANITATION.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP
ACT, 1901.

INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES,
LAUNDRIES AND BAKEHOUSES.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

DISTRICT INSPECTIONS.

STATE OF PAUPERISM.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

DUST REMOVAL.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ADMINISTRATION.

Under section 133 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, it is required of the Medical Officer of Health of every district Council to report specifically in his Annual Report on the administration of the Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his report, or such part of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State. But, apart from this consideration, it is of great importance to the community that they should know in what manner workshops, which include laundries, bakehouses, restaurant kitchens, and outworkers' premises, are conducted, because of the effect these premises would have on the public health if they were not kept in a sanitary condition.

The work of this part of the Public Health Department is, therefore, of no less importance than any other which it undertakes.

Inspectors.—1 male and 2 female Inspectors are engaged in executing the work entailed on the Council under this Act. The duty of the male Inspector is to inspect factories, workshops, and workplaces where men are employed; while that of one of the Female Inspectors is to visit factories and workshops, including laundries and workplaces where women are employed; and that of the second Female Inspector is to inspect the homes of outworkers, the kitchens of restaurants and of all places where food is prepared.

Inspections and Visits.—There were 11,476 inspections and visits made to the various premises, as compared with 11,565 in the preceding year, and with 10,727 in 1907 and 6,908 in 1906. To factories, which include factory laundries, were paid 447 visits, as compared with 434 in the preceding year; to workshops, which include workshop laundries, 1,820 visits were made, as against 2,008; to workplaces other than outworkers' premises, 311, as against 248; to kitchens and restaurants 822, as against 800; to outworkers' premises, 1,328, as against 995, while miscellaneous re-inspections and calls amounted to 6,748, as against 6,508.

The slight decrease was due to the ill health which compelled the male Inspector's absence from duty for some time.

Notices served.—780 intimations and 4 statutory notices were served on the owners of premises or proprietors of businesses, relating to 1,750 sanitary defects, of which 1,595 had been remedied at the close of the year. In addition to these notices, 66 relating to 119 sanitary defects were served at the homes of outworkers. These notices compare with 642 in the preceding year.

Registers.—There are 4,370 workshops on the register, as contrasted with 4,257 in 1908, and they include 544 workplaces where men are employed, 857 workplaces where women are employed, 128 laundries, 253 bakehouses, 738 kitchens of restaurants and eating houses or places where food is prepared, and 1,850 outworkers' premises, which show an increase of 19 on the figures for the corresponding period in 1908. The following table, giving the figures for the year, as well as those of 1908, has been prepared as in the preceding year. It shows the changes which have occurred in the registers in that time.

Workshops and Workplaces.	1908.		1909.			
	Workshops on Register.	Workrooms on Register.	Number added during Year.	Number removed during Year.	Total number of Workshops on Register.	Total Number of Workrooms on Register.
Workshops where Men are employed	533	832	93	82	544	804
Workshops where Women are employed	821	1,615	210	174	857	1,598
Laundries	132		20	24	128	
Bakehouses	255	265	2	4	253	263
Restaurant Kitchens	685	939	68	15	738	1,018
Outworkers' Premises	1,831	1,831	19	—	1,850	2,035
Total	4,257	5,482	412	299	4,370	5,718

Sanitation.—The sanitary defects discovered numbered 1,750, of which 425 referred to want of cleanliness, 29 to insufficient ventilation, 9 to overcrowding, 99 to insufficient surface drainage or want of it, and 474 to other nuisances. Dustbins were wanting in 37 cases; in 34 the W.C. accommodation was not sufficient; in 418 it was foul; in 185 it was unsuitable or defective; and in 40 separate accommodation had not been provided for the sexes.

At the close of the year 1,595 of these defects had been remedied. There were also 119 defects discovered in homeworkers' premises.

In the subsequent table is shown the number of nuisances dealt with since 1896, where it is seen that 14,673 nuisances have been abated. These figures, however, by no means represent the volume of work that has been accomplished, for thousands of minor nuisances are not covered by the list.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Total
Overcrowding	26	12	15	14	22	14	4	13	4	13	30	9	8	9	193
Ventilation ...	14	13	2	5	4	3	5	8	11	4	8	31	12	29	149
Dirty Premises	311	195	109	99	217	218	231	423	630	412	448	970	719	425	5,407
Drains ...	554	458	375	313	216	177	90	50	19	15	4	19	261	61	2,612
W.C.'s ...	420	325	341	355	411	375	154	161	165	151	190	620	573	677	4,918
Water supplies	79	41	35	20	19	13	83	54	18	38	17	23	45	40	525
Surface drains	79	109	87	51	78	81	2	53	40	34	39	45	72	99	869

Cleanliness.—425 premises were found in an uncleanly state, and 444 were put into proper order. These figures exceed the defects found, but this is explained by the fact that they include the premises about which notices had been served in 1908, but which had not been cleansed at its close. The numbers of the preceding years have been 970, 448, 412, and 719.

Effluvium Nuisances.—None was found.

Ventilation.—Insufficient ventilation was discovered in 29 instances, of which 25 had been remedied at the close of the year.

Overcrowding.—9 instances of overcrowding came under the observation of the Inspectors, and these were forthwith abated.

In the preceding years the numbers were 13 in 1905, 30 in 1906, 9 in 1907, and 8 in 1908. It will thus be seen that overcrowding in the workshops in Islington is not of a serious character.

Want of Drainage of Floors.—In 99 instances the floors of workshops, chiefly laundries, were found to be insufficiently drained, and consequently a notice was served in each instance, of which 86 had been complied with at the close of the year.

Sanitary Accommodation.—Special attention was given again to the provision of this class of accommodation in workplaces, particularly to that provided for the sexes, and resulted in separate accommodation being provided in 40 instances.

Nuisances arising from insufficient accommodation were abated in 34 cases, while 418 foul W.C. pans were cleansed, and 185 that were unsuitable or defective were remedied.

Bakehouses -- No instance was known of the illegal occupation of underground bakehouses, nor indeed were there any other offences known against the Act with regard to them. Their general condition in the early part of the year, and only then, was not so good as that in the preceding year, but this was owing to the fact that Inspector West, who has charge of them, was ill for a considerable time. The Chief Inspector, Mr. J. R. Leggatt, however, made his usual annual inspection, and his observations thereon are contained in his report, which is herewith submitted.

TOWN HALL,

UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON, N.

29th May, 1909.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to report that I have now completed my annual inspection of the bakehouses above and below ground in the borough, which number 255.

In consequence of the protracted illness of Inspector West, whose duty it is to inspect the bakehouses systematically, I found that they were not quite in such a satisfactory state as in former years. It would, therefore, appear that unless they are regularly inspected the tendency is on the part of those responsible to neglect to attend to the smaller details which are so necessary to the promotion of cleanliness, &c. This will be more readily understood when I state that there were 124 letters written calling attention to the floors and ceilings being out of repair, sweepings from the floors being found under the troughs, clothes being aired or dried in the bakehouse (but not so frequently as in former years), and to the necessity of the walls and ceilings of the bakehouses and flour stores or lofts being cleansed. I have given to each of the District Inspectors a list of the requirements, and they are seeing to the work being carried out, and I am glad to say that the greater portion has been done and the remainder will soon be completed.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES R. LEGGATT,

Superintendent and Chief Sanitary Inspector.

LIST OF BAKEHOUSES.

UPPER HOLLOWAY DISTRICT.

Bakehouses above ground.

16, Brecknock Road	19, Archway Road
29, Highgate Hill	75, Elthorne Road
44, Cheverton Road	634, Holloway Road
103, Elthorne Road (Factory)	12, Hercules Road
57, Elthorne Road	60, Grove Road
582, Holloway Road	29, Cottenham Road
90, Grove Road	110, Marlborough Road
62, Cottenham Road	103, Fairbridge Road
127, Marlborough Road	484, Hornsey Road
166, Fairbridge Road	346, Hornsey Road
163, Seven Sisters Road	67, Durham Road
104, Andover Road	88, Andover Road
25, Lennox Road	49, Campbell Road
47, Palmerston Road	81, Fonthill Road
114, Fonthill Road	125, Hanley Road
144, Tollington Park	51, Stroud Green Road
131, Stroud Green Road	5, Tollington Park (Factory)
626, Holloway Road	420, Hornsey Road
81, Junction Road	669, Holloway Road
24, Hampden Road	58, Hazellville Road

Certified Underground Bakehouses.

54, Archway Road	26, Blenheim Road
33, Bedford Terrace	144, Elthorne Road
10, Campdale Road	487, Hornsey Road
87, Hazellville Road	27, Hornsey Rise
676, Holloway Road	264, Hornsey Road
575, Holloway Road	167, Junction Road
239, Junction Road	7, Junction Road
104, Junction Road	32, Milton Grove
57, Marlborough Road	212, Tufnell Park Road
1, Stapleton Hall Road	59, Junction Road
84, Yerbury Road	31, Salisbury Road
47, Landseer Road	3, Cardwell Terrace
84, Ashbrook Road	

Bakehouses not in use.

5, Andover Road (Underground)	102, Highgate Hill (Above ground)
Crisp & Co., Seven Sisters Road (above ground)	33, Milton Grove (Underground)
599, Holloway Road (underground)	23, Girdlestone Road (Underground)
	53, Poole's Park (Above ground)

LOWER HOLLOWAY DISTRICT.

Bakehouses above ground.

69, Holloway Road	254, York Road
251, Holloway Road	85, Holloway Road
463, Liverpool Road	261, Holloway Road
72, Rhodes Street	106, St. James' Road
421a, Caledonian Road	V.V. Bakery, Brewery Road (Factory)
Kemp's Bakery, Brewery Road (Factory)	16, Westbourne Road (Factory)
	1a, St. James' Road

Certified Underground Bakehouses.

5, Crossley Terrace	37, Charlesworth Street
118, Roman Road	480, Caledonian Road
78, Goodinge Road	376, York Road
415, Caledonian Road	70, George's Road
132, St. James' Road	32, St. James' Road (Factory)
107, Roman Road	1, Frederick Street

Bakehouses not in use.

46, Roman Road (Underground)	25, Cornelia Street (Above ground)
16, Sherringham Road "	92, Wellington Road (Underground)
25, Wellington Road "	214, York Road "

Highbury District.

Bakehouses above ground.

112a, Drayton Park (Factory)	123, Newington Green Road
232, Holloway Road	132, Holloway Road
56, Hornsey Road	154, Hornsey Road
100, Hornsey Road	48, Seven Sisters Road
370, Holloway Road (Factory)	10, Blackstock Road
190, Seven Sisters Road	225, Blackstock Road
258, Seven Sisters Road	226, St. Paul's Road
3, Highbury Park	53, Boleyn Road
210, Seven Sisters Road	17, Annette Road (Factory)

Certified Underground Bakehouses.

64, Drayton Park	146, Blackstock Road
246, Hornsey Road	98, Gillespie Road
128, Blackstock Road	77, Newington Green Road
156, Blackstock Road	57, King Henry's Walk
42, Newington Green Road	Salvation Army Bakery, Hawthorne
52, Balls Pond Road	Street (Factory)
132, Holloway Road	13, Highbury Place
66, Blackstock Road	1 Mildmay Park

Bakehouses not in use.

182, Drayton Park (Underground)	2, Queen's Square (Underground)
25, Lowman Road "	77, Boleyn Road "
98, Balls Pond Road "	202, Blackstock Road (Above ground)

BARNSBURY DISTRICT.

Bakehouses above ground.

112, Copenhagen Street	129, Barnsbury Road
59, Caledonian Road	36, Caledonian Road
199, Caledonian Road	170, Caledonian Road
32, Bingfield Street (Factory)	275, Caledonian Road
185, Copenhagen Street	12, Bemerton Street
44, Outram Street	213, Copenhagen Street
57, Copenhagen Street	40, Cloudesley Road

Certified Underground Bakehouses.

44, Bingfield Street	96, Caledonian Road
21, Barnsbury Road	72, Bemerton Street
60, Bingfield Street	68, Barnsbury Road
370, Caledonian Road	100, Bemerton Street
299, Caledonian Road	76, Caledonian Road
27, Dennis Street	159, Caledonian Road
26, Half Moon Crescent	179, Hemingford Road
1 and 3, Richmond Road	44, Northdown Street
6, Wharfedale Road	52, Stanmore Street
12, Randall's Road	62, Winchester Street

Bakehouses not in use.

29, Offord Road (Underground)	205, Copenhagen Street (Underground)
120, York Road "	279, Liverpool Road "
181, Copenhagen Street (Underground)	86, Thornhill Road "
269, Liverpool Road "	334, Caledonian Road "
123, Offord Road "	29, Hemingford Road "
19, Brooksby Street (Above ground)	21, Caledonian Road "
62, Barnsbury Street (Underground)	

SOUTH-EAST DISTRICT.

Bakehouses above ground.

76, Baxter Road	229, Balls Pond Road
361, New North Road	226, Essex Road
38, Coleman Street	313, New North Road
50, Popham Road	20, Popham Road
40, Cross Street	172, Essex Road
69, St. Peter Street	126, Packington Street
8, Danbury Street	52, City Garden Row
5, Charlton Place (Factory)	230, Upper Street
137, Upper Street	84, St. Peter Street

Certified Underground Bakehouses.

24, Alfred Street	257, Balls Pond Road
14, Charlton Crescent	350, Essex Road
398, Essex Road	114, Essex Road
68, Essex Road	102, Essex Road
6, High Street	262, Liverpool Road
126, Liverpool Road	16, Rheidol Terrace
33, Park Street	1, Shepperton Road
32, Shepperton Road	Oxford House, Sherborne Street
51, Southgate Road	102, Upper Street
1, Theberton Street West	57, Essex Road
55, Clephane Road	50, Arlington Street
121, Packington Street	14, Upper Street
192, New North Road	263, New North Road
1, Cross Street	

Bakehouses not in use.

28, Baxter Road (Underground)	51, Windsor Street (Above ground)
30, Canonbury Street "	76, St. Paul's Street (Underground)
202, Essex Road "	24, Church Street "
32, Parkfield Street "	289, City Road "
38, High Street "	2, High Street "
44, High Street "	29, Camden Street "
3, St. Paul's Street "	67, Essex Road "
322, Essex Road (Above ground)	107, Upper Street (Above ground)
9, Islington Green "	298, New North Road "
129, Upper Street "	

Outworkers' Premises.—There were 1,850 outworkers' premises on the register, containing 2,035 workrooms, as contrasted with 1,831 in the preceding year, and 1,989 in 1907. There has, therefore, been a slight increase in the number of outworkers when compared with those of 1908, but they are below those of 1907.

Particulars as to the outworkers' premises are fully set out in Table 3 (page 215) of the returns required by the Secretary of State.

Restaurant kitchens and places where food is prepared.—The total number now on the register is 738 kitchens, with 1,108 rooms. During the year 15 were closed, while 68, with 88 workrooms, were added to the register. In the preceding year there were 685 such places, with 939 rooms. This work has proved most useful, and has engaged the very closest attention of one of the Inspectors (Mrs. Young), whose report is well worthy of careful study, and from which it appears that out of a total of 532 places where food is prepared that were examined during the year, 395 were found to be satisfactory, and 137 unsatisfactory.

In 125 instances where special attention was given to the utensils, it was found that in 52 instances they were satisfactory, and in 73 unsatisfactory.

These figures show how important it is that the places where food consumed by the public is prepared should be most carefully inspected. Fuller particulars are given in Mrs. Young's report.

Workshops notified to H.M. Inspector.—Under the provisions of section 133 of the Factory and Workshop Act, the Medical Officer of Health, as soon as he becomes aware that any woman, young child, or person is employed in a workshop, shall forthwith send notice to the Inspector of Factories.

During the year 203 such instances were notified in accordance with this section.

WORKPLACES NOTIFIED TO HOME OFFICE, 1909.

TRADE.	Number of Workshops.	PROTECTED PERSONS EMPLOYED.		
		Females.	Male Young Persons.	TOTAL.
Dress Making	44	85	—	85
Blouse Making	23	48	—	48
Laundry	13	32	—	32
Millinery	13	34	—	34
Mantle Making	8	13	—	13
Tailoring	10	28	3	31
Tie Making	7	11	—	11
Skirt Making	5	17	—	17
Underclothing Making	4	8	—	8
Embroidery	4	8	—	8
Ticket Writing	3	3	3	6
Waistcoat Making	3	3	—	3
Fur Work	3	3	2	5
Hair Work	2	5	—	5
Artificial Flower Making	2	2	—	2
Apron Making	2	11	—	11
Infant's Millinery	2	1	—	1
Fancy Work	2	2	—	2
Box Making	2	2	—	2
Buttonhole Making	2	2	—	2
Sign Writing	2	2	—	2
Photographic Work	2	2	2	4
Mangling	2	2	—	2
Printing	2	—	4	4
Shoe Making	3	—	2	2
Wire Work	2	—	2	2
Pianoforte Making	2	—	4	4
Cabinet Making	2	—	2	2
Engineering	2	—	2	2
Bookbinding	1	1	—	1
Perambulator Hoods	1	1	—	1
Lace Work	1	1	—	1
Baby Comforter Fitting	1	1	—	1
Leather Work	1	4	—	4
Boot Upper Making	1	1	—	1
Wardrobe Alterations	1	1	—	1
Dyeing and Cleaning	1	2	—	2
Camisole Making	1	1	—	1
Fancy Shade Making	1	1	—	1
Outfitting	1	34	—	34
Needlework	1	1	—	1
Pyjama Making	1	7	—	7
Cigarette Making	1	1	—	1
Dressing Gown Making	1	3	—	3
Hosiery	1	1	—	1
Baby Linen	1	3	—	3
Waterproofing	1	3	—	3
Fish Cleaning	1	—	1	1
Gelatine Work	1	—	1	1
Sausage Making	1	—	1	1
Gold Paint Making	1	—	2	2
Flour Weighing	1	—	2	2
Wheelwright	1	—	1	1
Pea Packing	1	—	4	4
Celluloid Case Making	1	—	2	2
Tin Work	1	—	2	2
Brush Making	1	—	1	1
Clock Making	1	—	1	1
Photographic Mount Making	1	—	1	1
TOTAL	203	391	45	436

To elucidate this list it may be said that in many cases the addresses of workshops have been notified to the Home Office before any workpeople were actually found at work. Thus the number of employees given in the list does not fully represent the number of protected persons affected by the notification.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S RETURNS
on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	447	91	1
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	1,820	302	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises in- cluded in Part 3 of this Report)	1,133	324	1
Miscellaneous Re-inspections	6,748	—	—
Total	10,148	717	2

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	425	444	Nil	Nil
Want of ventilation	29	25	..	..
Overcrowding	9	9	..	..
Want of drainage of floors	99	86	..	..
Other nusiances	511	430	..	..
Sanitary Accommodation {	insufficient	34	31	..
	unsuitable or defective	603	549	..
	not separate for sexes	40	21	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	Nil	Nil	..	..
Breach of Special sanitary requirements for bake- houses (ss. 97 to 100) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report)	..	..	..	..
Total	1,750	1,595	Nil	Nil

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.												Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.		OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES (SECS. 109, 110).		
	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers.		Notices served on Occu- piers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.		Notices served under Public Health Act, 1891.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.			Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
	Lists.†	Outworkers.†		Lists.	Outworkers.													
		Con- tractors.	Work- men.		Con- tractors.	Work- men.												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Wearing Apparel—																		
(1) making, &c. ..	580	520	3,348	18	..	64	2,641	1,166	236	..	..	1,033	107	53	..	26	..	..
(2) cleaning and washing ..	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artificial Flowers ..	8	..	86	1	..	6	136	22	2	..	..	60	8	2	..	2	..	..
Nets, other than wire nets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sacks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and Upholstery ..	4	..	13	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fur pulling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feather sorting ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas, &c. ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper Bags and Boxes ..	18	..	182	..	..	..	108	16	4	Nil	Nil	70	22	11	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
Basket making ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brush making ..	2	..	57	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Racquet and Tennis Balls..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stuffed Toys..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
File making ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electro Plate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cables and Chains ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anchors and Grapnels ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cart Gear ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locks, Latches and Keys ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pea picking ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	616	524	3,688	23	..	74	2,974	1,204	243	..	..	1,207	137	66	..	30	..	..

* When an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list is included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers are assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes.

† The figures given in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists.

‡ 71 instances of unwholesome premises because of domestic unsatisfactory conditions; 66 instances of unwholesome premises because of statutory nuisances. (Public Health Act, 1891.)

INSPECTOR WEST'S REPORT.

TOWN HALL,
UPPER STREET, ISLINGTON, N.

4th April, 1910.

To the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,—I have pleasure in herewith submitting my report to you for the year ending the 1st January, 1910, during such time I have made 4,292 visits to the various places of business (factories, workshops and workplaces) on the register. I have made 1,846 inspections and 2,446 re-inspections. The visits to the various trade premises were as follows:—250 factories, 987 workshops, 198 workplaces, 290 bakehouses, 121 outworkers' premises, and 2,446 miscellaneous.

	No. of workshops.		No. of workshops.
Artificial florists	2	Fire escape maker	1
Automatic machine maker	1	Fish cleaner	1
Bakehouses	253	File cutter	1
Builders, &c.	9	Fish curer	1
Blacksmiths	6	French polisher	1
Basket maker	1	Fur skin dyer	1
Blind makers	2	Fancy goods maker	2
Brush makers	6	Flour merchant	1
Bamboo cane workers	4	Gun makers	2
Balloon maker, &c.	1	Glazier, &c.	1
Brawn maker	1	Glove maker	1
Boot polish makers	3	Gold paint maker	1
Brace maker	1	Gilder (card edge)	1
Bust maker	1	Glass engraver	1
Confectioners	7	Glass worker	1
Cycle makers	14	Harness makers	9
Cabinet makers	35	Hat shapes makers	4
Coppersmith	1	Hair work	1
Camera bellows maker	1	Japanners	1
Cardboard box makers	6	Leather goods	9
Cap makers	2	Ladder makers, &c.	2
Clay pipe maker	1	Lath render	1
Cork cutter	1	Limelight works	1
Cattle food maker	1	Lamp makers	2
Coopers	2	Laundries	2
Cloth shrinkers	1	Marquetric workers	2
Corset maker	1	Marking ink maker	1
Carpenters	3	Mineral water sundries	1
Coach painters	2	Marble masons	3
Dairy can maker	1	Metal workers	2
Dentist	1	Musical instrument maker	1
Engineers	9	Motor works	11
Exhibition stall fitter	1	Musical string makers, &c.	2
Embroiderers	1	Mantle makers	3
Farriers	30	Naturalist	1
Furriers	49	Optician	1
Fancy brooch maker	1	Organ builder	1
Feather dressers	3	Pianoforte makers	39

	Number of Workshops.		Number of Workshops.
Provision dealers	2	Surgical appliance makers	3
Plaster block maker	1	Stationer	1
Pickle works	1	Seat makers (Patent)	1
Plumbers,	3	Trunk maker	8
Picture frame makers	8	Tailors	67
Perambulator maker	1	Tarpaulin makers, etc.	1
Photographers	5	Tinsmiths	2
Picture post card maker	1	Turkish delight maker	1
Paper sorter	1	Ticket writers	6
Pea packer	1	Tea sifters	2
Rag sorters	7	Toy makers	4
Rubber workers	4	Undertakers	2
Scale makers	2	Umbrella maker	1
Shoemakers	140	Umbrella and stick handle makers	3
Sun-dial maker	1	Upholsterers	12
Sealing wax maker	1	Wheelwrights	39
Saddle tree maker	1	Wood choppers	7
Scientific instrument makers	5	Watchmakers, etc.	9
Stove makers	2	Wire workers	3
Soap makers	1	Wood letter maker	1
Stick moulder	1	Wreath case maker	1
Scene painter	1	Wax figure maker	1
Sign writers	3		
Shop fitter	1	Total	951

Sanitary improvements.—During the year I have served 281 notices for the abatement of nuisances, 228 workshops have been cleansed and lime-whited, 30 w.c.'s have been provided (23 for males and 7 for females) at various workshops, whilst 523 other improvements were carried out under my supervision. Also 48 workroom cards were distributed showing the cubic capacity and the number of employees allowed to work in each workroom. 40 water supplies were also provided.

Bakehouses.—Subsequent to Mr. Leggatt's inspection and report on these places in May last, owing to my ill health, I have made 290 inspections of bakehouses, besides a number of other calls, and am very pleased to find the marked improvement in respect to their cleanliness which is kept up, and in some instances by paying casual visits, and this I find must be done to keep them in proper order. At the close of the year there were 202 bakehouses in use and 51 empty or not in use.

I have also reported through you to H.M. Inspector of Factories, as required by Section 27 of the Public Health Act, 1891, the addresses of 39 workshops where young persons under the age of 18 years were employed, and where the abstract of the Factory Act was not affixed.

Register.—During the year, 106 workshops have been added to the Register, whilst 109 have been removed so that at the present time there are 951 workshops containing 1,399 workrooms and 54 outworkers' premises now on the register.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE WEST,

Sanitary Inspector of Workshops, etc.

Miss BROWN'S REPORT.

TOWN HALL,

ISLINGTON,

February 10th, 1910

To the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

SIR,

I beg to submit to you a report of the work done by me during 1909 in connection with workplaces in Islington where women are employed.

During the year I have made 1,088 inspections of premises and 2,303 calls and re-inspections. The inspections and re-inspections are as follows:—

Inspections of Factories (including steam laundries)	...	197
Inspections of Workshops (including hand laundries)	...	833
Inspections of Workplaces .. ...	...	58
Miscellaneous re-inspections and calls	...	2,303
Total	...	3,391

Register of Factories.—There were on the register at the end of the year 185 factories as contrasted with 179 at the end of last year. The following is a list of the Factories and Steam-Laundries on the register.

Industry.	Number.	Industry.	Number.
Laundry	48	Capsule making	1
Printing	17	Brewery	1
Box making	12	Washing-powder making	1
Costume making	7	Beer bottling	1
Book binding	7	Publishing	1
Confectionery making	6	Wood cutting	1
Cigar making	6	Outdoor games making	1
Chemists' sundries making	4	Pill making	1
Dyeing and cleaning ...	5	Bootpolish making ...	1
Engineering	3	Table stationery making	1
Fur sewing	2	Curtain making	1
Bakery	2	Surgical leather work ...	1
Mattress Making...	2	Dental requisites making	1
Millinery	2	Gelatine work	1
Cabinet making	2	Wicker work	1
Brushmaking	2	Leather work	1
Corset making	2	Slate work	1
Blind making	2	White lead works	1
Aerated water making	2	Surgical appliances making	1
Outfitting	2	Marquetric	1
Mangling	2	Button making	1
Blouse making	2	Frame making	1
Toy making	2	Sack making	1
Meat preserving	2	Sauce making	1
Piano string making ...	1	Bottle making	1
Glass letter making ...	1	Pattern card making ...	1
Lock and key making ...	1	Shoe accessories making	1
Toothbrush making ...	1	Photographic mount making	1
Collar and Cuff making...	1	Arc lamp making	1
Syphon making	1	Stationery making	1
Apron making	1	Musical roll making ...	1
Skirt making	1	Vinegar making	1
Mirror making	1		—
Boot upper making ...	1	Total	185

The register does not show much change since last year. There is a slight increase in the number, partly due, as before, to the installation of machinery in workshops. This change is not altogether welcomed by some of the employees because, though there is a saving of energy and labour, there is also a considerable nerve strain involved in keeping up the output which is expected from expensive machinery. The employees appear to think that the saving of physical exertion is dearly bought considering the exhaustion produced by the extra pressure to increase production.

In the case of factories, for the most part, the occupier is also the owner, and, consequently, the industry is not being continually shifted from one house to another, as in the case of some workshop industries where the occupier appears to be constantly on the move, in this way escaping attention for some months between each removal. Once power has been installed at considerable expense there is not the same likelihood of a removal, so that the factory register remains much the same. Some of the factories on the list do not use power but are classed as Factories under Schedule VI. of the Factory Act, which defines certain industries as factories, whether they use power or not. Some of the factories mentioned are of considerable size, employing over 200 workers, whilst others are more of the nature of a domestic industry. The system of classification of Factories under the Act is rather confusing to the uninitiated, as it would appear there that any premises where power is used and where only members of the same family are employed is classed as a Factory, and inspected as such by H.M. Inspector; whereas any premises where certain work (such as bookbinding) coming under Schedule VI. of the Factory Act, whether power is used or not and where only members of the same family are employed, is classed as a Domestic Factory, to be inspected as a workshop by officers of the Local Authority.

One of the factories in the list appears to be at the same time both factory and workshop. On certain days, when the rooms are not being used for laundry purposes, they are used, without power, for millinery and blouse making. This appears quite a distinct business, although it is carried on by the same occupier in the same room for the sake of economy.

Although the visits paid to factories during the year were primarily with the object of ensuring that the conveniences provided for women were kept in proper order, any sanitary defects noticed, such as defective cisterns, floors, etc., have also been dealt with. It is sometimes a little difficult to determine in the case of workplaces which are under dual inspection where one official leaves off and the other begins as regards dealing with the various matters which require attention.

As noticed last year the conveniences in factories are kept in a more satisfactory manner than formerly, and at present, taking them as a whole, they are in a very fair condition. A considerable number of the defects found were due to carelessness on the part of the employees, who often show a great disregard for the property of their employers. Their careless treatment of fittings, etc., results in broken basins and fastenings, choked drains and other evils. Naturally under these circumstances the efforts of the owners to keep things in proper order become relaxed, and one can scarcely blame them. In this matter, as in other matters, the influence of the forewoman is very noticeable, and sometimes, as the result of a new regime, the whole tone of a factory appears to alter and there is a transformation in manners, behaviour and cleanliness. As previously mentioned, factory owners, as a rule, welcome any visits as an assistance in keeping up to the mark those told off to supervise certain duties.

Workshops and Laundries.—The register of workshops shows a small increase. At the end of the year there were 857 Workshops and 128 Laundries on the register. There were added during the year 210 workshops and 20 laundries, while 174 workshops and 24 laundries have been removed. The work places left on the register comprise 1,598 rooms.

The following is a list of the trades carried on in the various workshops.

Nature of business.				Number of Workshops.		Number of Workrooms.
Dressmaking	...	...	...	275	...	363
Laundries	...	...	...	128	...	352
Millinery	...	...	...	82	...	137
Fur sewing	...	...	...	53	...	74
Tie making	...	...	...	44	...	47
Mantle making	...	...	...	40	...	59
Blouse making	...	...	...	41	...	75
Tailoring	...	...	...	37	...	47
Skirt making	...	...	...	16	...	22
Underclothing making	...	...	...	15	...	19
Waistcoat making	...	...	...	13	...	15
Artificial flower making	...	...	...	12	...	31
Leather goods making	...	...	...	12	...	31
Rag sorting	...	...	...	11	...	18
Box making	...	...	...	8	...	15
Feather dressing	...	...	...	7	...	10
Shirt making...	...	...	...	7	...	9
Embroidery	...	...	...	7	...	10
Fancy goods making	...	...	...	6	...	10
Corset making	...	...	...	5	...	5
Photographic work	...	...	...	6	...	10
Cap making	...	...	...	4	...	8
Confectionery making	...	...	...	4	...	9
Apron making	...	...	...	4	...	5
Water Proofing	...	...	...	4	...	4
Costume alterations	...	...	...	4	...	4
Needlework	...	...	...	4	...	4
Trunk making	...	...	...	3	...	4
Dressing gown making	...	...	...	3	...	3
Perambulator hood making...	...	...	...	3	...	5
Hair work	...	...	...	3	...	7
Paper sorting	...	...	...	3	...	4
Baby linen making	...	...	...	3	...	4
Underskirt making	...	...	...	3	...	4
Frilling making	...	...	...	3	...	5
Boot and shoe work	...	...	...	3	...	6
Umbrella making	...	...	...	3	...	3
Ink making	...	...	...	2	...	2
Buttonhole making	...	...	...	2	...	2
Drug packing	...	...	...	3	...	6
Children's frock making	...	...	...	2	...	2
Frame making	...	...	...	2	...	3

Nature of business.				Number of Workshops.		Number of Workrooms.
Firewood cutting	...	...	...	2	...	2
Lace work	...	...	...	3	...	3
Camisole making	...	...	...	2	...	3
Boot polish making	...	...	...	2	...	2
Postcard painting	...	...	...	2	...	4
Jet and sequin work	...	...	...	2	...	2
Glass painting	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dolls' hair curling	...	...	...	1	...	6
Collar and cuff making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Jet work	...	...	...	1	...	2
Stamp sorting	...	...	...	1	...	2
Trimming making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Wig making	...	...	...	2	...	3
Upholstery	...	...	...	1	...	1
Fancy glass work	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pickling	...	...	...	1	...	1
Brush making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Braces making	...	...	...	1	...	3
Pinafore making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dressmakers' stand making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Doll dressing...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cabinet making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bath glove making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bonnet shape making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Artists' brush making	...	...	...	1	...	2
Bed couch making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Fancy ornament making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dyeing and cleaning	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bottle washing	...	...	...	1	...	2
Valentine making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Japanning	...	...	...	1	...	1
Surgical instrument maker	...	...	...	1	...	1
Glass work	...	...	...	1	...	1
Back support making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Camera bellows making...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Upholstery	...	...	...	1	...	2
Perfumery	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cushion making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Needlecase making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pyjamas making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Metal sorting	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pelisse making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Balloon making	...	...	...	1	...	2
Swandown sewing	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cork cutting	...	...	...	1	...	1

Nature of business.				Number of Workshops.		Number of Workrooms.
Tent making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Almanac making	...	...	...	1	...	4
Fancy shade making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Trousers' making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Toy making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hat shape making	...	...	...	1	...	2
Chiffon tucking	...	...	...	1	...	1
Blind making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Limelight making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ticket fastening	...	...	...	1	...	3
Surgical furniture making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Surgical appliances making	...	...	...	1	...	4
Stationery manufacturing	...	...	...	1	...	2
Chemists' sundries manufacturing...	...	...	...	2	...	4
Kitchen jacket making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Purse making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Wax figure making	...	...	...	1	...	3
Funeral furnishing	...	...	...	1	...	1
Fancy cabinet making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Juvenile suit making	...	...	...	1	...	3
Jewel case making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Chimney-cleansing Imp making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hassock making	...	...	...	1	...	2
Surplice making	...	...	...	1	...	2
Wreath case making	...	...	...	1	...	2
Juvenile outfitting	...	...	...	1	...	5
Evening cloak making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Fur muft making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hosiery	...	...	...	1	...	1
Musical string making	...	...	...	1	...	2
Sausage skin making	...	...	...	1	...	2
Electrical engineering	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bathing dress making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gold beaters skin preparing	...	...	...	1	...	4
Scientific instrument making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Glass etching	...	...	...	1	...	1
Decorative glass work	...	...	...	1	...	1
Piano key covering	...	...	...	1	...	1
Candle shade making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mineral waters making	...	...	...	1	...	1
Making of sundries for mineral waters	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total				985	...	1,498

Some of the workshops enumerated are really very little more than domestic workshops employing in the busy time one or two persons. As will be noticed from the list, dressmaking is numerically the most important. This classification includes wholesale dressmaking, private or "bespoke" dressmaking being somewhat, in Islington at least, a decaying industry. Some of the industries which were prominent some years ago have lately shown signs of falling off, such as blouse and artificial flower making—though possibly this is only a temporary change—whilst other industries such as fur-pointing and fur toque making have come to the front.

There appears a tendency in workshop occupiers not to be content with one line of business only, but to fill in idle or slack times with other kinds of work, sometimes quite distinct in character. Thus, for example, in the case of one workshop, fur work, millinery, and belt making are all being done, the work fitted in so that the workers are kept going all the year. This aptitude for running fresh enterprises applies particularly to wholesale workers, and in the case of private dressmaking appears almost entirely absent as there is not perhaps the same opportunity of coming in contact with the demand for various articles that those workshop occupiers have who work for the City or West end, and are consequently more in touch with conditions there.

One workshop was found during the year which was quite unsuitable for use as a workplace. Rag sorting was being done in a basement room practically without light or air, which was approached through a trap door in the floor of the shop overhead, this door being mostly kept closed. Employment was forbidden here and the premises have been kept under observation since then to prevent any further employment under these conditions. This is, of course, exceptional, as workshops in Islington, speaking generally, are very respectable.

The majority of laundries on the register now are under the Factory Act, few still remaining as domestic industries. Under the new regulations regarding laundries, which came into force at the beginning of 1908, all laundries employing one person have been brought under the Factory Act. This has necessitated the paving and draining of washhouse floors and the regulation of the number of persons employed according to cubic capacity. Another important provision which has affected very much the condition of laundries is that of separating the store from the ironing-room or table in such a way as to save the women from excessive heat. This is a very necessary provision and is being enforced by H.M. Inspector as being a matter of temperature which is not dealt with directly by the Local Authority. Some of the hand laundries have installed machinery and become factories, but this change is not by any means becoming universal. Many people object to steam laundries on account of the alleged wear and tear of the garments, and will only patronize those laundries where power is not used. This fact tends to keep hand laundry work from dying out. As a matter of fact much of the work sent to hand laundries is sent out again to steam laundries, this being a cheaper arrangement than employing workers and one that gives less trouble. The larger laundries might almost be considered as Outworkers or Contractors for the smaller, but the matter has not been gone into from this standpoint as all are under inspection anyhow.

One matter in connection with laundries to which my attention has been called more than once is that the public washhouses are used by people for the purpose of gain. Women do not only their own washing there but perhaps take the linen of four or five neighbours and spend entire days there washing. In this way they manage to do a certain amount of laundry work without having to conform to the requirements of the Factory Act. The occupiers of laundries in poor neighbourhoods where this practice is likely to occur are inclined to find fault with the system as interfering with their legitimate profits. They say that sometimes a woman may do the washing for a whole street in the public washhouses taking employees in with her to assist, but this statement is possibly exaggerated.

Workplaces.—Fifty-four workplaces have been inspected and registered during the year. These are the receiving offices of laundries where the linen is received and given out again. These offices are not under the Factory Act at all, although a certain amount of work is done similar to that done in laundries, such as packing and sorting, also marking, both in needlework and ink. They are really shops and come under the Shop Hours Act as regards the hours for the persons employed there. These receiving offices appear to be of two classes, those run by steam laundries for the purpose of collecting work from various districts and those run by private occupiers who take in the work and get it done anywhere or anyhow. As regards the latter class there is always the possibility of the work being done on the premises if the giving out does not prove sufficiently satisfactory or lucrative. It is therefore desirable that these places should be inspected regularly to ascertain if work is actually done there, as it is not an unusual thing for a receiving office to become a laundry or *vice versa*. The number of defects found on the premises has quite justified the amount of attention given to them.

Workplaces Notified to Home Office—The names and addresses of 203 workplaces where the Abstract of the Factory Act was not affixed, or which had not already been visited by H.M. Inspector have been forwarded to the Home Office. This is a larger number than last year in spite of the fact that trade is still dull. The particulars of the workplaces notified will be found in the accompanying tabular statement, which also includes those notified by Inspector West. The table of workplaces notified includes also any factories found unvisited or without the necessary papers. Although workshop occupiers are liable to a penalty for employing hands for a longer period than one month without notifying to the Home Office, they still continue to break the law with impunity, possibly due to the fact that prosecutions in this part of London have not been frequent. A good number of the workshops mentioned in table have been notified before any employees were engaged, so that the number of employees eventually affected by the notification is considerably larger than would appear from the table.

Cleanliness.—During the year 83 instances of workrooms found in a dirty condition either in whole or part have been dealt with. Of these 72 had been cleansed under my supervision before the end of the year. A few of these refer to the dirty state of the floors, but most refer to dirty walls and ceilings. A change for the better has been noticed in the cleanliness of workshop walls and ceilings during the year, many having been found cleansed at the time of inspection. The occupiers now know that cleansing must be done periodically, so they prefer to do it voluntarily in a quiet time, rather than be compelled to do it when work is busy.

Overcrowding.—Overcrowding was found in 8 workrooms during the year. The number of employees was reduced in each case on notice being given. Most of the workrooms inspected had not nearly the full complement of workers allowed, as trade has, if anything, been more unsatisfactory than before. Some workrooms were certainly being run at a loss, one coming under notice where there were two employees entirely without work waiting patiently at their benches in the hope that an order might come in. They had then been waiting for days.

Ventilation, etc.—Six instances of insufficient means of ventilation have been noticed and of these three had been remedied before the end of the year. There has been, as usual, an insufficient use of the means of ventilation. Some of the workrooms are not ventilated even during meal times, as the employees have meals in the rooms, and of course continue to exclude the fresh air. It almost appears desirable that meals in workrooms should be forbidden with a view to more efficient ventilation during the absence of the workers. Some of the larger workshops have mess-rooms specially given up to the workers, but this is by no means universal—in fact it is practically impossible in the case of a small industry. In four cases during the year the air was found vitiated by flueless gas

stoves. All were provided with flues when the matter was pointed out. In one small workroom with one worker the girl complained of head-aches. As she was shut up all day working near the stove with the window closed, this was scarcely to be wondered at. She confessed to feeling better after the change was made. The matter of temperature is really not a sanitary provision within the meaning of the Act, unless the purity of the air be interfered with when it can be dealt with by the Local Authority.

Sanitary Accommodation.—During the year 3 instances of insufficient accommodation, 185 of closets in a dirty condition, 45 of closets unsuitable or defective, and 13 instances of accommodation not separate for sexes were found. Of these 171 have been cleansed and 41 repaired under my supervision. The other instances with accompanying defects in the same premises have been dealt with by Inspector West.

Miscellaneous Defects.—Other defects, such as defective floors, ceilings, cisterns, dustbins, etc., were found to the number of 121. Of these 96 had been remedied before the end of the year. Any defects found on inspected premises, which concerned more especially the residential portion of the house, have been referred to the District Inspectors, and have been dealt with by them, together with any instances of defective or unventilated drainage.

Workroom Cards.—During the year 359 workroom cards have been distributed specifying the cubic contents of each room, and stating the number of employees allowed during ordinary working hours and during overtime. A small percentage of the workrooms on register are used as bedrooms, consequently, according to the Order of the Home Secretary, which relates to workrooms used as sleeping apartments, the allowance of cubic capacity for each worker during the day is 400 cubic feet instead of 250, as ordinarily required. This fact has been duly entered upon all cards supplied to such workrooms. There does not appear to be any information given under the Act as to the amount of cubic space required during overtime worked in such workrooms. Fortunately overtime does not appear to be worked here in any of the workrooms used as bedrooms, so this matter has not come up for decision.

Notices.—During the year 147 intimation notices have been served; 31 in connection with factories, 104 in connection with workshops, and 12 in connection with workplaces and 1 statutory notice. As before, most of the defects found have been remedied after a verbal notice has been given, so that a written notice has not been necessary.

Complaints from Home Office.—Three complaints from defects have been received from the Home Office. Of these one had been remedied before the end of the year, and this fact was duly notified.

Matters referred to other authorities.—One matter, viz., employment in a house which was dilapidated and dangerous was referred to the London County Council and dealt with by them. Two other matters, viz., an apparently insufficiently guarded hoist in a workshop, and the taking of meals under what appeared to be unwholesome conditions, have been referred to the Home Office, together with any instances which came under notice of illegal overtime.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPHINE J. BROWN,

(Sanitary Inspector of Workshops.)

MRS. YOUNG'S REPORT.

TOWN HALL,

UPPER STREET, N.

31st March, 1910.

To the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,—Herewith I beg to submit to you a report of the work done during the year 1910, in reference to restaurant kitchens and outworkers' premises.

During that period 3,793 inspections and calls have been made as follows:—

Inspections of Restaurant Kitchens, etc.	...	...	532
Inspections of Homeworkers' Premises	...	...	1,207
Inspections of Offices employing women	...	...	55
Re-inspections and calls	...	...	1,999
			—
			3,793
			—

355 intimation notices were served to cover 567 sanitary defects; 11 statutory and 36 intimation *Courtesy* notices were forwarded. 243 letters to employers failing to send lists of outworkers employed. 370 cards to outworkers' containing instructions in case of infectious disease occurring on premises where work is done; and 144 workshop cards specifying the cubic space of the work-room.

Restaurant Kitchens.—At the beginning of the year there were 685 kitchens, with 939 workrooms registered; during the period under report 15 of these premises were closed, and 68 kitchens, with 88 workrooms added to the register.

The total number now registered is therefore 738 kitchens, with 1,018 workrooms.

The following is a brief summary of the general conditions (satisfactory or otherwise) found on inspection.

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.
Restaurants	49	16	65
Do., attached to Public Houses ...	34	8	42
Coffee and Dining Rooms	120	45	165
Tea Rooms	29	8	37
Fried Fish shops	64	21	85
Ham and Beef, Tripe, etc. ...	27	12	39
Stewed Eels; Eel Pies	6	4	10
Oyster bars	2	0	2
Provision shops, selling cooked meats	64	23	87
	—	—	—
	395	137	532
	—	—	—

				Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory.
Conditions of Utensils used	...	...	...	52	73
Conditions of Food storage	...	...	...	395	137

567 sanitary defects were found and 485 remedied, as follows:—

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—

				Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	187	204
„ ventilation	...	...	...	14	9
Overcrowding	...	...	...	1	1
Want of drainage, and (defective) floors	...	...	...	51	44
Other nuisances	...	...	...	222	187
Sanitary accommodation	{ insufficient	...	...	1	1
	{ unsuitable or defective	...	...	59	15
	{ not separate for sexes...	...	...	20	14
Offences under the London County Council General Powers Act	...	...	...	12	10
				567	485

The nuisances found on the outworkers' premises are included in the above schedule, 119 in number, and caused principally by want of cleanliness in walls and floors.

The following tables show the comparative general conditions relative to the basement, ground floor, and upper storey kitchens, when inspected in the years 1907, 1908, and 1909.

			Total.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
1907—					
Basement	...	..	88	41	47 (or about 50 per cent.)
Ground floor	...	...	431	288	143 („ 30 „)
Upper storeys	...	...	74	63	11 („ 15 „)
1908—					
Basement	...	...	134	80	54 („ 40 „)
Ground floor	...	...	438	339	99 („ 23 „)
Upper storeys	...	...	79	73	6 („ 7 „)
1909—					
Basement	...	...	109	69	40 („ 37 „)
Ground floor	...	...	355	300	55 („ 16 „)
Upper storeys	...	...	66	65	1 („ 2 „)

In this table it is noticeable that, while the ground floor and upper storey kitchens show constant improvement, the basement kitchens still have a very high percentage of “unsatisfactory” registrations, remaining about 40 per cent. And there does not appear to be any possibility of reducing this number while the structural conditions are unaltered. Nor should the 60 per cent. registered as satisfactory be considered in any way ideal; but owing to the fact that in some cases through ventilation can be obtained from open yards at the rear and large areas in front, and that extreme cleanliness is enforced by the

owners, they have been registered as satisfactory; but it must be remembered that the pavement ventilation invariably admits as much dirt and road detritus as fresh air, so that a greater amount of labour is required to obtain the necessary cleanliness, while it is doubtful in the disease germs in the dust-laden atmosphere are always destroyed in the processes of cooking.

There are twelve offences scheduled under the London County Council's General Powers Act, 1908. In Section 8 of this Act it is laid down that—

- (a) No w.c. or earth closet, etc., etc., shall be within a room, shop, or part of a building where food is prepared, or stored for sale, or shall communicate therewith except through the open air.
- (b) No ashpit (dustbin) or similar convenience shall be within a room, shop, etc., etc.
- (c) No drain or pipe for carrying off fæcal or sewage matter shall have any inlet or opening within such room, shop, or other part of a building.

Following your instructions, wherever any contravention of the Act was found, an intimation notice was duly served. No great difficulty was experienced in carrying out the first and second of the above sections, but the third has proved to be impracticable, if taken literally.

The meaning of the Section is obscure. Is "an opening to a drain" intended to include floor gullies, properly trapped, and designed to carry off the surface water from such places as fish washing and cutting rooms, brine pickling rooms, or cement floors in cookhouses that are cleansed at least once or twice daily by broom and hose?

As an instance:—The business of brine pickling requires hundreds of gallons of water, and the tanks are usually emptied by removing a plug at the base, and allowing the water to flow away down the floor gully. The question has arisen as to how these tanks are to be emptied when situated in a basement kitchen from which all gullies have been removed?

It must be remembered that few basement cookhouses have any open space at the front or rear, every available inch of ground having been used for the business. The only alternative appears to be that the water must be carried up to a sink on the upper floors, or to the street, which is, of course, utterly impracticable. And whereas, under existing conditions, the floor is cleansed with broom and hose at least once or twice daily, without a gully, the labour required would be doubled, with the probable result that the cleansing would be less frequent.

Therefore, the occupiers and owners of basement cookhouses protested against carrying out this section, for the reason that it would cause a general disorganization of the trade processes in some instances, with a probable diminution of the cleanliness of the premises in others. Briefly: it is theoretically good, but practically unworkable.

To carry out its provisions would mean the abolition of basement cookhouses, which, desirable as it is, might be better done by a time limit of occupation for those in use at present, and a prohibitory clause in reference to the opening of any other basement premises for the preparation of food.

Upon this being made apparent, your instructions were that for the present this section should remain in abeyance, and no further notices for the abolition of basement gullies have been issued.

The difficult problem of refuse disposal has been brought forward in the period under report, especially in reference to these kitchens.

Messrs. Lyons, Ltd., of Pentonville Road, were keeping light refuse bins in a basement kitchen (used for the preparation of food), awaiting the weekly clearance of the Borough Council. A decided nuisance was the inevitable result, and notice to abolish it was served on the occupiers.

They refused to do this, and a summons was accordingly served upon them under the Public Health Act, 1891.

The defence submitted was that they had already obtained judgment as to the nature of the refuse accumulated; that it was of the nature of house refuse; that under certain sections of the Public Health Acts the Council were bound to remove house refuse when necessary; and therefore it was the duty of the Council to remove this refuse.

The magistrate thereupon gave judgment for the defendants, and ruled that the Borough Council should clear their refuse daily from the premises in question.

If, therefore, the refuse thus accumulated on Messrs. Lyon's premises is held to be of the nature of house refuse, it follows that all kitchen refuse is of the same nature, and a systematic bi-weekly clearance from all places where food is prepared (which my last report advocated) is a necessary compliance with the existing law.

In a previous report I referred to Sec. 8 of the London County Council General Powers Act, 1908, where it is laid down that "due cleanliness shall be observed by persons engaged in such places" (viz., places where food is prepared). Further observation has confirmed the necessity of compelling employers to provide lavatory accommodation for the kitchen and restaurant workers. There are only about 10 per cent. of these places that have any such accommodation, in the remaining 90 per cent. the kitchen sink is used for the personal ablutions of the workers, and when plugged, is the actual wash-bowl for cups, saucers, plates, etc.; which is, of course, equivalent to allowing the washing of utensils in the wash-basins of the employees. Beside this, combs and brushes are found in close proximity to pastry boards and sausage machines; in one instance a man employed in the kitchen was using a table cloth from the restaurant as a body towel at the time of the inspector's call, and, in another, a hair brush in use was wetted, at intervals, in a pan of peeled potatoes. True, the potatoes were to be boiled before being eaten, but altogether it seems desirable that a regulation forbidding the use of the kitchen as a lavatory for the employees should be rigorously enforced. It would be conducive to the personal comfort of the workers, and to the high standard of cleanliness so necessary in the preparation of food.

Outworkers' Premises.—The total number of names and addresses received during the year is as follows:—

From employers in Islington	...	...	...	2,180
" Health " in the Boroughs, per the Medical Officer of	...	...	...	2,974
				—
				5,154
				—

These figures represent the total number of the two half-yearly returns, viz., those made in February and August, in compliance with Sec. 107 Factories and Workshops Act, 1901.

The number of Outworkers residing in the Borough at the end of the year 1909 was 1,850, an increase of 19 over the corresponding period for 1908, but the number of outworkers notified by the employers in the borough is less. There is also an increase of 176 in the total number notified, which in 1908 was 4,978.

Thirty cases of infectious disease occurred on premises where work is done. In all these disinfection was duly carried out, and the patient removed to hospital where necessary under the supervision of the District Inspector. It should be noted that in some instances the illness did not occur in the rooms actually occupied by the outworker, but in another part of the house, due precaution in reference to the work and workers, however, being obligatory under the Act.

The number of persons engaged in the trades scheduled are shown below.—

Making, repairing, etc. of wearing apparel	...	...	4,642
Artificial flower making	...	...	185
Furniture and upholstery	...	...	8
Paper bags and boxes	...	...	199
Brush making	...	...	89
Stuffed toys	...	...	7
Electro plate	...	...	6
Umbrellas	...	...	10
Chain making	...	...	8
			—
			5,154
			—

I have mentioned in my previous reports that the general conditions under which homework is carried on in Islington are fairly satisfactory; and out of 1,207 inspections made during the year, only 6 per cent. of the premises inspected were unsatisfactory because of unwholesome, viz., dirty or crowded conditions. 119 statutory defects were found, and 66 notices served to remedy them; they are detailed in the schedule of nuisances found and remedied, shown previously in this report.

Unfortunately, the rates of wages paid for homework are not equally satisfactory, and many of the workers, especially the single women, have a hard struggle to maintain the appearance of respectability, which is often kept up at the cost of bitter privation.

The Trades Board Act, 1909, should bring about a better condition of affairs for the homeworkers, but before closing my report on this branch of the work done, it appears necessary to add a word as to the work of the Homeworkers' Aid Association, which has been one of the prime factors in the establishment of the Trades Boards, and has also been of incalculable benefit to the homeworkers themselves individually.

A scheme attached to the Association gives a week's holiday, or at least a day in the country, to the members; and whenever a case of dire necessity has been reported to the Secretary by your Inspector, pecuniary assistance has always been forthcoming.

It is pathetic to realize how much a day in the green fields means to a woman who has worked for ten, or in some cases even twenty years without a holiday. One of the workers who had thus benefitted remarked: "It gives me something to think about all the winter." The main object of the Association at present, however, is to get the homeworkers to organize, and for this purpose a meeting of some of the representatives of the Board of Trade and the boxmakers was held recently at Bethnal Green, as without cohesion on the part of the workers, it is difficult to realize how the provisions of the Bill will be helpful to those persons for whose benefit it is principally intended.

Therefore I have ventured to bring to your notice in this report an item that, though perhaps not absolutely connected with the work of the Inspector, has had so great an influence on this particular class of workers that no report on their conditions, etc., in the Borough would be complete without it.

Offices where women are employed.—According to your instructions, inspection has been made of 55 offices employing women clerks.

The results showed that the conditions were far from satisfactory. 27 of the premises had no separate sanitary accommodation for the women clerks employed; or, the approach to the w.c.'s was on a public staircase, or in a room where men were constantly employed, and without any sort of screen. In one instance there was no w.c. accommodation of any sort provided for the clerks; in another, application for the key had to be made to the manager, while in one establishment the pan was fixed in a store-room, without any partition round it, from which goods were continually taken and replaced by the warehousemen.

Two of the offices inspected were overcrowded and badly ventilated, and it appeared from the results of the comparatively few inspections made that women clerks frequently work under conditions that would not be tolerated in any factory or workshop.

The chief difficulty in remedying these conditions arises from the fact that it is doubtful whether an office would be legally held to be a "workshop," under the Act, and therefore the clauses that provide for the well-being and comfort of the factory operatives leave the women who work in a higher grade of the labour market unprotected. It is very desirable that some definite decision should be given by the Courts as to the precise meaning of the word "workshop" before mentioned, so that, if it is not intended to include offices and similar places where work is carried on for purposes of gain (*i.e.*, workplaces), an amending Act might be passed that would compel all employers of labour (whether clerical or manual) to provide decent and adequate accommodation for the comfort and well-being of their employees.

I remain, Sir,

Yours obediently,

(Mrs.) A. CATHERINE YOUNG,

Inspector of Workshops.

INSPECTION OF HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The inspection of these houses was effected during the year under the very greatest disadvantage, because, since the appeal in "*Arlidge v. Islington Borough Council*," when the by-law relating to cleansing was declared to be unreasonable, inasmuch as it required a landlord of a lodging house to cause the work of cleansing to be done, although he might not be able to do this without committing a trespass, everything that was effected had to be accomplished without the assistance of by-laws. Nevertheless, the total number of calls and inspections made numbered 10,555, while the total sanitary improvements completed were 2,735, and the premises improved 1,333. These, however, did not represent 1,333 separate houses, for improvements were effected at the same houses several times during the year owing to fresh nuisances being discovered in them.

In the early part of the year, a correspondence took place between the Guardians and the Public Health Committee with reference to alleged overcrowding in Campbell Road, where nearly all the houses come within the purview of the by-laws. Owing to statements made at a meeting of the Board of Guardians, the question attracted considerable notice in the Press, and the Medical Officer of Health, at the request of his Public Health Committee, reported fully on the matter. They, in turn, ordered his report to be submitted to the Council.

Campbell Road is a turning out of Seven Sisters Road, a little before the railway bridge which spans this thoroughfare before Finsbury Park Station is reached. It lies between Fonthill Road and Palmerston Road, and terminates in Lennox Road, which lies to the north of and parallel to, Seven Sisters Road. From outward appearances, one might reasonably judge it to be of a respectable character, for the houses are well built and of good external appearance, and in no wise dilapidated and slumlike. They were erected, so far as information can be gleaned, for the large numbers of workmen and labourers who were employed in building the Great Northern Railway in this neighbourhood. Later on, some of these houses became common lodging houses, and in turn were followed by houses let in furnished lodgings. These to-day continue to be so let, and are for the most part of a low type, and very poorly furnished.

Thus it is seen that the common lodging houses became an injury to a neighbourhood by attracting undesirable people around them. This fact is

also borne out by what occurred at Queensland Road, where the presence of common lodging houses has also had a deleterious effect.

Furnished lodgings of this low class are the outcome of an endeavour to escape the stringent inspection to which the common lodging houses are subject, especially as regards night inspection and the separation of the sexes and of children. They, however, are differentiated from them by the fact that there is no "common room," and that meals are taken in privacy in the rooms that are rented. Some people, therefore, prefer them to the common lodging house because of their escape from supervision by the London County Council Inspectors.

The residents in these furnished lodgings are altogether unlike those which usually reside in tenements that are let unfurnished, in which as a rule are to be found hard-working labourers, skilled artizans, clerks, and women who earn their livelihood either as assistants in business places or as homeworkers.

Campbell Road has been ever a source of grave anxiety to the Medical Officer of Health, who has frequently inspected all the houses in it, and has taken his Public Health Committee on at least two occasions through them, while he has caused an almost endless inspection to be made by the Inspector of Houses Let in Lodgings for the district in which it is situated.

In the report which the Medical Officer of Health presented to the Council, he contrasted the state of Campbell Road in 1896 with its present condition, and showed that then nearly every room in it was overcrowded, its sanitary accommodation altogether insufficient, and the houses themselves infrequently and irregularly cleansed; whereas in recent years they had been cleansed annually, sometimes two or three times in the year, while as regards sanitary accommodation, there was nothing to complain of, and very little overcrowding. Indeed, he pointed out that one of the houses about which a Poor Law Officer had complained had been cleansed no less than three times in 12 months. He also indicated that in the former period the tenants, who were so often in the landlord's debt, always sided with him and always hindered the efforts of the Inspectors to ameliorate the conditions under which they lived, and that uncleanness used to be general, and vermin to be found everywhere. He showed that in the inspection of Campbell Road made on the 19th and 20th April, only 6 rooms out of 521 let in lodgings contained more people than their cubic capacity allowed, and that some of these cases were trivial. Again, with respect to W.C. accommodation, he pointed out that in the furnished and

unfurnished lodging houses there were 130 W.C.'s for 1,273 persons, or 1 W.C. for every $9\frac{1}{2}$ persons, and that in each of 51 houses there were 2 W.C.'s, and in each of 28 houses 1 W.C., while in only 3 instances was deficient accommodation discovered, and even here this was doubtful when the ages of the children living in the house were taken into consideration. He further pointed out that uncleanness was not so prevalent among the tenants now as formerly, and in proof of this stated that all the five inspectors who were taken from their districts for the purpose of specially inspecting the houses in the road, on account of the statements of certain Guardians, expressed their astonishment at finding them so cleanly, and that some of them stated that the rooms of some of the tenants were as clean as any room need be. The Medical Officer of Health also said that this was really the case, for a few of the people in the road were there only through misfortune, while others had not become so degraded as to have lost the desire of having clean rooms. He could vouch for this himself, for on nearly every occasion on which he had visited the road, he had found women scrubbing out their rooms. Nevertheless, vermin were still to be found, and at that period of the year, after having lain dormant during the winter, they usually began to make their appearance. It was no surprise, therefore, to detect them, in some cases in insignificant, but in no case serious, numbers, in 37 rooms. This was a marvellous improvement on the state of affairs in 1896, when there was hardly a room which was not badly infested.

He pointed out that all these conditions had only been brought about by hard and persistent work, and were due to the pains-taking efforts of the Inspectors.

But, while Campbell Road was so much better than it was in 1896, it was very far from perfection, particularly in those furnished houses to which he had alluded. In them were found, with a few exception, the conditions at their worst, for they were occupied by the lowest class of tenants, and the furniture was as bad as it could be. But the difficulty was how to deal with them! There was insufficient power under the by-laws, and if under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, anything was destroyed, it must be replaced or compensation made to the owners for its destruction, a course of procedure which, though it might please the landlords, would be a decided loss to the Borough.

Of the 100 houses in the road, 6 are common lodging houses, 45 are furnished lodging houses, 34 are houses let in unfurnished lodgings, 13 are private houses, 1 is a beer house with an on-license, and 1 a beer house with an off-license, and one house is unoccupied.

The 79 houses let in furnished and unfurnished lodgings contain 521 occupied and 31 unoccupied rooms, and contain occupied tenements as follows:—

Tenements of 1 room	356
Tenements of 2 rooms	54
Tenements of 3 rooms	12
Tenements of 4 rooms	4
Tenements of 5 rooms	1

The persons, exclusive of those in the common lodging houses, living in these rooms number 1,273, of whom 787 are adults and 486 children under twelve years of age. The common lodging houses provide beds for 211 persons, 184 males and 27 females, and are under the control of the London County Council.

Notwithstanding the numbers and social status of the persons occupying the houses, the cases of the notifiable infectious diseases have not been excessive.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Scarlet Fever - - - -	1	1	3	3
Diphtheria - - - -	2	4	3	1
Enteric Fever - - - -	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas - - - -	1	2	1	2
	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	7	7	6
	—	—	—	—
Cases per 1,000 of the population in Campbell Road -	3·01	5·3	5·3	4·7
	—	—	—	—
In the Borough - - - -	6·6	5·9	6·4	5·8

Here it is seen that in proportion to its population Campbell Road bears a favourable comparison in respect to the principal infectious diseases with the whole borough.

The inspection of the road has been constant, so that from November, 1906, to March, 1909, there were 4,113 visits paid to the houses for the discovery of nuisance, and 259 intimation and 21 statutory notices served. 158 annual cleansing notices were issued in 1907 and 1908, and 79 such notices would

have been sent out in March but for the result of the appeal in *Arlidge v. Islington Borough Council*, already alluded to. Letters have, however, been written to the owners, requesting them to carry out the annual cleansing as usual, and they were all duly attended to.

It may be stated, as was pointed out in the report, that fully half the time of one Inspector is spent in this road, the meaning of which may be better appreciated when it is understood that if all the houses in the borough, which numbered 38,645 at the last census, received the same attention as the 79 houses let in furnished and unfurnished lodgings in Campbell Road, 230 inspectors would be required to perform the work.

In his report to the Council, the Medical Officer of Health pointed out that some very strong powers were required to effectively control these so-called furnished lodging houses, and it seemed to him that the only way in which such control could be exercised was to be obtained by legislation which would enable the London County Council to make by-laws similar to those relating to common lodging houses, so that—

- (1) They should be licensed every year.
- (2) The bedding and furniture should be always kept in a cleanly state.
- (3) The dilapidations of all kinds should be promptly made good, and the houses generally kept in good condition.
- (4) They should be under the supervision of the Common Lodging House Inspectors of the London County Council.

The Medical Officer of Health has conferred with a few of the Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health on this subject, and they have arrived at similar conclusions.

Since the report was issued to the Council, the Medical Officer of Health has had an opportunity of placing his view before the Public Health Committee of the London County Council. Since that date a new Committee has been elected, and he has not been able, so far, to ascertain the views that are now held at Spring Gardens.

A special inspection was also made of Queensland Road, in which 27 houses, containing 169 rooms, are let out as furnished lodgings, and in these

346 persons live, of whom 252 are adults and 94 are children. It was found also that for the accommodation of these people 41 W.C.s had been provided, so that there was 1 W.C. for every $8\frac{1}{2}$ persons.

It will thus be seen that, so far as sanitary accommodation is concerned, these people are amply provided for. The furnished lodgings in this road are much the same as in Campbell Road, being neither better nor worse, while the class of people occupying them is similar. There are also some three or four furnished houses in Albert Place, off Queensland Road, of a similar class, while latterly houses of this description have been springing up in George's Road.

The work of the Inspectors is shown in the following statements:—

Nuisances Abated.—Altogether 2,753 nuisances were abated, and in abating them the following work became necessary:—

Drains constructed	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
„ repaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
„ traps supplied to	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
W.C.'s., extra provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
„ amended	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
„ water supply provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	214
Dustbins provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
„ repaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Surface drains of yard constructed or relaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Water supply.—Cisterns (new) provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
„ Cisterns, repairs and cleansed	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Water supply provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
Rooms cleansed and limewashed	-	-	-	-	-	-	667
Walls and passages repaired, cleansed or limewashed	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Floor space ventilated	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Floors repaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Overcrowding abated	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
Verminous rooms disinfected, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Roofs repaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Other improvements or nuisances abated	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,131

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

TABLE CXXV.

Summary of Sanitary Work carried out under Inspectors Ward and Hancock in Houses Let in Lodgings during the year 1909.

	Inspector WARD.					Inspector HANCOCK.					Totals.
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.	
Number of Houses inspected	132	101	112	119	464	270	335	187	251	1,043	1,507
Re-inspections, Calls made, etc. . .	932	1,015	883	819	3,649	1,520	1,161	1,319	1,399	5,399	9,048
Total inspections and calls ..	1,064	1,116	995	938	4,113	1,790	1,496	1,506	1,650	6,442	10,555
NOTICES SERVED.											
Intimation { Personally	45	39	38	21	143	178	99	70	71	418	561
{ By Post .. ..	..	221	33	62	416	4	44	91	69	208	624
Statutory { Personally .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	1	23	48	48
{ By Post	3	..	..	2	5	23	17	6	9	55	60
IMPROVEMENTS.											
Drains—											
Constructed .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	3
Re-constructed	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	3
Repaired .. ..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	4
Ventilated	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
Gully and other Traps fixed	1	..	1	2	4	42	24	6	10	82	86
Urinals—											
Water supplied—cleansed .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesspools—											
Abolished .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water Closets—											
W.C. erected with pan, trap and water supply	1	..	..	3	4	1	1	..	1	3	7
Pan and trap only provided	2	3	4	2	11	3	2	4	5	14	25
Water supply provided	23	32	46	31	132	15	16	23	28	82	214
Ventilated .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Position altered .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dust Bins—											
Provided	15	8	6	11	40	15	7	20	17	59	99
Repaired	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Areas—											
Constructed .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yards—											
Paved .. ..	..	..	1	5	6	..	..	..	1	1	7
Re-paved	4	2	5	4	15	..	3	..	2	5	20
Sinks—											
Provided .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Domestic Water Supply—											
Cisterns provided .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2
Cisterns repaired and cleansed	2	5	8	9	24	..	15	12	9	36	60
Water supply provided to dwelling house	2	3	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
Water supply provided for tenement house	9	..	..	..	9	60	23	7	25	115	124
Other Improvements—											
Rooms cleansed or limewashed	13	139	230	39	421	6	164	57	19	246	667
Walls and passages repaired, cleansed and whitewashed	4	20	26	9	59	..	..	..	..	..	59
Floor space ventilated .. ..	..	..	3	..	3	5	..	1	..	6	9
Floors repaired	1	2	31	12	46	9	..	..	1	10	56
Roofs repaired	7	11	25	20	63	..	..	..	12	12	75
Overcrowding abated .. ..	..	5	13	12	30	..	14	15	20	49	79
Illegal use of underground rooms for sleeping discontinued .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	4	4
Other Improvements or Nuisances abated	87	113	130	113	443	185	125	221	157	688	1,131
Rooms Disinfected .. ..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	4	8
Total Improvements	174	347	530	274	1,325	343	397	371	317	1,428	2,753
Total Premises Improved	84	137	128	125	474	192	296	215	156	859	1,333

DISTRICT INSPECTION.

The work of the District Inspectors was particularly heavy, owing to the large number of cases of Measles reported by the London County Council School Teachers, which had to be inquired into, with the result that the house to house inspection suffered somewhat.

5,093 houses were inspected, which entailed 52,481 visits. The total inspections, visits and calls were 65,861, the particulars of which are set out in Table CXXVI., and show the sanitary work done by the Inspectors, as abstracted from their reports. It may be stated here that the discrepancy between 86,371 total inspections and calls that were made in 1908 and the 65,861 made in 1909 is chiefly due to the manner in which the returns are now abstracted. Thus, each Inspector is credited with only 1 visit for his inspections of shops, stalls, and markets on Saturday evenings, whereas formerly if a stall or shop was only glanced at, it counted as an inspection, and consequently some Inspectors would have only 10 or 20 inspections to their credit, others would have four or five times that number. Again, where formerly in the case of visits to stable yards the Inspector counted 1 visit to each stable in that yard, and thus had 12 visits to his credit, supposing there were 12 stables in it, now the visit to these places is counted as 1, as they are within the curtilage of a single premises, although let to separate tenants. The object of these alterations was, if possible, to arrive at some fair comparison between the work of each Inspector. Even now this is impossible, because in no two districts are the houses alike, and it cannot be pretended that to inspect a house which is occupied by a single family requires the same amount of time as one let in tenements. Nevertheless, the comparisons are fairer now than formerly. The alterations were worked out by the Chief Inspector and Mr. Angel.

House to House Inspection.—783 houses were visited in this manner, as compared with 1,202 in the preceding year. There is no work in which the Inspectors are engaged in which they have met with more difficulties than in these inspections, because very frequently the people resent the visit, particularly if they should own the house, and only admit the inspector with the very greatest reluctance, lest they should be called on to execute sanitary repairs.

It is to be regretted that the great epidemic of Measles and also the increase in cases of Scarlet Fever interfered very materially with this work, while the continued absence of Inspector Bacon, through illness, to which he subsequently succumbed, materially interfered with the work of two of the Inspectors.

Synopsis of the Inspectors' Work.—The following statement gives a brief synopsis of the district inspectors' work:—

House to house inspections	- - - - -	783
Other inspections of dwelling houses	- - - - -	5,093
Re-inspections and calls made	- - - - -	52,481
Visits of inquiry <i>re</i> notifiable infectious diseases	- - - - -	2,049
„ „ school cases of „	- - - - -	4,605
Butchers' shops, stalls, etc. (Saturday nights)	- - - - -	326
Ice cream shops and factories	- - - - -	167
Dairies and milkshops	- - - - -	2,231
Stables and yards	- - - - -	2,865
Manure depôts	- - - - -	98
Certificates under the Customs and Inland Revenue		
Acts	- - - - -	103
Water certificates for newly erected houses or flats		32
Visits <i>re</i> samples of foods and drugs, under the Sale		
of Food and Drugs Acts	- - - - -	36
Smoke observations	- - - - -	480

Notices Served.—There were 3,842 intimation notices served by the inspectors with respect to nuisances, of which 2,803 were delivered personally and 1,039 by post. In 476 instances it became necessary, as the intimations had not been attended to, to report to the Public Health Committee, who ordered statutory notices to be served, of which 129 were delivered personally and 347 by registered letter post.

Improvements Effected.—The subjoined list of the principal nuisances abated speaks for itself as to the character and utility of the work that has been carried out. It contrasts favourably with the record of previous years:—

HOUSES.

Dirty	- - - - -	722
Damp	- - - - -	196
Out of repair	- - - - -	236

WATER CLOSETS.					
Foul	-	-	-	-	415
Without water supply	-	-	-	-	202
With deficient water supply	-	-	-	-	206
Improperly constructed	-	-	-	-	309
Defective	-	-	-	-	343
Stopped	-	-	-	-	112
Improperly situated	-	-	-	-	19
Insufficient external ventilation	-	-	-	-	46
Insufficient in number	-	-	-	-	90
SOIL PIPES.					
Defective	-	-	-	-	109
Unventilated	-	-	-	-	89
Improperly ventilated	-	-	-	-	96
YARDS.					
Improperly paved	-	-	-	-	440
Dirty	-	-	-	-	84
Undrained	-	-	-	-	20
DRAINS.					
Foul	-	-	-	-	34
Defective	-	-	-	-	583
Choked or stopped	-	-	-	-	248
Unventilated	-	-	-	-	156
CESSPOOLS.					
Abolished	-	-	-	-	5
OVERCROWDING.					
Abated	-	-	-	-	69
UNDERGROUND ROOMS.					
Abolished for sleeping	-	-	-	-	12
OTHER NUISANCES	-	-	-	-	3,895
Total Nuisances					<u>8,736</u>

Notices served for Smoke Nuisances during 1909.

The Jandas Arc Lamp & Electric Co., Ltd., Hartham Works, Hartham Road.

Mayfield Laundry Co., 93, Gillespie Road.

Highbury Brewery, Holloway Road.

Green's Factory, Dagmar Terrace.

King's Cross Laundry, 20 and 22, York Road.

18, New Wharf Road.

Great Northern Laundry, Fonthill Road.

5 and 6, Bovay Street.

190A, Holloway Road.
 160A, Holloway Road.
 246, Hornsey Road.
 Great Northern Railway Generating Station, Drayton Park.
 166-170, Holloway Road.
 Santer's Brewery, Hillmarton Road.
 71, Ronalds Road.
 38, Holloway Road.
 114, Duncombe Road.
 69, Holloway Road.
 263, New North Road.

N.B.—Only one prosecution—£1 4s. costs (nuisance abated).

SYNOPSIS OF THE DISTRICT INSPECTORS' SANITARY WORK FROM 1891 to 1909 (19 years).

Houses inspected and visited	-	-	-	1,121,515
Drains Constructed	-	-	-	20,659
„ Improved and repaired	-	-	-	15,781
„ Traps fixed	-	-	-	95,324
Water closets, pan, trap, etc., furnished	-	-	-	21,534
„ Pan and trap only, furnished	-	-	-	18,624
„ Water only, furnished	-	-	-	8,078
Soil pipe, defective, renewed or remedied	-	-	-	3,880
„ Insufficiently ventilated, fully ventilated	-	-	-	3,371
„ Unventilated, ventilation supplied	-	-	-	5,798
Dust Bins, Constructed	-	-	-	16,229
„ Repaired	-	-	-	3,912
Surface drainage, Constructed	-	-	-	11,919
„ Relaid	-	-	-	23,507
Water supply, new cisterns provided	-	-	-	4,302
„ Cisterns repaired and cleansed	-	-	-	11,395
„ New supply	-	-	-	6,795
Houses generally Repaired	-	-	-	8,261
„ Cleansed	-	-	-	16,086
„ Ventilated	-	-	-	13,322
Other Improvements	-	-	-	131,871
Total Improvements	-	-	-	440,648

TABLE CXXVI.

Showing summary of **Sanitary Work from Inspectors' reports for the Year 1909.**

	DISTRICTS.														TOTALS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
House to House Inspections ..	59	21	23	25	7	71	107	69	70	62	155	38	23	53	783
Other premises inspected ..	370	399	294	171	261	435	388	334	398	453	377	519	309	385	5093
Re-inspections, Calls made, etc. ..	4053	3983	3326	1522	3418	3057	4545	4276	3430	3825	4276	4286	3617	4867	52481
Ice Cream Factories inspected ..	10	6	10	12	3	..	11	38	18	13	12	7	23	4	167
Dairies and Milkshops ..	171	98	172	66	136	79	237	192	190	90	372	165	103	160	2231
Stables ..	125	32	46	12	187	200	91	11	15	10	80	11	210	70	1100
Yards ..	53	94	385	231	127	166	166	30	146	117	44	88	45	73	1765
Manure Depôts ..	89	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	98
Vacant land, Passages and Courts inspected ..	2	1	40	13	..	3	25	2	2	27	30	2	12	8	167
Urinals attached to P.H.'s inspected ..	11	53	77	118	170	50	31	56	16	170	184	7	26	30	959
Premises (re Certificate Customs and Inland Revenue Acts) inspected ..	..	..	..	27	..	22	10	7	..	..	..	33	2	2	103
Premises (re Water Certificates) inspected ..	..	..	1	..	..	18	..	..	..	6	6	1	..	..	32
Visits re Sale of Food and Drugs Acts ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	9	..	36
Smoke observations ..	4	7	4	17	85	7	38	2	33	58	61	156	..	8	480
Shops, Stalls and Markets (Saturday evening) ..	25	28	22	7	26	25	25	29	23	27	23	24	17	25	326
Total Inspections and calls ..	4981	4723	4400	2228	4420	4133	5674	5055	4350	4858	5620	5338	4396	5685	65861
NOTICES SERVED.															
Intimation—Personally ..	194	107	109	113	108	76	230	134	159	169	246	205	132	260	2242
By Post ..	4	39	7	13	13	4	91	17	1	..	8	102	2	114	415
Statutory—Personally ..	1	4	1	..	..	..	8	10	4	6	10	19	5	13	81
By Post ..	22	8	4	1	11	2	14	11	10	59	36	64	16	29	287
IMPROVEMENTS.															
Drains—															
Constructed ..	1	..	3	..	..	5	4	3	4	5	3	11	..	5	44
Re-constructed ..	44	51	34	14	44	24	76	69	35	38	26	45	39	44	583
Repaired ..	40	8	32	12	19	21	14	10	34	41	34	25	30	33	353
Ventilated ..	43	47	20	6	41	22	63	46	27	29	17	55	30	31	477
Gully and other traps fixed ..	283	287	101	44	270	93	442	345	166	184	95	220	219	284	3033
Urinals—Water supplied, cleansed ..	..	..	3	2	4	..	2	6	6	2	23	2	10	6	66
Cesspools—Abolished ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Water Closets—															
W.C. erected with pan, trap and water supply ..	12	6	1	2	3	12	8	2	5	2	3	16	5	8	85
Pan and trap only provided ..	76	100	62	23	75	33	117	108	92	72	67	48	85	69	1027
Water supply provided ..	22	63	18	17	44	10	18	21	58	53	62	44	35	68	533
Ventilated ..	4	2	4	4	..	1	5	2	2	7	4	1	2	8	46
Position altered ..	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	..	..	1	18
Dust Bins—Provided ..	111	39	63	42	44	12	126	85	42	66	104	76	63	125	998
Repaired ..	4	2	..	..	7	..	2	..	4	2	4	..	..	6	31
Areas—constructed ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	4	2	2	16
Yards—Paved ..	7	..	26	8	..	14	21	12	24	19	15	12	26	9	193
Re paved ..	76	74	36	27	66	25	140	71	46	34	60	78	100	105	938
Sinks—provided ..	8	17	2	3	7	6	9	11	58	26	13	74	19	51	304
Domestic Water Supply—															
Cisterns provided ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	3	12
Cisterns repaired and cleansed ..	28	30	16	9	27	8	13	10	25	40	55	35	15	46	357
Water Supply provided to dwelling house ..	31	11	13	5	10	3	1	17	13	36	23	16	9	26	214
Water supply provided for tenement house ..	20	11	5	2	8	4	2	..	43	40	50	92	28	57	362
Other Improvements—															
Rooms cleansed and limewashed ..	43	44	104	28	75	71	106	20	303	74	161	229	105	237	1600
Walls and passages repaired, cleansed and whitewashed ..	7	12	4	7	9	8	11	6	44	19	64	59	34	67	351
Floor space ventilated ..	..	8	5	1	3	14	5	22	5	3	17	25	5	7	120
Floors repaired ..	14	8	11	5	8	10	18	10	16	17	27	59	24	37	264
Roofs repaired ..	23	19	18	7	15	8	31	22	13	32	75	40	26	48	377
Overcrowding abated ..	..	..	2	2	..	3	6	1	3	13	6	19	5	9	69
Illegal use of underground Rooms for sleeping discontinued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	1	12
Other Improvements, or Nuisances abated ..	107	100	72	29	45	69	79	74	113	158	237	183	93	255	1614
Rooms Disinfected ..	255	240	132	51	208	79	145	120	169	172	176	278	106	150	2281
Total Improvements ..	1262	1184	789	351	1033	557	1468	1095	1352	1193	1435	1749	1117	1798	16383
Total Premises Improved ..	514	407	366	171	329	198	482	332	508	519	621	578	379	539	5943

TABLE CXXVII.

Giving a Summary of the **Nuisances discovered by the District Sanitary Inspectors** during the Four Quarters and for the Year 1909, 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	147	240	185	150	722
2.	" " in a damp condition	52	40	43	61	196
3.	" " in a dilapidated condition	48	79	54	55	236
4.	The inlet of surface drain improperly trapped	39	25	42	38	144
5.	The water-closet so foul as to be a nuisance	138	91	95	91	415
6.	" " without a water supply	84	54	30	34	202
7.	" " with a deficient supply of water	54	52	52	48	206
8.	" " improperly constructed so as to be a nuisance	112	94	53	50	309
9.	" " so defective as to be a nuisance	94	77	119	53	343
10.	" " stopped	37	28	19	28	112
11.	" " placed in an improper position	9	1	4	5	19
12.	Insufficient external ventilation to water-closets	16	4	18	8	46
13.	Insufficient water-closet accommodation	20	31	20	19	90
14.	The soil pipe defective	31	23	30	25	109
15.	" " unventilated	38	13	15	23	89
16.	" " improperly ventilated	38	26	15	17	96
17.	The yard in a condition injurious to health by reason of the want of proper paving	129	89	104	118	440
18.	The yard dirty	32	16	17	19	84
19.	" " undrained	7	2	4	7	20
20.	A gully trap improperly placed within the house	39	28	41	22	130
21.	The waste pipe of sink directly connected with the drain	26	15	14	18	73
22.	" " improperly trapped	10	7	11	13	41
23.	" " untrapped	156	99	106	106	467
24.	" " of lavatory directly connected with the drain	3	..	1	2	6
25.	" " improperly trapped .. .. .	..	2	1	..	3
26.	" " untrapped	28	15	21	20	84
27.	" " of bath directly connected with the drain	4	2	2	4	12
28.	" " improperly trapped	2	3	1	..	6
29.	" " untrapped	32	27	22	31	112
30.	The water cistern so foul as to be a nuisance	58	69	78	64	269
31.	" " being without a close fitting cover	73	95	95	68	331
32.	" " being placed in an improper position	32	25	28	18	103
33.	" " defective	11	6	4	5	26

TABLE CXXVII.—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	50	88	82	68	288
35. The dustbin or ashpit defective	143	263	188	155	749
36. " " placed in an improper position .. .. .	..	2	2	5	9
37. The drain foul	14	8	7	5	34
38. " defective	210	125	93	155	583
39. " choked or stopped	72	64	58	54	248
40. " unventilated	51	44	29	32	156
41. The rain-water pipe in direct communication with the drain	54	29	20	44	147
42. " " in direct communication with the soil-pipe	3	1	1	2	7
43. " " defective	51	40	34	57	182
44. The water supply used for domestic purposes connected with the cistern which is used for flushing the W.C.	1	..	1	..	2
45. The house without a proper water supply	89	118	101	119	427
46. The roof defective	64	102	59	75	300
47. The guttering defective	32	48	26	42	148
48. The area improperly paved	7	6	4	11	28
49. " dirty	3	6	3	3	15
50. " undrained	1	7	1	2	11
51. The paving of the washhouse defective	24	23	19	15	81
52. The back addition walls defective .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
53. The want of a proper manure receptacle	4	3	6	4	17
54. The bakehouse walls dirty .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
55. An animal kept in such a manner as to be a nuisance	13	11	14	19	57
56. The house or part of a house so overcrowded as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of the inmates	29	47	22	27	125
57. An underground room occupied as a dwelling contrary to the provisions of the Act	6	16	1	5	28
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 .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1
59. The space below floor in the basement or ground floor being unventilated	7	4	3	4	18
60. The space below floor in the basement or ground floor being improperly or insufficiently ventilated	28	21	15	20	84
All Nuisances	2,555	2,455	2,133	2,143	9,286

TABLE CXXVIII.

Giving a Summary of the Sanitary Work performed by the District Inspectors in 1909.

INSPECTIONS.	QUARTERS.				THE YEAR.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	
House to House Inspections ..	217	240	156	170	783
Number of Houses Inspected ..	1,261	1,460	1,241	1,131	5,093
Re-inspections, Calls made, &c. ..	14,921	14,302	10,572	12,686	52,481
Total Visits	16,399	16,002	11,969	13,987	58,357
Visits to Ice Cream Factories ..	2	110	54	1	167
Do. Dairies and Milkshops ..	545	551	577	558	2,231
Do. Stables and Yards	823	824	606	612	2,865
Do. Manure Depôts	31	26	18	23	98
Do. Vacant Land Passages and Courts	56	37	32	42	167
Do. Urinals attached to P.H.'s	294	259	224	222	999
Do. Under Customs and Inland Revenue Acts	87	9	7	..	103
Do. <i>re</i> Water Certificates ..	2	8	11	11	32
Do. under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts .. ..	..	..	36	..	36
Do. Shops and Stalls on Saturday Nights	84	85	83	74	326
Smoke Observations	136	129	132	83	480
All Inspections, Visits, &c.	18,459	18,040	13,749	15,613	65,861

REMOVAL OF DUST.

The following statement is of interest, as showing the improvement that has been effected in the removal of dust since 1891:—

Applications to Remove Dust.		Applications to Remove Dust.	
1891	- 10,138	1900	- 234
1892	- 9,964	1901	- 157
1893	- 4,986	1902	- 198
1894	- 4,506	1903	- 152
1895	- 4,596	1904	- 116
1896	- 4,245	1905	- 89
1897	- 312	1906	- 58
1898	- 303	1907	- 55
1899	- 262	1908	- 64
		1909	- 67

Dust Receptacles Provided.—During the year 1,097 dust receptacles were provided, while 32 were repaired.

TABLE CXXIX.

Summary of Applications for the Removal of Dust during the Year 1909.

WARD.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.	Number of Assessments Michaelmas, 1909.	Number of Applications to every 100 Assessments.
1	—	3	3	—	6	4,900	0·122
2	—	—	2	1	3	4,735	0·063
3	2	—	3	1	6	4,518	0·133
4	1	1	3	1	6	5,486	0·109
5	3	3	—	4	10	5,739	0·174
6	9	4	2	1	16	4,108	0·389
7	—	2	—	—	2	4,042	0·049
8	1	3	1	—	5	2,732	0·183
9	1	1	1	1	4	2,659	0·150
10	—	2	1	3	6	3,544	0·169
11	1	1	—	1	3	4,623	0·065
Totals ...	18	20	16	13	67	47,086	0·142

STATE OF PAUPERISM IN THE BOROUGH.

The state of pauperism in Islington shows no improvement as regards the number of persons in receipt of relief.

For the last 10 or 12 years there has been a steady increase in the number of persons receiving parish relief either within or without the Workhouse. Thus, in 1898 persons in receipt of relief averaged 6,635, whereas in 1909 they amounted to 10,476 on a weekly average. In 1908 the number was 10,349, 9,599 in 1907, and 9,069 in 1906. The present return is the second in which the weekly average has reached five figures. It shows that 127 more persons were in receipt of weekly relief than in 1908, which itself was 750 per week in excess of the return of 1907. Such figures prove conclusively that work has been scarce in London.

The average number of paupers relieved in each year since 1899 has been as follows:—

1899	-	-	-	6,854	per week relieved.
1900	-	-	-	6,956	"
1901	-	-	-	7,327	"
1902	-	-	-	7,668	"
1903	-	-	-	8,004	"
1904	-	-	-	8,086	"
1905	-	-	-	9,224	"
1906	-	-	-	9,069	"
1907	-	-	-	9,599	"
1908	-	-	-	10,349	"
<hr/>					
Average	-	-	-	8,313	"
<hr/>					
1909				10,476	"

Indoor Paupers.—The average number relieved each week was 4,864, or 306 in excess of the average which obtained in the preceding year, and as contrasted with a weekly average of 3,867 in the decennium 1899-1908.

Outdoor Paupers.—On an average 5,612 were relieved in each week, as compared with 5,791 in 1908, with 5,338 in 1907, and with a decennial weekly average of 4,447. Of these paupers, the average number of adults was 3,649, and of children under 16 years of age 1,963.

There has, therefore, been an increase in the average number of indoor cases of relief, and a decrease in outdoor. The policy apparently, is to drive people into the workhouse instead of affording outdoor relief. It is certain to be efficacious in reducing the total amount of relief granted, but it is doubtful if it is the right course to pursue, for there are many poor people who would sooner starve than enter the workhouse, especially as it too often entails the breaking up of their families and homes.

Vagrants.—No vagrants were relieved, as the wards were closed in January, 1909.

Children Boarded out.—On a weekly average, these numbered 107, as compared with 125 in the preceding year. They are also 18 less than the decennial weekly average of the years 1899-1908.

TABLE CXXX.

Showing the State of Pauperism in the Borough during the years 1899-1908 and 1909.

Years.	Average number Relieved during each week.							Death-rates.
	Indoor Paupers, Adults and Children.	Outdoor Paupers.		Totals Out-door.	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
1899	3,351	2,237	1,266	3,503	6,854	16	131	18·71
1900	3,397	2,288	1,271	3,559	6,956	7	100	17·03
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	16·71
1903	3,879	2,739	1,386	4,125	8,004	17	127	14·27
1904	3,622	3,069	1,395	4,464	8,086	65	122	15·35
1905	4,295	3,302	1,627	4,929	9,224	58	126	14·44
1906	4,189	3,335	1,545	4,880	9,069	12	134	14·64
1907	4,261	3,556	1,782	5,338	9,599	75	135	14·63
1908	4,558	3,752	2,039	5,791	10,349	13	125	13·15
Average	3,867	2,939	1,508	4,447	8,314	29	125	15·50
1909	4,864	3,649	1,963	5,612	10,476	Wards closed January 1909.	107	14·00

TABLE CXXXI.

Showing the State of Pauperism in the Borough during the year 1909.

Quarters.	Average number Relieved during each week.							Death rate
	Indoor Paupers, Adults and Children.	Outdoor Paupers.		Totals.	Totals corresponding periods 1908	Vagrants Relieved.	Children Boarded out.	
		Adults.	Children under 16.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1st Qr.	4,957	3,818	2,071	10,346	10,364	Wards closed in January, 1909.	120	19·09
2nd ..	4,793	3,512	1,848	10,153	9,724		112	12·93
3rd ..	4,718	3,498	1,873	10,089	9,905		98	10·28
4th ..	4,988	3,769	2,063	10,820	11,403		97	13·70
The Year	4,864	3,649	1,963	10,476	10,349	—	107	14·00

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

These places are controlled by the London County Council under by-laws which gives that body powers of inspection both by day and night. They are licensed annually, and therefore their keepers or owners are more amenable to control, and obey the by-laws more carefully than do the owners of any other class of lodgings.

They number 49 in Islington, of which 38 are licensed for men, 9 for women, and 2 for married couples.

TABLE CXXXII.

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 = Women. MC = Married Couples.	Name of Licensee.
36, Ball's Pond Road	28	M.	Alfred Edward Hurworth.
14, 16, Barnsbury Street	51	M.	Ellen Maples.
18, 20 & 22, Barnsbury Street	91	M.	
47A, Campbell Road	71	M.	Wm. Jno. Cragg.
35, Campbell Road	27	W.	"
37 & 39, Campbell Road	61	M.	"
10 & 12, Campbell Road	52	M.	Hugh Hersey.
180, Caledonian Road	51	M.	Mrs. Finetta Jefcoate.
55, Colebrooke Row	71	W.	Dave Levy
13 & 14, Duncan Terrace	60	W.	B. Jaffa.
155, Englefield Road	64	M.	Wm. Jno. Cragg.
1 & 3, Eden Grove	107	M.	Lewis Henry Levy.
87, Essex Road.. ..	52	M.	Jas. Shuttleworth, Jun.
89, Essex Road.. ..	35	M.	"
8, Flower's Mews	72	M.	Mrs. Finetta Jefcoate.
102, 104 & 106, George's Road	51	W.	Robert Wm. Maples.
68, George's Road	38	W.	Ellen Maples.
1, Gordon Place, Highgate Hill	5	M.	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.	"
7, Gordon Place	9	M.	"
13, Gordon Place	9	M.	"
87, Highgate Hill	16	M.	"
29, Halton Road, and 1a, Allen Street	59	M.	Chas. Jas. Vincent Somerville.
29, Hornsey Road	88	M.	Sidney Allen.
8A, Hornsey Street	48	M.	Colin F. Campbell.
10, Milton Place	22	M.	Lewis Henry Levy
4 & 6, Queensland Road	34	M.	Margaret Jones.
8 & 10, Queensland Road	18	M.C.	"
23 & 25, Queensland Road	28	W.	"
160 & 162, St. James' Road	76	M.	Wm. John McGrath.
235a, Upper Street	37	M.	Hugh Hersey.
92, York Road	29	M.	Hugh Hersey.

ARTISANS AND OTHER DWELLINGS.

There are 404 blocks of dwellings, containing 4,630 separate flats or tenements, in the Borough. These vary considerably in the class of persons occupying them, some of whom are only labourers while others are clerks, well paid mechanics, and middle class people. A list of these buildings has been prepared, as usual and is now presented.

WARD.	Name of Dwellings.	Where situated.	No. of Blocks.	No. of separate Dwellings.
Tufnell ..	Wessex Buildings ..	Wedmore Street ..	3	225
" ..	*Lincoln House ..	Dartmouth Park Hill ..	1	6
" ..	*Suffolk House ..	" ..	1	6
" ..	*Durham House ..	" ..	1	3
" ..	*Carlisle House ..	" ..	1	6
" ..	*No. 46 and 48, Dartmouth Park Hill ..	" ..	2	12
" ..	*Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, Wyndham Mansions ..	Wyndham Crescent ..	1	30
" ..	*Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, Cathcart Hill ..	Junction Road ..	1	78
" ..	*Roydon Mansions ..	" ..	1	3
" ..	*Manor Mansions ..	Holloway Road ..	2	10
" ..	*Hargrave Mansions ..	Hargrave Road ..	10	60
" ..	*St. John's Park Mansions ..	Pemberton Gardens ..	8	64
" ..	*Nos. 18 and 21, Pemberton Gardens ..	Holloway Road ..	2	5
" ..	*Fulford Mansions ..	Fairmead Road ..	2	14
" ..	*10, St. John's Park ..	Holloway Road ..	1	3
" ..	*47, Hargrave Park ..	Junction Road ..	1	3
" ..	*Nos. 49 to 67, Hargrave Park ..	" ..	10	30
Upper Holloway	*Albermarle Mansions ..	Holloway Road ..	3	24
" ..	Whitehall Mansions ..	Archway Road ..	1	30
" ..	Elthorne House ..	Elthorne Road ..	1	6
" ..	*Elthorne Mansions ..	" ..	1	12
" ..	*Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42, Dresden Road ..	Dresden Road ..	5	15
" ..	*Nos. 27, 29, and 31, Cheverton Road ..	Cheverton Road ..	3	9
" ..	Nos. 221 to 259, Hornsey Road ..	Hornsey Road ..	38	114
" ..	Nos. 269 to 283, Hornsey Road ..	" ..	8	16
" ..	*473, Hornsey Road ..	" ..	1	3
Tollington	Nos. 83 and 85, Alsen Road ..	" ..	2	8
" ..	*Turle Mansions ..	Wray Crescent ..	1	11
" ..	*St. Mark's Mansions ..	Tollington Park ..	4	16
" ..	*Tollington Park, Nos. 14, 16, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 ..	" ..	8	16
" ..	*Albert Mansions ..	Crouch Hill ..	1	12
" ..	*Brambledown Mansions ..	" ..	1	12
" ..	*Hanley House ..	Hanley Road ..	1	9
" ..	*Grenville Road, Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 ..	Hornsey Road ..	6	12
Lower Holloway	Queen's Arms Buildings ..	North Road ..	1	63
" ..	City Arms Buildings ..	North Road ..	1	63

* These flat tenements are occupied by people other than the working classes.

ARTISANS AND OTHER DWELLINGS—*continued.*

WARD.	Name of Dwellings	Where situated.	No. of Blocks.	No. of separate Dwellings.
Lower Holloway	Camden Dwellings ..	York Road ..	1	44
"	North London Cottages ..	Market Road ..	1	8
"	*Crown Mansions ..	Liverpool Road ..	2	24
"	Crown Mansions ..	Paradise Passage, Liverpool Road ..	1	10
"	St. James's Mansions ..	St. James's Road ..	1	6
"	Pleasant Buildings ..	York Road ..	3	27
"	Edinburgh Place ..	Brewery Road ..	2	45
"	Aberdeen Place ..	Brewery Road ..	2	35
"	Anchor Dwellings ..	" ..	2	15
"	*Nos. 24, 34 & 33, Arundel Square ..	Offord Road ..	3	12
"	*Lorraine Mansions ..	Widdenham Road ..	38	160
"	*Morgan Mansions ..	Holloway Road ..	8	64
"	L.C.C. Dwellings ..	Caledonian Road ..		
	Burns ..	" ..	1	30
	Scott ..	" ..	1	30
	Wallace ..	" ..	1	70
	Knox ..	" ..	1	66
	Bruce ..	" ..	1	76
Highbury	Lorne Buildings ..	Benwell Road ..	4	26
"	Holloway House ..	Hornsey Road ..	1	6
"	Highbury House ..	" ..	1	6
"	Hatton House ..	" ..	1	6
"	Drayton House ..	" ..	1	6
"	Ingram House ..	" ..	1	6
"	23, Hornsey Road ..	" ..	1	3
"	25, Hornsey Road ..	" ..	1	3
"	27, Hornsey Road ..	" ..	1	3
"	*York House ..	Highbury Crescent ..	1	24
"	*Thane Mansions ..	Thane Villas ..	1	10
"	*Walton House ..	Thane Villas ..	1	10
"	*Wilmington House ..	Highbury Crescent ..	1	8
"	*Nos. 1 and 2, Fieldway Houses ..	Fieldway Crescent ..	2	16
"	*17, Highbury Crescent ..	" ..	1	8
"	*Nos. 1 to 16, Aberdeen Court ..	Aberdeen Park ..	2	16
"	*Nos. 1 to 6 Durham House ..	Fieldway Crescent ..	1	6
"	*" 1 to 6 Westmoreland House ..	" ..	1	6
"	*Nos. 1 to 6 Highbury Gardens ..	Highbury Crescent ..	1	6
"	*15, Highbury Crescent ..	" ..	1	4
"	*16, " ..	" ..	1	4
"	*55, Highbury Park ..	Highbury Park ..	1	10
"	*Nos. 1 to 3, Hamilton Road ..	" ..	1	3
"	60 Holloway Road ..	Holloway Road ..	1	3
Thornhill	Beaconsfield Buildings ..	East Street ..	3	475
"	Clarence Terrace ..	Rufford Street ..	1	53
"	Carlton House ..	Stanmore Street ..	1	15
"	Pembroke House ..	" ..	1	15
Barnsbury	Cloudesley Mansions ..	Cloudesley Place ..	1	12
"	Stonefield Mansions ..	Cloudesley Square ..	1	12
"	Oatlands House ..	Upper Park Street ..	1	12
"	Ashley House ..	" ..	1	12
"	Halliford House ..	" ..	1	12
"	Thanet House ..	" ..	2	15

* These flat tenements are occupied by people other than the working classes.

ARTISANS AND OTHER DWELLINGS—*continued.*

WARD.	Name of Dwellings.	Where situated.	No. of Blocks.	No. of separate Dwellings.
Barnsbury	Thornhill Houses	Thornhill Road	5	84
"	Arvon House	Offord Road	1	10
"	Buckland House	"	1	10
"	33A & 33B, Thornhill Road	Thornhill Road	1	2
"	Colne House	Offord Road	1	8
"	Bures House	"	1	8
"	Liverpool Buildings	Liverpool Road	26	276
"	371, Liverpool Road	"	1	4
"	1 and 2, Heathcote House	Barnsbury Square.. ..	1	2
St. Mary's	Albert Mansions	Liverpool Road	1	8
"	Essex House	Essex Road.. ..	1	13
"	Anson House	"	1	8
"	Thatched House Buildings	"	1	8
"	Bampton House	Pleasant Place	1	10
"	Catton House	"	1	10
"	Tiverton House	"	1	10
"	Dawlish House	"	1	10
"	Fowler House	Halton Road	1	10
"	Arundel House	"	1	10
"	Brookfield House	"	1	4
"	Worcester House	Astey's Row	1	10
"	Lincoln House	Astey's Row	1	10
"	Carleton House	Cross Street	1	6
"	Devonshire House.. ..	"	1	10
"	Dagmar House	Dagmar Terrace	1	16
"	Tufnell House	Pleasant Place	1	10
"	Nos. 9 to 23 (inclusive), Pleasant Place	Essex Road	14	42
"	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Carleton Terrace	Halton Road	5	15
"	No. 7, Astey's Row	Essex Road	1	4
"	Nos. 1,2,3, Clarence Houses	"	1	4
"	York House	"	1	4
Canonbury	Canonbury Avenue	Canonbury Road	17	148
"	Ebenezer Buildings	Rotherfield Street	5	36
"	*1 to 6, Wallace Gardens	Wallace Road	3	6
"	*7 to 15 Wallace Gardens	"	5	9
St. Peter's	Palmerston Buildings	City Garden Row	3	72
"	Torren's Buildings	Torren's Street	6	83
"	Myddleton Buildings	High Street	5	80
"	Albany Cottages	Popham Street	1	98
"	Cornwall Cottages	"	1	94
"	Edinburgh Cottages	"	1	86
"	Queen's Cottages	"	1	86
"	Quinn Buildings	"	13	240
"	Peabody Buildings	Greenman Street	10	294
"	Dibden Street Buildings ..	Dibden Street	4	32
"	Pickering Street Buildings	Pickering Street	11	83
"	Nos. 10A, 11A, 12A, 13A, Norfolk Street	Essex Road	2	6
"	Nos. 16, 17 to 30, Norfolk Street	"	15	30
"	Nos. 141 to 147, Shepperton Road	New North Road	4	12
			430	4,694

* These flat tenements are occupied by people other than the working classes.

PART V.

FOOD.

INSPECTION OF FOOD

AND

THE PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD

AND

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ADULTERATION ACTS.

WATER SUPPLY.

INSPECTION OF FOOD.

This part of the work of the Public Health Department was satisfactorily performed. It is everywhere looked upon as a most important duty, and especially so with respect to the inspection of food animals, whether immediately after slaughter or when the carcasses have been cut up and placed for sale as joints. In 1906, owing to the revelations at Chicago, there was considerable anxiety exhibited by the public as to the sufficiency of the inspection adopted in our towns, but now that the scare has subsided nothing is heard. There is no doubt that it did an enormous amount of good, and led many English authorities to examine their defences against diseases caused by the consumption of unsound food, while in the United States a special Federal Act was passed, the Pure Food Law, and elaborate regulations were issued by their Government to insure that the public should get sound meat, whether canned or not, and to put an end to methods of handling and packing food-products that were not only uncleanly but also dangerous to health. It was shown that the establishments and slaughter houses were dirty; that a traffic existed in questionable meats; and that tuberculosis existed among the workers in a proportion far in excess of their numbers.

That state of things has been remedied, and as a recent American writer, Dr. Albert Leffingwell, says in his book, "American Meat," "Taken all in all, "it would appear that the principal meat-packing establishments of Chicago "are now conducted with as strict attention to the demands of cleanliness as "circumstances permit, or as the most fastidious critic could require. What "the casual visitor may not remember is the fact that the real value of each "and every food-product depends not merely upon the nicety with which the "processes of manufacture are carried on, but *above everything upon the quality of the meat comprising them.* It is probable that on this point the visitor will "learn nothing from observation in the packing-house, no matter how frequent "his visits, or how keen his sight."

The writer then proceeds to show how the regulations are evaded or construed in favour of the great packers, and one rises from the perusal of the book, which is written in an exaggerated style that greatly discounts its reliability, with a feeling that although the methods of preparing and packing meats may have been improved, the meat itself is no better, and that an undue proportion of the pork dispatched to England is trichinous. He complains strongly that there is no microscopical examination made of the pork intended either for home consumption or export to England, and that "more singular than

"American indifference is the attitude of unconcern manifested by Great Britain. Of American pork products, she buys far more than all the rest of the world purchases; in 1904, for example, the United Kingdom took more than 80 per cent. of the exports of American bacon and hams, and more than 60 per cent. of all exported fresh and salted pork. Suppose that the English Government, following the example of Germany, had made the importation of American pork products dependent upon this microscopic examination for trichina, is it likely that the United States would have refused it, no matter what the cost? Is England indifferent to the health of her people? . . . It would be folly to expect the United States to show greater solicitude for the health of the English working man than his own Government manifests. But no one can doubt that the microscopic examination of every pound of pork-products going to England would have been granted for the sake of the continued trade *if the English Government had seen fit to ask for it.*" (The italics are Dr. Liffingwell's).

He then gives extracts from the reports of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the several years, 1902-1906, and also tabulates figures for 1900-1906 as follows:—

FEDERAL INSPECTIONS OF PORK, 1900-1906.

Total number of hogs slaughtered under Government inspection - - - - -	171,152,281
Number of these examined for trichina - - - - -	4,102,330
Number of carcasses found with trichina-like bodies of disintegrating trichinæ - - - - -	54,507
Number of carcasses containing living parasites - - - - -	54,237
Per cent. of carcasses examined found infested by trichinæ (half of which were alive) - - - - -	2.65

From these figures he deduces the facts that one carcase in 38 examined presented evidence of being or having been infected by trichinæ. He next urged that, as there were 203,000,000 hogs slaughtered under Government inspection during 1900-1907, and that as trichina was as common among all animals as among those whose carcasses were examined, it followed "that, during this period of eight years, over five million carcasses of hogs, or about a thousand million pounds of pork, infested with trichinæ, at least half of which at the time of slaughter were potent for mischief, were turned into the meat supply of an unsuspecting world."

It appears, according to the report of Dr. Melvin, of Bureau of Animal Industry, from which Dr. Leffingwell quotes, that "The German Government has not accepted the American certificate as having any sanitary value, and has re-inspected, at the expense of the shipper, all pork received there from the United States. Nevertheless, it has appeared to be desirable to continue the microscopic inspection in this country in order to reduce the percentage of trichinæ found on re-inspection in other countries. This is an important measure for maintaining the reputation of our meats, and one this country cannot afford to neglect."

Strange to relate, a year later the American Department of Agriculture decided to abandon altogether the examination for trichinæ, and, therefore, it is all the more necessary for us to look on American pork with suspicion.

These statements, coming from an American with a large experience of the packing and meat trades of his country, should cause the consumers of pork to be careful as to what they buy and eat. The matter is doubtless receiving the attention of the Port Authorities who administer the regulations as to food imports, and, of course, can hardly have been overlooked by the Food Department of the Local Government Board, who possess considerable powers under the Regulations made under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907.

These Regulations have been framed with the object of securing that articles of food which are unsound, unwholesome, or unfit for human consumption, and which as part of the cargo of a ship are brought to this country, either as a place of destination or as a place of deposit for transmission to a place of destination elsewhere in the United Kingdom, shall be dealt with at the port of discharge. This procedure is necessary for the prevention of danger to the public health from the consumption of unsound or unwholesome food.

The Regulations began to take effect on the 1st October, 1908, and are enforced in the districts of the various Port Sanitary Authorities.

Unsound Food.—During the year 2 tons, 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs. of unsound food were surrendered or seized, as compared with 5 tons, 7 cwt., 1 qr., 22 lbs. in 1908, and 2 tons, 1 cwt., 0 qrs. 9 lbs. in 1907, and with 2 tons, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs. in 1906. In 1908 the increased amount was due to the seizure of over 2 tons of tinned foods which were found in a canning works. Only 11 seizures of unsound food were made under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and after inquiry into the facts, the Public Health Committee ordered legal pro-

ceedings to be taken in 9 instances, which resulted in the defendants being fined £40 16s. 6d. and costs. In the other cases there was no evidence that the traders had the unsound food knowingly on their premises, and, indeed, it was they themselves in some instances who had called the Inspector's attention to it.

Inspection of Shops, Street Markets, Stalls, etc.—These were regularly inspected as well during each day as on Saturday nights, as were also fruit shops, sausage factories, and other places where food is sold or prepared for sale. Altogether 11,093 visits were recorded by Inspector Wilkinson, which are in addition to those of the district inspectors 7 of whom inspected the various shops and stalls on Saturday nights, while every Sunday morning throughout the year one Inspector keeps them under observation.

Unsound Fish.—The costers continue to bring fish to the Town Hall for examination when on opening the trunks or boxes they have found the contents to be unsound. The Fishmongers' Company a short time since requested that all cases of this kind should be reported to them, which has been done. In every instance the fish has been detained until it was possible to remove it to the Manure Depot or Disinfecting Station for destruction in the destructor. The food destroyed during the year was as follows:—

1ST QUARTER.		cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Diseased meat and organs from slaughterhouses		3	3	14
Unsound fish surrendered - - - - -		1	0	4
Unsound vegetables, &c., surrendered - - -		—	—	1
Diseased meat from shops, etc. - - - -		1	2	13
Unsound meat and rabbits from shops - -		—	2	24
Total - - - - -		7	1	0
2ND QUARTER.		cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Diseased meat and organs from slaughterhouses		11	1	16
Diseased meat and organs from shops - - -		—	1	5
Unsound meat from shops, etc. - - - - -		—	1	11
Unsound fish from shops and stalls - - -		3	0	26
Unsound fruits and vegetables from shops and stalls - - - - -		2	1	20
Total - - - - -		17	2	22

3RD QUARTER.							cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Diseased meat and organs from slaughterhouses							3	1	1
Diseased meat from other premises	-	-	-				—	3	20
Meat unsound by decomposition from shops									
(seized)	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	21
Unsound fish from shops and stalls	-	-	-				1	2	13
Unsound fruit (seized)	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	2	14
Unsound fruit (surrendered)	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	1	25
Total							7	0	10

4TH QUARTER.							cwts.	qrs.	lbs
Diseased and unsound meat and organs from slaughterhouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7
Unsound meat and rabbits from shops, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	21
Unsound fruit from shops and stalls	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	4
Unsound fish from shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7
Unsound hens eggs	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	3
Total							12	3	14

Warranty with Cattle.—This subject was dealt with in the report for 1908, as, although a trade matter, it was of interest to public health authorities, inasmuch as when a man stands to lose the price of an animal which costs between £18 and £30, according to its weight, and when he is to receive no compensation for its destruction he may be greatly tempted to sell the meat surreptitiously. Indeed, he sometimes does so.

After that report was issued, the Medical Officer of Health, on the 24th May, 1909, reported as follows to the Public Health Committee:—

To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.

INDEMNITY FOR BUTCHERS FOR CATTLE SEIZED AS BEING DISEASED AND UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD.

Gentlemen,—You will recollect that over two years ago I condemned the carcase of a bullock owned by Mr. Newbury at his slaughterhouse in Roman Road as being unfit for human food because it was tuberculous.

In life this animal had showed no signs of disease, and was apparently a healthy sound beast. When it was slaughtered, however, it was found to have been suffering from generalized tuberculosis, so that I was compelled to have its carcase destroyed.

In consequence of this, Mr. Newbury, with the support of the Incorporated Society of the Meat Trades, brought an action against the farmer who had sold the animal, for the recovery of the price paid for it, but failed to get a decision in his favour in the High Court.

In giving his judgment, the Lord Chief Justice said, as well as I recollect that butchers and others could protect themselves by methods of insurance.

Be that as it may, I have now to report that the Incorporated Society of the London Meat Trades announce that an amicable arrangement has been arrived at by the cattle salesmen, the bankers, and the society, by which butchers purchasing oxen or heifers at the Islington Cattle Market will be indemnified against loss in the event of the seizure of the carcase or any portion of it to the full extent of the purchase price under the following conditions:—

1. In the event of an animal or animals being wholly condemned by or through the action of any Sanitary Authority as unfit for human food on account of being diseased, Hill & Sons shall pay to the purchaser the full purchase price (as shown by Hill & Sons' books), less any amount realised by the purchaser for the sale of the hide, waste fat, or such other offal as may be saleable, of the said animal or animals, provided that the animal or animals has or have been slaughtered immediately or within ten days from and including the date of purchase, beyond which period this indemnity will in no case be extended, and provided also that the purchaser shall give immediate notice to Hill & Sons that the carcase or any part thereof is condemned, together with certificate from the condemning authority, also a statement as to colour, sex, markings, etc., and parts and quantities to be surrendered, and of whom purchased.
2. In case of only a portion of a carcase being condemned, Hill & Sons will pay the purchaser the full value of such portion, such value being ascertained from current prices in the London Meat Market at the date of condemnation.
3. Hill & Sons may demand, if they deem necessary, the certificate of identification, to be verified by or on behalf of the purchaser by a statutory declaration, and the vendor shall also render any assistance required by Hill & Sons in connection therewith.
4. On any animal being found to be diseased, the hide shall not be wholly detached from the carcase until the animal has been inspected and the certificate signed as mentioned above.

5. No animal sold for less than £12 will be covered by this indemnity, and Hill & Sons reserve the right to refuse to accept any animal which may be considered an undue risk.
6. The purchaser must on the date of sale give to Hill & Sons full description of animals for which an indemnity is required, with all identification marks.
7. Compensation will be paid only to the ORIGINAL PURCHASER, as recorded by Hill & Sons.
8. The premium (to be paid by salesmen) to be 1s. per head on bullocks or heifers.
9. If any dispute shall arise in the settlement of any claim under this scheme, the matter shall be referred to arbitration. Mr. William Reid has consented to act as Arbitrator for the Wholesale Trade, and Mr. John Lindsey for the Retail Trade.

The result of this arrangement will undoubtedly be that butchers will be most anxious to give information respecting diseased cattle that come into their hands, and that in consequence the sale of diseased meat will become less.

It is only to be regretted that similar arrangements have not been come to throughout the country.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that on the 19th instant, an ox owned by Mr. Watson, 576, Holloway Road, was discovered to be affected with tuberculosis in a generalized form, although, prior to slaughtering, no trace of disease could be found.

At the moment of Mr. Wilkinson's arrival at the Shop, Mr. Watson's servant was just about to start on his bicycle to find the Inspector, to get the carcase examined. As a result of the examination it was surrendered and taken to the disinfecting station to be cremated, the hide being alone retained by the butcher. This is the second time during the last 12 months that a whole carcase of beef has been surrendered by Mr. Watson, who on the first occasion lost its value, but this time I am happy to think he will be fully recompensed.

I am,

Your faithful servant,

A. E. HARRIS,

Medical Officer of Health

Town Hall, Islington,
24th May, 1909.

The Medical Officer of Health regrets to learn that, after a short trial, the system of compensation outlined in this report has been brought to an end through misunderstandings or disagreements between the buyers and sellers, and, therefore, the position of affairs has now reverted to the unsatisfactory state they were in previous to the arrangement being entered into.

Slaughterhouses.—The number of slaughterhouses on the register is 34, which is the same number as in 1908, but 3 less than in 1907. The names of the licensees, the situation of the premises and the conditions attached to the licence are set out on page 263 of this report.

Just prior to the holding of the London County Council Licensing Sessions in October they were visited by the Medical Officer of Health, who found them in a clean and satisfactory state. Of course, they could never pretend to afford the same facilities for slaughtering cattle as public abattoirs, which for many reasons are to be preferred.

As usual, the Food Inspector obtained returns from the butchers, from which it appears 38,350 animals, consisting of 1,763 oxen, 6 cows, 100 calves, 36,479 sheep, and 2 goats, were slaughtered, or 7,843 animals more than in 1908. This increase is due chiefly to the increased number of sheep that were killed, which were 8,003 in excess of the number (28,476) slaughtered the previous year. It appears from Inspector Wilkinson's report that a wholesale mutton butcher who formerly slaughtered at the Cattle Market has removed his slaughtering to a large slaughterhouse situated in Roman Road.

Appended is a return showing the number and description of animals killed in the borough during the last six years.

Animals killed.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Oxen	- 2,360	- 2,195	- 2,172	- 2,146	- 1,941	- 1,763
Cows	- 4	- 17	- —	- 4	- —	- 6
Calves	- 154	- 127	- 143	- 142	- 86	- 100
Sheep	- 32,973	- 30,686	- 30,668	- 24,380	- 28,476	- 36,479
Pigs	- 25	- 48	- 11	- 2	- 4	- —
Goats	- —	- —	- —	- —	- —	- 2
	<u>35,516</u>	<u>33,073</u>	<u>32,994</u>	<u>26,674</u>	<u>30,507</u>	<u>38,350</u>

From the Inspector's reports, it appears that he paid 1,863 visits to the slaughterhouses, which he considers were conducted in a satisfactory manner.

LICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Registered No.	Name of Licensee.	Situation of Premises.	Condition of Licence.
119	Gayes, W. J. D.	4, Athelstane Mews	To kill <i>small cattle</i> only and not more than <i>three beasts</i> a week.
120	Cockerill, A. E.	34, Balls Pond Road	
121	Clarke, Jno. ..	259, Balls Pond Road	To kill <i>small cattle</i> only and for purposes of own shop.
122	Wood, Edward	53, Barnsbury Street	
124	Hack, Thomas..	40, Bingfield Street	Small cattle only.
125	Guyer, Aubrey	18, Brecknock Road	Small cattle only.
126	Webber, George	41, Caledonian Road	
129	Luxton, John ..	Carter's Yard, 170, Essex Rd.	
130	Philip, Alfred	(Between) 185-7, Church Road	
132	Toop, William..	(Rear of) 1, Clayton Street ..	
134	Mobbs, Jas. Hy.	219, Copenhagen Street	Small cattle only.
135	Sparrey, Thomas	62, Essex Road	Cattle admitted only between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., and not more than <i>five large animals</i> to be killed <i>per week</i> .
131	Austin, W. Hanks	410, Essex Road	
136	Hammond, F. ..	6, George's Road	
137	Jenkins, Charles	12, Hazelville Road, Hornsey Road	
138	Wadsworth, A. B.	32, High Street	
139	Webber, Wm. ..	81, Highgate Hill	
140	Stone, Sidney ..	234, Holloway Road	
141	Wilde, Fredk. ..	498, Holloway Road	
142	Watson, Harriet	576, Holloway Road	
143	Tuck, Wallace..	152, Hornsey Road	
144	Worboys, Richd.	410, Hornsey Road	
145	Webber, Jno. ..	9, Junction Road, Upper Holloway	
146	Buckingham, J.	393, Liverpool Road	
147	Gregory, Arthur T.	81, Newington Green Road ..	<i>Small cattle only.</i>
151	Newbury, Louisa	102, Roman Road	
152	Eteen, R. E. ..	49, St. Peter Street	Small cattle only.
154	Stone, A. ..	194, Seven Sisters Road	
155	Farmer, Chas. J.	280, Seven Sisters Road	
157	Fothergill, H. ..	79, Stroud Green Road	Cattle received upon the premises only between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m., and killing limited to requirements of own shop.
158	Richardson, J. ..	149, Upper Street	Small cattle only.
159	Luxton, John ..	(E. side of) Wycombe Mews	
160	Lidstone (Ltd)	398, York Road	
156	Farley, E. J. ..	53, Southgate Road	Small cattle only.

TOTAL 34 SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Cowhouses.—The cowhouses are 7 in number, which is the same as in the preceding two years. In 1892 they numbered 31, but year by year they have grown fewer, until in 1907 they were only 7, at which figure they have remained since. It, however, appears that there are but 5 in use at present, for no cows were kept in two of them during the year. Just prior, however, to the annual visit of the Medical Officer of Health, the licensee of one of them, who had allowed his cowhouse to be used as a storeroom for lumber, was cautioned that his licence would be opposed unless he conformed with the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations, and consequently the premises were put in order. Nevertheless, they are still unused.

The number of cows kept in the 7 sheds, which are licensed for 172 animals, averaged only 41, which is nine less than in the preceding year.

The cowsheds were regularly inspected by the Inspector, who made 68 visits to them. They were also thoroughly examined prior to the Licensing Sessions by the Medical Officer of Health, who found them in a satisfactory state and far better than the majority of the cowhouses he has from time to time seen in rural districts. The cows were well groomed, and, therefore, clean, while the sheds themselves were free from manure and in a cleanly state.

Years.		Cowhouses.	Years.		Cowhouses.
1892	-	31	1901	-	13
1893	-	31	1902	-	13
1894	-	25	1903	-	13
1895	-	19	1904	-	10
1896	-	19	1905	-	9
1897	-	19	1906	-	9
1898	-	15	1907	-	7
1899	-	14	1908	-	7
1900	-	13	1909	-	7

LIST OF LICENSED COWHOUSES IN THE BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON.

Registered No.	Name of Licensee.	Situation of Premises.	No. of Cows licensed to hold.
107	Williams, Joseph	108, Elmore Street	Shed No. 1 = 28 18 12 15 19 16 64
108	Jones, Elizabeth	3, Frome Street	
111	White, George	24, Hercules Place, Holloway	
112	Wright, Henry	11, Matilda Street	
113	Edwards, James	1, Northampton Street	
114	Jones, Edward	88, Roman Road	
115	Arnold, George	233, Seven Sisters Road	

TOTAL 7 Cow-Houses.

INSPECTOR WILKINSON'S REPORT.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

UPPER STREET, N.

April 25th, 1910.

To the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Dear Sir,—I have pleasure in submitting the following report in connection with my duties concerned in the inspection of various premises where food-stuffs are deposited for sale or preparation, and the fitness or otherwise for human food of the various foods thus coming under observation, for the year 1909.

Slaughterhouses.—The number of licensed slaughterhouses remains the same as in the previous year, viz., 34, and during a total of 1,863 visits they were in general found to be satisfactorily kept and conducted.

The number of animals slaughtered was as follows, viz. :—

Oxen	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Goats	Pigs	Total
1,763	6	100	36,479	2	Nil	38,350

That of the previous year being as under, viz. :—

Oxen	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Goats	Pigs	Total
1,941	Nil	86	28,476	Nil	4	30,507

It will thus be seen that there were 172 less bovines killed, 14 more calves, 8,003 more sheep and lambs, 2 more goats and 4 less pigs, or a total of 7,843 animals more than in the previous year.

This shows a continued annual reduction in the number of oxen slaughtered, which is due to varying causes, no doubt principally to the fact that English killed beef can usually be bought at the Smithfield Market at a lower price than that purchased alive and slaughtered on their own licensed premises, and consequently when prices are generally somewhat high and competition very keen, traders are driven by stress of circumstances to buy dead meat, although they are well aware that meat slaughtered as near as practicable to their own shop not only presents a much cleaner and better appearance, but will actually resist decomposition for days longer than the former, owing to the fact that dead meat, or meat specially killed for the wholesale market, generally is subjected to much handling and trucking about (very often with far too little care from a sanitary standpoint) before rigor mortis is allowed to run its proper course.

Then again, within the past two years circumstances have arisen which have caused a considerable number of oxen to be killed in the slaughterhouses at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, for a butcher within the Borough who had previously had slaughtering accommodation in the Roman Road slaughterhouse.

The numbers of other animals slaughtered as compared with recent previous years show little change, excepting that of sheep and lambs, which have further increased during the year by 8,003. This is mainly due to a wholesale firm of mutton butchers having, since the close of the year 1908, conducted their slaughtering at the Roman Road slaughterhouse, which was previously carried on at the Cattle Market.

The quality of the animals slaughtered generally has been of the best, and the number diseased comparatively small. Only one ox was found to be suffering from generalised tuberculosis, and this was a very well nourished carcase, and had cost £21. Fortunately, the butcher had received a warranty as to soundness at the time of purchase, the seller covering the risk by insurance with his bankers, who had to pay out the actual loss to the butcher.

I much regret to find that this system of warranty and insurance has not made the progress I had hoped it would, owing to strong opposition on the part of feeders and dealers and the want of uniform and universal meat inspection, whereby the risk would be equally distributed amongst all traders, whereas at present the risk is unfairly divided between them, owing to the fact that in some instances a sharp look-out is kept over all animals slaughtered, whilst on the other hand, in very many instances there is practically no inspection at all.

It will thus be seen that the butcher who need only consult his own private opinion as to whether the carcase of an animal is fit for human consumption or not, has a decided advantage over his rival in the live market, who has to toe the line with all his purchases. Consequently, when the cattle salesman refuses to warrant his cattle, the former butcher is not persistent in his demand for it, and is thus in a position to buy the very animals his rival refuses to buy without the warranty, and very probably at a less price owing to accepting all risks.

There were also found four other animals affected with tuberculosis, but only in a localised form, and after careful examination in each case, and the rejection of certain parts and organs fully described in Table "A" of this report, the carcasses were passed as fit for human consumption. Other abnormal affections of carcasses or individual organs will also be found in detail in the same table.

TABLE A.

No. of Cases	Description of Animals.	Extent of Disease or Affection.	Nature of Affection.	How disposed of.
1	Ox ...	Generalised ...	Tuberculosis ...	Carcase and organs destroyed
1	do. ...	Left sternum and viscera ...	do. ...	Affected parts and organs destroyed
1	do. ...	Liver, lungs and mesentery ...	do. ...	do. do.
3	Oxen ...	Lungs (slight) ...	do. ...	Affected organs destroyed
1	Cow ...	Lungs, liver, tripe and trimmings ...	do. ...	Affected parts and organs destroyed
2	Calves ...	Carcase and organs ...	No separate existence	Carcase and organs destroyed
1	Ox ...	Tongue ...	Actinomycosis ...	Affected organ destroyed
3	Sheep ...	Carcase and organs ...	Moribund...	Carcase and organs destroyed
1	Lamb ...	Hind quarters...	Abscess ...	Parts affected destroyed
1	Ox ...	Stomach and spleen ...	Inflammatory processes	Organs destroyed
1	do. ...	Lungs and pleural membranes	do. do. ...	Parts and organs destroyed
1	Sheep ...	Liver, lungs and trimmings ...	Abscess ...	do. do.
2	do. ...	Lungs ...	do. ...	do. do.
31	Oxen ...	Liver ...	Parasitic (Dis. Hep.)	do. do.
9	do. ...	do. ...	Abscess ...	do. do.
1	do. ...	do. ...	Angiomatosis ...	do. do.
48	Sheep ...	do. ...	Various parasites	do. do.
6	do. ...	Lungs ...	do. do. ...	do. do.
4	do. ...	Liver and lungs ...	do. do. ...	do. do.

Shops, Stalls, &c., Inspection of.—This includes the inspection of butchers' shops, fish shops, fruit shops, sausage factories, and other premises where foodstuffs are sold or prepared for sale, as well as stalls, barrows, &c., from which perishable foods are sold.

The approximate number of established traders within the Borough is as follows, viz. :—

Butchers, provision dealers, etc, 247; fishmongers and fish fryers, 103; fruiterers and greengrocers, 215; 9 premises where foodstuffs are deposited for preparation of sale (sausage factories, etc.), where no retail business is transacted, and also some 6 meat, etc., stalls, the same number of fish stalls and barrows, and about 30 greengrocer and fruiterer's stalls and barrows, but the number of itinerant traders fluctuates considerably, according to different seasons of the year and other varying conditions.

To these a total of 11,093 visits have been recorded during the year, in addition to those of my colleagues the District Inspectors, who are each engaged fortnightly on Saturday evenings, and one on each Sunday morning throughout the year, on market inspections, but of which I have no proper record.

The quality of the foods and their condition of soundness generally has been on the whole very satisfactory. Only 11 seizures were made under the Unsound Food Clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and in 9 of these the Public Health Committee ordered legal proceedings to be taken, which resulted in a total of £40 16s. 6d. fines and costs.

In the previous year 12 summonses were taken out under the same Clause, resulting in a total of £37 18s. 6d. fines and costs.

The particulars of each seizure, with the ultimate decision thereon, will be found in the second table "B" of this report, where also will be found particulars of the various surrenders of unsound foods.

By a perusal of this table it will be seen that again the bulk of the unsound foods dealt with was due to decomposition or some circumstances of which the respective traders could have had no knowledge when the food originally came into their possession. In other words, there is no evidence forthcoming of traders within the Borough dealing in foodstuffs of doubtful repute, which is some proof of the effectiveness of constant special supervision thereof, and this is supported by the fact that the number of cases in which the attention of your inspector is solicited where doubt exists as to the soundness, appears to be still on the increase amongst all classes of traders.

The amount of unsound foods actually dealt with during the year falls considerably short of that of the previous year, but a comparison will show that the principal difference related to a very considerable quantity of unsound tinned goods which were destroyed in the former year from premises which have been unoccupied during the year now under consideration.

The total amount of foodstuffs destroyed was as under, viz. :—

						Tons. cwts qrs. lbs.			
Unsound Food as per Table "A"	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	10
„ „ Table "B"	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	8
						<hr/>			
Tons ...						2	4	3	18
						<hr/>			

TABLE B.

Description of Food.	Nature of Unsoundness.	Conditions under which it was found.	How disposed of.	Weight in lbs.	Observations.
Beef and Mutton ..	Decomposition ..	Exposed for sale	Burned at Council's destructor	17	Seized. Legal proceedings taken, resulting in a fine of £6 and 12/6 costs.
Beef, Veal, etc ..	Do.	On Pork Butcher's back premises	Do. do. do.	21	Do. do. fine of £3 and £2 2s. costs.
Tomatoes	Do.	Exposed for sale	Do. do. do.	22	(a) Do. do. fine of £6 and £2 2s. costs.
Fish (Codling) ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. do.	91	(b) Do. do. Defendant ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.
Apples	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. do.	70	Seized. do. Defendant fined £2 and £1 1s. costs.
5 pieces of Beef and Lamb	Do.	Deposited for sale ..	Do. do. do.	21	Do. do. Defendant fined £8 and £2 2s. costs.
Pears.. ..	Do.	Exposed for sale	Do. do. do.	18	Do. do. Defendant fined 9s. and £1 1s. costs.
Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. do.	11	Do. do. Defendant to pay £2 2s.
3 Foreign Rabbits ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. do.	6	(c) Do. do. Defendant fined £1 and £1 3s. costs.
Lamb Cutlets (foreign)	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. do.	2	Seized and reported to P.H. Committee. No further action taken.
Various Meat substances	Diseased or unsound..	Examined by request ..	Do. do. do.	190	Comprising 7 lots of meat, surrendered owing to disease, decomposition or bruises.

(a) Chief Inspector Leggatt.

(b) Inspector Burrell.

(c) Inspector Bridel.

TABLE B.—*continued.*

Description of Food.	Nature of Unsoundness.	Conditions under which it was found.	How disposed of.	Weight in lbs.	Observations.
Various fish.. ..	Decomposition ..	Examined by request ..	Burned at Council's destructor	714	Comprising 10 lots of fish, surrendered owing to decomposition.
Vegetables and Fruit	Do.	Do. do. ..	Do. do. ..	1259	Comprising 9 lots of vegetables or fruit surrendered owing to decomposition.
Oxen Livers ..	Parasitic (Dis. Hep.)	Do. do. ..	Do. do. ..	192	Comprising 3 lots of livers (oxen) surrendered owing to disease.
Do.	Abscess (Multiple) ..	Do. do. ..	Do. do. ..	30	Comprising 2 oxen livers surrendered on account of disease.
Hens' Eggs.. ..	Decomposition ..	Do. do. ..	Do. do. ..	3	25 hens' eggs, said to have been sent up from the country. Unsound.
2 tins of Sardines ..	Do.	Do. do. ..	Do. do. ..	1	Seized owing to being slightly blown, after receiving complaint of poisoning. Particulars reported, but no legal action deemed advisable.

Cowsheds.—The number of cowsheds still licensed in the Borough is 7, although no cows were kept in two of those during the whole of the year, one of which was allowed to become unfit for the keeping of cows, owing to neglect of the regulations and the place being used as a storeroom for lumber and rubbish; but at the time of your annual visit prior to the renewal of licenses, you caused the licensee to be notified that opposition to the renewal of his license would be lodged unless steps were at once taken to conform with the regulations, consequently, the premises were speedily put in order, although they still continue to be in *disuse*.

There has been a further decline in the number of cows kept, for whilst there is licensed accommodation for 172 cows, the average number kept appears to have been slightly over 41, according to observations made during a total of 68 visits.

Generally speaking, they are well conducted, and only in one instance was disease of the udder noted, in which case the attention of the Public Health Department of the London County Council was immediately directed thereto, and referred to their Veterinary Inspector.

Offensive Trade Establishments, Comprising 9 Tripe Dressers, 2 Gut Scrapers, and the Knacker's Yard, have received a total of 87 visits, and have been conducted satisfactorily. The tallow-melting usually carried on at Pleasant Grove, York Road, was discontinued throughout the year, excepting that during the last quarter of the year some clearing up operations were conducted (in which some re-melting of certain tallow left on the premises by the late occupiers took place), by the owner or his agents. During the year the business at the knacker's yard was transferred to a new set of premises on the closed chamber principle, with entrance from Pleasant Grove.

Yours obediently,

H. WILKINSON,

Meat Inspector, &c.

Milkshops and Dairies.—There were on the register at the end of the year 587 milkshops, to which 2,231 visits were paid by the district inspectors, in addition to which they were all inspected by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. R. Leggatt, during the last three months of the year, who, in a report to the Medical Officer of Health, drew special attention to the fact that in no less than 182 milkshops paraffin oil is sold. He specially referred to this article, because he was of opinion that of the many commodities which are sold where milk is purveyed, it is the most objectionable, and of all others most certainly tends to contaminate milk. He also called particular attention to the fact that the utensils in use were found in a much more satisfactory state than in former years, and that the milk in the counter pans was protected from contamination by flies and dust.

This shows a very great advance on the state of affairs discovered in previous years, and is due mainly to the advice given by the Chief Inspector to the milk purveyors during his visits of inspection. It is also satisfactory to note that he reports that the cleansing of milk cans with steam or scalding water is now so well observed that little or no anxiety need be felt in this direction.

How different this is to the state of affairs that existed only a short time since, when hardly any of these people scalded their cans, although most used warm water.

Bakehouses.—These have been dealt with in part 4 of this report, in connection with the administration of the Factories and Workshops, which the Medical Officer of Health has to report on specifically.

Kitchens of Restaurants and Eating Houses.—These also have been dealt with in part 4 of this report.

Places where Ice Creams are made.—There are 230 places where these articles of popular consumption are made in the borough, to which 167 visits were paid by the district inspectors, who have found them generally in a fair state. They are generally owned by Italians, some of whom cannot speak English, or very little, but as the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, relating to such places have been translated into their language, they understand the requirements of the law.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOODS AND DRUGS.

The work of the detection of adulterated foods and drugs was continued during the year with unabated vigour, such work having always been carried out in Islington with considerable energy and efficacy. During the years 1891-1908, some 15,449 samples were purchased under the Acts, of which number 1,692 were adulterated, or 11·0 per cent. It is, however, difficult to compare the results from year to year, for so much depends on the particular articles purchased, some being much more frequently adulterated than others.

Samples Analysed in 1909.—The percentage amount of adulteration detected in 1909 and that which was discovered in the preceding 18 years is very similar, as in 1909, out of 1,201 samples, 141 were discovered to be adulterated, or 11·7 per cent. as against 11·0 per cent. in the former period.

Informal Sampling. These figures are not, however, altogether comparable, for a very considerable amount of informal sampling was undertaken last year, 471 foods having been obtained and examined by the inspector, of which number 187 were genuine, while 109 were sold with printed or verbal declarations, and 75, or 15·9 per cent., were adulterated or sold in contravention to the Acts of Parliament. Of these 75, 45 official samples were subsequently purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst in the usual manner, of which he reported against 39. It may be noticed that there is a discrepancy between the number of informal adulterated samples and those of them purchased for submission to the Public Analyst. This is explained by the fact

that in several instances it was necessary for the agent to become a regular customer at the shop before it was possible to secure an official sample with any certainty to send to the Public Analyst. As the Inspector points out in his report, the samples thus purchased found to be adulterated were included in the total, together with several milk samples which, while being very slightly below the standard, were not low enough for prosecution.

With respect to these official samples, it may be stated that the prosecutions arising directly from them numbered 39, and that the amount of fines and costs recovered was £100 15s. 6d.

Informal sampling in the borough has only been undertaken during the last two years, with results that have been most satisfactory. The samples examined in this way in 1909, were Butter, 155; Demerara Sugar, 111; Coffee, 107; and Milk, 98. Of the Butter, 24 were found to be adulterated; of the Demerara Sugar, 35; of the Coffee, 17; and of the Milk, 12.

With respect to Demerara Sugar, it may be pointed out that in 58 instances the purchaser was informed just before the sale was effected that the article was yellow crystals or that it was not Demerara Sugar, and in the case of the Coffees, declarations were made in 38 instances either verbally or by notice on the package.

TABLE CXXXIII.

*Showing the Number of **Samples of Foods and Drugs Analysed**, with the Result of the Analyses for the Year **1909** and the preceding Eighteen Years.*

Years.	No. of Samples Examined.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Per cent. Adulterated.
1891	368	345	23	6.2
1892	367	302	65	17.7
1893	378	327	51	13.5
1894	390	342	48	12.3
1895	772	673	99	12.8
1896	755	661	94	12.4
1897	863	765	98	11.3
1898	875	784	91	10.5
1899	899	820	79	8.8
1900	885	774	111	12.5
1901	942	800	142	15.1
1902	932	796	136	14.6
1903	1,016	898	118	11.6
1904	1,204	1,101	103	8.5
1905	1,200	1,101	99	8.2
1906	1,190	1,079	111	9.3
1907	1,213	1,131	82	6.7
1908	1,200	1,058	142	11.8
Totals	15,449	13,757	1,692	10.95
1909	1,201	1,060	141	11.7

The following statement gives the results of the analyses made by the Public Analyst during the several quarters of the year, respecting which his reports have been already published :—

	Examined.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Per cent.
1st Quarter - -	300	258	42	14'0
2nd „ - -	300	263	37	12'3
3rd „ - -	300	268	32	10'7
4th „ - -	301	271	30	10'0
The Year -	1,201	1,060	141	11'7

MILK, BUTTER, AND OLEAGINOUS FOODS.

914 samples were obtained under the Adulteration Acts and submitted to the Public Analyst, who declared 80, or 8·7 per cent., to be adulterated, as against 9·5 per cent. in 1908, 6·5 in 1907, 10·2 in 1906, and 7·2 in 1905. The following is a list of the samples purchased.

	Samples.	Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated in 1909.	Percentage Adulterated in 1908.	Percentage Adulterated in 1907.
Milk - - -	603	41	6·8	8·6	6·6
Milk (Separated) -	2	1	50 0	...	33'3
Milk (Dried) - -	1	...	...	...	...
Milk (Condensed) -	3	...	...	...	...
Cream - - -	5	...	...	...	...
Butter - - -	200	25	12·5	9·5	6·2
Margarine - -	40	12	30·0	35·7	13'3
Cheese - - -	40	...	...	...	...
Lard - - -	20	1	5·0	...	...
	914	80	8·7	9·5	6·5

Milk.—605 samples of milk were analysed, of which 42, or 6·9 per cent., were found to be adulterated, as compared with 604 samples examined and 52 adulterated, or 8·6 per cent., in 1908, the average percentage of adulteration for

the preceding 17 years being 10·5. There has thus been an appreciable decrease in the milk adulteration as shown by the returns of the Public Analyst. In considering these figures it must not be forgotten that the Inspector obtained 98 informal samples, of which 12 were adulterated, and that immediately afterwards official samples were taken of the same milks and submitted to the Public Analyst. Thus it appears that 703 samples were examined, of which 42 were adulterated, or a percentage of 5·9 per cent., which is the most satisfactory record hitherto established in Islington. The samples submitted to the Public Analyst were taken both at the railway stations on the arrival of the milk trains from the country, from street vendors, and from shops. They were also obtained on Sundays and weekdays, with the following results :—

Sunday Milks. 159 samples were purchased, of which 14, or 8·8 per cent., were found to be adulterated. This is a slight decrease on the percentage of last year, when out of 160 samples, 15, or 9·4 per cent., were sophisticated. The return of this year is also remarkable from the fact that for the first time for some years the percentage of adulteration has been above that of the samples purchased on weekdays, in which the amount of adulteration was very low.

Weekday Milks. Of 326 samples submitted to the Public Analyst, 22, or 6·7 per cent., were adulterated, as compared with 10·8 per cent. in 1908. There has thus been a very large decrease among the ordinary weekday vendors of milk adulteration. There can be no doubt that the proceedings against the North Eastern Dairy Company, which obtained wide publicity, have had a very considerable deterrent effect upon the milk vendors of the borough.

Farmers' Milks. 120 samples of milk were procured at the railway stations from churns in the course of delivery, and of these, 6, or 5·0 per cent., were found to be adulterated.

This is a large increase on the usual adulteration of farmers' milks, which is very low as a rule, and is to be accounted for by the fact that several of these 120 samples were examined on application being made by the consignees. Nevertheless, as will be seen later on, the percentage of fat shown was above the percentage of the milks sold on Sundays and weekdays.

The following is a summary of these several samplings :—

On Sundays 159, of which 14, or 8·8 per cent., were adulterated.

On Weekdays 326, of which 22, or 6·7 per cent., were adulterated.

At Railway Stations 120, of which 6, or 5·0 per cent., were adulterated.

The subsequent statement gives a summary of the quarterly returns of the samples analysed by the Public Analyst :—

			Samples Examined.		Adulterated.		Per cent. Adulterated.
1st Quarter	-	-	150	-	15	-	10.0
2nd	„	-	151	-	11	-	7.3
3rd	„	-	158	-	9	-	5.7
4th	„	-	146	-	7	-	4.8
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
			605		42		6.9
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

The following is a record of the adulteration of milk in Islington since 1892:—

MILK ADULTERATION.

		Samples Analysed.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Per cent. Adulterated.
1892	-	171	139	32	18.7
1893	-	213	173	40	18.7
1894	-	206	169	37	17.9
1895	-	413	343	70	16.9
1896	-	468	418	50	10.6
1897	-	513	464	49	9.5
1898	-	543	492	51	9.4
1899	-	532	477	55	10.3
1900	-	541	485	56	10.3
1901	-	632	556	76	12.0
1902	-	586	528	58	9.9
1903	-	508	458	50	9.8
1904	-	600	553	47	7.8
1905	-	594	549	45	7.6
1906	-	634	560	74	11.8
1907	-	597	557	40	6.7
1908	-	604	552	52	8.6
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	-	8,355	7,473	882	10.5
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
1909	-	605	563	42	6.9

The Quality of Milk.—The quality of the milk sold in Islington has, as usual, been good, whether it be judged by that of the samples purchased on weekdays or on Sundays, or procured at the railway stations. Of course, as usual, the farmers' milks gave the largest average percentage of fat, which was 3·86, as compared with 3·67 per cent. in the case of both Sunday and weekday milks. In the case of these two milks the average for the previous 11 years has been 3·64 and 3·62 per cent. respectively, so that their fats as compared with farmers' milk, show a decrease of nearly 5 per cent.

The consumption of milk is without doubt increasing, as it is not only more largely partaken of as a beverage in warm weather in the shape of soda and milk, but also in substitution for stimulants at meals, and, therefore, it is all the more necessary that its quality should be of the best.

According to Professor J. P. Sheldon, the people of this country consume on an average 15 gallons per head per annum, those of Denmark, 40 gallons, Saxony, 46 gallons; United States, 25 gallons; and in London the Medical Officer of Health computes it to be $10\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, for the annual consumption there is about 50,000,000 gallons. It is curious to note that 50 years ago the suburban and city dairies supplied London with all its milk, whereas now it is practically obtained from all parts of the Kingdom.

When the non-fatty solids of the milk are examined it is found that the largest percentage occurs among the milks sold on weekdays, when the percentage was 8·85, as compared with 8·66 for Sunday milks and 8·74 for farmers' milks. It would be unwise to draw any positive conclusions from these figures as to sophistication, although a suggestion that the milk sold on weekdays has been treated with separated milk might not be unfounded, otherwise how is it to be understood that the percentage of these non-fatty solids in these milks is 8·85, whereas in the farmers' milks it is only 8·74. These figures, as well as those contained in Table CXXIX., which gives the analyses of the milks examined in Islington during the last twelve years, once more show that the average of the fatty content of the milks is much above the official standard of 3 per cent. laid down by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

A great deal has been said from time to time by people interested in the purveying of milk and by some dairy farmers that the official standard is too high, and they also allege that not only do individual cows, but at times a whole herd, give a lesser percentage than the standard; and in support of their contention they seriously adduce as an example that the cows entered for milk trials at the great dairy shows very often fall short of it. Lately the fact

has been put forward that, at the Royal Show in 1909, of 32 shorthorns, 9 gave milk which was below the standard, and 2 barely reached it; also that at the Dairy Show in the same year it was reported that 19 animals yielded less than 3 per cent. of fat, while in 1907 the number of cows showing a similar deficiency was 27.

In considering these figures it must not be forgotten that these animals had been sent to compete for prizes at these shows because they were very good milkers, both as regards quantity and quality, otherwise they would not have been there. It is reasonable, therefore, to assume that the deficiency in their fat was due to the very exceptional surroundings in which they found themselves; for it is well known that change of surroundings affect the cow and afterwards her milk. Indeed, the Secretary of the North Somerset Agricultural Society in a lecture to farmers related that experiments carried out at Wedmore for the study of herds under ordinary conditions showed that the yield of milk evidently depended on the nervous system, and that it was noticed that anything that interfered with the general comfort of the cows interfered with their nervous system, and consequently with the milk. Hence it may be reasonably assumed that the deficiency of fat in the milk of these show cattle has been due to their unusual surroundings, which affected their nervous systems. In any case it must be recollected that although an individual cow may give milk below the standard, due either to a permanent or passing cause, yet according to a recent report of the Lancashire County Council, while individual cows give milk below the standard, the standard for the herd was never below it.

As bearing upon this point, the recent issue of a paper devoted to the interests of the milk trade, in commenting on the milk and butter tests at the Royal Show at Liverpool, may be quoted:—

“ Looking through the detailed results of the milking contests one cannot fail to note that quite a large number of cows did not reach the standard. There were no fewer than two Dexters, one Jersey (a breed which is known to give the richest milk), two Red Polls, one South Devon, five Shorthorns, and two Lincoln Red Shorthorns, which failed to reach the qualifying 3 per cent. of butter fat. While the individual may prove a delinquent in the matter of quality of milk there would be no trouble in this way when the milk is mixed. *The yield of single cows is never sold separately, and taking the average of a herd, it is not at any time likely to fall below the required points in fat.*”

Many dairy farmers are very negligent in the management of their businesses, and, indeed, if other businesses were carried on in the same slipshod manner, tradesmen would come to utter grief. It has been frequently urged that they should systematically examine the quality and quantity of the milk coming from their cows, that is to say, they should regularly weigh and analyse the milk from each cow so that they might see if they were getting a full return for the money they were spending on her feed.

This is done in Germany, where in recent years, as some time ago in Denmark, the system of milk control has been established. The object of these German societies, which at the end of 1908 numbered 207, representing 3005 members, owning 88,296 cows, is to enable the farmer by a system of milk testing, combined with the keeping of careful records, to gauge the yield of each cow in his herd so that he may eliminate those which appear unprofitable. For this purpose it is usual to employ a young man to visit the farms at regular intervals to weigh and record the milk yield, and to ascertain its fat content. When the animals are stall fed, a record is kept of the amount of food used, and a scale is adopted for adjusting the quantity of food to the milk yield. In this manner records are obtained which are found to be of the greatest assistance in improving the breed of the cattle, which is so important if good milk is to be obtained. If this were done in this country, there would very soon be a great improvement in the quality of the milk, while at the same time we would hear little complaint as to the so-called high standard of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

"The Dairy World," no mean authority on milk questions, in the leading article in a recent issue, commenting on the ignorance displayed by a farmer of 31 years standing, who asked if anyone could tell him of a ready means of analysis which would ensure perfectly reliable tests, said, "We repeat that the risk of conflict with the authorities can be considerably minimised by close attention to details, by systematically testing the milk of the animals and eliminating those of *abnormal tendencies* (the italics are the writers) and by a little judgment being exercised in the filling of the churns so that one does not get an undue proportion of the strippings, while another goes short."

It is to be hoped that this advice will be taken to heart, especially as the results of the exhaustive enquiries made by Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, last year, proved the wisdom of mixing the milk of all the cows in the herd before it leaves the farms, for the milk of the individual cow, whatever her capabilities of yielding a high percentage of butter fat might be, is likely to vary within wide limits. These inquiries, according to the report issued by that institution, point out that no matter how careful a farmer may be in the

selection of his cows and in management, he will be liable to what the report calls "unjust prosecution" if he sells the milk from one or a few cows separately, while the evidence that he may escape conflict with the authorities by mixing the milk of the whole herd is equally convincing. This proceeding comes as near as possible to ensure absolute safety.

Thus it will be seen that farmers, if they are careful in their business, can supply milk of a very high standard. There can be no doubt that the mixing of milks at the farm is very necessary. Some time ago a consignment of three churns of milk to a public institution in Islington showed that two of them had a percentage of fat very much above the standard, while in the third the fat was very much below it, but the average amount of fat in the three churns was good. Now if only one sample of milk had been taken, and that from the churn containing the poor milk, it might have appeared that the milk was of an inferior quality, but as three samples were taken, and the average of the three worked out above the standard, the vendor escaped punishment. Or again if the three churns had been consigned to different persons, and the one that was deficient had been officially sampled, he would have been summoned and rightly fined.

The human animal, like a cow, does not always give good quality milk, and therefore, when a doctor is consulted as to the state of the health of the infant, he inquires into the health of the mother and the quality of her milk, and if he finds that it is not good, even though the quantity may be more than ample, he stops the supply. But does a farmer, if he finds a cow's milk is not of good quality, stop the sale of the supply, so much of which goes to feed infants? It is to be feared that he does not; nor does he get rid of the cow so long as the quantity is all right. He is content to assume that everything that comes from the udder of a cow is milk, whereas it is nothing of the kind, but only a serous fluid when it does not contain a minimum amount of fat, which the Board of Agriculture practically say is 3 per cent. The sooner farmers understand this fact the better it will be for themselves and for the public, but particularly the public, who should not be required to pay a high price for a fluid which is not milk, even though it may be mixed with the genuine article to conceal its inferiority.

The results of the analyses during the year were as follow:—

Obtained.	No. of Samples Analysed,	Average Percentage of Fat.	Average Percentage of Solids, not Fat.	Average Percentage of Total Solids.
On Sundays - -	159	3.67	8.66	12.33
On Weekdays - -	326	3.67	8.85	12.52
At Railway Stations -	120	3.86	8.74	12.60
Official Standard -	...	3.00	8.50	11.50

Fastening Churns.—The Medical Officer of Health has for many years insisted that farmers were very unwise in not fastening their churns when sending their milk to the purveyors in the large towns. This view is held by all persons deeply interested in the milk trade, and recently he notes that Mr. J. G. Perrett, in addressing a meeting of the Gillingham Branch of the Somerset, Wiltshire and Dorset Farmers' Association, said "He would like to see the risk of farmers end on delivery at the station, and then the Company take the ordinary carrier's risk. Failing that, the farmers' liability should stop at the breaking of the seals of the churns. All churns should be sealed, for it was not the quantity of the milk that was extracted, but what was placed in the churns to make up. If farmers would persist in sending their churns unsealed, they do so at their own risk." Although arrangements have been made for many years by the Railway Companies to carry milk in sealed or locked churns, it is not uncommon to find both the farmers and the retail vendors of milk asserting in Courts of Justice that these Companies will not carry milk in them. Such ignorance of the railway regulations in matters that vitally concern their businesses is woeful. One cannot help thinking that the call the King made to the nation at large is particularly applicable to its farmers: "Wake up!" It is indeed time they did so.

The Standardization of Milk. By this expression is meant the reduction of milk of good quality to the minimum standard laid down for pure milk by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries by the addition of separated milk. The operation is a simple one, for all that is required to be known is the amount of fat in the whole milk, so that any man of moderate knowledge and skill can easily determine the quantity of separated milk which should be added.

There is a very simple method, well known to the trade in the United States, of making a calculation, but it is not proposed to give it here lest by chance it should fall into the hands of any milk purveyors in England who are not already aware of it, and so tempt them, owing to the ease with which it may be applied, to sophisticate their milk. There is no form of adulteration so difficult of determination, although persons accustomed to study the analyses of milks can make a shrewd guess as to those which have been standardized. Indeed, it was the examination of the analytical figures of many milks purchased from the North Eastern Dairy Company that led the Medical Officer of Health to think that they were standardizing their milks, and caused him to make private inquiries as to their purchase of separated milk. And it was on

account of the information thus received that the Solicitor in that case was instructed to cross-examine the defendants as to their use of that article.

This Company were not the only purveyors of milk in North London who practise this method of adulteration, for a few purveyors, some doing a large trade, are known to purchase quantities of separated milk but are not known to sell it. What becomes of it? Such a question would hardly pay in a guessing competition, for the answers would undoubtedly be all in one direction, so that everyone would be eligible for the prize. In consequence of the facts elicited during the above-mentioned prosecution, the Medical Officer of Health submitted a report, which is given below, to his Public Health Committee.

Since it was written, he has had a longer time to consider the matters therein discussed, and such consideration has made him more confirmed than ever in the opinions he has expressed in it; and he, therefore, earnestly asks that the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries shall seriously consider his suggestions, especially with respect to separated milk. He has at the time of writing before him a list of five prosecutions against another Company which formerly traded in North London, and which is now happily defunct, in four of which the summonses were dismissed on the production of warranties. In one of the cases 40 per cent. of fat had been abstracted; in another 8 per cent.; and in a third 20 per cent.; while one was for the addition of 8 per cent. of added water. From the information which the Medical Officer of Health has since obtained, he has not the least doubt that in every one of these cases separated milk had been added to the pure milk. At all events the vendors used to purchase the article and were not known to sell it.

Such adulterations as these are barefaced robberies, and the people who commit them should be tried for obtaining money under false pretences, instead of being prosecuted under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Until some very strong measures are adopted, this nefarious trade will be continued. It is full time that the public should be protected by the adoption of means which will make it impossible for purveyors of milk to secretly convey separated milk into their premises, and also render it impossible for them to mix that article with pure milk at the railway stations without instant discovery being probable. In order to make certain of this, all churns or other vessels containing separated milk should be branded in some very distinctive manner; and persons who deal in it should be registered. Furthermore, the Government should make a very careful inquiry as to what becomes of all the separated milk which is a by-product of the various creameries throughout the country.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE NORTH-EASTERN
DAIRY COMPANY, AND ITS LESSONS.

Gentlemen,—The defendant company were charged with selling milk which contained 6 per cent. of added water, and in defence pleaded warranty. In the end the magistrate inflicted a fine of £100 and allowed 20 guineas costs.

This prosecution has thrown no inconsiderable light on the practices of some members of the milk purveying trade in London, and probably also of the country.

In the first place it proves incontestably that warranties are pleaded, as I have long said they were, to cover the misdeeds of the purveyors.

In the second place it conclusively proves that it is not an uncommon practice for milk purveyors to add separated milk to their milks.

And in the third place it affords strong support to the argument that the official minimum standard for milk is too low.

1. The defendants in this case had been suspected of adding separated milk to their whole milk, and it was because of this suspicion that I instructed your solicitor in Court to cross-examine the witnesses on the point. Of course, the suggestion that it was done was denied, but you know that on the second day's hearing it was admitted. Indeed, one of the witnesses treated this addition in a most off-handed manner, saying it was quite a common practice in the trade, and conveyed the impression that it was not looked on by them as an adulteration—as if he would say, “everyone did it! why shouldn't we?” Well, if one might judge by the analogy of other foods, *they would have only to do it long enough without detection for the practice to have become a “custom of the trade,” and then it would have been a valid defence!* But I must not pursue this argument lest I shall be drawn into a by no means brief discussion.

The defence set up by the company and supported by witnesses was warranty, on which they held they could legitimately rely, although separated milk had been added, because the charge against them was for the adulteration of their milk with water, which they entirely denied. This was, of course, only an excuse to get out of an untenable position for they knew, or ought to have known, being in the trade so long, that a

warranty is of no avail if the milk be altered in any way, or if any thing, even anatto, which is a colouring matter, be added to it. I think you ought to understand that it was only because of the low official standard that they escaped a charge of fat abstraction, for the analysis of the milk showed that it contained only 2·78 per cent. of fat (equal to 2·95 per cent. before the water was added) a deficiency which is practically accounted for by the addition of the 6 per cent. of water. It suggested, however, to anyone with the knowledge of the analysis of milk that fat had been abstracted, either by the addition of separated milk, or by its direct separation or skimming. It also suggested to some extent that the sophistication had been practised by the firm, because they, as experts, would have recognised the milk on its arrival from the farms as poor milk if it had only contained the minimum amount (3 per cent.) of fat; and they would in all probability—nay, to a certainty—have communicated with the inspector or myself, as so many traders do, when they are getting poor milk, and requested that samples of the farmer's milk should be procured for examination on arrival at Finsbury Park Railway Station. They would not have been satisfied with 3 per cent. of fat, when the average percentage contained in the milk arriving at Finsbury Park Station, based on the analyses of 1,174 milks, is 3·9, and when the average of 200,000 milks received by the Aylesbury Dairy Co. is exactly the same figure. This knowledge operated strongly on my mind and induced me to request the solicitor to cross examine the witnesses as to the use of separated milk; and no doubt similar knowledge with respect to milks in general tempt milk purveyors to sin. The standard is too low, and so long as it remains at 3 per cent. so long will it place temptation in the way of milk purveyors.

And as they were tempted to add separated milk, so, too, were they tempted to plead "warranty." They may, perhaps, never have thought of the serious consequences the success of their plea would have had for the farmer, who in this instance happens to be a woman, struggling for existence, or if they did, and it is more than likely, they looked upon a successful prosecution against her as a remote contingency. It is true that if you decided on a prosecution against her for giving a false warranty, the witnesses who had stated that they had sold the milk as they received it would have been called on to give evidence to that effect, which would have placed them in a very terrible position, for it would be the alternative of telling the truth, or of committing perjury. The railway officials would have been called, and they naturally would have denied doing anything to the milk. Finally, the widow would have been called, and of course she would have said that she sent it away as it came from her cows: and the result would most probably have been a dis-

missal of the charge ; for amidst such general denials it would be most difficult for the magistrate to arrive at a conclusion. With this probability to face, I feel certain that your solicitor would not advise a prosecution, and I certainly would not. I am a strong believer in the honesty of the English farmer. He is type of all that is best in the manhood of the country. Simple-minded to a large degree when contrasted with the dwellers in our great towns ; but slow to move or to be taught. Were this not so, dairy farming in England would not be in its present backward state, nor would they have allowed the warranty clause in the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts to have remained on the statutes.

It is, however, now doomed, and the North Eastern Dairy Company's defence has given to the President of the Local Government Board his fullest justification for the introduction of clause 7, which proposes to abolish warranties, into his Milk and Dairies Bill.

2. The second lesson this case teaches is that the churns in which separated milk is conveyed into the milk depots should be marked with some distinguishing mark, so that the Inspectors may be able to at once recognise them on their arrival at the railway stations. I am of opinion that the best way to effect this is to paint the head of every milk churn on its outside surface with a bright colour. I do not think a brass plate or similar device with the words "separated milk" on it is sufficient, because it would be almost impossible to "spot" such a churn among the hundreds of churns that are packed on the milk platforms of the railway station after the arrival of the milk trains ; and they would, therefore, often escape notice, whereas a churn with coloured head would be at once perceived. In this way the milk purveyors who use separated milk would soon be discovered, and consequently their milk would be closely watched, and frequently analysed.

The trial also brought to light that *there are several milk purveyors receiving separated milk in names other than their own* ; and yet these purveyors are not known to be dealers in it. Certainly they do not sell it in the streets as separated milk. Indeed, there can be no doubt that it is mixed with whole milk and is sold as "milk with all its cream," to use a dairy phrase, to the public.

Under these circumstances I do not think that the proposal to mark the churns is too drastic. Indeed, it is not drastic enough, and, therefore, *I would suggest that all dealers in separated milk should be specially registered for its sale, and that it should be sold from vessels specially marked and labelled.*

Recollect that milk is a universal food, and the chief food of our young children, and, therefore, everything that is possible should be done to protect it from adulteration.

The Americans have found out how necessary it is to protect milk from admixture with separated milk, and, therefore, it was with no surprise that I discovered on consulting their State Laws that no less than 16 of the principal States, many of them containing cities ranging from a million and a half down to thirty thousand inhabitants, have made laws which compel the sale of separated milk in vessels, such as churns, cans, and bottles, plainly labelled. Under these circumstances there ought to be no difficulty in getting such a law passed, or a regulation made under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, in England. There is certainly sufficient warrant for such action.

Lastly, I think that the persons dealing in separated milk should be compelled to keep registers showing the method of its disposal, much in the same way that wholesale dealers in margarine are compelled to keep books, and that these books should be open to official inspection.

It is an unfortunate thing that it should be necessary to make these suggestions, but the undoubted very general adulteration of milk with separated milk, a by-product in the manufacture of butter, confirmed as the fact has been by the recent prosecution, has forced me to make them.

3. I do not propose to pursue the argument with respect to the official standard of milk. My views on the subject are well known to you and are to be found in many of my reports, and in nearly all my annual reports. I will, therefore, content myself with saying that this trial proved that eight quarts of separated milk could be added to a churn of milk and still escape a prosecution for the abstraction of fat. The standard is too low, and so long as it remains at 3·0 per cent., so long will it be a temptation to milk purveyors to add separated milk to the whole milk. The regulation is an immoral regulation, and should be altered.

I am,

Your faithful servant,

A. E. HARRIS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall, Islington, N.,

21st June, 1909.

TABLE CXXXIV.

Showing the analyses of 6,949 milks examined in Islington during the twelve years 1898-1909, and distinguishing those purchased on Sundays, on Weekdays, and procured at the Railway Stations while in transit from the Farmer to the London Milk Purveyor.

Years.	Sunday Milks.			Week-day Milks.			Railway Milks (Farmers).		
	No. of Samples.	Per cent. of non-fatty solids.	Per cent. of fat.	No. of samples.	Per cent. of non-fatty solids.	Per cent. of fat.	No. of samples.	Per cent. of non-fatty solids.	Per cent. of fat.
1898 ..	193	8.50	3.50	230	8.56	3.69	120	8.84	4.04
1899 ..	181	8.49	3.50	231	8.53	3.58	120	8.82	4.23
1900 ..	196	8.64	3.62	224	8.55	3.53	121	8.75	3.93
1901 ..	196	8.56	3.64	295	8.60	3.49	141	8.77	3.69
1902 ..	192	8.59	3.60	274	8.64	3.51	90	8.76	3.85
1903 ..	167	8.42	3.86	218	8.47	3.74	120	8.66	3.90
1904 ..	164	8.52	3.78	317	8.48	3.74	120	8.62	3.97
1905 ..	161	8.55	3.68	323	8.51	3.72	112	8.66	3.87
1906 ..	195	8.49	3.58	332	8.52	3.59	110	8.75	3.69
1907 ..	150	8.64	3.63	327	8.65	3.76	120	8.77	3.96
1908 ..	160	8.58	3.69	324	8.58	3.52	120	8.73	3.88
Total Eleven Years	1,955	8.59	3.64	3,095	8.55	3.62	1,294	8.74	3.91
1909 ..	159	8.66	3.67	326	8.85	3.62	120	8.74	3.86

From these analyses the following averages for the years 1898-1909 have been deduced :—

	Solids not fat.	Fat	Total solids.
2,114 Sunday Milks -	8.55	3.65	12.20
3,421 Week-day Milk -	8.58	3.63	12.21
1,414 Farmers' Milk -	8.74	3.91	12.65
Total Milks -	8.62	3.73	12.35

TABLE CXXXV.

Giving the particulars of the Milk taken during each quarter of 1909 on Sundays, on Week-days, and at the Railway Stations.

1909.	No. of Samples Taken.				Genuine.				Adulterated.				Per cent. Adulterated.			
Quarters.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Railway Stations.	All Milks.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Railway Stations.	All Milks.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Railway Stations.	All Milks.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Railway Stations.	All Milks.
1st Quarter	40	80	30	150	33	75	27	135	7	5	3	15	17.5	6.2	10.0	10.0
2nd ..	40	81	30	151	37	75	28	140	3	6	2	11	7.5	7.4	6.6	7.3
3rd ..	39	89	30	158	36	84	29	149	3	5	1	9	7.7	5.6	3.3	5.7
4th ..	40	76	30	146	39	70	30	139	1	6	..	7	2.5	7.9	..	4.8
The Year ..	159	326	120	605	145	304	114	563	14	22	6	42	8.8	6.7	5.0	6.9

TABLE CXXXVI.

Showing the **Samples of Milk Analysed**, the number found adulterated, with the percentage of Samples adulterated for the past twelve years.

YEAR.				NO. OF SAMPLES TAKEN.				GENUINE.				ADULTERATED.				PER CENT. ADULTERATED.			
				Sundays	Week-days.	Ry. Stations.	All Milks.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Ry. Stations.	All Milks.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Ry. Stations.	All Milks.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Ry. Stations.	All Milks.
1898	..	..	..	193	230	120	543	165	207	120	492	23	23	..	51	15.0	10.0	..	9.4
1899	..	..	..	181	231	120	532	154	204	119	477	27	27	1	55	14.9	11.2	0.8	10.3
1900	..	..	..	196	224	121	541	170	194	121	485	26	30	..	56	13.3	13.4	..	10.3
1901	..	..	..	196	295	141	632	172	247	137	556	24	48	4	76	12.3	16.3	2.8	12.0
1902	..	..	..	192	274	90	556	172	238	88	498	20	36	2	58	10.4	13.1	2.2	10.4
1903	..	..	..	167	218	120	505	147	190	118	455	20	28	2	50	11.9	12.8	1.7	9.9
1904	..	..	..	164	317	120	601	158	276	120	554	6	41	..	47	3.6	12.9	..	7.8
1905	..	..	..	161	323	112	596	151	294	106	551	10	29	6	45	6.2	9.0	5.3	7.5
1906	..	..	..	195	332	110	637	173	281	108	562	22	51	2	75	11.3	15.4	1.8	11.8
1907	..	..	..	150	327	120	597	137	300	120	557	13	27	..	40	8.7	8.2	..	6.7
1908	..	..	..	160	324	120	604	145	289	118	552	15	35	2	52	9.4	10.8	1.6	8.6
1909	..	..	..	159	326	120	605	145	304	114	563	14	22	6	42	8.8	6.7	5.0	6.9
Totals	..	..	..	2,114	3,421	1,414	6,949	1,889	3,024	1,389	6,302	225	397	25	647	10.6	11.6	1.7	9.3

BUTTER AND MARGARINE.

Butter.—200 samples were purchased and analysed by the Public Analyst, of which 25, or 12·5 per cent., were declared to be adulterated. In 1908 the percentage was 9·5, and in 1907, 6·2. This increase is due to the fact that the inspector took 155 informal samples, of which he found 24 to be margarine, and which subsequently he had purchased officially and submitted to the Public Analyst, so that the actual amount of adulteration was 10·1 per cent. Whatever way one looks at these figures, it is extremely unsatisfactory to find so much adulteration of one of the prime foods. Nevertheless the inspector is deserving of credit for the detection of it. It is not an easy process, for the dealers who fraudulently substitute margarine for the genuine article are the most cunning of all tradesmen, and are mainly of a nationality which one does not desire to brand with dishonesty, and which may be described as neither English, Irish nor Scotch. Knowing that they are carrying on a nefarious trade, they are very wary; and, when a strange customer appears, very frequently send someone into the street to see if he can spy the inspector anywhere near. Hence it is absolutely essential to get an agent to make purchases for some time at their shops before the official samples are taken. Even then success is not always met with, because it happens not infrequently that the genuine article is given, although margarine has been substituted on several previous purchases. This seems to prove that even with known customers they occasionally give pure butter for a change. Sometimes it occurs that the agent is served by a new counter hand, who invariably sells the genuine article, and who continues to do so until he or she, for there are many women employed in the trade, knows the customer.

No instance has come to light during the year of sales by the men who, driving their traps, called at houses professing to sell the finest dairy butter. One or two of these gentlemen have been fined heavily in the country; and, indeed, one was sent to prison for obtaining money under false pretences, which is after all the best thing to do with this class of itinerant rogue, who, because of his wanderings, is so difficult to serve with a summons. In Islington there is at least one summons unserved for an offence committed a few years ago.

GROCERIES.

There were submitted to the Public Analyst 180 samples of foods included under this heading, of which 51, or 28·3 per cent., were adulterated, as against 20·8 per cent. in the preceding year, and an average of 13·3 per cent. in the preceding eighteen years.

Demerara Sugar.—Nineteen samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, of which 18 were returned as adulterated. The high percentage (94·7) is due to the fact that all the shops at which they were purchased had been first informally sampled by the inspector, together with 92 others which had sold the West Indian article or had made a declaration at the time of sale, which was the course practised by no less than 58 vendors.

Coffee.—At one time this article was sold very much adulterated with chicory, whereas now it is more frequently sold pure or with a printed declaration that it is a mixture of coffee and chicory. Consequently it is no surprise to find that the inspector informally sampled 107 shops, at which 52 of the coffees were genuine, 38 were sold with a declaration, and only 17 without a declaration. He subsequently purchased these 17 samples officially, together with 2 others, and 18 of them, or 94·7 per cent., were afterwards reported by the Public Analyst as adulterated.

Malt Vinegar.—In consequence of a report issued by the Food Department of the Local Government Board, pointing out that artificial vinegars were on sale, the simplest of which consists of acetic acid diluted with water and coloured with caramel to give it the colour of malt vinegar, a product obtained by brewing, 20 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, of which 15, or 75·0 per cent., were declared to be adulterated, thus showing that the sale of dilute acetic acid is by no means uncommon. The trade in vinegar is not confined to grocers, for it is found that many vegetable dealers also sell it, as do some fishmongers, among both of whom the sale of the adulterated article is most rife. The best grocers usually sell their vinegars in the original bottles of the manufacturers, whereas the people mentioned, and the smaller dealers, sell it "loose," that is, draw it from a cask or jar and fill it into the customers' own bottles or jugs. Latterly manufacturers are putting up dilute acetic acid in bottles labelled "Finest Wood Vinegar," which of course is no offence.

Golden Syrup.—This food, which is purchased largely by poor people for their children to eat with bread in lieu of butter, was purchased for analysis in 21 instances, and in 3 cases was returned as adulterated with glucose. Recently an attempt has been made by unscrupulous manufacturers to evade the Adulteration Acts by selling an article to grocers called "amber syrup" which has been found to consist of golden syrup mixed with glucose in very varying proportions or of glucose solely, tinted with a colouring matter to

resemble golden syrup. The article bears a very small label with the words "amber syrup" on the tin. As there is no standard for it, its composition may vary at the will of the manufacturers. It should be sold as a mixture of golden syrup and glucose, with the percentages declared on a label, or as glucose. To call it "amber syrup," especially in the latter case, should not be permissible. The poor do not often differentiate between words, and the term "amber" and "golden" denoting as they do very similar colours, naturally mean to them that the articles to which they are applied are the same.

The particulars of the several samples analysed, are as follows:—

	No. of Samples.	No. Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated in 1908.
Coffee - - - -	18	10	55·5	59·2
Cocoa - - - -	21	1	4·8	6·6
Demerara Sugar - -	19	18	94·7	33·3
Pepper (White) - -	7	—	—	—
Mustard - - - -	14	—	—	—
Golden Syrup - - -	21	3	14·3	—
Honey - - - -	5	—	—	—
Olive Oil - - - -	7	2	28·6	41·6
Rice - - - -	7	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar - - -	20	15	75·0	28·6
Yeast - - - -	4	—	—	—
Dripping - - - -	7	—	—	—
Tea - - - -	5	—	—	—
Dried Milk - - - -	1	—	—	—
Condensed Milk - -	3	—	—	—
Preserved Spinach - -	1	—	—	100·0
Preserved Peas - - -	2	—	—	50·0
Preserved French Beans	2	1	50·0	—
Ground Ginger - - -	7	1	14·3	—
Chicken and Ham Paste -	2	—	—	—
Linseed Meal - - - -	7	—	—	—
	<hr/> 180 <hr/>	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	<hr/> 28·3 <hr/>	<hr/> 20·8 <hr/>

Alcoholic Drinks.—33 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, of which 3, or 9·1 per cent., were sold under strength. The Spirits were only examined for strength, but the Mild Ale about which a complaint had been made was examined for harmful ingredients.

	No. of Samples.	No. Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
Whiskey (Scotch) - - -	8	—	—
Whiskey (Irish) - - -	8	2	25·0
Rum - - - - -	8	—	—
Gin - - - - -	8	1	12·5
Mild Ale - - - - -	1	—	—
	—	—	—
Total - - -	33	3	9·1
	—	—	—

Drugs.—78 drugs were purchased for analysis, of which 7, or 8·9 per cent., were reported against by the Public Analyst. It is very satisfactory to find that none of the 14 prescriptions were compounded incorrectly.

The following is a return of the drugs examined:—

	Samples.	Number adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.
Oil of Eucalyptus - -	7	—	—
Comp. Liquorice Powder -	7	—	—
Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites	1	1	100·0
Blaud's Pills - - -	7	1	14·3
Cream of Tartar - - -	7	—	—
Pil. Aloes et Ferri - - -	7	—	—
Glycerine - - - - -	7	1	14·3
Prescriptions - - - -	14	—	—
Lime Water - - - - -	14	3	21·4
Fluid Magnesia - - -	7	1	14·3
	—	—	—
	78	7	8·9
	—	—	—

INSPECTOR BURRELL'S REPORT.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
ISLINGTON, N.

12th February, 1910.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

DEAR SIR,

In accordance with your instructions I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration the following report and summary of the sample testing work for the year ended December 31st, 1909. As in the preceding year, this work has proved of the highest value in the detection of cases of systematic fraud, but so many have been the calls upon my time in consequence of the great increase in the number of prosecutions, that I have found it necessary, rather than the work should remain in abeyance, to carry out the testing of the major portion of the samples after office hours.

A total of 471 samples were tested and examined, of which number 287 were genuine, 96 were sold with a printed or verbal declaration, while 88 or 18·7 per cent. of the whole were adulterated.

Of the latter, 45 duplicate samples were purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst in the usual manner, when he reported against 39 for prosecution.

It will be observed that there is a considerable discrepancy between the number of preliminary adulterated samples and those purchased for submission to the Public Analyst, but the explanation lies in the fact that it was necessary in several instances for the agent to become a regular customer at the shop suspected before it was possible to secure an official sample that would expose the fraud in practice. The preliminary samples thus purchased and found to be adulterated were included in the total, together with several milk samples which, while being below the standard, were not low enough for prosecution.

The prosecutions arising directly from the preliminary testing work numbered 39; the amount of fines and costs with reference to same totalling £100 15s. 6d.

TOTALS FOR THE SEVERAL SAMPLES PURCHASED DURING THE YEAR.

Articles Purchased.	Number.	Genuine.	Declared.	Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
Butter	155	131	—	24	15·5
Demerara Sugar	111	18	58	35	31·5
Coffee	107	52	38	17	15·9
Milk	98	86	—	12	12·2
	471	287	96	88	18·7

NOTE.—With the adulterated milk samples are included those samples which, while being below the standard, were not low enough for prosecution.

Since the inauguration of the purchase of preliminary samples, now two years ago, there has been a very marked alteration in the method of selling the several articles under examination. It is now the common practice where the genuine article is not tendered to proffer the substitute in a package bearing a declaration which in most cases protects the seller from prosecution. This fact makes it increasingly difficult to procure suitable samples for examination, and during the year necessitated nearly 1,000 visits to shops for the sample testing work alone.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) TOM L. BURRELL,

Inspector.

It would be unfair of the Medical Officer of Health to conclude this section of his report without a recognition of the excellent work performed by Inspector Burrell under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The Public Health Committee are fully cognisant of his ability and of the wholehearted manner in which he has thrown himself into his duties. His zeal may be better seen by the fact that of the 1,202 samples which were submitted to the Public Analyst, 1,178, or 98·8 per cent., were obtained from individual vendors, so that there was very little duplicate sampling. In addition to the official samples, he obtained and examined for quality 471 informal samples, so that altogether 1,671 samples were obtained by him. No other inspector has approached this figure, and it is doubtful if any inspector in the country has done better work.

Mr. Burrell is particularly adapted by his attainments for an inspector under these Acts, as he is an excellent microscopist and has a good knowledge of the simpler methods employed for qualitatively examining many of the commoner foods. As a result of his efforts, it is pleasing to think that the Council obtained in fines and costs £434 11s. 6d. during the year, which is the largest sum hitherto obtained in a similar period. The nearest approach to this sum was obtained in 1901 when the fines and costs amounted to £429 10s. 0d.

TABLE CXXXVII.

Showing the **Samples of Foods and Drugs** submitted to the Public Analyst during the year 1909.

Description.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Totals.	Genuine.					Adulterated.				
						1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Totals.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Totals.
Milk ..	148	151	158	146	603	134	140	149	139	562	14	11	9	7	41
Milk (Separated) ..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Cream ..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
Butter ..	50	50	50	50	200	45	44	44	42	175	5	6	6	8	25
Cheese ..	10	10	10	10	40	10	10	10	10	40	..	..	..	..	..
Dripping ..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
Lard ..	5	5	5	5	20	5	5	4	5	19	..	..	1	..	1
Coffee ..	7	7	..	4	18	1	6	..	1	8	6	1	..	3	10
Cocoa ..	7	7	7	..	21	6	7	7	..	20	1	..	..	..	1
Golden Syrup ..	..	7	7	7	21	..	5	6	7	18	..	2	1	..	3
Honey ..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
White Pepper ..	7	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Mustard ..	7	..	7	..	14	7	..	7	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Ground Ginger ..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	1	1
Preserved Peas ..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Preserved Spinach ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Demerara Sugar ..	8	7	..	4	19	1	..	..	..	1	7	7	..	4	18
French Beans ..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Tea ..	..	5	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Rice ..	..	7	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Dried Milk ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Condensed Milk ..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken & Ham Paste..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed Meal..	7	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Vinegar (Malt) ..	5	5	5	5	20	2	1	..	2	5	3	4	5	3	15
Olive Oil ..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	2	..	2
Yeast ..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Irish Whiskey ..	2	2	2	2	8	1	2	2	1	6	1	..	..	1	2

TABLE CXXXVII—continued.

Description.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Totals.	Genuine.					Adulterated				
						1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Totals.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Totals.
Scotch Whiskey ..	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	2	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
Rum ..	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	2	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
Gin ..	2	2	2	2	8	2	1	2	2	7	..	1	..	..	1
Mild Ale ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Lime Water ..	..	7	7	..	14	..	6	5	..	11	..	1	2	..	3
Oil of Eucalyptus ..	..	7	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Blaud's Pills..	..	7	..	..	7	..	6	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	1
Comp. Liquorice Powder ..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pil. Aloes et Ferri ..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
Glycerine ..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	1	1
Fluid Magnesia ..	7	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
Prescriptions ..	7	..	7	..	14	7	..	7	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Cream of Tartar ..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
	290	290	290	291	1,161	250	256	263	263	1,032	40	34	27	28	129

MARGARINE ACT.

Margarine	10	10	10	10	40	8	7	5	8	28	2	3	5	2	12
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Abstract from the Public Analyst's Returns, together with the proceedings taken during the Quarters of the Year 1909.
ADULTERATED SAMPLES.—First Quarter, 1909.

Sample Numbered	Article submitted for Analysis.	By whom submitted for Analysis.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.		Action taken on Public Analyst's Report.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
			Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if adul- terated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.			
1065 T.L.B.	Milk	Inspector	8 per cent. of added water		§No proceed- ings	
1068 T.L.B.	Separated Milk ..	do.	6 per cent. of added water		Summons.	Fined 7/6 and 12/6 costs, or 7 days.
1073 T.L.B.	Milk	do.	5 per cent. of added water		Cautioned.	
1080 T.L.B.	do.	do.	20 per cent. of original fat abstracted		Summons.	.. £4 and 12/6 costs, or 1 month.
1117 T.L.B.	do.	do.	4 per cent. of added water		Cautioned.	
1118 T.L.B.	Butter	do.	90 per cent. of Margarine		Summons.	.. £5 and 12/6 costs.
1135 T.L.B.	Milk	do.	10 per cent. of added water .. ..		..	.. 30/- and 12/6 costs.
1136 T.L.B.	Butter	do.	100 per cent. of Margarine .. ..		..	.. £2 and 12/6 costs.
1142 T.L.B.	Milk	do.	7 per cent. of added water .. ..		..	.. £5 and £2 2s. costs, or 21 days.
1150 T.L.B.	do.	do.	4 per cent. of added water		Caut oned.	
1152 T.L.B.	do.	do.	9 per cent. of added water		Summons.	.. £1 and 12/6 costs. Distress in 8 days.
1173 T.L.B.	Demerara Sugar ..	do.	Dyed Sugar other than Demerara ..		..	Fined £2 and 12/6 costs, or 1 month.
1174 T.L.B.	do.	do.	Refined Sugar not Demerara ..		Cautioned.	
1175 T.L.B.	do.	do.	Dyed Sugar other than Demerara ..		Summons.	Fined £2 and 12/6 costs.
1176 T.L.B.	do.	do.	Dyed Sugar other than Demerara ..		..	.. £2 and 12/6 costs.
1177 T.L.B.	do.	do.	Dyed Sugar other than Demerara ..		..	.. £2 and £1 3s. costs.
1186 T.L.B.	Fluid Magnesia ..	do.	22 per cent. of Magnesia deficient ..		Cautioned.	
1188 T.L.B.	Coffee	do.	74 per cent. of Chicory		Summons.	.. £2 and £1 3s. costs.
1198 T.L.B.	Irish Whiskey ..	do.	26.5 degrees under proof		Cautioned.*	
1203 T.L.B.	Margarine	do.	100 per cent. of Margarine		No proceed- ings.	
1207 T.L.B.	Milk	do.	4 per cent. of added water		Cautioned.	
1208 T.L.B.	do.	do.	8 per cent. of added water		Summons.	.. £1 10s. and 12/6 costs.
1219 T.L.B.	Coffee	do.	76 per cent. of Chicory .. ..		..	.. £2 10s. and £1 3s. costs.
1221 T.L.B.	do.	do.	50 per cent. of Chicory .. ..		..	.. £1 and 12/6 costs.
1222 T.L.B.	do.	do.	50 per cent. of Chicory .. ..		..	.. £1 and 12/6 costs.
1231 T.L.B.	Margarine	do.	100 per cent. of Margarine		Cautioned by letter re wrapper.	

* Summons not issued, the Defendant's Company having successfully prosecuted their servant for adulteration. He was fined £2 and 2s. costs.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.—*First Quarter, 1909*—(continued).

Sample Numbered	Article submitted for Analysis.	By whom submitted for Analysis.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS. Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	Action taken on Public Analyst's Report.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
1244 T.L.B.	Butter.. ..	Inspector	50 per cent. of Margarine	Summons	Fined £15 and £5 costs.
1279 T.L.B.	Coffee	"	70 per cent. of Chicory	Summons withdrawn	
1283 T.L.B.	Butter.. ..	"	95 per cent. of Margarine	Summons.	" £3 and 12/6 costs.
1286 T.L.B.	Beans	"	2·2 grains of Crystallised Sulphate of Copper per pound	Cautioned.	
1288 T.L.B.	Coffee	"	73 per cent. of Chicory	Summons.	Ordered to pay 12/6 costs.
1295 T.L.B.	Milk	"	10 per cent. of added water	"	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.
1302 T.L.B.	Cocoa	"	33 per cent. of added sugar and 20 per cent. of added starch	"	" £3 and 12/6 costs.
1319 T.L.B.	Malt Vinegar	"	Vinegar other than Malt	"	Ordered to pay 12/6 costs.
1321 T.L.B.	"	"	Vinegar other than Malt	"	" to pay 12/6 costs.
1323 T.L.B.	"	"	Vinegar other than Malt	"	Fined £2 and 12/6 costs or 14 days
1326 T.L.B.	Butter.. ..	"	100 per cent. of Margarine	"	" £1 and 12/6 costs.
1336 T.L.B.	Milk	"	13 per cent. of original fat abstracted	"	" £1 and 12/6 costs.
1345 T.L.B.	"	"	4 per cent. of added water and 16 per cent. of original fat extracted	"	" £1 and 12/6 costs.
1351 T.L.B.	"	"	2 per cent. of added water and 4 per cent. of original fat abstracted	Cautioned.	
1359 T.L.B.	Demerara Sugar	"	Dyed Sugar other than Demerara	Summons.	" £2 and 12/6 costs.
1360 T.L.B.	"	"	Dyed Sugar other than Demerara	"	" £2 and 12/6 costs.

Total number of samples analysed during the Quarter, 300.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.—*Second Quarter, 1909.*

Sample Numbered	Article submitted for Analysis.	By whom submitted for Analysis.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.	Action taken on Public Analyst's Report.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
			Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adul- terated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.		
1383 T.L.B.	Milk	Inspector	6 per cent. of added water	Summons	Fined £100 and £21 costs.
1414 T.L.B.	do.	do.	8 per cent. of added water	do.	do. £5 and £2 4s. costs, or 1 month
1418 T.L.B.	do.	do.	7 per cent. of added water	do.	do. £5 and £2 4s. 6d. costs.
1224 T.L.B.	Butter.. ..	do.	95 per cent. of Margarine	do.	do. £5 and 12/6 costs.
1454 T.L.B.	Milk	do.	9 per cent. of added water	do.	do. £1 and 12/6 costs.
1462 T.L.B.	do.	do.	6 per cent. of added water	do.	do. £5 or 1 month.
1463 T.L.B.	do.	do.	4 per cent. of added water	Cautioned	
1465 T.L.B.	do.	do.	4 per cent. of added water	do.	
1466 T.L.B.	do.	do.	4 per cent. of added water	do.	
1494 T.L.B.	Coffee	do.	44 per cent. of Chicory	Summons	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.
1495 T.L.B.	Butter.. ..	do.	100 per cent. of Margarine	do.	do. £5 do.
1496 T.L.B.	do.	do.	100 per cent. of Margarine	do.	do. £5 do.
1497 T.L.B.	do.	do.	100 per cent. of Margarine	do.	do. £5 do.
1519 T.L.B.	Margarine	do.	100 per cent. of Margarine	Cautioned	
1523 T.L.B.	Demerara Sugar ..	do.	Dyed Sugar other than Demerara ..	Summons	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.
1532 T.L.B.	Lime Water	do.	92 per cent. of Lime deficient ..	do.	do. £4 do. or 1 month.
1537 T.L.B.	Butter.. ..	do.	100 per cent. of Margarine	do.	do. £8 or 2 months in default of
1539 T.L.B.	do.	do.	100 per cent. of Margarine	do.	do. £10 and 12/6 costs. [distress.
1542 T.L.B.	Demerara Sugar ..	do.	Dyed Sugar other than Demerara ..	do.	Dismissed, £1 costs against Council.
1543 T.L.B.	do.	do.	Dyed Sugar other than Demerara ..	do.	Dismissed.
1549 T.L.B.	Blaud's Pills.. ..	do.	Double strength in iron but pill half size	No proceed- ings.	
1561 T.L.B.	Demerara Sugar ..	do.	Dyed Sugar other than Demerara ..	Summons	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.
1562 T.L.B.	do.	do.	Dyed Sugar other than Demerara ..	do.	Ordered to pay 12/6 costs.
1564 T.L.B.	Milk	do.	12 per cent. of original fat abstracted	do.	Fined £5 and 12/6 costs.
1566 T.L.B.	do.	do.	17 per cent. of original fat abstracted	do.	do. £10 and £2 12s. 6d. costs.
1574 T.L.B.	do.	do.	13 per cent. of original fat abstracted	do.	Dismissed on Warranty.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES (*Second Quarter, 1909*)—*continued.*

Sample Numbered	Article submitted for Analysis.	By whom submitted for Analysis.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.	Action taken on Public Analyst's Report.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
			Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adul- terated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.		
1584 T.L.B.	Gin	Inspector	53.9 degrees under Proof	Summons.	Fined £20 and 12/6 costs.
1598 T.L.B.	Margarine	do.	100 per cent. Margarine	Cautioned.	
1599 T.L.B.	do.	do.	100 per cent. Margarine	Summons.	Ordered to pay 12/6 costs.
1622 T.L.B.	Malt Vinegar.. ..	do.	Vinegar other than Malt	do.	Dismissed.
1623 T.L.B.	do.	do.	Vinegar other than Malt	do.	Ordered to pay 12/6 costs.
1624 T.L.B.	do.	do.	Vinegar other than Malt	do.	Fined £2 and 12/6 costs.
1625 T.L.B.	do.	do.	Vinegar other than Malt	do.	do. do.
1629 T.L.B.	Golden Syrup	do.	75 per cent. of Glucose Syrup	do.	Dismissed without costs.
1630 T.L.B.	do.	do.	64 per cent. of Glucose Syrup	do.	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.
1653 T.L.B.	Demerara Sugar	do.	Dyed Sugar other than Demerara	do.	Ordered to pay 12/6 costs.
1654 T.L.B.	do.	do.	Dyed Sugar other than Demerara	do.	do. do.

Total number of Samples analysed during the Quarter, 300.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES (Third Quarter, 1909).

Sample Numbered.	Article submitted for Analysis.	By whom submitted for Analysis.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS. Shewing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	Action taken on Public Analyst's Report.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
1661 T.L.B.	Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites ..	Inspector	Iron deficient.. .. .	No proceedings*	
1662 T.L.B.	Milk	"	9 per cent. of original fat abstracted	Summons	Ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs.
1668 T.L.B.	"	"	17 "	"	do. 12s. 6d. do.
1695 T.L.B.	"	"	17 "	"	do. 12s. 6d. do.
1724 T.L.B.	"	"	3 "	Cautioned	
1740 T.L.B.	Butter.. .. .	"	65 per cent. of Margarine	Summons	Fined £5 or one month.
18 T.L.B.	"	"	50 "	"	" £5 " "
25 T.L.B.	"	"	35 "	"	" £4 " "
1A T.L.B.	Milk	"	9 per cent. of added water	"	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
3A T.L.B.	"	"	6 per cent. of original fat abstracted	"	" £1 " 12s. 6d. "
30 T.L.B.	Butter.. .. .	"	70 per cent. of Margarine	"	Withdrawn on the defendant paying 12s. 6d. costs.
35 T.L.B.	"	"	100 "	"	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs, or 14 days.
39 T.L.B.	Margarine	"	100 "	"	Fined 10s. and £1 3s. 0d. costs.
40 T.L.B.	"	"	100 "	Cautioned	
42 T.L.B.	"	"	100 "	"	
44 T.L.B.	"	"	100 "	Summons	Ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs.
47 T.L.B.	"	"	100 "	"	" " 12s. 6d. "
68 T.L.B.	Olive Oil	"	100 per cent. of Arachis Oil	"	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
70 T.L.B.	"	"	"	"	" 5s. " 12s. 6d. "
105 T.L.B.	Malt Vinegar ..	"	Vinegar other than Malt	"	" £1 " 12s. 6d. "
106 T.L.B.	"	"	"	"	Dismissed.
107 T.L.B.	"	"	"	"	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
108 T.L.B.	"	"	"	"	" £1 " 12s. 6d. "
109 T.L.B.	"	"	"	"	" 10s. " 12s. 6d. " or 7 days.

* Not sufficient quantity to ensure a proper analysis.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES (*Third Quarter, 1909*)—*continued.*

Sample numbered.	Article submitted for Analysis.	By whom submitted for Analysis.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.		Action taken on Public Analyst's Report.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
			Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.			
112 T.L.B.	Separated Milk ..	Inspector	Not separated milk but milk containing 6 per cent. of added water and having 33 per cent. of its original fat abstracted		No proceedings*	
118 T.L.B.	Lime Water .. ..	.. ..	21 per cent. of the Lime deficient ..		Cautioned	
119 T.L.B.	"	"	15		"	
135 T.L.B.	Milk	"	15 per cent. of added water		Summons	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
136 T.L.B.	Butter	"	100 per cent. of margarine		"	Ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs.
147 T.L.B.	Milk	"	17 per cent. of added water		"	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
164 T.L.B.	Lard	"	60 per cent. of Cottonseed Oil		"	" 10s. .. 12s. 6d. ..
173 T.L.B.	Golden Syrup ..	"	70 per cent. of Glucose Syrup		"	" 10s. .. 12s. 6d. ..

Total number of Samples analysed during the Quarter, 300.

* No summons issued on advice of Solicitor, as the Vendor stated that the milk was not for sale.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES (*Fourth Quarter, 1909*).

Sample Numbered	Article submitted for Analysis.	By whom submitted for Analyses.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS. Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	Action taken on Public Analyst's Report.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
184 T.L.B.	Milk †	Inspector	8 per cent. of original fat abstracted	Summons	Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs.
185 T.L.B.	" †	"	82 " " " " " " and 8 per cent. of added " water present	" "	" 10/- and 12/6 costs, or 7 days.
203 T.L.B.	" †	"	4 per cent. of added water	Cautioned.	"
204 T.L.B.	Butter.. ..	"	100 per cent. of Margarine	Summons	Fined £5 and 12/6 costs.
212 T.L.B.	Milk †	"	21 per cent. of added water and 11 per cent. of original fat abstracted	" "	Ordered to pay 12/6 costs.
220 T.L.B.	" †	"	4 per cent. of added water	Cautioned.	"
240 T.L.B.	Butter.. ..	"	100 per cent. of added Margarine ..	Summons	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.
259 T.L.B.	"	"	95 " " " " " "	" "	" £3 and 12/6 costs.
260 T.L.B.	"	"	42 " " " " " "	" "	" £5 and 12/6 costs.
261 T.L.B.	Milk †	"	7 " " of added water.. ..	" "	Ordered to pay 12/6 costs
273 T.L.B.	Butter.. ..	"	95 " " of Margarine.. ..	" "	Fined £2 and 12/6 costs.
306 T.L.B.	Demerara Sugar ..	"	Dyed Sugar other than Demerara ..	" "	" £1 and £1 3s. costs.
307 T.L.B.	"	"	" " " " " "	" "	" 10/- and 12/6 costs.
308 T.L.B.	"	"	" " " " " "	" "	Ordered to pay 12/6 costs.
318 T.L.B.	Glycerine	"	62·9 per cent. of Invert Sugar and 37·1 per cent. of water	" "	" " 12/6 costs.
328 T.L.B.	Ground Ginger ..	"	20 per cent. of added Rice	" "	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs,
336 T.L.B.	Coffee	"	46 per cent. of Chicory	" "	" £1 and 12/6 costs.
337 T.L.B.	Demerara Sugar ..	"	Dyed Sugar other than Demerara ..	" "	Dismissed.
349 T.L.B.	Irish Whiskey ..	"	28·6 degree under proof	" "	"
353 T.L.B.	Margarine	"	100 per cent. of Margarine	Cautioned.	"
356 T.L.B.	"	"	" " " " " "	" "	"
377 T.L.B.	Malt Vinegar	"	Vinegar other than Malt	" "	"
379 T.L.B.	" " " " " "	"	" " " " " "	Summons	Fined £1 and £1 3s. costs.
380 T.L.B.	" " " " " "	"	" " " " " "	" "	" £1 and £1 3s. costs.
382 T.L.B.	Milk†	"	7 per cent. of added water	" "	" 7/6 and 12/6 costs.
392 T.L.B.	Coffee	"	70 per cent. of Chicory	" "	" £3 and 12/6 costs.
394 T.L.B.	"	"	35 " " " " " "	" "	" £4 and 12/6 costs.
400 T.L.B.	Butter.. ..	"	90 per cent. of Margarine	" "	" £1 and £1 2s. 6d. costs.
429 T.L.B.	"	"	100 " " " " " "	" "	" £2 and 12s. 6d. costs or 1 month
430 T.L.B.	"	"	100 " " " " " "	" "	Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs.

† Boric Acid and Formalin absent.

TABLE CXXXVIII.
SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIONS.—During year 1909.

	Total Prosecutions.	Successful.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Amount of Penalties Received.
					£ s. d.
" Public Health (London) Act, 1891 " . .	32	29	1	2	91 15 0
" Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-99 "	110	101	6	3	427 13 6
" Margarine Act, 1887 "	7	7	...	...	6 18 0
" Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885 " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
" Metropolis Local Management Act " ...	...	...	...	...	...
" London County Council General Powers Acts "	1	1	...	...	1 7 0
TOTAL	150	138	7	5	527 13 6

WATER SUPPLY.

The following are the particulars as to the water supply of the district receiving water from the New River, as abstracted from the last return of the Metropolitan Water Board

They are a continuation of those which have been given for some years past:—

	1907-8	1908-9.
	—	—
Houses Supplied - - - -	212,592	214,737
Houses on constant system - - -	212,524	214,669
Houses not on constant system - -	68	68
Percentage of houses on constant system -	99.9	99.9
Population supplied - - - -	1,393,668	1,405,126
Average daily supply (gallons) - -	42,509,789	43,333,418
Quantity of water supplied during the year (gals.) - - - -	15,558,582,823	15,816,697,652
Average daily supply per house (gals.) -	200.66	202.58
" " " head (gals.) - - -	30.50	30.84
Average number of persons supplied per house	6.58	6.57
Capacity of subsidence reservoirs	468,100,000	468,100,000
No. of days supply - - - -	395	10.80

APPENDIX.

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VITAL AND SANITARY STATISTICS,
1909.

TOGETHER WITH THE

PRESCRIBED RETURNS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
BOARD AND

Abstracts for Previous Years.

TABLE A.

Showing the **Deaths from All Causes in Islington during the Year 1909.**

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

Institutions within Borough.	DISEASES.	AGES.														Under 5	Over 5	DISTRICTS.								Males.	Females.	Totals
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	Tuf.			U.H.	Toll.	L.H.	H.	B.	S.E.					
	Small Pox																											
	(a) Vaccinated																											
	(b) Unvaccinated																											
	(c) No Statement																											
21	Measles	31	156	10											187	10	13	29	8	37	25	17	68	98	99	197		
1	Scarlet Fever	1	19	3	1			1							20	5	1	3	2	3	5	6	5	10	15	25		
	Typhus Fever																											
1	Epidemic Influenza	1		1		1	1	4	8	10	9	20	11	4	1	69	7	14	7	7	17	4	14	20	40	70		
8	Whooping Cough	36	48	2											84	2	2	4	10	11	11	16	32	35	51	86		
2	Diphtheria	1	23	5	1				1						24	7	3	2	4	5	4	5	8	11	20	31		
3	Enteric Fever		1		1			5		2	2	1			1	11		1		1	4	2	4	7	5	12		
	Asiatic Cholera																											
9	Diarrhoea, Dysentery	36	12					1		3	1	1	1		48	7	7	4		9	8	15	12	26	29	55		
	Epidemic Enteritis	10		1					1						10	2			1	3	4	1	3	8	4	12		
1	Other Allied Diseases	*2	2	*1											4	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	4	5		
	Hydrophobia																											
	Glanders																											
	Tetanus																											
	Anthrax																											
	Cow Pox																											
3	Syphilis	10						1		1					10	2	1			2	5	4		7	5	12		
1	Gonorrhoea									2	1					3				1	1	1		3		3		
	Phagedæna																											
5	Erysipelas	4							3		2	3			4	8		4	2	2	1	2	1	8	4	12		
1	Puerperal Fever						1	3	3						7	1		1		2	1	2		7	7			
1	Pyæmia		1								2	1			1	3	1			1	1	1	4		4			
	Infective Endocarditis				2	2			1						5		1				3	1	5		5			
3	Other Allied Diseases	2	1					2	2	2	1	1	1		3	9	2	1		2	1	4	2	8	4	12		
	Malarial Fever																											
	Rheumatic Fever			2	2	1	1	2		2					10	1	2		3	1	1	2	5	5	10			
10	Rheumatism of Heart				1	1					2				4		2		1				1	3	4			
1	Tuberculosis of Brain	18	42	5	2	1		2	1	1					60	12	5	11	6	8	9	5	28	32	40	72		
1	Tuberculosis of Larynx						1	1	2		1				5		1					1	3	4	1	5		
123	Phthisis	1	11	6	4	7	38	96	108	79	50	19	5		12	112	39	56	32	50	57	81	109	255	169	424		
8	Abdominal Tuberculosis	20	11	4	2			1	1	2					31	10	2	1	6	6	4	7	15	24	17	41		
1	General Tuberculosis	6	15		1		1			1	1				21	4	1	2	1	2	5	9	5	10	15	25		
5	Other forms Tuberculosis	1	3	1	1	1		1	4	2		1			4	11	3	2	2	4	2	2		10	5	15		
	Other Infective Diseases		1												1				1					1	1			
	Thrush	1													1								1		1			
	Actinomycosis																											
	Hydatid Diseases																											
	Scurvy																											
	Other Diseases due to Altered Food	1	1					1	1						2	2		1			3				4	4		
2	Acute Alcoholism							3		1						4	1			2		1		3	1	4		
1	Chronic Alcoholism							2	4	5	2	1				14		1			1	6	6	9	5	14		
	Chronic Industrial Poisonings											1				1					1			1	1			
	Other Chronic Poisonings																											
	Osteo-arthritis	1								3	3	9	8		1	23	5	3	1	3	4	4	4	5	19	24		
	Gout								1			2	1			4					1	2	1	3	1	4		
89	Cancer			2	1	1	2	10	27	79	96	94	34	7	353	44	36	43	47	55	64	64	146	207	353			
1	Diabetes Mellitus					4		2	1	10	8	5	3	3	36	4	7	6	2	3	5	9	22	14	36			
	Purpura Hæmorrhagica																											
	Hæmophilia																											
	Anæmia			2		1			5		1	4			13		1	1	1	2	5	3	7	6	13			
	Lymphadenoma								2									1		1			2		2			
	Premature Birth	136	1												137		10	20	8	12	15	32	40	77	60	137		
	Injury at Birth																											
	Debility at Birth	22													22		3	1	2	5	4	4	3	11	11	22		
	Atelectasis	19													19			1		3	4	6	5	11	8	19		
	Congenital Defects	33	1	1											34	1	4	4	4	2	6	7	8	18	17	35		
	Want of Breast Milk	4													4		3			1				4		4		
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	111	9												120		13	12	12	18	12	22	31	73	47	120		

*. Post-Basic Meningitis.

TABLE A.—Continued.

Deaths in Institutions within Borough.	DISEASES.	AGES.														DISTRICTS.								Males.	Females.	Totals.
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	Under 5.	Over 5.	Tuf.	U.H.	Toll.	L.H.	H.	B.	S.E.			
	Puerperal Thrombosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Other Diseases, Pregnancy and Childbirth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	3
	Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis ....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Other Diseases, Osseous System ..	..	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	9	..	..	1	2	2	4	1	6	4	10
	Ulcer, Bed sore	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
	Eczema	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
	Pemphigus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
	Other Diseases, Integumentary System	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
	Accidents and Negligence.																									
	In Mines and Quarries .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	3	5	3	5	3	8	15	13	28
8	In Vehicular Traffic .....	..	2	2	1	3	..	3	3	4	2	3	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	On Railways .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
	On Ships, Boats, etc. (not drowning) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	In Building Operations .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	3
	By Machinery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2
1	By Weapons and Implements ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	4	..	4
9	Burns and Scalds	5	9	..	..	1	1	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	14	9	2	2	1	1	4	3	10	11	12	23
2	Poisons, Poisonous Vapours .....	..	1	1	1	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	1	1	1	..	4	2	3	6	9
	Surgical Narcosis .....	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	3	5
	Effects of Electric Shock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Corrosions by Chemicals .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Drowning .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	4	..	4
	Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	3	7	3	7	7	17	10	27
1	Otherwise	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	2	1	1	..	2	1	5	2	7
8	Falls not specified	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	8	9	3	3	25	..	3	1	5	5	7	7	9	19	28
	Weather Agencies .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Otherwise, not stated	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	2	4
	Homicide	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	4
	Suicide.																									
	By Poison .....	..	..	..	..	2	5	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	14	2	1	..	1	1	3	6	5	9	14	14
	By Asphyxia .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2
	By Hanging and Strangulation ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	1	5	5
	By Drowning .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	1	..	1	3	7	..	7	7
	By Shooting .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	2
1	By Cut or Stab .....	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	5	1	6	6
3	By Precipitation from Elevated Places .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	4	4
	By Crushing .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2
	By other and unspecified methods .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Execution .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sudden Death, cause not ascer- tained .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ill-defined and unspecified causes .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Males	466	275	42	29	30	45	148	229	293	314	335	226	85	741	1746	214	289	219	317	389	459	600	..	..	2487
	Females	375	285	45	24	29	40	123	186	246	286	357	318	117	660	1771	226	269	211	300	404	413	608	..	..	2431
708	TOTAL DEATHS	841	560	87	53	59	85	271	415	539	600	692	544	172	1401	3517	440	558	430	617	793	872	1208	2487	2431	4918

TABLE B.

Showing the **Deaths from All Causes** registered during the **Quarters of the Year 1909** at three periods of life.

DISEASES.	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	9	75	5	89	22	67	5	94	10	..	..	10	..	4	..	4	197
Scarlet Fever .....	..	8	..	8	..	3	3	6	..	2	..	2	1	6	2	9	25
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza .....	..	..	36	36	..	..	19	19	1	..	3	4	..	..	11	11	70
Whooping Cough	13	18	..	31	16	19	1	36	..	5	..	5	7	6	1	14	86
Diphtheria	1	9	2	12	..	5	1	6	..	1	3	4	..	8	1	9	31
Enteric Fever .....	..	..	5	5	..	1	3	4	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	12
Asiatic Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea, Dysentery	2	1	3	6	3	1	2	6	22	10	..	32	9	..	2	11	55
Epidemic Enteritis	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	9	..	..	1	1	12
Other Allied Diseases .....	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	*1	..	..	..	1	5
Hydrophobia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrax .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cow Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	3	..	1	4	3	..	1	4	12
Gonorrhoea .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	3
Phagedæna .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	1	..	2	3	2	..	3	5	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	3	12
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	5	5	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Pyæmia .....	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	4
Infective Endocarditis .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5
Other Allied Diseases	1	..	2	3	..	..	3	3	1	1	1	3	..	..	3	3	12
Malarial Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever .....	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	4	10
Rheumatism of Heart .....	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tuberculosis of Brain	5	16	2	23	5	9	5	19	1	12	3	16	7	5	2	14	72
Tuberculosis of Larynx .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	5
Phthisis .....	..	6	113	119	1	2	83	86	..	2	91	93	..	1	125	126	424
Abdominal Tuberculosis	9	5	3	17	4	2	3	9	2	2	6	5	2	2	9	9	41
General Tuberculosis	1	4	2	7	3	5	..	8	1	4	2	7	1	2	..	3	25
Other Forms Tuberculosis .....	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	2	5	7	1	..	4	5	15
Other Infective Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Thrush .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Actinomycosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydatid Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scurvy Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases due to Altered Food .....	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Acute Alcoholism .....	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Chronic Alcoholism .....	..	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	5	5	14
Chronic Industrial Poisonings .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Chronic Poisonings .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osteo-arthritis .....	..	3	3	..	..	10	10	..	..	3	3	1	..	7	8	24	..
Gout .....	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cancer .....	..	83	83	..	..	82	82	..	..	90	90	..	..	98	98	353	..
Diabetes Mellitus .....	..	10	10	..	..	7	7	..	..	9	9	..	..	10	10	36	..
Purpura Hæmorrhagica .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmophilia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anæmia .....	..	..	5	5	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	4	13	..
Lymphadenoma .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Premature Birth	42	1	..	43	32	..	..	32	30	..	..	30	32	..	..	32	137
Injury at Birth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debility at Birth	8	..	..	8	5	..	..	5	7	..	..	7	2	..	..	2	22
Atelectasis	9	..	..	9	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	7	..	..	7	19
Congenital Defects	9	..	..	9	8	1	..	9	6	..	..	6	10	..	1	11	35
Want of Breast Milk .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	4
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	20	4	..	24	35	2	..	37	37	2	..	39	19	1	..	20	120

* Post Basic Meningitis.

TABLE B.—Continued

DISEASES.	1st Quarter.				2nd Quarter.				3rd Quarter.				4th Quarter.				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.	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	
Eczema.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2
Pemphigus .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases, Integumentary System ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Accidents and Negligence.																	
In Mines and Quarries .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Vehicular Traffic.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	5	..	2	12	14	..	..	8	8	28
On Railways .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
On Ships, Boats, &c. (not drowning) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Building Operations .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3
By Machinery .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
By Weapons and Implements .....	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Burns and Scalds	1	5	4	10	2	..	3	5	..	1	1	2	4	1	1	7	25
Poisons, Poisonous Vapours.....	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	2	3	9	9
Surgical Narcosis .....	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5
Effects of Electric Shock .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corrosions by Chemicals .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drowning.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed.....	9	..	..	9	6	..	..	6	4	..	..	4	8	..	..	8	27
Otherwise	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7
Falls not specified.....	..	1	8	9	1	..	8	9	..	1	2	3	..	..	7	7	28
Weather Agencies .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise, not stated	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
Homicide	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	4
Suicide.																	
By Poison.....	..	..	4	4	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	5	5	14
By Asphyxia .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
By Hanging and Strangulation .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	5
By Drowning .....	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	7
By Shooting .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
By Cut or Stab .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	6
By Precipitation from Elevated Places ..	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
By Crushing .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
By other and unspecified methods....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Execution .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudden Death, cause not ascertained ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ill-defined and unspecified causes....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males	120	117	590	827	131	84	393	608	101	39	311	451	114	35	452	601	2487
Females	113	116	620	849	90	80	358	528	79	42	331	452	93	47	462	602	2431
TOTAL DEATHS.	233	233	1210	1676	221	164	751	1136	180	81	642	903	207	82	914	1203	4918

TABLE C.

Showing the Population, Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births and Deaths for the year 1909, 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
1909 ..	351202	39,982	2,769	8,198	4,918	841	1,401	1,788
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
1903 ..	339,137	39,902	3,053	8,983	4,839	1,136	1,674	1,539
1904 ..	341,044	39,920	2,948	8,890	5,236	1,140	1,743	1,576
1905 ..	342,994	39,910	2,984	8,756	4,955	1,074	1,639	1,581
1906 ..	344,987	39,884	2,964	8,659	5,050	1,083	1,672	1,603
1907 ..	347,017	39,900	2,962	8,531	5,079	996	1,541	1,738
1908 ..	349,091	39,926	2,781	8,665	4,679	894	1,320	1,699
Average of 10 years.	340,901	40,378	3,002	8,987	5,284	1,172	1,769	1,604

- NOTES.—1. Population of Census, 1901 = 334,991 = $\begin{cases} 159,290 \text{ Males} \\ 175,701 \text{ Females.} \end{cases}$
 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 1909, 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
1909 ..	23·34	14·00	14·54	103	171	285	363
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
1903 ..	26·5	14·3	14·8	126	235	346	318
1904 ..	26·1	15·3	15·9	128	218	333	301
1905 ..	25·5	14·4	15·0	123	217	331	319
1906 ..	25·1	14·6	15·2	125	214	331	317
1907 ..	24·6	14·6	15·2	117	196	303	342
1908 ..	24·3	13·1	13·7	103	191	282	363
Average of 10 years.	26·3	15·5	16·1	130	221	333	306

* 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.

TABLE E.

Showing the **Births, Deaths, Infantile Mortality, the Deaths from the Principal Epidemic Diseases, and from Influenza, Cancer, Phthisis, and Puerperal Fever** occurring in the **Year 1909**, and during the Ten Years preceding.

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 Epidemic Diseases.											Influenza.		Cancer.		Phthisis.		Puerperal Fever	
							Totals.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and undetermined Fevers.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Total Epidemic Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 births.
1899	9,656	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	1.80	83	0.24	326	0.95	515	1.50	12	1.30
1903	8,983	26.5	4,839	14.3	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
1904	8,890	26.1	5,236	15.3	1,140	128	606	1	181	35	28	83	..	18	..	260	1.78	48	0.14	323	0.95	533	1.56	14	1.57
1905	8,756	25.5	4,955	14.4	1,074	123	529	1	123	37	34	111	..	17	..	206	1.54	54	0.16	328	0.95	438	1.28	6	0.68
1906	8,659	25.1	5,050	14.6	1,083	125	562	..	187	37	32	74	..	19	..	213	1.63	67	0.19	363	1.05	411	1.19	11	1.27
1907	8,531	24.6	5,079	14.6	996	117	432	..	130	24	42	120	..	13	..	103	1.24	75	0.22	348	1.00	436	1.26	8	0.94
1908	8,665	24.3	4,679	13.1	894	103	358	..	78	30	60	55	..	18	..	117	1.01	81	0.23	367	1.03	432	1.21	4	0.46
Corrected average.	9,259	26.36	5,445	15.50	1,207	130	580	6	144	32	73	118	..	30	..	177	1.65	79	0.23	337	0.96	514	1.46	10	1.08
1909	8,198	23.34	4,918	14.00	841	103	418	..	197	25	31	86	..	12	..	67	1.19	70	0.19	353	1.00	424	1.21	7	0.85
Departure from Average.	-1061	-3.02	-527	-1.50	-366	-27	-162	-6	+53	-7	-42	-32	..	-18	..	-110	-0.46	-9	-0.04	+16	+0.04	-90	-0.25	-3	-0.23

TABLE F.

Showing the **Births and Birth Rates of Islington from 1841 to 1909.**

Years.	Births.	Birth Rates.	Years.	Births.	Birth Rates.	Years.	Births.	Birth Rates.	Years.	Births.	Birth Rates.
1841	1446	25·58	1861	5530	35·31	1881	9894	34·87	1901	9264	27·62
1842*	1508	25·28	1862	5619	34·76	1882	9991	34·79	1902*	9214	26·80
1843	1627	25·86	1863	6094	36·51	1883	9940	34·19	1903	8983	26·48
1844	1804	27·18	1864	6349	36·84	1884*	9872	33·54	1904	8890	26·06
1845	1838	26·20	1865	6743	37·90	1885	9667	32·45	1905	8756	25·52
1846	2152	29·13	1866*	6983	38·02	1886	9849	32·66	1906	8659	25·10
1847	2318	29·75	1867	7391	38·97	1887	9740	31·92	1907	8531	24·58
1848*	2529	30·76	1868	7608	38·86	1888	9609	31·10	1908*	8665	24·35
1849	2613	30·13	1869	7529	37·24	1889	9628	30·79	1909	8198	23·34
1850	3015	32·96	1870	7674	36·77	1890*	9230	29·16			
1841-50	20850	28·65	1861-70	67520	37·20	1881-90	97420	32·49	19 1-09	79160	25·63
1851	3033	31·46	1871	7671	35·73	1891	9797	30·61			
1852	3462	34·19	1872*	8048	36·36	1892	9743	30·12			
1853	3701	34·81	1873	8398	36·89	1893	9749	29·81			
1854*	3964	35·50	1874	8697	37·16	1894	9678	29·28			
1855	4148	35·37	1875	9068	37·67	1895	10183	30·48			
1856	4306	34·97	1876	9225	37·26	1896*	9921	29·38			
1857	4512	34·89	1877	9380	36·85	1897	9842	29·19			
1858	4560	33·57	1878*	9498	36·28	1898	9453	28·07			
1859	5011	35·13	1879	9714	36·08	1899	9658	28·71			
1860*	5218	34·84	1880	9928	35·86	1900	9254	27·55			
1851-60	41915	34·54	1871-80	89627	36·60	1891-1900	97278	29·31			

* These years contained 53 weeks.

TABLE G.

Showing the Illegitimate Births in Islington from 1841 to 1909.

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	1904	273
1845	43	1855	126	1865	291	1875	363	1885	327	1895	286	1905	227
1846	53	1856	149	1866	272	1876	361	1886	331	1896	242	1906	244
1847	64	1857	151	1867	306	1877	337	1887	350	1897	269	1907	230
1848	85	1858	140	1868	317	1878	303	1888	345	1898	262	1908	231
1849	74	1859	174	1869	284	1879	401	1889	350	1899	279	1909	250
1850	97	1860	175	1870	318	1880	359	1890	328	1900	261		
7 yrs.	449	1851 to 1860	1335	1861 to 1870	2651	1871 to 1880	3429	1881 to 1890	3475	1891 to 1900	2719	1901 to 1909	2173

* The births in these years could not be ascertained

TABLE H.

Showing the Deaths and Death Rates of Islington from 1841 to 1909.

Years.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Years.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Years.	Deaths	Death Rates.	Years.	Deaths.	Death Rates.
1841	1013	17·91	1861	3123	19·94	1881	5617	19·79	1901	5361	15·98
1842	1101	18·46	1862	3496	21·62	1882	5643	19·65	1902	5635	16·39
1843	1115	17·72	1863	4340	26·00	1883	5561	19·12	1903	4839	14·27
1844	1294	19·49	1864	4594	26·65	1884	5515	18·74	1904	5236	15·35
1845	1258	17·96	1865	4617	25·94	1885	5740	19·27	1905	4955	14·44
1846	1383	18·72	1866	5154	28·06	1886	5434	18·02	1906	5050	14·64
1847	1624	20·83	1867	4509	24·55	1887	5699	18·67	1907	5079	14·63
1848	1745	21·22	1868	4886	24·95	1888	5197	16·82	1908	4679	13·15
1849	1891	21·80	1869	4937	24·42	1889	5035	16·10	1909	4918	14·00
1850	1609	17·58	1870	5078	24·33	1890	6152	19·43			
1841-50	14033	19·28	1861-70	44734	24·64	1881-90	55782	18·60	1901-09	45752	14·81
1851	2082	21·59	1871	5048	23·44	1891	6326	19·77			
1852	2086	20·60	1872	4196	18·95	1892	6075	18·78			
1853	2395	22·52	1873	4156	18·25	1893	6391	19·55			
1854	2800	25·07	1874	4816	20·57	1894	5263	15·92			
1855	2680	22·85	1875	4833	20·07	1895	5760	17·24			
1856	2677	21·74	1876	4969	20·07	1896	5884	17·42			
1857	2586	20·00	1877	5111	20·07	1897	5395	16·00			
1858	2777	20·44	1878	5376	20·53	1898	5705	16·94			
1859	2898	20·32	1879	5456	20·27	1899	6293	18·71			
1860	3028	21·21	1880	5716	20·65	1900	5721	17·03			
1851-60	26009	21·43	1871-80	49977	20·40	1891-1900	58813	17·72			

TABLE I.

Showing the **Infantile Mortality Returns of Islington** from 1841 to 1909.

Years.	Deaths under 1 year old.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Years.	Deaths under 1 year old.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Years.	Deaths under 1 year old.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Years.	Deaths under 1 year old.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.
1841 ..	190	131	1861	748	135	1881	1,400	140	1901	1,290	139
1842* ..	224	149	1862	725	130	1882	1,403	140	1902*	1,219	132
1843 ..	—	—	1863	906	147	1883	1,312	133	1903	1,136	126
1844 ..	—	—	1864	969	153	1884*	1,506	150	1904	1,140	128
1845 ..	267	164	1865	1,088	161	1885	1,387	144	1905	1,074	123
1846 ..	330	153	1866*	1,170	169	1886	1,510	154	1906	1,083	125
1847 ..	348	150	1867	1,119	152	1887	1,549	159	1907	996	117
1848* ..	386	152	1868	1,266	164	1888	1,262	132	1908*	894	103
1849 ..	441	168	1869	1,234	165	1889	1,242	130	1909	841	103
1850 ..	360	119	1870	1,135	149	1890*	1,484	158			
1841-50.. (8 years)	2,546	146	1861-70	10,360	153	1881-90	14,055	144	1901-09	9,673	122
1851 ..	457	151	1871	1,179	154	1891	1,481	152			
1852 ..	457	132	1872*	1,200	150	1892	1,417	145			
1853 ..	571	154	1873	1,172	138	1893	1,595	164			
1854* ..	604	152	1874	1,278	147	1894	1,229	127			
1855 ..	605	146	1875	1,306	145	1895	1,416	139			
1856 ..	612	142	1876	1,397	152	1896*	1,490	150			
1857 ..	642	140	1877	1,302	140	1897	1,338	136			
1858 ..	648	142	1878*	1,453	154	1898	1,504	159			
1859 ..	665	133	1879	1,340	135	1899	1,548	160			
1860* ..	747	144	1880	1,517	154	1900	1,344	145			
1851-60..	6,008	143	1871-80	13,144	147	1891-00	14,362	148			

* These years contained 53 weeks.

TABLE J.

Showing the **Cases of Infectious Diseases in Islington** in
Quinquennial Periods, 1891-05 and in 1906-09

YEAR.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS.	Attack rates per 1,000 Population.
1891 ..	1	728	756	189	2	343	33	6	1	..	2059	6.43
1892 ..	42	1709	738	219	..	553	52	6	..	3	3318	10.26
1893 ..	118	2880	885	251	1	672	58	7	..	1	4853	14.84
1894 ..	90	1493	867	245	1	395	23	7	..	..	3121	9.44
1895 ..	25	1692	582	184	5	320	22	9	..	..	2839	8.50
1891-5 ..	276	8502	3828	1088	9	2280	167	35	1	4	16,190	9.90
1896 ..	50	2031	1091	229	..	385	30	6	2	..	3824	11.32
1897 ..	3	1577	729	256	..	312	27	1	..	1	2906	8.62
1898 ..	..	1336	544	237	2	279	19	1	..	..	2418	7.18
1899 ..	3	1494	705	353	..	350	33	2	..	3	2943	8.75
1900 ..	2	1074	633	259	1	285	16	6	..	..	2276	6.78
1896-00 ..	58	7512	3702	1334	3	1611	125	16	2	4	14,367	8.53
1901 ..	50	1286	911	281	2	285	34	3	..	..	2852	8.50
1902 ..	276	1372	878	257	..	357	19	5	..	..	3164	9.20
1903 ..	9	865	455	130	..	227	19	2	..	..	1707	5.03
1904 ..	17	1146	347	126	1	280	24	..	..	..	1941	5.69
1905 ..	3	1198	351	100	..	252	24	..	..	..	1928	5.62
1901-05 ..	355	5867	2942	894	3	1401	120	10	..	..	11,592	6.83
1906 ..	1	1386	439	149	1	274	24	1	..	..	2275	6.59
1907 ..	..	1216	481	92	..	252	21	1	..	..	2063	5.94
1908 ..	..	1409	530	97	..	235	17	1	..	..	2289	6.43
1909 ..	3	1285	430	95	1	221	14	..	..	..	2049	5.83

TABLE K.

Showing the **Cases of Small Pox** that occurred in the several **Wards** from 1891 to 1909.

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	2	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
1904 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	..	2	2	..	17
1905 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
1906 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1907 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1909 ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

* 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 1909.

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
1904 ..	72	76	222	135	127	65	147	84	45	103	70	1146
1905 ..	100	142	112	130	114	42	96	71	97	119	175	1198
1906 ..	139	135	67	204	133	68	121	70	97	155	197	1386
1907 ..	120	78	91	164	125	112	110	92	49	105	170	1216
1908 ..	158	162	167	204	119	79	135	94	78	88	125	1409
1909 ..	155	149	126	206	149	94	81	110	51	84	80	1285

* 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 1909.

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	843
1895	..	64	77	50	67	80	21	46	28	21	34	564
1896	..	129	177	84	89	87	46	200	95	29	49	1067
1897	..	71	77	118	66	43	60	81	43	30	52	700
1898	..	44	52	50	36	41	64	54	30	26	92	531
1899	..	148	99	88	56	62	28	29	39	52	59	688
1900	..	61	64	46	62	49	74	47	43	55	38	624
1901	..	83	69	61	104	87	55	96	67	61	60	902
1902	..	128	100	62	165	106	38	73	31	29	55	871
1903	..	43	45	47	120	37	17	34	17	21	36	452
1904	..	28	37	45	37	26	28	49	30	13	25	347
1905	..	38	41	40	23	45	42	34	18	10	38	351
1906	..	25	56	49	60	50	22	47	28	27	35	437
1907	..	35	65	41	55	39	30	64	30	39	35	480
1908	..	45	76	52	79	45	26	40	24	19	60	522
1909	..	52	63	28	49	34	24	46	34	18	27	425

TABLE N.

Showing the **Cases of Membranous Croup** that occurred in the several **Wards** from 1891 to 1909.

YEAR.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTALS.
1891	..	20	..	2	..	5	..	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	..	5	..	2	6	1	..	5	1	24
1895	..	1	3	..	3	3	1	..	1	1	4	18
1896	..	3	3	..	4	4	1	3	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	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
1904
1905
1906	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
1907	1	..	..	1
1908	2	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	8
1909	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5

TABLE O.

Showing the **Cases of Typhoid Fever** that occurred in the several **Wards** from 1891 to 1909.

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
1904 ..	13	10	10	16	6	20	23	3	2	8	15	126
1905 ..	3	12	9	13	9	14	7	10	4	5	14	100
1906 ..	7	22	27	18	16	2	14	16	2	2	23	149
1907 ..	9	10	10	10	15	6	11	2	6	6	7	92
1908 ..	2	10	3	31	9	2	10	6	8	11	5	97
1909 ..	4	13	2	14	10	7	16	7	6	14	2	95

TABLE P.

Showing **Cases of Typhus Fever** that occurred in the several **Wards** from 1891 to 1909.

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
1904 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1905
1906	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1907
1908
1909	1	..	..	1

TABLE Q.

Showing the **Cases of Erysipelas** that occurred in the several **Wards** from 1891 to 1909.

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	38	395
1895	..	29	62	23	38	36	24	26	21	16	12	320
1896	..	54	65	20	51	35	30	22	29	18	22	385
1897	..	24	66	21	38	25	19	15	16	19	43	312
1898	..	23	60	20	31	22	15	17	13	22	40	279
1899	..	15	70	36	47	25	12	39	23	22	19	350
1900	..	31	45	25	30	24	13	29	16	15	20	285
1901	..	24	52	30	16	18	14	37	10	15	25	285
1902	..	33	47	34	41	30	18	33	19	13	51	357
1903	..	23	28	22	25	16	10	25	10	12	31	227
1904	..	36	19	30	29	23	19	30	15	16	38	280
1905	..	26	18	22	36	25	16	29	17	19	16	252
1906	..	20	26	14	27	28	23	41	26	13	16	274
1907	..	26	20	21	35	17	18	33	22	13	18	252
1908	..	24	22	25	28	18	18	26	23	13	14	235
1909	..	23	22	23	26	22	19	17	18	14	23	221

TABLE R.

Showing the **Cases of Puerperal Fever** that occurred in the several **Wards** from 1891 to 1909.

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	4	7	5	3	3	3	2	..	3	38
1894	..	1	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	23
1895	..	1	2	1	2	6	2	1	1	3	..	22
1896	..	3	2	3	5	2	1	5	2	1	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	33
1900	..	4	2	1	3	3	..	2	..	1	..	16
1901	..	2	3	4	5	5	2	3	4	..	3	34
1902	..	2	1	2	1	4	..	5	..	3	1	19
1903	..	3	4	1	4	4	1	..	1	..	1	19
1904	..	5	4	3	..	2	1	5	1	1	1	24
1905	..	1	1	3	9	2	1	3	..	2	2	24
1906	..	2	1	3	4	3	1	5	2	1	1	24
1907	..	3	5	..	5	..	2	1	1	2	1	21
1908	..	2	..	1	5	2	1	2	1	..	2	17
1909	..	2	..	3	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	14

TABLE U.

Showing the Cases of Cholera that occurred in the several Wards from 1891 to 1909.

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	..	..	..	..	1
1894
1895
1896
1897	1	..	..	..	..	1
1898
1899	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1900
1901
1902
1903
1904
1905
1906
1907
1908
1909

* Asiatic Cholera.

TABLE V.

Showing some of the **Work of the Public Health Department.**

YEARS.	Number of cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, inclusive of Phthisis.	Number of cases of Non-notifiable Diseases notified by the Public Elementary Schools.	Number of Infectious Diseases notified to School Teachers.	Number of acknowledgments of Infectious Diseases to Medical Men, &c.	Number of Letters received.	Number of Letters written.	Number of letters sent to County Council Schools after disinfection of Pupils' homes.	Number of Visits made by Sanitary Inspectors to houses.	Number of Visits made to Workshops and Factories.	Visits made by Food Inspector.	Number of Houses wherein Nuisances were abated.	Number of Houses wherein Drainage Work has been carried out.	Number of Disinfections.	Number of Intimation Notices served.	Number of Statutory Notices served.
1891	2059	..	..	2059	..	1330	..	45059	17	..	3382	177	1487	..	..
1892	3478	..	..	3478	..	1617	..	58786	57	..	5001	293	2624	..	..
1893	5187	..	..	5187	2140	2050	..	51861	34	..	..	888	4197	..	..
1894	3338	..	..	3338	7444	2931	..	75969	124	..	..	1129	3202	6412	..
1895	3086	..	..	3086	8409	3756	151	72382	40	..	6309	1672	3039	6231	..
1896	4149	..	..	4149	8218	4600	147	67801	5996	..	7077	1690	4540	4862	232
1897	3133	..	..	3133	9662	4722	324	69098	6761	..	6674	1728	3859	5586	573
1898	2571	..	..	2571	8344	4039	978	70540	6882	..	6011	1683	3391	5878	608
1899	3164	829	..	3164	7160	3562	1650	64551	7233	4501	5505	1341	4051	4544	471
1900	2444	3066	..	2442	6084	3311	1517	60936	7411	6086	5673	1095	3515	4432	316
1901	3054	3395	..	3054	6486	3718	1690	58407	7371	—*	4461	843	3304	3955	328
1902	3447	2307	..	3447	6872	5247	2092	63701	8060	4000	5827	1426	4464	4363	275
1903	2215	2298	..	2215	6131	4409	1255	72140	7846	4889	6756	1711	2157	5153	372
1904	2068	2425	..	2068	5738	3565	1319	68182	7463	4690	5411	1201	2587	5404	451
1905	2189	3397	..	2189	5829	3518	1497	76418	7914	4955	7061	1132	2945	5157	630
1906	2550	4135	..	2550	5911	3438	1774	83168	6980	6968	6004	1043	3220	5847	669
1907	2335	5829	..	2335	6131	3358	1648	81628	10727	9938	6038	1259	3162	5624	518
1908	2483	4359	1943	2483	6318	4469	1914	86371	11565	13148	6332	1346	3351	5757	789
1909	3228	4605	1924	3228	5880	4197	1852	76416	11476	11093	7276	990	3281	5304	709

* Meat Inspector left Borough service for an appointment under City Corporation, and the appointment was vacant some time.

TABLE W.
BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

*Table showing the Number of Persons using the Swimming Baths,
Private Baths, and the Washhouses during 1909.*

SWIMMING BATHS.						
BATHERS.			Caledonian Road.	Hornsey Road.	Essex Road.	TOTAL.
Public.	1st class	Males ...	10,894	38,263	13,448	62,605
		Females ...	1,011	14,485	2,060	17,556
	2nd class	Males ...	20,738	23,890	19,273	63,901
		Females ...	2,051	5,632	3,517	11,200
Schools.	1st class	Boys ...	4	5,506	204	5,714
		Girls ...	...	3,351	...	3,351
	2nd class	Boys ...	43,037	45,813	56,649	145,499
		Girls ...	24,183	21,821	22,069	68,073
Totals ...			101,918	158,761	117,220	377,899
PRIVATE (SLIPPER BATHS.)						
1st class ...	Males ...	14,824	29,174	16,723	60,721	
	Females ..	1,155	4,233	2,168	7,556	
2nd class ...	Males ...	47,308	45,519	50,891	143,718	
	Females ...	14,310	19,613	21,413	55,336	
Totals ...		77,597	98,539	91,195	267,331	
WASHHOUSES.						
Washers ...		32,790	28,041	43,091	103,922	
TOTAL PERSONS USING THE ESTABLISHMENTS.						
Total admissions at each establishment in 1909 ...		212,305	285,341	251,506	749,152	

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.—TABLE I.

Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1909 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	
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Death Rate.*
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Death Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
1903	339,137	8,983	26.5	1,136	126	4,772	14.1	1,472	560	627	4,839	14.3
1904	341,044	8,890	26.1	1,177	132	5,241	15.4	1,619	632	627	5,236	15.3
1905	342,994	8,756	25.5	1,032	118	4,902	14.3	1,528	566	619	4,955	14.4
1906	344,987	8,659	25.1	1,045	120	5,000	14.5	1,589	634	684	5,050	14.6
1907	347,017	8,531	24.6	943	110	4,987	14.4	1,675	593	685	5,079	14.6
1908	349,901	8,665	24.3	827	95	4,530	12.7	1,566	568	717	4,679	13.1
Average for yrs. 1899- 1908.	340,901	8,987	26.3	1,156	128	5,234	15.3	1,551	597	647	5,284	15.5
1909	351,202	8,198	23.3	805	93	4,782	13.6	1,673	634	770	4,918	14.0

* 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" 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

Number of inhabited houses, 38,645

Average number of persons per house, 8.6

At Census of 1901

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.—TABLE II.

Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES	UPPER HOLLOWAY.				LOWER HOLLOWAY.				HIGHBURY.				BARNSBURY.				SOUTH-EAST.							
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1900 ..	99,071	2,699	1,635	375	41,618	1,170	738	181	62,092	1,551	932	186	55,445	1,782	1,604	265	77,666	2,052	1,412	337				
1901 ..	100,099	2,707	1,454	318	41,433	1,179	688	193	59,540	1,463	898	202	54,457	1,788	1,033	253	79,796	2,127	1,288	324				
	TUFNELL.				UPPER HOLLOWAY.				TOLLINGTON.				LOWER HOLLOWAY.				HIGHBURY.				BARNSBURY.			
1902 ..	32,458	745	491	93	34,442	1,131	605	117	34,385	849	527	122	41,486	1,122	714	175	64,519	1,488	945	169	54,368	1,757	1,040	266
1903 ..	32,838	740	440	83	34,822	1,108	535	138	34,705	850	437	105	41,537	1,126	618	159	65,112	1,460	796	178	54,278	1,648	829	210
1904 ..	33,225	799	571	113	35,210	1,066	523	98	35,153	815	475	104	41,589	1,114	693	180	65,717	1,423	775	140	54,146	1,672	963	237
1905 ..	33,622	758	483	96	35,607	1,067	550	108	35,549	809	426	95	41,642	1,118	644	169	66,336	1,393	837	153	54,091	1,706	897	212
1906 ..	34,028	746	432	91	36,012	1,061	542	111	35,954	747	425	95	41,696	1,118	721	173	66,968	1,348	779	128	53,995	1,679	967	232
1907 ..	34,441	745	482	95	36,425	1,043	559	99	36,367	755	480	100	41,751	1,094	644	162	67,612	1,278	816	137	53,897	1,709	949	211
1908 ..	34,864	816	425	66	36,847	1,027	485	76	36,788	728	396	85	41,807	1,067	571	134	68,271	1,416	816	143	53,797	1,625	885	193
Averages 1902-8	33,639	764	475	91	35,623	1,069	543	105	35,566	778	452	101	41,644	1,108	658	165	66,362	1,388	823	150	54,082	1,685	943	223
1909 ..	35,292	759	440	81	37,276	993	558	77	37,217	705	430	68	41,865	1,084	617	110	68,941	1,301	793	121	53,695	1,493	872	166

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this Table are registration sub-districts.
 (b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns *c* of this Table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded.
 (c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions whether within or without the district are allotted to the respective localities, according to the addresses of the deceased.
 (d) Care is taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.; thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12 respectively of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-columns *c* agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.—TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1909.

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	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Barnsbury.	South-East.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Barnsbury.	South-East.	Total cases removed to Hospital.
Small-pox	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	430	11	167	195	34	23	..	53	65	29	49	61	81	92	39	58	28	46	50	76	91	388
Erysipelas	221	10	8	14	23	135	31	23	22	23	26	46	35	46	8	6	2	5	1	7	9	38
Scarlet Fever	1285	14	351	791	81	48	..	155	149	126	206	259	191	199	136	143	122	194	227	185	192	1,199
Typhus Fever	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Enteric Fever	95	..	6	23	24	41	1	4	13	2	14	17	23	22	..	7	1	14	13	21	16	72
Relapsing Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	14	..	..	..	5	9	..	2	..	3	2	3	1	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	4
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	2049	35	532	1025	167	258	32	237	249	186	297	386	331	363	183	214	157	259	292	289	311	1,705

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.—TABLE IV.

Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR, 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Deaths of Residents at subjoined Ages, whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths of Residents (at all Ages) belonging to Localities whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District, whether Residents or Non-residents.
	All ages.	Under 1 yr.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tottenham.	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	197	31	156	10	..	..	..	13	29	8	37	25	17	68	54
Scarlet Fever ..	25	1	19	4	..	1	..	1	3	2	3	5	6	5	8
Whooping Cough ..	86	36	48	2	..	..	..	2	4	10	11	11	16	32	26
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ..	31	1	23	6	..	1	..	3	2	4	5	4	5	8	2
Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	12	..	1	1	..	9	1	..	1	..	1	4	2	4	5
Other continued .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	70	1	..	1	2	31	35	7	14	7	7	17	4	14	12
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	67	46	12	1	..	6	2	7	4	1	12	12	16	15	13
Enteritis	54	26	11	..	1	9	7	7	..	3	13	8	11	12	15
Gastritis	39	23	3	..	..	7	6	6	6	2	5	10	5	5	21
Puerperal Fever ..	7	..	..	..	1	6	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	2	2
Erysipelas	12	4	..	..	..	5	3	..	4	2	2	1	2	1	7
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	424	1	11	10	45	333	24	39	56	32	50	57	81	109	268
Other Tuberculous Diseases	158	45	71	16	5	20	1	11	17	15	20	20	24	51	31
Cancer, Malignant Disease	353	..	..	3	3	212	135	44	36	43	47	55	64	64	148
Bronchitis	534	55	21	1	1	167	289	48	55	47	60	94	89	141	174
Pneumonia	476	106	101	10	13	161	85	40	40	43	71	84	82	116	105
Pleurisy	29	3	3	1	1	19	2	1	3	3	7	5	3	7	12
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	48	3	6	..	..	32	7	5	6	2	7	8	8	12	27
Alcoholism { Cirrhosis of Liver ..	59	..	..	..	..	48	11	6	3	1	6	8	19	16	13
Venereal Diseases ..	15	10	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	3	6	5	..	5
Premature Birth ..	137	136	1	..	..	..	..	10	20	8	12	15	32	40	3
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	20	..	..	..	4	14	2	2	3	3	..	4	5	3	10
Heart Diseases ..	661	6	4	22	30	294	305	53	81	50	69	122	114	172	159
Accidents	147	43	16	9	6	41	32	5	11	15	24	21	29	42	47
Suicides	42	..	..	..	3	36	3	6	4	2	6	5	9	10	15
Homicides	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
All other causes ..	1211	261	53	43	29	367	458	122	156	126	139	189	223	256	491
All causes	4918	841	560	140	144	1825	1408	440	558	430	617	793	872	1208	1673

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.—TABLE V.

Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	156	52	26	35	269	83	64	44	58	46	55	34	55	45	40	48	841
	Uncertified .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	3	8	6	7	31
	Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	2	2	5	4	3	5	5	3	3	36
	Diarrhoea, all forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	10	2	7	5	3	1	5	2	46
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis .. .. .	..	1	1	1	3	4	4	2	4	1	2	..	1	2	..	3	26
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .. .. .	..	3	2	..	5	2	2	2	2	3	3	..	1	2	1	..	23
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	86	18	7	7	118	10	1	..	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	136
	Congenital Defects	27	8	2	2	39	5	1	2	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	52
	Injury at Birth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	25	10	5	6	46	25	16	10	17	1	4	7	2	3	2	..	133
	Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	3	2	2	1	..	5	2	1	18
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tuberculous Mesenterica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	2	3	..	4	..	1	1	20
	Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	..	8
Other causes.	Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
	Syphilis .. .. .	..	2	1	1	4	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	2	3	..	..	11
	Convulsions	4	1	1	1	7	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	14
	Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	1	3	4	7	5	2	1	8	4	2	10	3	5	4	55
	Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Pneumonia	1	4	3	4	12	5	11	6	3	9	11	7	11	5	11	15	106
	Suffocation, overlying	2	..	1	4	7	4	9	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	27
	Other Causes	11	5	1	5	22	5	5	4	4	4	7	2	7	6	2	9	77
Totals		156	52	26	35	269	83	64	44	58	46	55	34	55	45	40	48	841
Births in the year { legitimate .. 7,948 } { illegitimate .. 250 }		Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants .. 774 } { illegitimate infants .. 67 }		Population. Estimated to middle of 1908. 351,202.														
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages .. 4,918																		

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL RETURN.

Borough of Islington.

PROCEEDINGS DURING 1909.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES—				Number of inspections, 1909.	Number of Notices. 1909.	Number of Prosecutions 1909.
	On Register at end of 1908.	Added in 1909.	Removed in 1909.	On Register at end of 1909.			
Milk premises	573	38	24	587	2231	355	Nil
Cowsheds	7	...	...	7	...	...	"
Slaughter-houses ...	34	...	...	34	...	...	"
Other offensive trade premises	7	...	...	7	...	...	"
Ice cream premises ...	230	...	...	230	167	22	"
Registered houses let in lodgings ... ..	† ...	...	...	...	10555	(a)* 79 (b)† 1214	(a)* Nil (b)† 3

* (a) For overcrowding.

† (b) For other conditions.

† No Register now kept under new By-Laws.

Total number of intimation notices served for all purposes ... 5304

Overcrowding, 1909.

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded	...	...	...	148
Number remedied	...	...	...	148
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	—

Underground rooms—

Illegal occupation dealt with during year	...	...	...	1
Number of rooms closed	...	...	...	16
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	1

Insanitary houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	...	—
Number closed under the Housing of the Working Classes Act	...	—
Number of premises cleansed under Sec. 20 of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1904	...	124

Shelters provided under sec. 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—

Number of persons accommodated during the year	40
------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	----

Revenue Acts—

Number of houses for which applications were received during year		8
Number of tenements comprised therein	... ..	78
Number of tenements for which certificates were (a) granted	...	31
	(b) refused ...	47
	(c) deferred ...	nil

Number of prosecutions under By-laws under Public Health Act, 1891—

(a) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, etc.	—
(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. ...	2
(f) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, etc.	1
(g) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc. ...	—
(h) With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc.	2
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets ...	—
(j) With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, section 202)	1
(k) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899)	1

Number of prosecutions under L.C.C. General Powers Act, 1907—

(l) With respect to Water Supply to Tenement Houses	4
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Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed	592
Total number of infectious bodies removed	1

