Sixty-ninth annual report on the health and sanitary condition of the Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

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1924

SIXTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Condition

OF THE

METROPOLITAN

Borough of Islington.

G. CLARK TROTTER, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.S.E.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

LONDON:
VAIL & CO., 170, Farringdon Road, E.C. 1.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(November, 1924, to November, 1925.)

Mayor.

SIDNEY CHARLES HARPER, J.P

Aldermen.

FREDERICK EDWARD BRADSHAW

FREDERICK MONTAGUE, M.P.

Councillors.

FREDERICK COPPING
WILLIAM H. GALE
THOS. L. HARROLD
JAMES T. HOARE
HENRY JOHNSON
SARAH JOHNSON
HERBERT S. JORDAN
ABRAHAM LEVISON
WILLIAM J. MITCHELL
WALTER FREDERICK NOKES
HENRY PENN
WILLIAM T. RICKETTS
WILLIAM T. SMITH
WILLIAM GEORGE SPICER
EDWARD TOMKINS

Chairman .. .. COUNCILLOR JORDAN

Vice-Chairman .. .. COUNCILLOR SMITH

MEMBERS OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

(November, 1924, to November, 1925.)

Aldermen.

RICHARD MONTFORD, J.P.

HENRY B. VORLEY, J.P.

Councillors.

VINCENT P. CATTERMOLE
GEORGE T. DICKINSON
CHARLES FRANCIS
REGINALD FRANKLIN
WILLIAM HERBERT GALE
JAMES T. HOARE
ALBERT H. JACKSON
HENRY JOHNSON
SARAH JOHNSON
ARTHUR J. KENT
WILLIAM J. MITCHELL
ALBERT E. PETTET
WILLIAM T. RICKETTS
KATE SHARP, J.P.
HERBERT TICE
GRACE WATSON

Members appointed by the Council from outside their own body.

Lady ANDREWES, 10, Causton Road, Highgate, N 6
Mrs. COLEMAN, 76, Plimsoll Road, N. 4
Dr. ALICE VANCE KNOX, 15, South Grove, Highgate, N. 6
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Mrs. VORLEY, "Fern Bank," Holly Park, Crouch Hill, N. 4
Mrs. WATT, 60, Highbury New Park, N. 5

Chairman .. .. COUNCILLOR TICE.

Vice-Chairman .. .. COUNCILLOR KATE SHARP, J.P.

SUMMARY

of Vital Statistics for the Registration Year 1924.

Population (Enumerated at Census, 1921)		380,787 persons
... Estimated Mid-Year 1924		357,100 persons
Increase on Census Population, 1921		6,623 persons
Mean Population in the year (in round numbers)		360,587 persons
Area		3,092 acres
Density (Mid-Year 1924)		109 persons per acre
Births	Males 3,470 Females 3,329	6,799 persons
Birth rate		18·8 per 1,000 inhabitants
Deaths from All Causes	Males 2,005 Females 2,120	4,125 persons
Death rate		12·8 per 1,000 inhabitants
Deaths from Principal Epidemic Diseases	Males 109 Females 118	227 persons
Death rate		0·63 per 1,000 inhabitants
Deaths from Anti-Tuberculosis	Males 221 Females 178	399 persons
Death rate		1·16 per 1,000 inhabitants
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	Males 191 Females 119	310 persons
Death rate		0·90 per 1,000 inhabitants
Infantile deaths under 1 year	Males 261 Females 186	Total 447
Infantile mortality rate		66 per 1,000 live births
Excess of Births over Deaths		2,674
Rateable value of Borough of Islington		£1,808,013
Sum represented by a penny rate		£7,808

SUMMARY

of Vital Statistics in the Registration Year 1924.

Population (Enumerated at Census, 1921)		330,737 persons
,, Estimated Mid Year 1924		337,400 persons
Increase on Census population, 1921		6,663 persons
Mean Population, ten years (1914-1923)		330,587 persons
Area		3,092 acres
Density (Mid-year 1924)		109 persons per acre
Births	Males 3,470 Females 3,329	persons 6,799
Birth rate		19·8 per 1,000 inhabitants
Deaths from All Causes	Males 2,096 Females 2,126	persons 4,222
Death rate		12·3 per 1,000 inhabitants
Deaths from Principal Epidemic Diseases	Males 109 Females 118	227 persons
Death rate		0·66 per 1,000 inhabitants
Deaths from All Tuberculosis	Males 224 Females 175	399 persons
Death rate		1·16 per 1,000 inhabitants
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	Males 194 Females 146	340 persons
Death rate		0·99 per 1,000 inhabitants
Infantile deaths under 1 year	Males 261 Females 186	Total 447
Infantile mortality rate		66 per 1,000 births
Excess of Births over Deaths		2,577
Rateable value of Borough of Islington		£1,893,449
Sum represented by a penny rate		£7,895

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

Municipal Offices,

Tyndale Place, N.1.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the

Mertopolitan Borough of Islington.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough for the year 1924.

Included are the statistical tables as prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

The draft Report was submitted to the Public Health Committee in June, 1925. The death-rate for 1924 was 12·3. (The lowest recorded in the Borough records, which date from 1841, is that of the year previous 1923, 11·6.)

The Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, both organisations, Municipal and Voluntary, have worked in unison. The Infantile Mortality rate again—66 per 1,000 births—continues to be a record for Islington.

During the year, owing to the congestion at Clerkenwell Police Court, the Borough Council supported the establishment of a Petty Sessions Court at the Town Hall.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. Clark Trotter

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1924.

SPECIAL REPORTS (OTHER THAN THE HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH) AND OUTSTANDING MATTERS BROUGHT BEFORE THE PUBLIC HEALTH OR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEES DURING THE YEAR.

SUMMARY.

1. **Health Week**—As regards educational propaganda, special efforts were made to arouse the interest of the citizens in Child Welfare and Health matters generally during Health Week. See page 9.

2. **Petty Sessions.**—A Court established to take Public Health cases formerly going to Clerkenwell Police Court, p. 58.

3. **Smoke Nuisance, etc.**—Observations to the number of 184 were made during the year, and two cases were proceeded with in Court, page 40.

4. **Meat, Food and Drugs.**—(*a*) *The Labelling of Meat and Eggs* (*Food Order*, 1921), page 50. (*b*) *Unsound Food*, page 49. (*c*) *Preservatives and Colouring Matter in Food*, page 52. (*d*) *Sophistication of Milk*, page 55. (*e*) *Dispensing of Prescriptions*, page 54. (*f*) *Wrapping of Food*, page 58.

5. **Health Visitation** and work of Voluntary Centres, pp. 11-12.

6. **Index to Report.**—Pages 69-71.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General estimated the population of the Borough at the mid-year of 1921 to be 327,400. *Compared* with the previous year the increase is stated to number 300 persons.

In the Registration Year of 1921 there were 53 weeks, so that in order to obtain the correspondingly with other years they are calculated on a population the one-fifty-second part larger than the estimate. The last time there were 53 weeks in the registration year was in 1916.

Where the figures are given for the calendar year, the calculations are based upon the estimate of the Registrar-General (327,400).

The following tables give the distribution of the population of the year subsequently in the Metropolitan Borough with particulars of their areas and densities.

Showing the Areas, Densities and Estimated Populations of the Sub-registration Districts of the Borough in 1924, and the Populations at the Census 1921.

	Area in Acres.	Estimated Persons to an Acre or Density of Population.	Estimated Population Mid-year, 1924	Population at the Census 1921.
No. 1—Tufnell ...	[illegible]	85	34,107	[illegible]
2—Upper Holloway ...	[illegible]	110	32,023	[illegible]
3—Tollington ...	[illegible]	90	31,270	[illegible]
4—Lower Holloway ...	[illegible]	105	41,711	[illegible]
5—Highbury ...	[illegible]	78	32,045	[illegible]
6—Aldiboy ...	[illegible]	80	28,131	[illegible]
7—Thornhill ...	[illegible]	173	30,360	[illegible]
8—Barnsbury ...	[illegible]	170	24,074	[illegible]
9—St. Mary's ...	[illegible]	122	18,272	[illegible]
10—Caledonia ...	[illegible]	111	32,140	[illegible]
11—St. Peter's ...	[illegible]	104	30,223	[illegible]
The Borough ...	[illegible]	109	327,400	[illegible]

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General estimated the population of the Borough at the middle of 1924 to have been 337,400. When compared with the previous year the increase is found to number 800 persons.

In the Registration Year of 1924 there were 53 weeks, so that in order to obtain the rates comparable with other years they are calculated on a population the one-fifty-second part larger than the estimate. The last time there were 53 weeks in the registration year was in 1919.

Where, however, figures are given for the Calendar Year, the calculations are based upon the estimated population of the Registrar-General (337,400).

The following tables give the distribution of the population of the several sub-registration districts and wards, together with particulars of their areas and densities.

Showing the **Areas Densities** *and* **Estimated Populations** *of the* **Sub-registration Districts** *at the Middle of year* **1924,** *also the* **Populations** *at the Census* 1921.

Sub-Districts.	Area. Acres.	Estimated Acres to a person.	Estimated Persons to an Acre.	Estimated Population Mid-year 1924.	Enumerated Population at Census 1921.
Tufnell	411	0·0120	83	34,197	33,750
Upper Holloway	299	0·0091	110	32,933	35,721
Tollington	315	0·0101	99	31,279	30,832
Lower Holloway	406	0·0097	103	41,711	40,139
Highbury	749	0·0123	82	61,094	58,850
Barnsbury	316	0·0057	176	55,534	53,859
South East Islington ...	596	0·0074	135	80,652	77,586
The Borough	3,092	0·0092	109	337,400	330,737

Showing the **Areas, Densities** *and* **Estimated Populations** *of the* **Wards** *at the Middle of the year* **1924,** *also the* **Populations** *at the* **Census 1921.**

WARDS.	Area in Acres	Estimated Persons to an Acre or Density of Population.	Estimated Population Mid-year, 1924.	Enumerated Population Census, 1921
No. 1—Tufnell	411	83	34,197	33,750
2—Upper Holloway	299	110	32,933	35,721
3—Tollington	315	99	31,279	30,832
4—Lower Holloway	406	103	41,711	40,139
5—Highbury	417	78	32,643	33,417
6—Mildmay	332	86	28,451	25,433
7—Thornhill	178	173	30,860	31,301
8—Barnsbury	138	179	24,674	22,558
9—St. Mary's	150	122	18,273	17,363
10—Canonbury	290	111	32,146	29,997
11—St. Peter's	156	194	30,233	30,226
The Borough	3,092	109	337,400	330,737

Showing the **Estimated Number of Persons** *living in* **Islington** *at the* **Mid-year 1924,** *at Nine Age Periods, and distinguishing* **Males** *and* **Females.**

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0—5	14,844	14,510	29,354
5—15	31,040	30,361	61,401
15—25	25,980	31,720	57,700
25—35	24,967	30,368	55,335
35—45	21,596	25,979	47,575
45—55	18,898	20,578	39,476
55—65	12,149	13,831	25,980
65—75	6,411	8,433	14,844
75 and upwards	2,025	3,710	5,735
All ages	157,910	179,490	337,400

MARRIAGES.

Marriages, 2,872; Marriage Rate, 17·0.—The number of persons married was 5,744, as contrasted with 5,528 in the preceding year, which is an increase of 216. The marriage rate was 17·0 per thousand inhabitants, as compared with 16·4 in 1923.

The following statement shows the figures for the previous ten years 1914-23.

Years.	Marriages.	Marriage Rate.	Years.	Marriages.	Marriage Rate.
1914	3,188	19·63	1919	3,306	19·28
1915	4,252	26·12	1920	3,370	20·05
1916	3,080	18·30	1921	3,141	18·86
1917	2,689	16·23	1922	2,877	17·23
1918	2,971	18·51	1923	2,764	16·42

BIRTHS.

There were 6,799 births registered, of which 3,470 were boys, and 3,329 girls. Of this number, however, 1,065 were born of mothers living in Islington, although they were confined in Lying-in Institutions, and in other homes situated outside the Borough. The annual birth-rate was equal to 19·8 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a mean birth-rate of 22·6 in the preceding ten years.

Showing the **Births** *(distinguishing Males and Females) and* **Birth-rates** *of Islington in* **1924,** *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* 1923; *together with the mean Borough Birth-rates for the* 10 *years* 1914-1923.

Quarter.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth Rates.			
				Islington, 1924.	Islington, 1914-23.	London, 1924.	105 Great Towns, 1924.
First	885	854	1,739	20·6	23·2	19·8	20·0
Second	867	835	1,702	20·2	23·1	19·5	20·1
Third	900	826	1,726	20·5	21·7	19·3	19·8
Fourth	818	814	1,632	18·0	21·7	17·6	18·1
The Year 1924 ...	3,470	3,329	*6,799	19·8	22·6	18·7	19·4
1923	3,493	3,607	7,100	21·1	19·8	20·2	20·4
Increase or decrease	— 23	— 278	— 301	— 1·3	— 2·8	— 1·5	— 1·0

* These include 1,065 births which occurred in Lying-in Institutions, etc., outside the Borough.

N.B.—The total registered births given by the Registrar-General for the Calendar year, 1924, will be found at the foot of table on p. 8.

Showing the **Births** of Males and Females and the **Birth-rates in each quarter and for the year, 1924**, and in the several **Sub-Registration Districts**.

	Tulingtan.											
	Tulingtan.											
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth rates.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth rates.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth rates.
1st Quarter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	86	86	156	19·9
2nd "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15·3	76	71	147	18·8
3rd "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19·5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21·0	71	83	154	19·7
4th "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14·8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·8	75	71	146	17·5
Year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18·0	308	315	603	18·9

Showing the **Births** of Males and Females and the **Birth-rates in each quarter and for the year 1924**, and in the several **Sub-Registration Districts**.

	Tulingtan South-East.											
	Tulingtan South-East.											
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth rates.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth rates.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth rates.
1st Quarter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	216	176	392	19·4
2nd "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	205	189	394	19·4
3rd "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	208	189	397	19·6
4th "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	215	203	418	19·4
Year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	844	757	1,601	19·4

Illegitimate Births (1924).—The number of illegitimate births shows a [illegible] of 90 on the number of the year 1923. They were equal to a rate of 2·7 per [illegible] of all births for former decennial periods was in 31,000, 3 [illegible].

Notification of Births Act, 1907.—3,240 births were notified, [illegible] 122 or 3·8 per cent. of the total number that were registered in the year. [illegible] were notified by doctors, midwives, parents and guardians as follows:—

Notified by—	Tulingtan.			Tulingtan South-East.			Tulingtan and other Tersons.		
	Alive.	Still born.	Alive.	Still born.	Alive.	Still born.	Alive.	Still born.	Alive.
1921.									
1st Quarter	357	14	698	20	810	6	1,360		
2nd "	360	11	600	10	207	7	1,270		
3rd "	313	8	671	21	312	5	1,300		
4th "	268	5	647	16	297	6	1,222		
Year	1,298	41	2,685	67	1,216	24	5,200		

Showing the **Births** *of Males and Females and the* **Birth-rates in each quarter and for the year, 1924**, *and in the several* **Sub-Registration Districts.**

	Tufnell.				Upper Holloway.				Tollington.				Lower Holloway.			
	Males.	Females	Total.	Birth rates.	Males.	Females	Total.	Birth rates.	Males.	Females	Total.	Birth rates.	Males.	Females	Total.	Birth rates.
1st Quarter	76	83	159	18·6	82	83	165	20·0	68	88	156	19·9	129	113	242	23·2
2nd ,,	82	88	170	19·9	81	75	156	18·9	76	71	147	18·8	103	119	222	21·3
3rd ,,	88	77	165	19·3	89	84	173	21·0	71	83	154	19·7	113	112	225	21·6
4th ,,	65	71	136	14·8	80	83	163	18·4	73	73	146	17·3	121	117	238	21·2
YEAR ...	311	319	630	18·1	332	325	657	19·6	288	315	603	18·9	466	461	927	21·8

Showing the **Births** *of Males and Females and the* **Birth-rates in each quarter and for the year 1924**, *and in the several* **Sub-Registration Districts.**—*contd.*

	Highbury.				Barnsbury.				Islington South-East.				The Borough.			
	Males.	Females	Total.	Birth rates.	Males.	Females	Total.	Birth rates.	Males.	Females	Total.	Birth rates.	Males.	Females	Total.	Birth rates.
1st Quarter	146	143	289	18·9	169	168	337	24·3	215	176	391	19·4	885	854	1,739	20·6
2nd ,,	156	111	267	17·5	167	182	349	25·1	202	189	391	19·4	867	835	1,702	20·2
3rd ,,	148	133	281	18·4	158	148	306	22·0	233	189	422	20·9	900	826	1,726	20·5
4th ,,	124	126	250	15·2	137	141	278	18·6	218	203	421	19·4	818	814	1,632	18·0
YEAR	574	513	1,087	17·4	631	639	1,270	22·4	868	757	1,625	19·8	3,470	3,329	6,799	19·8

Illegitimate Births (186).—The number of illegitimate births, 136, shows a decrease of 33 on the return of the year 1923. They were equal to a rate of 2·7 per 100 registered births. A table for former decennial periods was given in M.O.H. Report 1921.

Notification of Births Act. 1907.—5,200 births were notified, exclusive of 132 stillborn, or 76 per cent. of the total number that was registered during the year. They were notified by doctors, midwives, parents and guardians as follows :—

Notified by :	Doctors.		Midwives.		Parents and other Persons.		Total.	
	Alive.	Still born.	Alive.	Still born.	Alive.	Still born.	Alive.	Still born.
1924.								
1st Quarter ...	357	14	693	20	310	6	1,360	40
2nd ,, ...	323	11	669	10	297	7	1,289	28
3rd ,, ...	313	8	674	21	312	5	1,299	34
4th ,, ...	308	8	647	16	297	6	1,252	30
Year ...	1,301	41	2,683	67	1,216	24	5,200	132

DEATHS.

The deaths numbered 4,222, while the death-rate was equal to 12·3 per 1,000 of the population, or 0·7 higher than in the preceding year (11·6), but it was 2·1 less than the average of the previous 10 years.

The Deaths and Death-rates from All Causes in the Sub-Registration Districts were as follows:—

| Sub-Districts. | Deaths. | | |

DEATHS.

The deaths numbered 4,222, while the death-rate was equal to 12·3 per 1,000 of the population, or 0·7 higher than that of the preceding year (11·6), but it was 2·1 less than the average of the previous 10 years.

The **Deaths** *and* **Death-rates** *from* **All Causes** *in the* **Sub-Registration Districts** *were as follows:—*

Sub-Districts.	Quarters.								The Year.	
	1		2		3		4			
	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.
Tufnell	168	19·7	99	11·6	76	8·9	92	9·9	435	12·5
Upper Holloway	156	18·9	104	12·6	83	10·1	107	12·1	450	13·4
Tollington ...	140	17·9	86	11·0	54	6·9	92	10·9	372	11·7
Lower Holloway	177	17·0	117	11·2	91	8·7	145	12·9	530	12·5
Highbury ...	245	16·0	150	9·8	156	10·2	192	11·7	743	11·9
Barnsbury ...	267	19·2	166	12·0	124	8·9	187	12·5	744	13·1
Islington (South-East) ...	317	15·7	228	11·3	168	8·3	235	10·8	948	11·5
The Borough	1,470	17·4	950	11·3	752	8·9	1,050	11·6	4,222	12·3

Showing the **Deaths** *and* **Death Rates** *of Islington in* **1924,** *and in the four quarters of the year, and of the County of London and the Great Towns during the same period, the mean Borough Death Rates for the* 10 *years* 1914-23, *and the deaths and death-rates in the year* 1923.

Quarter.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Death Rates.			
				Islington, 1924.	Islington, 1914-23.	London, 1924.	105 Great Towns, 1924.
First	667	803	1,470	17·4	18·0	17·8	17·0
Second	493	457	950	11·3	13·1	10·7	11·8
Third	400	352	752	8·9	10·9	8·6	9·1
Fourth	536	514	1,050	11·6	15·6	11·1	11·4
The Year 1924 ...	2,096	2,126	4,222	12·3	14·4	12·1	12·3
1923	1,978	1,924	3,902	11·6	12·3	11·2	11·6
Increase or Decrease	+ 118	202	320	+ 0·7	— 2·1	+ 0·9	+ 0·7

Cause of Death (Classified).—The following table shows the deaths arranged in classes of Disease from All Causes during the ten years 1911-20, and in 1921:—

Cause of Death (Classified).—The following table shows the deaths arranged in classes of Disease from All Causes during the ten years 1914-23, and in 1924 :—

Classified Causes of Death.	Years. 1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Mean 10 Yrs.	1924	Difference.
I. Specific or Febrile Causes	572	618	380	391	1361	579	552	464	639	273	583	391	— 192
1. Miasmatic Diseases ...	299	451	268	293	1258	466	437	301	546	155	447	316	— 131
2. Diarrhoeal ,, ...	174	94	56	56	51	36	28	85	29	40	65	20	— 45
3. Malarial ,, ...	1	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	— 1
4. Zoogenous ,, ...	2	—	3	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	2	+ 1
5. Venereal ,, ...	21	23	15	15	15	13	13	17	17	20	17	9	— 8
6. Septic ,, ...	75	50	38	25	35	61	70	60	47	58	52	44	— 8
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	3	1	1	2	+ 1
III. Dietetic	11	36	3	3	4	2	2	4	7	2	7	3	— 4
IV. Constitutional Diseases	1056	1132	1095	1114	1101	973	918	985	935	945	1025	945	— 80
V. Developmental	512	554	522	486	520	657	556	486	477	377	515	396	— 119
VI. Local	2488	2847	2457	2344	2596	2177	2172	2203	2362	2106	2375	2290	— 85
1. Diseases of Nervous System	363	418	339	351	330	322	341	345	330	294	343	290	— 53
2. ,, Organs of Special Sense ...	14	17	12	14	10	11	20	13	9	16	14	14	—
3. ,, Circulatory System	660	722	669	681	691	654	592	651	734	745	680	822	+ 142
4. ,, Respiratory	896	1147	1006	887	1156	770	822	717	903	598	890	797	— 93
5. ,, Digestive ,,	304	319	233	243	246	215	224	260	204	259	251	192	— 59
6. ,, Lymphatic ,,	15	9	16	9	3	11	10	14	11	11	11	8	— 3
7. ,, Urinary ,,	193	182	149	130	137	151	129	168	134	157	153	136	— 17
8. ,, Reproductive ,,	18	18	24	18	8	17	20	13	20	10	16	15	— 1
9. ,, Bones and Joints	10	8	9	5	9	12	5	3	8	8	8	10	+ 2
10. ,, Integumentary System	15	7	—	6	6	14	9	19	9	8	9	6	— 3
VII. Violence	201	234	183	159	156	162	179	142	137	151	170	156	— 14
1. Accident or Negligence ...	165	194	156	122	115	132	140	99	94	105	132	115	— 17
2. Homicide	3	3	4	1	3	2	2	3	3	8	3	2	— 1
3. Suicide	33	37	23	11	27	28	37	40	39	38	31	39	+ 8
4. Execution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5. By Bombs (Enemy Aircraft)	—	—	—	25	11	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	— 4
VIII. Ill-Defined Causes ...	98	125	111	102	103	89	95	84	54	47	91	39	— 52
All Causes	4938	5546	4752	4600	5841	4640	4475	4368	4614	3902	4767	4222	— 545

AGES AT DEATH.

The following statement gives the ages at which persons died in the borough, and contrasts them with the returns for the preceding ten years :—

Ages.	Number of Deaths, 1924.	Mean Deaths (10 years, 1914-23.	Increase or Decrease on mean.
0-1 year	447	631	— 184
1-5 years	311	401	— 90
Under 5 years	758	1,032	— 274
5-15 years	96	181	— 85
15-25 ,,	173	192	— 19
25-35 ,,	188	271	— 83
35-45 ,,	291	354	— 63
45-55 ,,	416	527	— 111
55-65 ,,	621	643	— 22
65-75 ,,	868	797	+ 71
75-85 ,,	640	606	+ 34
85 upwards	171	164	+ 7
	4,222	4,767	— 545

Infant Deaths, 447; Mortality Rate, 66.—During the year [illegible] deaths among infants under twelve months old were registered, or 185 below the decennial average (632), and the rate was equal to an infant mortality rate of 66 per 1,000 births. This represents 27 per 1,000 births below the mean annual record of the preceding twenty years, and equals the rate of the last year (1923), which was the lowest ever recorded in Islington.

In the quarters the mortality varied from 30 per 1,000 births in the first quarter, 51 in the second, 55 in the third and 61 in the fourth.

In the sub-registration districts the infant mortality was as follows:

Sub-Districts.	Infant Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000.
Tufnell	94	81
Upper Holloway	40	70
Tollington	36	60
Lower Holloway	76	85
Highbury	65	60
Barnsbury	68	77
Islington South-East	71	55

In London the infant mortality was 65 per 1,000 births, while in the boroughs surrounding Islington it was [illegible].

The rate for England and Wales was 77 per 1,000 births.

Infantile Mortality during each of the Ten Years 1914-23 and 1924.

(Deaths of children under one year of age.)

Years.	Deaths.				Mortality.				Total Death-rate under one year.
	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 13 weeks.	13 weeks and under 52 weeks.	1 week and under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 13 weeks.	13 weeks and under 52 weeks.	Total.	
1914	170	52	57	150	147	115	100	519	[illegible]
1915	150	54	57	140	162	125	120	506	[illegible]
1916	140	57	67	122	116	92	80	424	[illegible]
1917	150	60	60	100	105	95	91	506	[illegible]
1918	150	61	64	120	112	75	107	521	[illegible]
1919	130	57	57	90	92	90	85	465	[illegible]
1920	124	61	57	127	120	79	81	476	[illegible]
1921	130	55	55	100	118	96	71	411	[illegible]
1922	120	55	55	90	97	96	93	370	[illegible]
1923	130	55	50	102	92	101	84	419	[illegible]
Mean 10 years	140	56	56	112	112	94	84	452	[illegible]
1924	110	59	59	97	89	91	84	447	[illegible]
Increase or decrease on mean	[illegible]	3	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	185	[illegible]

Showing the Deaths among Infants per 1,000 Births during the Year 1924, and the previous Years for the 7 years 1914-1923.

Sub-Districts.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	Mean 10 years.	1924.
Tufnell	95	90	84	94	93	90	91	83	46	71	84
Up. Holloway	80	118	67	65	85	70	60	76	60	64	77	70
Tollington	82	120	93	103	120	98	88	85	93	66	91	60
Lr. Holloway	124	115	107	124	120	101	66	92	81	81	103	85
Highbury	95	100	74	82	90	84	67	93	64	61	83	60
Barnsbury	110	107	103	114	122	91	89	87	86	59	98	77
Islington, S.E.	100	106	91	80	102	81	70	77	88	82	91	55
The Borough	104	107	87	92	110	89	72	81	77	66	87	66

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Infant Deaths, 447; Mortality Rate, 66.—During the year 447 deaths among infants under twelve months old were registered, or 185 below the decennial average (632), and they were equal to an infant mortality rate of 66 per 1,000 births. This rate is 21 per 1,000 births below the mean annual record of the preceding ten years, and equals the rate of last year (1923), which was the lowest ever recorded in Islington.

In the quarters the mortality ranged from 90 per 1,000 births in the first quarter, 54 in the second, 55 in the third, and 61 in the fourth.

In the sub-registration districts the infant mortality was as follows:

Sub-District.	Infant Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 Births.
Tufnell	34	54
Upper Holloway	46	70
Tollington	36	60
Lower Holloway	79	85
Highbury	65	60
Barnsbury	98	77
Islington South East	89	55

In London the infant mortality was 69 per 1,000 births, while in the six boroughs encircling Islington it was 66.

The rate for England and Wales was 75 per 1,000 births.

Infantile Mortality during each of the Ten Years 1914-23 and 1924.

Deaths at various ages under One Year of Age.

Years.	Under one week.	Weeks.			Total under four weeks.	Months.				Total Deaths under one year.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.
		1–2	2–3	3–4		4 weeks and under 3 mths.	3–6	6–9	9–12		
1914	179	40	39	33	291	159	181	118	100	849	104
1915	155	49	35	31	270	142	152	125	116	805	107
1916	129	32	27	21	209	128	116	92	89	634	87
1917	93	38	23	7	161	106	108	99	91	565	97
1918	123	31	19	14	187	87	112	78	107	571	110
1919	158	32	22	21	233	95	92	60	45	525	83
1920	142	54	37	22	255	141	120	79	81	676	72
1921	131	34	35	22	222	104	148	96	71	641	81
1922	125	37	29	22	213	80	97	96	93	579	77
1923	128	35	20	11	194	72	104	54	49	473	66
Mean 10 years	136	38	29	20	223	112	123	90	84	632	87
1924	**110**	**33**	**23**	**21**	**187**	**59**	**61**	**64**	**76**	**447**	**66**
Increase or decrease on mean	— 26	— 5	— 6	+ 1	— 36	— 53	— 62	— 26	— 8	—185	— 21

Showing the **Deaths among Infants per 1,000 Births** *during the Year* **1924.**
and also the mortality rates for the Years 1914-1923.

Sub-Districts.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Mean 10 years	1914	Increase or decrease on mean
Tufnell	93	65	84	99	93	50	41	53	83	46	71	**54**	—17
Up. Holloway	86	118	67	68	83	79	69	76	59	64	77	**70**	— 7
Tollington ...	92	135	93	102	135	98	58	83	58	55	91	**60**	—31
Lr. Holloway	134	118	107	121	130	101	66	93	81	81	103	**85**	—18
Highbury ...	93	109	74	83	99	83	67	93	64	61	83	**60**	—23
Barnsbury ...	119	107	103	114	122	91	89	87	86	59	98	**77**	—21
Islington, S.E.	105	108	91	89	107	81	79	77	88	82	91	**55**	—36
The Borough	104	107	87	97	110	83	72	81	77	66	87	**66**	—21

The following table shows the diseases that proved most fatal in the first year of child life, together with the mortality rates per 1,000 births.

Showing the **Mortality** for 1,000 Births among **Infants under one year of age** in the five years 1919-23; and in **1924** from certain specified causes.

Causes of death.	1924. Rate per 1,000 Births.	Mean rate 10 years 1914-23 per 1,000 Births.	Diff.
Premature Birth and Congenital Debility	17	20	
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	16	17	
Atrophy and Marasmus	5	11	
Diarrhœal Diseases (all forms)	7	6	
Convulsions	1	2	
Whooping Cough	5	4	
Measles	7	3	
Diphtheria	—	—	
Erysipelas	—	—	
Other forms of Septicæmia	1	2	
Total	85	65	
Other causes	15	22	
Total	100	87	

INFANTILE MORTALITY during the Calendar Year 1924.

Net Deaths from all causes of infants aged under one year of age.

Cause of Death.	Total under one year.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.
All Causes	179	33	24	21	21	187	67	55	62	74	74	74
Ill-defined Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Rheumatism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infectious Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atrophy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, Overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	10	2	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	18	6	—	1	—	25	6	3	1	—	—	—
Premature birth	67	4	6	4	—	74	2	2	—	—	—	—
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	7	4	3	4	—	19	8	6	2	—	—	—
Other causes	8	7	2	—	—	16	2	6	7	—	—	—
Total	110	35	24	21	21	187	67	55	62	74	74	74

Net Births in the year: Legitimate ... 6,155; Illegitimate ... 281; Total ... 6,436.

Net Deaths in the year of: Legitimate infants ... 6 Cerebro-Spinal Fever (?); Illegitimate infants ... 6 Influenza (?).

The following table shows the diseases that proved most fatal in the first year of child life, together with the mortality rates per 1,000 births.

Showing the **Mortality** *per 1,000 Births among* **Infants under one year of age** *in the ten years 1914-23 : and in* **1924** *from certain specified causes.*

Causes of death.	1924. Rate per 1,000 Births.	Mean rate 10 years 1914-23 per 1,000 Births.	Difference.
Premature Birth and Congenital Defects	17	20	— 3
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	16	17	— 1
Atrophy and Marasmus	5	11	— 6
Diarrhoeal Disease (all forms)	7	6	+ 1
Convulsions	1	2	— 1
Whooping Cough	3	4	— 1
Measles	3	3	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Phthisis	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	2	— 1
Total of above	53	65	— 12
All other causes	13	22	— 9
Total	66	87	— 21

INFANTILE MORTALITY during the Calendar Year 1924.

Nett Deaths *from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.*

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week	Weeks. 1-2	2-3	3-4	Total under 4 weeks	Months. 4 weeks and under 3 months	3-6	6-9	9-12	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes. Certified	110	33	23	21	187	57	58	62	74	438
All Causes. Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	24
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping-Cough...	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	8	20
Diphtheria, Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*) ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	4*a*	—	6
Convulsions ...	2	1	—	1	4	3	2	—	—	9
Laryngitis... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis... ...	2	1	1	3	7	6	6	7	8	34
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	2	5	2	13	12	13	16	22	76
Diarrhoea ...	—	4	2	1	7	5	3	1	1	17
Enteritis	—	1	3	1	5	6	6	7	5	29
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Syphilis	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	4
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	2	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	6
Injury at birth ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Atelectasis ...	10	2	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12
Congenital Malformations ...	18	6	—	1	25	6	3	1	—	35
Premature birth ...	57	4	5	8	74	2	2	—	—	78
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	7	4	4	4	19	8	6	2	—	35
Other causes ...	6	7	2	—	15	2	6*b*	7	8*b*	38
Totals ...	110	33	23	21	187	57	58	62	74	438

Nett Births in the year { legitimate ... 6,455, illegitimate... 251 } 6,706

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants ... 413, illegitimate infants ... 25

a Cerebro-Spinal Fever (2).

b Influenza (5).

Education Propaganda.—During the year the booklet on Infant Care, issued in connexion with the facilities provided at the Health Department and the Voluntary Welfare Centres, was circulated by post to homes from which a notification of birth was received. This method has been used since the adoption of Notification of Births Act.

In June, 1939, during a recent year, a special effort was made in Oxford to celebrate "Health and Baby Week" to call special attention to infant welfare and the general health of the community. On Thursday, October 5th, an afternoon tea, with Lady Cynthia Colville presided over a meeting for women only. An interesting film entitled "The Life Line" was shown, and Dr. Dorothy [illegible] delivered a talk on "Infant Care." In the evening, under the presidency of The Mayor, Dr. [illegible] and two impressive films were shown, [illegible] "Triple Health." For the films shown during the week the Oxford Branch of the National Council for Combined Training was [illegible]. During the whole week the Council Chamber was used as a Health Exhibition, and the [illegible] was considerably by leading exhibits, [illegible] Baby Show was held on the afternoon of October 10th, [illegible] Frontover, the speaker being the Medical Officer of Health. In the evening of the same day, Alderman Worley, J.P., Chair, the Mayor, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. [illegible], and Mr. E. B. [illegible] addresses.

In addition to the Exhibition, two Clinics at the Town Hall, the West Oxford Infant Welfare Centre, the North Centre on October [illegible] Centre on October 17th; the East [illegible] Centre, high [illegible] Street Branch, on the evening of October 19th. "Take Care of Them," by Sir [illegible] Colly, under the Presidency of the Lord Mayor. The West Centre had a lecture on "Hygiene in Pregnancy" by Dr. G. M. Sinclair, F.R.C.S.E., under the Presidency of Dr. [illegible].

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND OPHTHALMIA.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum is an inflammatory disease with purulent discharge occurring in one or both eyes of infants within three weeks of birth.

17 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified.

11 cases were visited by the London County Council.

All but one of the 17 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were attended at birth by midwives.

The cases occurred in the sub-registration districts as follows:—

	Tufnell	Holloway.	Upper Holloway.	Lower Holloway.	High-bury.	Berke-bury.	South-field.
Cases notified by Doctor	4	3	5	12	4	20	11
Cases notified by Central Midwives	—	3	1	2	—	—	—
Cases reported by L.C.C.	4	1	1	6	3	6	20
Cases reported by Health Visitors ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—

Of the 120 cases investigated, both of the infants' eyes were affected in [illegible] instances, while in 12 the right eye was involved and in 11 the left.

REPORT ON MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

Education Propaganda.—During the year the booklet on Infant Care, and intimation of the facilities provided at the Health Department and the Voluntary Welfare Centres, were circulated by post to homes from which a notification of birth was received. This method has been used since the adoption of the Notification of Births Act.

As has been usual in recent years, a special effort was made in October designated " Health and Baby Week " to call special attention to infant care as well as the general health of the community. On Thursday, October 9th, in the afternoon, Lady Crosfield presided over a meeting for women only. An instructive film entitled " The Gift of Life " was shown, and Dr. Dorothy Logan delivered a brief lecture. In the evening, under the presidency of The Mayor, Dr. I. Feldman gave an address, and two impressive films were shown, " The Shadow " and " The Public Health Twins." For the films shown during this week the department was indebted to the National Council for Combating Venereal Disease. During the whole week the Council Chamber was used for a Health Exhibition, and the Welfare Centres co-operated by lending exhibits of infant clothing. The film " Waste " was shown on the afternoon of October 10th, under the Presidency of Mrs. Kate Truelove, the speaker being the Medical Officer of Health. In the evening of the same day, Alderman Vorley, J.P., in the Chair ,the film " The End of the Road " was shown, and Mr. E. B. Turner, F.R.C.S., very kindly spoke to a large audience.

In addition to the Exhibition and Cinema at the Town Hall, the Welfare Centres had local exhibitions and lectures—the North Centre on October 15th from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. ; the South Centre on October 17th ; the East Islington Centre had a Lantern Lecture at Hurlock Street Branch on the evening of October 16th : " Our Teeth, and How to Take Care of Them," by Sir Frank Collyer, under the Presidency of Dr. E. S. Tate. The West Centre had a Lantern Lecture in All Saints' Hall, by Dr. C. W. Saleeby, F.R.S.E., under the Presidency of Dr. Marion Vaughan.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND OPHTHALMIA.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum is an inflammatory disease with purulent discharge occurring in the eyes of infants within three weeks of birth.

77 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified.

41 cases of Ophthalmia were reported by the London County Council.

32 out of the 77 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were attended at birth by midwives.

The cases occurred in the sub-registration districts as follows :—

	Tufnell.	Upper Hollo-way.	Toll-ington.	Lower Hollo-way.	High-bury.	Barns-bury.	South East.	The Borough
Cases notified by Doctor	4	8	5	12	5	20	17	71
Cases notified by Certified Midwives	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	6
Cases reported by L.C.C.	4	1	1	6	3	6	20	41
Cases reported by Health Visitors	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2

Of the 120 *cases investigated*, both of the infants' eyes were affected in 97 instances, whilst in 12 the right eye was involved and in 11 the left.

TREATMENT.—12 of 77 Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases were admitted [illegible] St. Margaret's Hospital.

21 of 77 Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases were treated at home by [illegible] Doctors.

[illegible] cases of inflammation [illegible] of infants' eyes were nursed by the London Nursing Association for the Council at the cost of £38 15s. [illegible] [illegible] were attended at the cost of £22 [illegible] Skilled attention decreases [illegible] possibility of partial or complete blindness, and the money was well spent.

RESULTS.—Of the 77 Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases:

76 cases completely cleared.

1 case partial impairment of both eyes.

There was no fatal case during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

DEFINITION.—The Royal College of Physicians' definition of Puerperal [illegible] Septicaemia [illegible] Septic Metritis, and other acute inflammation [illegible] the direct result of child-birth.

Of the [illegible] cases [illegible] to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during [illegible] Medical Practitioners. The proportion of cases to births [illegible] The notifications were three below average [illegible] and showed a decrease of 0·20 [illegible] proportion [illegible]

Cases of Puerperal [illegible] inquired into during the year 19[illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Barnsbury.	South East.
Cases notified	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	2	4	5
Private Practitioner Cases	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	2	1	4
Hospital Cases	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	—	3	1
Certified Midwives' Cases	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—
Cases inquired into	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	2	4	6
Cases treated in Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	1	4	5
Cases treated at Home	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	1	—	—

Of the 31 [illegible] were [illegible] and treated in Hospitals. One [illegible] contracted the disease [illegible] were removed to Metropolitan [illegible] Board Hospitals, and [illegible] removed to other London Hospitals.

DEATHS.—Eight deaths were registered as being due to Puerperal [illegible] Two of these were not notified and are not included in the table of notifications above.

THE MILK SCHEME FOR NECESSITOUS EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

During [illegible] expended in the provision of fresh and [illegible] milk for necessitous expectant and nursing mothers, and children under five years of age, amounted to £4,190 [illegible] 9d., as against £3,581 10s. 11d. in 1923. [illegible] total amount expended since November, 1918, when the Order came into operation, is £39,711 13s. 1d.

The total recipients during the year numbered 10,791, and the quantity of milk supplied to them was equal to 253,289 pints (31,661 gallons).

The amended scheme for the distribution of milk adopted by resolution of the Council, on the 25th October, 1922, is given below:—

No. in family.	Free.	Half-cost.
1	13/- after deduction of rent	15/- after deduction of rent
2	10/6 per head after deduction of rent	12/6 per head after deduction of [illegible]
3	8/6 " " "	10/- " " "
4	7/6 " " "	8/6 " " "
5	7/- " " "	8/- " " "
6	6/6 " " "	7/6 " " "

TREATMENT.—12 of 77 Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases were admitted to St. Margaret's Hospital.

24 of 77 Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases were treated at home by private Doctors.

33 cases of inflammatory disease of infants' eyes were nursed by the North London Nursing Association for the Council at the cost of £38 19s. (In 1923, 17 cases were nursed at the cost of £22 3s. Skilled attention decreases the possibility of partial or complete blindness, and the money was well spent.

RESULTS.—Of the 77 Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases:

76 cases completely clear.

1 case partial impairment of both eyes.

There was no fatal case during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

DEFINITION.—The Royal College of Physicians' definition of Puerperal Fever is: Septicæmia, Pyæmia, Septic Peritonitis, Septic Metritis, and other acute septic inflammation in the pelvis occurring as the *direct result of child-birth.*

Of the 21 cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during 1924, 19 were notified by Medical Practitioners. The proportion of total cases to births was 3 per thousand. The notifications were three below the average (22) of the preceding 10 years and showed a decrease of 0·26 in the proportion of attacks to 1,000 births.

Cases of PUERPERAL FEVER notified and inquired into during the year 1924.

	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Barnsbury.	South East.	The Borough
Cases notified	2	2	1	3	2	4	5	19
Private Practitioners' Cases	1	—	1	1	2	1	4	10
Hospital Cases ...	1	2	—	2	—	3	1	9
Certified Midwives' Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases inquired into ...	2	2	1	4	2	4	6	21
Cases treated in Hospital	2	2	—	4	1	4	5	18
Cases treated at Home ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2

Of the 21 cases, 19 were notified and treated in Hospitals. One of these contracted the disease in Hospital; 6 cases were removed to Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals; and 10 cases were removed to other London Hospitals.

DEATHS.—Eight deaths were registered as being due to Puerperal Fever. Two of these were not notified and are not included in the table of notified cases above.

THE MILK SCHEME FOR NECESSITOUS EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

During the year 1924, the sum expended in the provision of fresh and dried milk for necessitous, expectant and nursing mothers, and children under five years of age, amounted to £3,186 19s. 2d., as against £3,581 10s. 11d. in 1923. The total amount expended since September, 1918, when the Order came into operation is £39,714 13s. 6d.

The total recipients during the year numbered 10,791, and the quantity of milk supplied to them was equal to 253,289 pints (31,661 gallons).

The amended scheme for the distribution of milk adopted by resolution of the Council, on the 26th October 1922, is given below:—

No. in family.	Free.	Half-cost.
1	13/- after deduction of rent	... 15/- after deduction of rent
2	10/6 per head after deduction of rent	12/6 per head after deduction of rent
3	8/6 " "	10/- " "
4	7/6 " "	8/6 " "
5	7/- " "	8/- " "
6	6/6 " "	7/6 " "

	GRAND TOTAL OF ABSTR ...	3'156	3'285	2'407	2'002	4'533	5'156	5'082	53'405
XIII.	ABSTR HOUSE SPRT ...	491	682	311	978	400	402	921	3'653
XII.	ABSTR DECLINED ...	42	101	53	183	14	55	91	305
XI.	OTHER WORK BY DIRECTION	203	392	391	931	145	130	193	1'832
X.	ATTENDANCES AT ADULT CENTRE	43	55	40	10	32	50	48	525
	TOTALS ...	3'704	5'428	3'202	3'103	5'339	1'043	5'124	12'360
IX.	PERMANENT PRAM HOME ABSTR	6	7	7	1	7	2	7	52
VIII.	MATE-SAFAT HOME ABSTR	52	10	160	104	102	39	41	930
VII.	DEATHS ABSTR BY CHURCH 1 TO 5 WEEKS	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
VI.	DEATHS ABSTR BY TEMPLE BODY 1 WEEK	—	2	—	—	17	6	1	41
V.	ABSTR BY SAFAT QUEENS	32	15	21	20	20	31	27	139
IV.	ABSTR TO CHURCH PRAYER BY MOTHER ZONE	72	202	175	170	819	214	242	4'000
III.	ABSTR TO CHURCH PRAYER BY MOTHER ZONE	72	201	71	70	913	132	239	5'105
II.	INFANT MOTHER ABSTR	72	201	213	62	813	173	230	2'120
I.	INFANT PRAM ABSTR	2'135	2'185	1'210	1'270	1'210	831	810	2'321
	TOTALS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VISITS BY MUNICIPAL HEALTH VISITORS.

	District ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Totals
I.	Births, First Visits, Infants under 1 Year ...	570	770	731	869	1,213	821	810	5,784
II.	Births, Re-Visits, Infants under 1 Year ...	679	507	648	307	611	125	579	3,456
III.	Visits to Children, between 1st and 2nd Years	341	341	578	352	640	155	355	2,762
IV.	Visits to Children, between 2nd and 5th Years	737	705	775	758	915	374	345	4,609
V.	Visits *re* Still Births	15	14	17	26	30	21	16	139
VI.	Deaths, Visits, *re* Infants under 1 Year ...	2	5	7	5	12	9	1	41
VII.	Deaths, Visits, *re* Children 1 to 5 years ...	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	5
VIII.	Ante-Natal, Home Visits	57	76	109	108	107	35	47	539
IX.	Puerperal Fever, Home Visits	6	4	3	1	4	3	4	25
	Totals	2,407	2,423	2,868	2,427	3,535	1,543	2,157	17,360
X.	Attendances at Welfare Centre	22	22	49	46	45	20	48	252
XI.	Other Work by Direction	265	388	391	351	149	139	152	1,835
XII.	Visits Declined	48	101	23	133	14	22	51	392
XIII.	Visits, House Shut	457	665	371	648	490	405	587	3,623
	Grand Total of Visits ...	3,199	3,599	3,702	3,605	4,233	2,129	2,995	23,462

****e.g.—Infectious Diseases other than Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhœa, Polio-myelitis, etc., Syphilis, Rheumatism, Non-notified birth, etc.

***TOTALS (a) to (n) corresponds with TOTALS I. to IX.

Number on Books 1st April, 1924, Record Cards of Children to be visited. Exclusive of Record Cards marked "Attending Centre," and "Above Standard," "Visits declined," and "Visits not necessary" 20,103

SUMMARY OF VISITS BY MUNICIPAL HEALTH VISITORS—*Continued.*

District ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Totals.
Analysis of Visits included in I.-IX. relating to								
(*a*) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	17	18	17	12	49	19	29	161
(*b*) Epidemic (Summer) Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(*c*) Other Digestive Diseases	1	15	5	—	8	—	1	30
(*d*) Pneumonia and Bronchitis	7	20	2	5	25	—	11	70
(*e*) Rickets	3	34	8	21	53	2	28	149
(*f*) Measles and German Measles	7	4	5	2	14	—	3	35
(*g*) Whooping Cough	15	22	32	14	30	2	6	121
(*h*) Tuberculous Disease	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	4
(*i*) Convulsions	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
(*j*) Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*k*) Premature Birth	21	61	36	38	58	20	34	268
(*l*) Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	3	4	3	—	12	—	—	22
(*m*) All other investigations **	30	31	88	77	78	60	104	468
(*n*) Routine Visits included in I. to IX. and not included in (*a*) to (*m*)	2,300	2,214	2,671	2,258	3,203	1,440	1,941	16,027
***Totals (*a*) to (*n*)	2,407	2,423	2,868	2,427	3,535	1,543	2,157	17,360
Total Families Visited	1,719	1,704	2,070	1,723	2,381	1,083	1,705	12,385

***e.g.*—Infectious Diseases other than Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhoea, Polio-myelitis, etc., Syphilis, Rheumatism, Non-notified birth, etc.

***Totals (*a*) to (*n*) correspond with Totals I. to IX.

Number on Books 1st April, 1925, *i.e.*, Record Cards of Children to be visited. Exclusive of Record Cards marked "Attending Centre," and "Above Standard," "Visits declined," and "Visits not necessary" 20,103

REPORT OF WORK OF VOLUNTARY CENTRES.

SUNLIGHT AS A PREVENTIVE AGENCY.—The North Islington Welfare Centre had gifted to them an Artificial Sunlight Lamp, and at the time it is believed to be the only establishment of the kind in London which had had such an installation introduced. In establishing this sunlight clinic the management were guided by the advice of Professor Leonard Hill, F.R.S., of the Medical Research Institute. On his advice the Eidinow Carbon Arc Lamp was installed, and as a preliminary Professor Hill very kindly had some of the mothers and children treated at the Medical Research Institute, and a nurse accompanied them to have the opportunity of being trained in the use of the lamp under medical supervision. Medical supervision has at the Centre been always consistently carried out, as is mentioned in the summary which follows. Unlike the use to which these lamps are put to in hospitals, the lamp at this Centre is not, strictly speaking, for the treatment of disease, but is being used at present with a view to ascertaining its value as a preventive agency. The cases which are being dealt with at present by means of the light are as follows:

1. Infants—non-thrivers—that is, pre-malnutrition cases.

2. Cases of infants in which it is considered that a course of exposure to the light might act as a preventive of *latent rickets*.

3. (*a*) Cases in which the *muscular tone* is poor—for example, an infant with weak back muscles, where one anticipates the child will not be able to sit up at the time one expects an infant to be able to do so.

   (*b*) Infants in whom trouble is experienced as regards regularity of the bowels—that is to say, constipation, which might be considered also a lack of muscular tone in the abdominal muscles, or of peristalsis.

4. Experimental work is also being carried out with regard to *faulty lactation* in mothers, and there appears to be some indication that "artificial sunlight" in the case of the mother has a "tonic" effect, and lactation can be carried on when otherwise it shows signs of failing. The experience of the mother following a course of exposure is similar to the stimulating feeling felt after a summer holiday. There is, however, sometimes no such experience felt during the period of exposure, but, say, after a fortnight's exposure and then cessation, the feeling referred to makes itself apparent and has its *influence on the general health*, and resistance to minor ailments, colds, etc.

All cases are medically supervised by a qualified practitioner, and the exposure to the lamp is very carefully graduated and careful records of weights, etc., are kept.

It is hoped, when the lamp has been longer in use, that its preventive influence may be further confirmed and some inferences will be able to be drawn from those receiving the light, and by comparison with others as to whether they are less liable to infection, colds, etc. It is for these reasons that uniform and careful records are necessary.

WORK OF THE CENTRES GENERALLY.

The routine work of the centres is undertaken by staffs consisting of doctors, nurses and masseuses, supplemented by voluntary workers, the consultations being held practically daily, when the babies are examined and weighed and the mothers advised. Home visits are made by the nurses and voluntary workers who give guidance and see that the directions of the doctor are followed.

The work is carried out systematically, careful records being kept so that the health of the child and the antenatal history of the mother, as far as available, can be passed on to the education authorities when the child becomes of school age.

Apart from the clinics and consultations for mothers and children, which show a well-organised educational propaganda, comprising clubs for mothers, holidays, home help, and dental treatment.

Individuals receive special attention in their social methods. For instance, in Liverpool, the health visitors, in addition, while some, under the auspices of mothers of fathers, Sunday morning, provide lectures, which are well attended and at which questions are given for questions and discussions.

There are also special classes in the routine of health talks and classes for expectant mothers, which are, generally speaking, hold at all the centres.

Several local authorities are considering the training of infant welfare visitors and of nursing [illegible] in London at the London County Council.

Some local authorities have adopted a system of treatment for special cases, such as nursing [illegible] for [illegible], convalescence, etc.

The [illegible] Voluntary Centres, with the attendance for 1924-1925, are as follows:—

	South.	East.	West.
1. Ante-Natal Centres or Clinics.			
Number of Clinics ...	114*	1	1
Number of attendances ...	630	232	615
2. Consultations for Children.			
Number of Clinics ...	8	6	7
Number of attendances ...	15,116	15,176	16,015
3. Home Visitors.			
Number of visits ...	16,225	10,760	6,865
4. Dental Clinics.			
Number of Clinics ...	164	74	50
Number of attendances or attendances made for attendance ...	301	122	108
5. Bathing Classes.			
Number of attendances ...	305	192	937
6. Massage Clinics.			
Number of cases given massage ...	—	105	35
or sent for massage ...	76	—	—
7. Wards.			
Number of beds	—	—	8
Number of patients received ...	—	—	113
8. Number of Children on Books ...	1,576	1,216	1,006

*Two clinics one week; one following week = 1½ weekly.

WORK OF THE CENTRES GENERALLY.

The routine work of the centres is undertaken by staffs consisting of doctors, dentists, nurses and masseuses, supplemented by voluntary workers, the consultations being held practically daily, when the babies are examined and weighed and the mothers advised. Home visits are made by the nurses and voluntary workers who give guidance and see that the directions of the doctor are followed.

The work is carried out systematically, careful records being kept so that the health of the child and the ante-natal history of the mother, as far as available, can be passed on to the education authorities when the child becomes of school age.

Apart from the clinics and consultations for mothers and children are efforts which show well-organised educational propaganda, comprising clubs for thrift, holidays, home-helps, and dental treatment.

Individual centres slightly vary in their social methods. For instance, one has a library for mothers and children, while some, under the auspices of committees of fathers, mothers or parents, provide lectures, which are well attended and at which opportunities are given for questions and discussions.

These activities are in addition to the routine of health talks and sewing classes for teaching and making of suitable garments, held at all the centres.

Several of the centres are recognised for the training of infant welfare students and of infant welfare pupils, scholarship holders of the London County Council.

Some provide home-helps; two, indoor treatment for special cases; and all arrange facilities for hospital treatment, convalescence, etc.

The various departments of the four voluntary Centres, with the attendances for 1924, may be summarised thus:—

	North.	South.	East.	West.	Total.
1. Ante-Natal Clinics and Ailing Mother Clinics.					
Number held weekly ...	3	1½*	1	1	6½
Number of attendances ...	1,529	639	353	618	3,139
2. Consultation for Children up to 5 Years of Age.					
Number held weekly ...	10	8	6	7	31
Number of attendances ...	14,607	15,446	13,476	16,015	59,544
3. Home Visiting.					
Number of visits made ...	12,803	10,225	10,769	6,863	40,660
4. Dental Clinics.					
Number attending	413	164	74	50	701
Number of attendances or arrangements made for attendances	1,278	301	122	108	1,809
5. Morning Callers.					
Number of attendances ...	864	368	192	937	2,361
6. Massage Clinics.					
Number of cases given massage	86	—	108	35	305
or sent for massage ...	—	76	—	—	
7. Wards.					
Number of beds	18	—	—	8	26
Number of patients received	173	—	—	113	286
8. Number of Children on Books	1,837	1,578	1,216	1,006	5,637

*Two clinics one week; one following week = 1½ weekly.

Each Centre annually reports in detail upon its work for the year, and for particular information reference should be made to these Reports.

It is noticed on looking over the past reports of the Centres that while each year marks advancement and progress in the good work done, conditions of difficulty are gradually disappearing, with the higher ideal of home life. Many methods of treatment, such as "Artificial Sunlight" and provision for convalescence, might be undertaken by the Centres, indeed, have to keep in advance of the times.

A good health remains the indebtedness of the community to the ladies who so helpfully give their time and services in this voluntary work.

CITY PARK CENTRES' DISTRICTS.

POPULATION.

	EAST. Wards 5, and Parts of 4 and 6.	WEST. Wards 7, 8, and Ward 4.
1921 (Approximate)	61,820	80,060

BIRTHS.

1923	1,122	2,305 (Approximate)
1921	1,027	2,127 (Approximate)

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Within the Borough.—Deaths occurred in the Public Institutions located in this Borough, the remaining [illegible] to this Borough, 107 died in the [illegible] Hospital and 30 in the London [illegible] Hospital.

Deaths occurred in the Islington Infirmary, [illegible] in the Royal Northern Central Hospital, [illegible] in the Public Institutions have [illegible] Borough [illegible].

Without the Borough.—The deaths of persons belonging to Islington were registered as occurring in Public Institutions in districts of London outside the Borough, in the following proportional towns. They included, among others, 54 in the Northern Fever Hospital, 34 in the Children's Hospital, [illegible] Grenfell Street, [illegible] Hospital, 35 in the Colney Hatch Asylum, 50 in the Royal Free Hospital, 43 in the University College Hospital, 22 in the North-Eastern Fever Hospital, 17 in the Eastern Fever Hospital, 28 in the Middlesex Hospital, and 23 in the City of London Maternity Hospital.

These 775 deaths represented 12·4 per cent. of all the deaths registered in the year.

Within and Without the Borough.—The deaths of Islingtonians numbered 2,051 and were equal to 32·8 per cent. of the total deaths registered during the year.

Each Centre annually reports in detail upon its work for the year, and for particular information reference should be made to these Reports.

It is noticed on looking over the past reports of the Centres that while each year marks advancement and progress in the good work done, conditions of indifference are gradually disappearing with the higher ideal of home life. New methods of treatment, such as "Artificial Sunlight" and provision for convalescence, must be undertaken; the Centres, indeed, have to keep in advance of the times.

I need hardls reiterate the indebtedness of the community to the ladies who wholeheartedly give their time and services in this voluntary work.

WELFARE CENTRES' DISTRICTS.

POPULATION.

	NORTH. Wards 1. 2, 3,	SOUTH. Wards 9, 10, 11, and Part of 6.	EAST. Ward 5, and Parts of 4 and 6.	WEST. Wards 7, 8, and Part of 4.	TOTAL.
1924 (Approximate Estimate)	98,410	96,610	53,320	89,060	337,400 29,354 up to 5 years old.

BIRTHS.

1923 ...	2,063 (Actual)	1,606 (Approximate)	1,123 (Approximate)	2,308 (Approximate)	7,100
1924 ...	1,890 (Actual)	1,625 (Approximate)	1,087 (Approximate)	2,197 (Approximate)	6,799

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Within the Borough.—1,903 persons died in the Public Institutions located in Islington, of whom 1,273 belonged to this Borough, the remaining 630 having come here for treatment or relief: Of these, 407 died in the Archway House, 117 in the Royal Northern Central Hospital and 36 in the London Fever Hospital.

Of the 1,273 deaths of inhabitants, 891 occurred in the Islington Infirmary, 227 in the Islington Institution, and 133 in the Royal Northern Central Hospital. The proportion which the 1,273 deaths in the Public Institutions bore to the Borough mortality was 30 per cent.

Without the Borough.—778 deaths of persons belonging to Islington were registered as occurring in Public Institutions in districts of London outside the Borough and in various provincial towns. They included, among others, 41 in the North-Western Fever Hospital, 33 in the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, 89 in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 35 in the Colney Hatch Asylum, 50 in the Royal Free Hospital, 43 in the University College Hospital, 25 in the North-Eastern Fever Hospital, 19 in the Eastern Fever Hospital, 28 in the Middlesex Hospital, and 23 in the City of London Maternity Hospital.

These 778 deaths represented 18·4 per cent. of all the deaths registered in the year.

Within and Without the Borough.—The deaths of Islingtonians numbered 2,051 and were equal to 48·6 per cent. of the total deaths registered during the year.

Fatal Accidents or Sudden Deaths outside the Borough

Ninety-nine inhabitants died from accidental deaths, or suddenly, in places outside Islington.

During the previous year (1923) the total deaths in Local Institutions were [illegible] breed 4,774, being 2,918 inhabitants of Islington in Local Institutions, plus [illegible] non-inhabitants of Islington in Local Institutions, the number in Islington Infirmary being 231, the number in the Royal Northern Hospital 152, [illegible] deaths of inhabitants of Islington in Institutions outside the Borough were [illegible] The total deaths in all Institutions, 1,924, and the proportion per 100 deaths from all causes, 18·8.

A table showing the institutional deaths of former years appeared in the [illegible] 1922.

Transferable Deaths.—During the year 45 deaths that had occurred in nursing Institutions and other places outside the Borough were transferred to the Registrar-General to Islington.

MORTALITY FROM THE PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fevers—Typhus, Enteric and Continued, Puerperal Diseases.

During the year 327 persons died from these diseases, the death-rate being 0·66 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 0·38 in the corresponding last year, and a decennial average mortality of 365 and a death-rate of 0·[illegible] 1,000.

In London the death-rate from the epidemic diseases was 0·72, while in the Borough adjoining Islington the rate was 0·74.

Locally the deaths in the Sub-Registration Districts and Wards were as follows:—

Showing the Deaths from the Principal Epidemic Diseases in the Wards and Sub-Registration Districts during the Year 1924.

Sub-Registration Districts.	Wards.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Diarrhœa.
		Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.
Tufnell Park	Tufnell Park	—	—	9	2	5	4	2
Up. Holloway	Up. Holloway	—	—	6	—	6	3	1
Tollington	Tollington	—	—	9	—	9	1	1
Lr. Holloway	Lr. Holloway	2	—	13	1	12	3	1
Highbury	Highbury	1	—	5	1	4	3	2
	Hillmarton	—	—	1	—	1	3	2
Barnsbury	Barnsbury	—	—	20	4	11	10	1
	Barnsbury	1	—	13	2	4	2	1
Islington South East	St. Mary's	—	—	8	—	2	1	1
	Canonbury	—	—	8	—	3	2	2
	St. Peter's	—	—	11	—	—	1	6
	The Borough	4	—	103	10	57	33	20
Total Death Rates	... ...	0·01	—	0·30	0·03	0·17	0·09	0·06

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

During the previous year (1923) the total deaths in Local Institutions numbered 1,772, being 1,218 inhabitants of Islington in Local Institutions, plus 554 non-inhabitants of Islington in Local Institutions, the number in Islington Infirmary being 831, the number in the Royal Northern Hospital 132. The deaths of inhabitants of Islington in Institutions outside the Borough were 706. The total deaths in all Instiutions, 1,924; and the proportion per 100 deaths from all causes, 49·3.

A table showing the Institutional deaths of former years appeared in Report, 1922.

Transferable Deaths.—During the year 45 deaths that had occurred in outlying Institutions and other places outside the Borough were transferred by the Registrar-General to Islington.

MORTALITY FROM THE PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Fevers—Typhus, Enteric and Continued—and Diarrhœal Diseases.

During the year 227 persons died from these diseases, the death-rate being 0·66 per 1,000 inhabitants, as contrasted with 0·38 in the corresponding period last year, and a decennial average mortality of 305 and a death-rate of 0·92 per 1,000.

In London the death-rate from the epidemic diseases was 0·72, while in the six Boroughs encircling Islington the death-rate was 0·74.

Locally the deaths in the Sub-Registration Districts and Wards were as follows:—

Showing the **Deaths** *from each of the principal* **Epidemic Diseases** *in the several* **Wards** *and* **Sub-Registration Districts** *during the* **Year 1924.**

Sub-Registration Districts.	Wards	Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Diarrhoea.	Totals.
		Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
Tufnell ...	Tufnell ...	—	—	9	2	5	4	2	22
Up. Holloway	Up. Holloway	—	—	6	—	6	3	1	16
Tollington ...	Tollington ...	—	—	9	—	9	1	1	20
Lr. Holloway	Lr. Holloway	2	—	13	1	12	3	1	32
Highbury ...	Highbury ...	1	—	5	1	4	3	2	16
	Mildmay ...	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	7
Barnsbury ...	Thornhill ...	—	—	20	4	11	10	1	46
	Barnsbury ...	1	—	13	2	4	2	1	23
Islington South East	St. Mary's ...	—	—	8	—	2	1	1	12
	Canonbury ...	—	—	8	—	3	2	2	15
	St. Peter's ...	—	—	11	—	—	1	6	18
	The Borough	4	—	103	10	57	33	20	227
Total Death Rates		0·01	—	0·30	0·03	0·17	0·09	0·06	0·66

Showing the Deaths and **Death-Rates** from the **Principal Epidemic Diseases** during the ten years 1914-23 and for the **Year 1924.**

	1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		Mean 10 years		1924	
	Deaths.	Rates per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rates per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rates per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rates per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rates per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rates per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rates per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rates per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rates per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rates per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rates per 1,000 births.	Deaths.	Rates per 1,000 births.
Enteric Fever	11	0·04	5	0·01	6	0·07	4	0·01	7	0·02	5*	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	6	0·01	—	—
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	99	0·38	181	0·45	90	0·26	159	0·55	114	0·39	15	—	10	—	16	—	16	—	16	—	87	0·29	104	—
Scarlet Fever	20	0·07	26	0·07	18	0·06	4	0·01	8	0·03	14	—	12	—	15	—	18	—	25	—	15	0·05	18	—
Whooping Cough	52	0·20	104	0·26	60	0·19	45	0·16	157	0·51	17	—	25	—	25	—	20	—	21	—	70	0·21	17	—
Diphtheria	13	0·05	15	0·04	15	0·14	35	0·11	13	0·05	5*	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	9	0·03	—	—
Diarrhœa and Ill-defined Causes	5	0·02	6	0·01	5	0·02	1	0·01	1	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infantile Mortality	117	100	384	100	117	100	100	100	82	100	84	—	90	—	117	—	87	—	104	—	117	100	85	—
							14·16 per 1,000 births.		15·75 per 1,000 births.												14·21 per 1,000 births.			

* Including Malarial Fever.

Showing the Deaths and **Death-Rates** from **Diarrhœal Diseases** together with those classed under **Enteritis** and in Infantile Mortality, arranged in quarterly periods, and in these years.

Ages.	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			The Year.		
	Diarrhœal.	Enteritis.	Infantile Mortality.	Diarrhœal.	Enteritis.	Infantile Mortality.	Diarrhœal.	Enteritis.	Infantile Mortality.	Diarrhœal.	Enteritis.	Infantile Mortality.	Diarrhœal.	Enteritis.	Infantile Mortality.
Under 1 year	4	10	11	3	5	11	4	8	12	6	2	8	17	25	42
1 to 5 years ...	—	2	3	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	6	7
Over 5 years ...	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	2	6	8
Totals ...	5	14	16	4	11	15	5	9	14	6	6	12	20	40	60

Showing the **Deaths** *and* **Death-Rates** *from the* **Principal Epidemic Diseases** *during the ten years 1914-23 and for the* **Year 1924**.

	1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919	
	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.
Enteric Fever ...	14	0·04	5	0·01	9	0·03	4	0·01	7	0·02	5*	0·02
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·00
Measles	97	0·30	153	0·48	80	0·26	149	0·50	114	0·39	12	0·04
Scarlet Fever ...	23	0·07	38	0·12	18	0·06	4	0·01	8	0·03	14	0·04
Whooping Cough ...	83	0·26	103	0·32	60	0·19	45	0·15	147	0·51	17	0·05
Diphtheria	44	0·13	57	0·18	45	0·14	33	0·11	45	0·16	51	0·16
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	217	26·53 per 1,000 births	154	20·43 per 1,000 births	117	16·11 per 1,000 births	106	18·16 per 1,000 births	82	15·78 per 1,000 births	85	13·53 per 1,000 births

	1920		1921		1922		1923		Mean 10 years		1924	
	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.
Enteric Fever ...	3*	0·01	1	0·00	—	—	—	—	5	0·01	4	0·01
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	92	0·27	27	0·08	134	0·40	16	0·05	87	0·26	103	0·30
Scarlet Fever ...	12	0·04	19	0·06	29	0·09	13	0·04	18	0·05	10	0·03
Whooping Cough ...	70	0·21	43	0·13	98	0·29	38	0·11	70	0·21	57	0·17
Diphtheria	135	0·40	110	0·33	59	0·18	21	0·06	60	0·18	33	0·09
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	77	8·19 per 1,000 births	156	19·78 per 1,000 births	71	9·46 per 1,000 births	103	14·51 per 1,000 births	117	16·21 per 1,000 births	52	7·65 per 1,000 births

* Including 2 Malarial Fever.

Showing the **Deaths** *from* **Diarrhœal Diseases** *together with those classed under* **Enteritis** *and its Sub-headings, arranged in quarterly periods, and in 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	4	10	14	3	8	11	4	8	12	6	2	8	17	28	45
1 to 5 years ...	—	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	6	7
Over 5 years ...	1	2	3	—	2	2	1	1	2	—	1	1	2	6	8
Totals ...	5	14	19	4	11	15	5	9	14	6	6	12	20	40	60

INFLUENZA.

Influenza caused 101 deaths during the year and showed an increase of [illegible] the return for the year 1923, but they were 0·01 below the average of the previous ten years (1911-21). The death-rate was equal to 0·30 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Statistics of Deaths from Influenza in the Counties of the Year 1924 compared with the average of those corresponding periods, 1911-21.

Counties.	Deaths.			
	Dublin.	Cork.	Tipperary.	Longford.
1911	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	5
1912	[illegible]	11	3	5
1913	[illegible]	7	2	18
1914	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	5
1915	[illegible]	[illegible]	60	810
1916	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	21
1917	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	14
1918	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	41
1919	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	8
1920	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	8
Average	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	97
1921	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	15
Increase or decrease	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— 82

The following table shows the number of deaths of the persons who died from influenza during the past ten years as compared with the average of the years 1911-21:

Ages.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	Mean 1911-20.	Mean 1911-21.
0–5	[illegible]	16	22	5	17	11
5–10	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	—	4	[illegible]
10–15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	5	[illegible]
15–20	[illegible]	12	11	—	22	16
20–30	[illegible]	21	14	6	29	17
30–40	[illegible]	18	18	4	23	16
40–50	[illegible]	17	18	12	26	15
50–60	[illegible]	13	27	5	22	15
60–70	[illegible]	13	44	16	24	16
70 & upwards	[illegible]	4	33	8	14	16
All Ages	[illegible]	118	98	221	98	105	105

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Erysipelas and Puerperal Septicæmia are the principal diseases of this class.

Erysipelas.—40 deaths were returned from this disease, or 5 more than in the year 1923, and equalled the average of the preceding ten years 1911-22.

Puerperal Diseases.—These comprise Puerperal Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Septic Infection and Puerperal Fever, and they caused 8 deaths, which is below the average of 1923, and equal to the average of the ten years 1911-22. The death-rate was equal to 1·18 per 1,000 births.

CANCER.

Cancer.—170 deaths were registered from this malignant disease during the year compared with 172 in 1923, and with an average of 121 in the previous decennium. The deaths represent a death-rate of 1·37 per 1,000 of the civil population and is 0·10 above the average rate (1·27) of the last ten years; 214 deaths occurred

INFLUENZA.

Influenza caused 104 deaths during the year and showed an increase of 46 on the return for the year 1923, but they were 91 below the average of the preceding ten years 1914-23. The death-rate was equal to 0·30 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Showing the **Deaths** *from* **Influenza** *in the Quarters of the Year 1924, together with the averages of the corresponding periods, 1914-23.*

Years.	Quarters.				Totals.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	
1914	17	5	3	5	30
1915	52	11	3	5	71
1916	9	7	2	18	36
1917	22	8	1	5	36
1918	14	8	60	849	931
1919	294	35	6	21	356
1920	56	43	7	12	118
1921	33	17	2	41	93
1922	200	10	3	8	221
1923	21	22	7	8	58
Average	72	17	9	97	195
1924	70	15	4	15	104
Increase or Decrease	— 2	— 2	— 5	— 82	— 91

The following statement gives the ages at death of the persons who suffered from Influenza during the preceding ten years as compared with the return for the year 1924 :—

Ages.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Mean 10 yrs	1924	Difference.
0– 5 ...	1	3	—	1	106	19	10	5	22	5	17	11	— 6
5–10 ...	1	—	—	—	52	5	3	—	1	—	6	1	— 5
10–15 ...	—	—	—	—	32	8	3	1	—	2	5	2	— 3
15–25 ...	1	5	—	—	141	48	12	5	11	—	22	10	— 12
25–35 ...	1	4	—	2	252	82	21	9	14	6	39	7	— 32
35–45 ...	6	7	1	2	109	47	18	15	18	4	23	10	— 13
45–55 ...	5	15	6	7	93	48	17	18	42	12	26	12	— 14
55–65 ...	7	12	6	8	69	42	17	13	37	5	22	19	— 3
65–75 ...	7	11	10	10	50	36	13	14	43	16	21	16	— 5
75 & upwards	1	14	13	6	27	21	4	13	33	8	14	16	+ 2
All Ages ...	30	71	36	36	931	356	118	93	221	58	195	104	— 91

SEPTIC DISEASES.

Erysipelas and Puerperal Septicæmia are the principal diseases of this class.

Erysipelas.—10 deaths were returned from this disease, or 5 more than in the year 1923, and equalled the average of the preceding ten years 1914-23.

Puerperal Diseases.—These comprise Puerperal Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Septic Intoxication and Puerperal Fever, and they caused 8 deaths, which is 1 below the return of 1923, and equal to the average of the ten years 1914-23. The death-rate was equal to 1·18 per 1,000 births.

CANCER.

Cancer.—470 deaths were registered from this malignant disease during the year compared with 472 in 1923, and with an average of 421 in the previous decennium. The deaths represent a death-rate of 1·37 per 1,000 of the civil population and is 0·10 above the average rate (1·27) of the last ten years; 214 deaths occurred

among males and 266 among females. The following statement shows the ages at death of the persons attacked during the past ten years, and the return for the year 1924:—

Age.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Mean 10 yrs	1924	Difference
0–5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	—
5–10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
10–15	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
15–20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	3	4	+
20–25	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	10	8	9	+
25–30	—	37	24	20	31	—	—	35	34	27	31	38	+
30–35	—	60	26	26	75	24	100	74	95	85	85	77	—
35–40	—	124	130	154	131	94	120	110	140	128	125	131	+
40–50	—	90	100	116	120	128	124	124	131	125	117	149	+
50–60	—	10	26	45	36	32	30	43	52	47	38	52	+
60 and upwards	—	4	4	3	6	2	7	5	6	6	6	5	+
	324	377	414	364	399	280	440	405	475	421	412	470	+

Malignant Diseases in the year 1924.

	Hawera Town.	Hawera Rural.	Stratford Town.	Stratford Rural.	Eltham Town.	Eltham Rural.	Inglewood Town.	Inglewood Rural.	Taranaki County.	Taranaki County.	Taranaki County.	Taranaki County.
	Hawera.		Stratford.		Eltham.		Inglewood.		Hawera.	Stratford.	Eltham.	Inglewood.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 25 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 30 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 35 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 40 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 50 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 60 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DIAGNOSIS.

Tuberculosis.—The death-rate from tuberculosis was 107 below the average of the last decennium. There were 19 less deaths registered in 1923. The death-rate resulting from tuberculosis was 0·99 per 1,000 of the civil population, and represented 3·4 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes during the year.

Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System (Phthisis or Pulmonary Tuberculosis) caused 340 deaths, as compared with the decennial average of 422, with the death-rate of 0·99 per 1,000 of the civil population, as against the decennial rate of 1·27 per 1,000. There was a decrease of 82 on the average number of deaths, and of 0·28 on the mean death-rate.

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Proportion of Deaths from Tuberculosis per 100 Deaths from All Causes.	Death-rate from All Causes per 1,000 Inhabitants.
1914	401	1·42	9·21	15·4
1915	386	1·37	8·98	17·0
1916	424	1·48	9·01	15·8
1917	445	1·65	10·01	15·3
1918	310	1·60	8·83	20·4
1919	388	1·15	8·56	14·1
1920	340	1·01	7·80	13·3
1921	365	1·07	8·13	13·1
1922	375	1·13	8·19	13·8
1923	337	1·00	8·01	11·9
Average 10 years	422	1·27	8·84	14·1
1924	340	0·99	8·05	12·3

among males and 256 among females. The following statement shows the ages at death of the persons attacked during the past ten years, and the return for the year 1924 :—

Ages.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Mean 10 yrs	1924	Difference.
0– 5 ...	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	2	—	1	1	1	—
5–15 ...	2	1	3	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
15–25 ...	2	2	—	5	—	4	1	1	4	6	3	4	+ 1
25–35 ...	11	7	4	8	8	5	10	10	8	10	8	9	+ 1
35–45 ...	37	24	30	31	27	36	32	34	34	27	31	38	+ 7
45–55 ...	69	75	86	73	75	101	74	98	88	88	83	77	— 6
55–65 ...	121	120	124	131	99	120	110	140	124	138	123	131	+ 8
65–75 ...	96	105	114	120	126	123	124	131	110	125	117	149	+ 32
75–85 ...	40	39	48	55	52	39	43	52	47	68	48	52	+ 4
85 & upwards	6	4	3	5	6	7	5	6	6	9	6	8	+ 2
	384	377	412	432	393	438	402	475	421	472	421	470	+ 49

Showing the **Deaths** *from* **Cancer** *or* **Malignant Disease** *in the several* **Sub-Districts** *during the Quarters and the year* **1924**.

Quarters.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Barnsbury.	Islington, South East.	The Borough
First	15	15	8	19	23	13	22	115
Second	6	19	9	15	15	13	31	108
Third	14	12	11	10	27	14	24	112
Fourth	16	15	10	17	25	26	26	135
The Year ...	51	61	38	61	90	66	103	470

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis caused 399 deaths, which were 107 below the average of the last decennium, but were 10 above the number registered in 1923. The death-rate resulting from them was equal to 1·16 per 1,000 of the civil population, and represented 9·4 per cent. of the deaths from all causes during the year.

Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System (Phthisis or Pulmonary Tuberculosis), caused 340 deaths, as contrasted with the decennial average of 422, while the death-rate was 0·99 per 1,000 of the civil population, as against the decennial rate of 1·27 per 1,000. There was a decrease of 82 on the ten years' average number of deaths, and of 0·28 on the mean death-rate.

Tuberculosis (Respiratory System).			Proportion of Deaths from Tuberculosis per 100 Deaths from All Causes.	Death rates from All Causes per 1,000 inhabitants.
Years.	Deaths.	Death rates per 1,000 inhabitants.		
1914	461	1·42	9·33	15·2
1915	496	1·57	8·98	17·0
1916	458	1·48	9·64	15·3
1917	485	1·63	10·54	15·5
1918	516	1·80	8·83	20·4
1919	388	1·18	8·56	14·1
1920	349	1·04	7·80	13·3
1921	355	1·07	8·13	13·1
1922	378	1·13	8·19	13·8
1923	337	1·00	8·64	11·6
Average 10 years	422	1·27	8·84	14·4
1924	**340**	**0·99**	**8·05**	**12·3**

The following table gives the deaths at each age period :—

Age Periods.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0–5	9	7	16
5–15	4	—	4
15–25	36	30	66
25–35	41	36	77
35–45	38	28	66
45–55	38	30	68
55–65	28	11	39
65 upwards	6	8	14
Total	191	149	340

Sickness from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System

Sub-Districts during the Four Quarters of the Year 1924.

Quarters.	Tullow.	Lower Hollywood.	High-bury.	Baron-bury.	Island-ton South East.
First	10	10	17	22	24
Second	8	6	13	18	22
Third	6	7	13	12	18
Fourth	8	10	16	13	20
The Year	32	33	59	65	84

Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1924.

Age.	Males.				Females.				Districts.							
	Pul.	Ext.	Total.		Pul.	Ext.	Total.		Tullow.	Hollywood.	High-bury.	Baron-bury.	Island-ton.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.
Respiratory	26	146			24	125			30	34	35	65	95			
Meningeal	6	12			2	2			2	1	1	7	3			
Abdominal	—	6			1	3			1	1	2	4	4			
Cutaneous	—	—			—	1			—	—	—	2	1			
Other forms	2	11			1	—			—	4	1	1	1			
All Tuberculosis	44	175			28	131			33	40	39	79	104			

DEATHS FROM THE DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

(Excluding Tuberculosis and Influenza.)

These diseases, which include Chronic and Acute Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy and Asthma, caused 307 deaths, or 109 more than in 1923. They were equal to a death rate of 2·7 per 1,000 of the civil population, and represented 9 per cent. of the total deaths registered in the Borough.

Acute Bronchitis.—There were 106 deaths as compared with 80 in the previous year. 37 occurred among males, and 69 among females. The deaths of 19 infants under 12 months were registered.

Chronic Bronchitis. 277 deaths were ascribed to it, 129 being males and 148 females. This return is 92 above that for 1923.

The following return gives the deaths at each age period :—

Age Periods.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0–5	9	7	16
5–15	4	—	4
15–25	30	36	66
25–35	41	36	77
35–45	40	28	68
45–55	38	20	58
55–65	26	11	37
65 upwards	6	8	14
TOTAL	194	146	340

Showing the **Deaths** *from* **Tuberculosis of Respiratory System** *in the* **Sub-Districts** *during the Four Quarters of the* **Year 1924.**

Quarters.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Barnsbury.	Islington, South East.	The Borough
First	13	11	6	10	17	22	24	103
Second	14	11	6	6	13	18	22	90
Third	6	4	7	7	13	12	18	67
Fourth	3	8	11	10	15	13	20	80
The Year ...	36	34	30	33	58	65	84	340

Showing the **Deaths** *from* **Tuberculosis** *during* **1924.**

Form.	Ages.			Sex.		Districts.							Total Deaths.
	0-1	1-5	over 5	M.	F.	Tuf.	U.H.	Toll.	L.H.	H.	B.	S.E.	
Respiratory	3	13	324	194	146	36	34	30	33	58	65	84	340
Meningeal	5	15	9	17	12	6	2	2	1	7	3	8	29
Abdominal	1	1	13	9	6	—	3	1	1	2	4	4	15
General	1	—	3	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	4
Other forms	—	—	11	—	11	2	1	—	4	1	1	2	11
All Tuberculosis ...	10	29	360	224	175	44	41	33	39	70	74	98	399

DEATHS FROM THE DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

(EXCLUSIVE OF TUBERCULOSIS AND INFLUENZA.)

These diseases, which include Chronic and Acute Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy and Asthma, caused 797 deaths, or 199 more than in 1923. They were equal to a death-rate of 2·3 per 1,000 of the civil population, and represented 19 per cent. of the total deaths registered in the Borough.

Acute Bronchitis —There were 106 deaths as compared with 80 in the previous year. 37 occurred among males, and 69 among females. The deaths of 19 infants under 12 months were registered.

Chronic Bronchitis. 277 deaths were ascribed to it, 129 being males and 148 females. This return is 92 above that for 1923.

Pneumonia. (All forms).—333 deaths were registered, of which 173 were males and 152 females. They are 73 more than the number who died in 1921. It was very fatal to infants under a year old, among whom it caused 77 deaths, while between the ages of 1 and 5 years 71 died from it. Above 5 years of age the deaths numbered 185.

80 Deaths occurred in Public Institutions, chiefly the Workhouse Infirmaries.

Pleurisy.—Of this disease 19 deaths were registered. 4 deaths occurred in Public Institutions.

Asthma and Emphysema.—Twenty deaths were recorded from these diseases, all of which were adults.

Other Diseases of the Respiratory System.—Twenty deaths were registered, as against eleven in 1921.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Only one death was recorded from these diseases, as compared with 2 in 1921. Of these 2 were males and 1 a female. The mean deaths of the previous ten years (1911-20) were 18.

The highest mortality was recorded during ten years from this group of diseases in the year 1918, when there were 7 deaths; 1-5 years 1 death; and over 5 years 1 death, giving an average total of 17 per annum.

The measles hospitals for these diseases are the Royal North Hampstead Fever Hospital, and the Isolation Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

SUICIDE.

Data relating to deaths from suicide are registered from assigning as nearly as possible the intention of the deceased. The number of deaths occurred in 1922.

None of these deaths were attributable to suicide, while the cause of remaining death was undetermined.

Of the 10 deaths 10 were male and 1 a female, the ages ranging from 25 to 50 years.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

The deaths by violence were 41 (15). Of this number 11 deaths were accident to persons in trades, and 30 to pedestrian traffic, including 26 aged persons.

The persons injured are classified as follows: By motor-car or lorry, 27 (21 males and 6 females); by bus or tram, 12 (9 males and 3 females); by taxicab, 2 (2 males), a total of 41. In addition to these, one could add 6 non-residents known to have been killed from a similar cause in the Borough, namely, by motor-car or lorry, by bus or tram, that is, 6 in all, which added to the above would give a total of 47.

Pneumonia (All forms).—355 deaths were registered, of which 173 were males and 182 females. They are 73 more than the number who died in 1923. It was very fatal to infants under a year old, among whom it caused 77 deaths, while between the ages of 1 and 5 years 71 died from it. Above 5 years of age the deaths numbered 207.

88 Deaths occurred in Public Institutions, chiefly the Workhouse Infirmaries.

Pleurisy.—Of this disease 19 deaths were registered. 4 deaths occurred in Public Institutions.

Asthma and Emphysema.—Twenty deaths were recorded from these diseases, all of which were adults.

Other Diseases of the Respiratory System.—Twenty deaths were registered, as contrasted with 22 in 1923.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Only nine deaths were ascribed to these diseases, as compared with 20 in 1923. Of these 5 were males and 4 females. The mean deaths of the preceding ten years, 1914-23, were 17.

The annual average number of deaths recorded during ten years from them at three groups of ages has been as follows: Under 1 year, 9 deaths; 1-5 years, 1 death; and over 5 years, 7 deaths, making an average total of 17 per annum.

The nearest treatment centres for these diseases are the Royal Northern, Holloway Road, N., and the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

DEATHS FROM COAL-GAS POISONING.

During the year 10 deaths were registered from asphyxia caused by the inhalation of carbon-monoxide gas. The same number of deaths occurred in 1923.

Nine of these deaths were attributable to suicide, while the cause of the remaining death was accidental.

Of the 10 deaths, 9 were males and 1 a female, the ages ranging from 28 to 69 years.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

The deaths due to accident numbered 115. Of this number 41 deaths were ascribed to vehicular traffic, and 29 to accidental falls, including 26 aged people.

The persons runover are classified as follows: By motor-car or lorry, 27 (21 males and 6 females); by 'bus or tram, 12 (9 males and 3 females); by taxi-cab, 2 (2 males); a total of 41. In addition to these, one could add 6 non-residents known to have been killed from a similar cause in the Borough, namely, 5 by motor-car or lorry, 1 by 'bus or tram, that is, 6 in all, which added to the 41 would give a total of 47.

INQUESTS AND MORTUARY.

During the year 291 bodies were received into the Mortuary, as compared with an average of 420 in the preceding 10 years.

Only [illegible] bodies were received during the year.

The daily average number of bodies received was 0·8, and was equal to [illegible] per week.

The fees [illegible] were paid, as contrasted with an average of £[illegible] [illegible]

It will be noticed that the number of inquests exceeds the bodies received into the mortuary during the year; which is due to the fact that [illegible] inquests are [illegible] held by the Coroner at the Islington Coroner's [illegible] upon bodies [illegible] who died in Public Institutions in the Borough.

	Bodies received into Mortuary	Inquests.
1911	327	359
1912	412	472
1913	307	304
1914	479	359
1915	479	348
1916	420	321
1917	340	312
1918	[illegible]	299
1919	310	307
1920	368	279
1921	420	316
1922	291	317

The [illegible] of the bodies received into the Mortuary during the years 1921 and 1922, [illegible]

Period	Bodies received	Daily Average		No. of bodies received	Daily Average
			1922		
1st Quarter	[illegible]	[illegible]	1st Quarter...	75	0·8
2nd	[illegible]	[illegible]	2nd	67	0·9
3rd	[illegible]	[illegible]	3rd	81	0·9
4th	[illegible]	[illegible]	4th	73	0·8
Total for year	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total for year	296	0·8

PREVENTION OF INFECTION.

"Notification of Infectious, or Specified Diseases under the Metropolitan Asylums Board (Public Health (London) Act, 1891."

The Infectious Diseases include:

Small Pox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Typhus Fever, Puerperal Fever and Erysipelas.

There was 2,060 cases of the diseases which are notifiable under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. This number does not include other communicable ailments, which are now notifiable. The complete list of infectious diseases which are notifiable in Islington are enumerated on page 26.

INQUESTS AND MORTUARY.

During the year 294 bodies were received into the Mortuary, as compared with an average of 430 in the preceding 10 years.

Only two infectious bodies were received during the year.

The daily average number of bodies received was 0·8, and was equal to the average of 1923.

In 317 cases inquests were held, as contrasted with an average of 346 in the ten years 1914-23.

It will be noticed that the number of inquests exceeds the bodies actually received into the mortuary during the year; which is due to the fact that the total inquests also include those held by the Coroner at the Islington Coroner's Court upon bodies of deceased persons who died in Public Institutions in the Borough

	Bodies received into Mortuary.	Inquests.
1914	537	369
1915	612	475
1916	507	394
1917	479	359
1918	476	348
1919	429	321
1920	340	312
1921	313	299
1922	316	307
1923	288	279
Average	430	346
1924	**294**	**317**

The following Table gives a return of the bodies received into the Mortuary and the inquests held by the Coroner during the years 1924 and 1923. :—

1924	No. of bodies received.	Daily Average.	No. of Inquests held.	1923	No. of bodies received.	Daily Average.	No. of Inquests held.
1st Quarter ...	101	1·0	110	1st Quarter...	75	0·8	86
2nd ,, ...	70	0·7	76	2nd ,, ...	57	0·6	59
3rd ,, ...	44	0·5	55	3rd ,, ...	81	0·9	65
4th ,, ...	79	0·8	76	4th ,, ...	75	0·8	69
Total for year	294	0·8	317	Total for year	288	0·8	279

PREVENTION OF INFECTION.

Notification, Isolation, Fatality, of Specified Diseases under the Provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

The Principal Diseases Include:

Small Pox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Typhus Fever, Puerperal Fever and Erysipelas.

There was 2,085 cases of the diseases which are notifiable under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. This number does not include other communicable ailments, which are now notifiable. The complete list of infectious diseases which are notifiable in Islington are enumerated on page 26.

The total cases notified are only 11 less than those of the previous year (2,060), and 220 below the average (2,305) of the preceding ten years. The increase when contrasted with the decennial averages are to be found in the returns for Diphtheria and Continued Fever, which were respectively 8 and 3 in excess, while the other diseases all showed a decrease.

The 2,050 cases were equal to an attack-rate of 6·0 per 1,000 of the civil population.

The returns for the preceding ten years are given in the following statements:—

Year.	Cases.	Attack-rates per 1,000 civil population.
1913 ...	2,047 ...	6·05
1914 ...	2,210 ...	6·58
1915 ...	1,430 ...	4·05
1916 ...	1,521 ...	4·21
1917 ...	1,122 ...	3·03
1918 ...	1,008 ...	0·05
1919 ...	2,858 ...	8·10
1920 ...	4,444 ...	12·05
1921 ...	2,147 ...	8·14
1922 ...	2,060 ...	6·22
10 years' average ...	2,305 ...	6·07
1923 ...	2,050 ...	6·06

Registration Sub-Districts.—The total number of cases notified in the districts was as follows:—

	Total cases notified.
Hendon	166
Finchley	260
Hampstead	163
Kensington	236
Fulham	272
Chelsea	303
Lambeth	356
Total	2,050

Small Pox.—No case was known in the Borough during the past five years.

Diphtheria was responsible for 236 cases of illness, which were 8 above the average (228) of the preceding ten years. The attack-rate was equal to 0·64 per 1,000 of the civil population annually, and was 0·03 below the mean rate of the decennial period.

In London the attack-rate was 2·20 per 1,000, and the Encircling Boroughs 2·15.

Scarlet Fever.—1,077 cases were notified, and they showed a decrease of 155 on the average (1,232) of the ten years 1914-1923. The attack-rate was equal to 3·13 per 1,000 of the civil population annually, which is a decrease of 0·60 per 1,000 of the mean rate (3·73) of the preceding ten years. In London the attack-rate was 2·50 per 1,000 of the civil population, while in the Encircling Boroughs it was 2·50.

Enteric Fever.—Only 11 cases were notified, a decrease of 13 on the average (27) that obtained during the ten years 1914-23. The attack-rate was 0·03 per 1,000 annually, or 0·04 per 1,000 below the mean rate (0·08) of the last ten years.

In London the rate was 0·03, and in the Encircling Borough 0·01 per 1,000 of the civil population.

The total cases notified are only 11 less than those of the previous year (2,096), and 220 below the average (2,305) of the preceding ten years. The increases when contrasted with the decennial averages are to be found in the returns from Diphtheria and Continued Fever, which were respectively 8 and 3 in excess, while the other diseases all showed a decrease.

The 2,085 cases were equal to an attack-rate of 6·0 per 1,000 of the civil population.

The returns for the preceding ten years are given in the following statements :—

Year.	Cases.	Attack-rates per 1,000 civil population.
1914	2,947	9·08
1915	2,210	6·98
1916	1,439	4·65
1917	1,251	4·21
1918	1,127	3·93
1919	1,993	6·05
1920	2,853	8·49
1921	4,344	13·05
1922	2,787	8·34
1923	2,096	6·22
10 years average	2,305	6·97
1924	**2,085**	**6·06**

Registration Sub-Districts.—The total number of cases notified in these districts was as follows :—

	Total cases notified.
Tufnell	166
Upper Holloway	269
Tollington	163
Lower Holloway	236
Highbury	272
Barnsbury	393
Islington South-East	586
Total	2,085

Small Pox—No case was known in the Borough during the past five years.

Diphtheria was responsible for 856 cases of illness, which were 5 above the average (851) of the preceding ten years. The attack-rate was equal to 2·48 per 1,000 of the civil population annually, and was 0·09 below the mean rate (2·57) of the decennial period.

In London the attack-rate was 2·30 per 1,000, and the Encircling Boroughs 2·45.

Scarlet Fever—1,077 cases were notified, and they showed a decrease of 155 on the average (1,232) of the ten years 1914-1923. The attack-rate was equal to 3·13 per 1,000 of the civil population annually, which is a decrease of 0·60 per 1,000 of the mean rate(3·73) of the preceding ten years. In London the attack-rate was 2·50 per 1,000 of the civil population, while in the Encircling Boroughs it was 2·86.

Enteric Fever.—Only 14 cases were notified, a decrease of 13 on the average (27) that obtained during the ten years 1914-23. The attack-rate was 0·04 per 1,000 annually, or 0·04 per 1,000 below the mean rate (0·08) of the last ten years.

In London the rate was 0·09, and in the Encircling Borough 0·04 per 1,000 of the civil population.

Typhus Fever.—No case was notified.

Puerperal Fever.—See page 10.

Erysipelas.—116 cases were notified, or 57 below the average 173 of preceding five years, the attack-rate being 0·31 per 1,000 of the civil population.

FATALITY FROM THE EIGHT PRINCIPAL NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In table on following page proportion of deaths to attacks.

During the year it was reported that of the 2,057 cases notified, 66 died, or 3·2 per cent., which contrasts with an average percentage of 3·3 in the preceding five years 1911-15.

Years.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality.
1911	2,457	113	3·8
1912	2,196	118	5·3
1913	1,470	87	6·0
1914	1,000	55	4·4
1915	1,[illegible]	67	6·0
1916	[illegible]	96	4·3
1917	[illegible]	172	6·0
1918	4,[illegible]	116	3·3
1919	2,[illegible]	102	3·7
1920	[illegible]	45	2·5
Mean	[illegible]	100	4·3
1921	2,057	66	3·2

Hospital Isolation.—Of the 2,057 cases of infectious diseases notified, 1,975 were isolated in hospital, a percentage of 96·0, while only 3·4 per cent. were treated at home. With two exceptions this is the highest percentage recorded.

The following table shows the number of cases treated in various specific infectious diseases:—

Disease.	Total cases.	Cases isolated in hospital.	Percentage of cases treated.
Scarlet Fever ...	1,077	1,049	97·4
Diphtheria ...	856	818	96·1
Enteric Fever ...	14	13	92·8
Erysipelas ...	116	47	40·5
Puerperal Fever ...	21	15	71·4
Continued Fever ...	3	3	100·0
	2,057	1,975	96·0

Typhus Fever.—No case was notified.

Puerperal Fever.—See page 10.

Erysipelas.—116 cases were notified, or 57 below the average 173 of the preceding ten years, the attack-rate being 0·34 per 1,000 of the civil population.

FATALITY FROM THE EIGHT PRINCIPAL NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By "Fatality" is meant the percentage proportion of deaths to attacks of sickness.

During the year it was found that of the 2,087 cases notified, 66 deaths occurred, or 3·2 per cent., which contrasts with an average percentage of 4·3 in the preceding ten years 1914 13.

Years.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality.
1914	2,947	113	3·8
1915	2,210	118	5·3
1916	1,439	87	6·0
1917	1,251	55	4·4
1918	1,127	67	6·0
1919	1,993	96	4·8
1920	2,853	173	6·0
1921	4,344	146	3·3
1922	2,787	102	3·7
1923	2,096	48	2·3
Mean	2,305	100	4·3
1924	**2,087**	**66**	**3·2**

Hospital Isolation.—Of the 2,087 cases of infectious diseases notified, 1,975 were isolated in hospital, or a percentage of 94·6, while only 5·4 per cent. of the patients, therefore, were nursed at home. With two exceptions this is the highest number on record.

The following tabular statement shows the number of cases treated in the various public institutions :—

Year.	Cases treated in Hospital.	Percentage of cases. treated
1914	2,543	86·3
1915	1,991	90·1
1916	1,269	90·0
1917	1,099	87·8
1918	982	87·1
1919	1,772	88·9
1920	2,642	92·0
1921	4,117	94·8
1922	2,621	94·0
1923	1,996	95·2
1924	**1,975**	**94·6**

DISEASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Disease.	Total cases.	Cases isolated.	Percentage of known cases.
Scarlet Fever	1,077	1,049	97·4
Diphtheria	856	848	99·1
Enteric Fever	14	13	92·8
Erysipelas	116	47	40·5
Puerperal Fever	21	15	71·4
Continued Fever	3	3	100·0
	2,087	1,975	94·6

Summary of **Infectious Sickness** and of **Deaths** arising therefrom, distinguishing the **Cases** treated at **Home** and in **Hospitals**; and showing the percentage of notified Cases removed to Hospitals, together with the **Fatality** among cases treated at **Home** and in **Hospitals** during the year **1924**.

	Notified Cases Treated.			Percentage of Cases Treated.		Deaths Occurring.			Percentage of Deaths Occurring.	
	In Hospital	At Home	Total	In Hospital	At Home	In Hospital	At Home	Total	In Hospital	At Home
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1,095	1,077	2,172	50·4	49·6	10	—	10	0·9	—
Erysipelas	618	8	626	98·7	1·3	22	1	23	3·7	12·5
Scarlet Fever	10	1	11	90·9	9·1	4	—	4	40·0	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	37	19	56	66·1	33·9	6	4	10	16·2	21·1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera Nostras	34	4	38	89·5	10·5	7	1	8	20·6	25·0
Influenza	8	3	11	72·7	27·3	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,802	1,112	2,914	61·8	38·2	53	6	59	2·9	0·5

* Diphtheria and Erysipelas were not notified.

Showing the Number of Cases and Annual Rates of Increase of **Notifiable Infectious Diseases** during the Quarters of the Year 1921-23 and in **1924**.

Diseases.		1921	1922	1923	1924	Average number of cases, 1921-23
Small Pox	Cases	—	—	—	—	—
	Rate	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	Cases	1184	1126	1348	1124	840
	Rate	3·27	3·11	3·72	3·09	2·32
Erysipelas	Cases	4	5	5	4	5
	Rate	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·00
Croup	Cases	1207	2022	1456	1050	1222
	Rate	3·30	5·57	4·03	2·91	3·38
Enteric Fever	Cases	24	10	9	16	17
	Rate	0·07	0·03	0·03	0·05	0·05
Puerperal Fever	Cases	18	24	10	23	20
	Rate	0·05	0·07	0·03	0·06	0·06
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases	1	—	—	—	—
	Rate	0·00	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	Cases	20	34	20	22	22
	Rate	0·06	0·09	0·06	0·06	0·06
Puerperal Fever*	Cases	1·10	4·31	2·68	3·10	3·05
	Rate	212	125	122	87	173
Measles	Cases	0·04	0·12	0·38	0·26	0·22
	Rate	2917	1421	1003	2555	1444
Whooping Cough	Cases	0·05	4·21	3·03	8·40	13·05
	Rate	2210	1230	1127	2187	2096
TOTALS	Cases	0·08	4·65	3·03	6·05	8·34
	Rate	2205	2053	2206	2205	2205
		0·06	0·06	0·07	0·22	0·06

* Per 1,000 Registered Births.

Summary of **Infectious Sickness** *and of* **Deaths** *arising therefrom, distinguishing the* **Cases** *treated at* **Home** *and in* **Hospitals**; *and showing the percentage of notified Cases removed to Hospitals, together with the* **Fatality** *among cases treated at* **Home** *and in* **Hospitals** *during the year* **1924**.

	Notified Cases Treated.			Percentage of Notified Cases Treated.		Deaths Occurring.			Percentage of Deaths Occurring.		
	In Hospital	At Home	Total	In Hospital	At Home	In Hospital	At Home	Total	In Hospital	At Home	Total
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	1,049	28	1,077	97·4	2·6	10	—	10	0·9	—	0·9
Diphtheria	848	8	856	99·1	0·9	32	1	33	3·7	12·5	3·8
Enteric (Typhoid Fever) ...	13	1	14	97·2	2·8	4	—	4	31·0	—	28·6
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	47	69	116	40·5	59·5	6	4	10	12·7	5·8	8·6
Puerperal Fever ...	15	6*	21	71·4	28·6	7	1	8	47·0	16·6	37·0
Continued Fever ...	3	—	3	100·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,975	112	2,087	94·6	5·4	59	6	65	3·0	5·3	3·1

* including 2 cases which were not notified.

Showing the number of **Cases** *and* **Attack Rates** *of the several* **Notifiable Infectious Diseases** *which occurred during each of the Ten Years 1914-23 and in* **1924**.

DISEASES.		YEARS.										Average number of cases, 1914-23	1924	Increase or Decrease
		1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923			
Small Pox	Cases	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rate	—	—	—	—	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	Cases	651	620	587	556	514	645	1324	1548	1126	889	846	854	8
	Rate	2·01	1·96	1·90	1·87	1·80	1·96	3·94	4·65	3·37	2·64	2·56	2·48	— 0·08
Membranous Croup	Cases	8	4	6	5	4	4	4	5	4	2	5	2	— 3
	Rate	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·01
Scarlet Fever	Cases	1853	1332	638	478	432	1084	1307	2622	1496	1080	1232	1077	— 155
	Rate	5·71	4·21	2·06	1·61	1·51	3·29	3·89	7·87	4·48	3·21	3·73	3·13	— 0·60
Enteric Fever	Cases	76	28	32	23	30	16	24	10	9	16	27	14	— 13
	Rate	0·23	0·09	0·10	0·08	0·10	0·05	0·07	0.03	0·03	0·05	0·08	0·04	— 0·04
Continued Fever	Cases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	+ 3
	Rate	—	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	+ 0·01
Puerperal Fever* ...	Cases	25	23	21	16	4	29	29	34	20	22	22	19	— 3
	Rate	3·10	3·48	2·89	2·74	0·77	0·46	3·08	4·31	2·68	3·10	3·05	2·79	— 0·26
Erysipelas ...	Cases	334	203	155	173	141	212	165	125	132	87	173	116	— 57
	Rate	1·03	0·64	0·50	0·58	0·49	0·64	0·49	0·38	0·39	0·26	0·52	0·34	— 0·18
TOTALS ...	Cases	2947	2210	1439	1251	1127	1993	2853	4344	2787	2096	2305	2085	— 220
	Rate	9·08	6·98	4·65	4·21	3·93	6·05	8·49	13·05	8·34	6·22	6·97	6·06	— 0·91

* Per 1,000 Registered Births.

Showing the **Cases** of the **Notifiable Infectious Diseases** notified in the **Sub Registration Districts** and the **Wards** during the Year **1924.**

Sub-Registration Districts.	Wards.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Cholera.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Enteric.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Malaria.
Ujhani	Tahsil	—	21	23	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	—
Do. Holiday	Cp. Holiday	—	110	120	—	—	1	—	32	—	—	—
Budaun	Tahsil	—	5	25	—	—	2	—	13	—	—	—
Do. Holiday	Cp. Holiday	—	120	30	—	—	2	—	10	1	—	—
Sahaswan	Tahsil	—	120	60	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—
Do. Holiday	Cp. Holiday	—	90	30	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—
Gunnaur	Tahsil	—	120	30	—	—	1	—	11	—	—	—
Do. Holiday	Cp. Holiday	—	30	30	1	—	—	—	10	1	—	—
Bilsi	Tahsil	—	60	60	1	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Do. Holiday	Cp. Holiday	—	90	30	—	—	1	—	7	3	—	—
Bilsiwan, S.D.	Cp. Holiday	—	30	30	—	—	2	—	10	1	—	—
	Total	—	557	548	2	—	14	—	116	15	3	—
	Rate	—	1·24	0·01	0·01	—	0·04	—	0·34	0·00	0·01	—

OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The diseases other than the foregoing which include those which have been added by the Sanitary Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, the diseases known as Scurvy, Dysentery, Malaria, Influenza, Leprosy, Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, Scarlet Fever, Enteric, Relapsing Fever, Puerperal, and also the following infectious diseases: Anthrax, Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Encephalitis, Acute Infectious Pneumonia, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, Glanders or Farcy, Hydrophobia, Malaria, Malignant Scurvy, Plague, Trench Fever and Tuberculosis.

Acute Dysentery.

Seven cases were notified from this disease during the year, as compared with 1 in 1923 and nil in 1922.

	1924		1923	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1st Quarter	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2nd "	6	"	"	"
3rd "	2	"	"	"
4th "	1	Nil	1	"
	7	2	1	Nil

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Six cases were notified, being two cases less than in 1923. During the ten years 1914-23, the cases averaged 18 per annum.

Showing the **Cases** *of the* **Notifiable Infectious Diseases** *notified in the* **Sub-Registration Districts** *and the* **Wards** *during the Year* **1924.**

Sub-Registration Districts.	Wards.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Total.
Tyfnell ...	Tufnell ...	—	81	72	—	1	—	10	2	—	—	—	166
Up. Holloway	Up. Holloway	—	112	129	—	1	—	25	2	—	—	—	269
Tollington ...	Tollington ...	—	91	57	—	1	—	13	1	—	—	—	163
Lr. Holloway	Lr. Holloway	—	126	88	—	2	—	16	3	1	—	—	236
Highbury ...	Highbury ...	—	124	59	—	2	—	6	1	—	—	—	192
	Mildmay ...	—	36	34	—	3	—	6	1	—	—	—	80
Barnsbury ...	Thornhill ...	—	95	110	—	1	—	11	2	—	—	—	219
	Barnsbury ...	—	75	84	1	—	—	10	2	2	—	—	174
Islington, S.E.	St. Mary's ...	—	54	67	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	125
	Canonbury ...	—	100	63	—	1	—	7	3	—	—	—	174
	St. Peter's ...	—	183	91	—	2	—	10	1	—	—	—	287
	Totals ...	—	1077	854	2	14	—	116	19	3	—	—	2085
	Attack-Rates per 1,000 population	—	3·13	2·48	0·00	0·04	—	0·34	0·06	0·01	—	—	6·06

OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The diseases which are notifiable in Islington include those which have since been added by Order, and the complete lists is as follows: Small Pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the disease known as Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, the fevers known by any of the following names: Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued or Puerperal, and also the following infectious diseases: Anthrax, Acute Encephalitis Lethargica, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, Acute Polio-myelitis, Acute Primary Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, Cerebro-spinal Fever or Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, Dysentery, Glanders or Farcy, Hydrophobia or Rabies, Malaria, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Plague, Trench Fever, and Tuberculosis.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

Seven cases were notified from this disease during the year, as contrasted with 1 in 1923, and none in 1922.

	1924		1913	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1st Quarter	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2nd "	"	"	"	"
3rd "	6	2	"	"
4th "	1	Nil	1	"
	7	2	1	Nil

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Six cases were notified, being two cases less than in 1923. During the ten years 1914-23, the cases averaged 18 per annum.

A return of attack of the disease during the past ten years is given in the following statement:—

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Average 10 yrs. 1914-23	1924
1st Quarter ...	5	12	7	12	7	8	5	3	1	3	6	—
2nd ...	5	13	17	11	3	7	5	3	2	2	7	—
3rd ...	2	11	8	1	1	1	2	—	—	2	3	2
4th ...	—	4	7	2	4	—	2	1	—	1	2	4
Year ...	7	40	39	26	15	16	14	7	3	8	18	6

The digits during the year numbered 4, and were equal to the high rate of 67 previously for the cases notified.

Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyæmia, Puerperal Septicæmia, Puerperal Sepsis, Puerperal Septic Infection, Puerperal Septic Pyæmia, Puerperal Septic Septicæmia, Puerperal Septic Sepsis, Puerperal Septic Septic Infection, Puerperal Septic Septic Pyæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septicæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Sepsis, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Infection, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Pyæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septicæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Sepsis, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Infection, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Pyæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septicæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Sepsis, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Infection, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Pyæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septicæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Sepsis, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Infection, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Pyæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septicæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Sepsis, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Infection, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Pyæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septicæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Sepsis, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Infection, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Pyæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septicæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Sepsis, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Infection, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Pyæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septicæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Sepsis, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Infection, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Pyæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septicæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Sepsis, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Infection, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Pyæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septicæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Sepsis, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Infection, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Pyæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septicæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Sepsis, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Infection, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Pyæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septicæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Sepsis, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Infection, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Pyæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septicæmia, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Sepsis, Puerperal Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Septic Infection, Puerperal Septic

A return of attack of the disease during the past ten years is given in the following statement :—

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Average 10 yrs. 1914-23	1924	Total Deaths, 1914-23.
1st Quarter ...	2	12	7	15	7	8	5	3	1	3	6	—	43
2nd ,, ...	3	13	17	11	4	7	5	3	2	2	7	—	51
3rd ,, ...	2	11	8	1	1	1	2	—	—	2	3	2	11
4th ,, ...	—	4	7	3	4	—	2	1	—	1	2	4	10
Year ...	7	40	39	30	16	16	14	7	3	8	18	6	115

The deaths during the year numbered 4, and were equal to the high rate of 67 per cent. of the cases notified.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PNEUMONIA, MALARIA, DYSENTERY, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1919.

These Regulations came into force on the 7th January, 1919, and during the 6 years the following cases were notified by medical practitioners to the Medical Officer of Health :

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Malaria	193	17	8	2	2	1
Dysentery	14	4	—	1	3	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	12	34	47	77	120	119
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	12	22	25	67	58	65
Pneumonia	29	3	—	—	—	—
Total	260	80	80	147	183	185

ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA AND ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

These diseases became notifiable under an Order of the Local Government Board on the 1st January, 1919, and during the year 39 cases of Acute Encephalitis Lethargica were notified, 4 of which proved fatal. One case of Acute Polio-Encephalitis was known in the Borough.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. *Purulent Disease of the Eyes of Newly-born Children.* See page 9.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 666 cases of Tuberculosis in its different forms were notified. The attack-rate was equal to 1·94 per 1,000 of the civil population. This number shows a decrease of 6 on the return of the previous year, and of 0·06 per 1,000 on the attack-rate. It was also 41 below the number in 1922.

Respiratory (Pulmonary) Tuberculosis.—540 notifications were received, of which 289 referred to males and 251 to females, and represented an attack-rate of 1·57 per 1,000. The return was a decrease of 2 on that of 1923, and 30 on 1922.

Showing the **Notified Cases of Tuberculosis** in the **Wards** during 1924.

Hospital or Sub-District	Pulmonary Tuberculosis			Other Forms of Tuberculosis			Grand Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Tunnel	21	8	29	8	8	16	45
Upper Hollinwood	27	6	33	5	3	8	41
Tollinwood	31	3	34	3	4	7	41
Lower Hollinwood	18	6	24	6	13	19	43
Hilphilary	21	3	24	3	2	5	29
	22	6	28	6	1	7	35
Burnsbury	15	10	25	11	4	15	40
	25	7	32	7	4	11	43
	12	10	22	4	5	9	31
Islington, S.E.	25	7	32	7	14	21	53
	27	7	34	8	17	25	59
	510	67	577	59	126	185	762

Showing the **Notified Cases** *of* **Tuberculosis** *in the* **Wards** *during 1924.*

Registration Sub-Districts.	Wards.	Respiratory Tuberculosis.			Other Forms of Tuberculosis.			Grand Totals	Tuberculosis Rate per 1,000 of Population.
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Tufnell ...	Tufnell ...	27	20	47	8	8	16	63	1·81
Up. Holloway	Up. Holloway	31	30	61	5	3	8	69	2·06
Tollington ...	Tollington ...	27	24	51	3	4	7	58	1·82
Lr. Holloway	Lr. Holloway	24	21	45	6	13	19	64	1·51
Highbury ...	Highbury ...	31	20	51	3	2	5	56	1·68
	Mildmay ...	15	17	32	6	1	7	39	1·34
Barnsbury ...	Thornhill ...	23	17	40	11	4	15	55	1·75
	Barnsbury ...	26	22	48	7	4	11	59	2·35
	St. Mary's ...	25	15	40	4	5	9	49	2·63
Islington, S.E.	Canonbury ...	31	37	68	7	7	14	82	2·50
	St. Peter's ...	29	28	57	7	8	15	72	2·34
	Totals ...	**289**	**251**	**540**	**67**	**59**	**126**	**666**	**1·94**

THE PERIOD OF LIFE AT WHICH TUBERCULOSIS ATTACKED THE PERSONS NOTIFIED DURING 1924.

Tubercular Diseases.	Sex.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							
		At all ages.	At Ages—Years.						
			Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up--
Respiratory Tuberculosis	M.	289	3	5	16	48	135	77	5
	F.	251	—	2	13	71	122	37	6
Tubercular Meningitis	M.	6	1	3	1	1	—	—	—
	F.	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Tabes Mesenterica	M.	11	2	1	5	2	—	1	—
	F.	4	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
General Tuberculosis	M.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	M.	49	1	11	21	11	4	1	—
	F.	51	1	5	15	14	13	2	1
All Tubercular Diseases	M.	356	8	20	43	62	139	79	5
	F.	310	1	13	28	85	136	39	8
TOTALS		666	9	33	71	147	275	118	13
Percentages at each life period to total cases		100	1·3	4·9	10·7	22·1	41·3	17·7	2·0

From the above statement it will be seen how the disease attacked people at the various ages, viz. :—

In every hundred cases 1·3 were under 1 year of age
" " 4·9 were aged 1 to 5 years.
" " 10·7 were aged 5 to 15 years.
Prime of Life: " " 22·1 were aged 15 to 25 years
" " 41·3 } 81·1 were aged 25 to 45 years
" " 17·7 } were aged 45 to 65 years
" " 2·0 were aged 65 and upwards.

Showing the Notified Cases of Tuberculosis in the Quarters during 1924.

	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			The Year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	40	60	100	67	62	129	80	65	145	75	69	144	262	256	518
Table under Medicine	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	—	1	6	3	9
Tabes Mesenterica	2	1	3	—	—	—	5	2	7	3	1	4	11	4	15
General Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	12	12	24	15	10	25	7	13	20	12	16	28	46	52	98
Totals	55	74	129	84	73	157	94	81	175	92	87	179	326	316	642

Distribution of Houses and Rooms after Tuberculosis.

Following statement gives the particulars for the year:—

	Houses.		Rooms.
1st quarter	128	...	180
2nd	115	...	165
3rd	92	...	120
4th	110	...	139
	445	...	605

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications received from the 26th December, 1923, to the 27th December, 1924, in the Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

Age-periods	Notifications on Form A.														
	Number of Primary Notifications.														
	0–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–25	25–35	35–45	45–55	55–65	65 and up.	Total Primary Notifications.				
Pulmonary Males	8	3	9	17	45	68	67	64	29	5	320				
" Females	2	6	6	16	37	46	50	11	6		231				
Non-pulmonary Males	2	11	5	6	8	4	—	1	1	—	40				
" Females	1	10	8	4	10	10	4	—	2	2	52				

Age-periods	Notifications on Form B.							Number of Notifications on Form C.
	Number of Primary Notifications.						Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.
	0–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–25	Total Primary Notifications.		
Pulmonary Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
" Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
Non pulmonary Males	—	3	4	7	3	8		10
" " Females	1	2	—	3		4		10

Showing the **Notified Cases** *of* **Tuberculosis** *in the* **Quarters** *during* **1924**.

	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			The Year.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory Tuberculosis	65	60	125	69	57	126	80	65	145	75	69	144	289	251	540
Tubercular Meningitis ...	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	—	1	6	3	9
Tabes Mesenterica ...	3	1	4	—	—	—	5	2	7	3	1	4	11	4	15
General Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	12	12	24	18	10	28	7	13	20	12	16	28	49	51	100
TOTALS ...	81	74	155	89	68	157	94	81	175	92	87	179	356	310	666

Disinfection of Houses and Rooms after Tuberculosis.—The following statement gives the particulars for the year :—

	Houses.	Rooms.
1st quarter	128 ...	189
2nd ,, ...	113 ...	155
3rd ,, ...	92 ...	120
4th ,, ...	115 ...	139
Total	448 ...	603

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 30th December, 1923, *to the 3rd January,* 1925, *in the Metropolitan Borough of Islington.*

Age-periods ...	Notifications on Form A.												
	Number of Primary Notifications.												Total Notifications on Form A.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up.	Total Primary Notifications.	
Pulmonary Males	3	5	6	10	13	35	68	67	54	23	5	289	403
,, Females ...	—	2	6	7	25	46	67	55	26	11	6	251	379
Non-pulmonary Males ...	5	15	11	9	6	8	4	—	1	1	—	60	77
,, ,, Females ...	1	10	9	4	4	10	10	4	—	2	2	56	65

Age-periods ...	Notifications on Form B.					Number of Notifications on Form C.	
	Number of Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications			
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	79	170
,, Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	68	125
Non-pulmonary Males	—	3	4	7	8	10	50
,, ,, Females	1	2	—	3	4	10	34

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

The work of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries has been very satisfactorily performed.

Dr. [illegible] of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries for the southern portion of Islington and Dr. [illegible] for the northern portion, have been [illegible] in touch with the Public Health Department, and co-ordination has been most satisfactorily maintained. I have to thank personally these Assistant Medical Officers (Tuberculosis) for the good results obtained.

During the year 1,021 persons were examined by the Tuberculosis Officers and the patients made 3,[illegible] attendances.

At the Northern Dispensary there were 202 new cases, and at the Southern 319, while the attendances at the former were 3,171 and at the latter 6,122. Contacts of patients with tuberculosis cases showed that 11 were suffering from tuberculosis, [illegible] were not suffering. The number of the Northern Dispensary patients [illegible] and those of the Southern 3,[illegible] the homes of the patients, and the Tuberculosis Officer of the Northern Dispensary paid 123 visits and the Southern 326 visits to the patients' homes for the purpose of examining them.

Finsen Light Treatment.—Three patients received treatment by Finsen light, at a total cost to the Council of £20 10s.

Pneumothorax Treatment was also administered to one patient at a cost of £10 10s.

The results are probably [illegible] at them in each year is as follows:—

TUBERCULOSIS.

	1910	1920	1921	1922		1923	
				North Dispy.	South Dispy.	North Dispy.	South Dispy.
Cases notified	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	181	251
Attendances	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,707	2,807	1,001	2,825
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,807	7,240	1,222	3,087

A summary of the combined dispensaries is given for the following years:—

	Cases	Attendances		Cases	Attendances
1910	[illegible]	[illegible]	1923	1,282	[illegible]
1920	1,117	[illegible]	1924	1,021	9,[illegible]
1921	[illegible]	[illegible]			
1922	1,181	9,[illegible]	Totals ...	7,011	[illegible]

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

The work of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries has been very satisfactorily performed.

Dr. McFarland, the Tuberculosis Officer for the southern portion of Islington, and Dr. Comyn, the Tuberculosis Officer for the northern portion, have been constantly in touch with the Public Health Department, and co-ordination has thus been most satisfactorily maintained. I have to thank personally these two Assistant Medical Officers (Tuberculosis) for the good results obtained.

During the year 1,051 persons were examined by the Tuberculosis Officers, and the patients made 9,496 attendances.

At the Northern Dispensary there were 502 new cases, and at the Southern 549, while the attendances at the former were 3,374 and at the latter 6,122. The examination of contacts with tuberculous cases showed that 41 were suffering from tuberculosis, 38 were suspect, and 330 were not suffering. The nurses of the Northern Dispensary paid 1,162 visits ,and those of the Southern 2,288, to the homes of the patients, while the Tuberculosis Officer of the Northern Dispensary made 186 visits, and of the Southern 326 visits to the patients' homes for the purpose of examining them.

Finsen Light Treatment.—Three patients received treatment by the Finsen Light at the London Hospital at a cost to the Council of £30 10s.

Pneumothorax Treatment was also administered to one patient at a cost of £10 10s.

The number of persons in attendance at them in each year is as follows :—

TUBERCULOSIS.

	1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924	
	North Dispy	South Dispy	North Dispy	South Dispy	North Dispy	South Dispy	North Dispy	South Dispy	North Dispy	South Dispy	North Dispy	South Dispy
New Cases	585	756	655	760	615	758	600	581	721	562	502	549
Actual number of Attendances ...	4057	6782	3921	6895	3212	7030	3297	6659	4001	6825	3374	6122
Totals ...	4642	7538	4576	7655	3827	7788	3897	7240	4722	7387	3876	6671

A summary of the combined dispensaries is given for the following years :—

	Cases.	Attendances.		Cases.	Attendances.
1919	1,341	10,839	1923	1,283	10,826
1920	1,415	10,816	1924	1,051	9,496
1921	1,373	10,242			
1922	1,181	9,956	Totals ...	7,644	62,175

Table showing the number of **Tuberculous Persons** *attending the Borough Tuberculosis Dispensaries and the New Cases during 1924.*

Date.	Dispensary	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.	Total.
Attendances ...	Northern	315	302	323	257	314	282	310	227	280	277	224	263	3,374	9,496
	Southern	626	558	545	522	522	497	495	434	484	480	458	501	6,122	
New Cases Including Contacts	Northern	35	45	46	38	57	43	50	25	42	63	26	32	502	1,051
	Southern	66	52	66	41	47	47	40	41	36	38	39	36	549	
CONTACTS.															
Tuberculosis ...	Northern	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	7	41
	Southern	2	3	3	4	1	7	3	4	3	1	1	2	34	
Suspects	Northern	2	2	1	—	1	6	2	1	1	1	—	1	18	38
	Southern	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	5	2	3	3	20	
Non-Tuberculous...	Northern	16	14	18	9	27	15	6	1	18	31	4	7	166	330
	Southern	16	13	27	13	21	17	12	10	8	6	11	10	164	
Nurses' Visits ...	Northern	147	119	72	72	120	86	51	62	104	108	104	117	1,162	3,450
	Southern	241	255	245	172	202	25	185	160	214	201	205	183	2,288	
Tuberculosis Officers' Visits ...	Northern	13	18	19	14	13	12	17	17	18	16	14	15	186	512
	Southern	32	34	34	31	30	30	21	20	19	25	24	25	326	

DEATHS (CIVILIAN ONLY) FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (BOTH SEXES).

Reference: Registrar-General's Reports.

Metropolitan Borough.	1922	1923	Rate per 1,000 living 1922.
City of London	19	15	1·39
Battersea	171	139	1·01
Bermondsey	163	149	1·35
Bethnal Green	188	161	1·59
Camberwell	292	263	1·08
Chelsea	49	58	·77
Deptford	133	95	1·17
Finsbury	105	94	1·37
Fulham	163	150	1·02
Greenwich	122	116	1·20
Hackney	213	227	·94
Hammersmith	143	130	1·06
Hampstead	52	51	·60
Holborn	43	45	1·00
Islington	378	341	1·13
Kensington	144	121	·80
Lambeth	331	300	1·08
Lewisham	138	136	·78
Paddington	122	99	·84
Poplar	180	168	1·09
St. Marylebone	99	97	·94
St. Pancras	262	222	1·23
Shoreditch	152	145	1·44
Southwark	256	242	1·37
Stepney	327	290	1·30
Stoke Newington	42	34	·80
Wandsworth	291	265	·87
Westminster (City)	147	107	1·05
Woolwich	163	172	1·18
Admin. County	4,888	4,432	1·08
Rate per 1,000	1·08	·97	—

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY

[illegible] cases of the notifiable infectious diseases occurred [illegible] elementary schools of the city, of which 570 were Scarlet [illegible] Diphtheria.

The annual [illegible] of the various diseases are given [illegible]

Disease	No. of cases.	Average of preceding 10 years.
Small Pox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	575	720
Diphtheria	319	398
Enteric Fever	—	2
Other Diseases	—	1
Total	[illegible]	1,122

Non-Notifiable Diseases.—[illegible] cases came to the know[illegible] Medical Officer of Health during the year, viz.: 3,028 cases of Mi[illegible] of Children, [illegible] of Whooping-cough, and 3,145 of other dis[illegible]

The information in regard to these diseases was received from the [illegible] schools.

Exclusion of Scholars from Schools.—[illegible] children [illegible] from class [illegible] the presence of an infectious [illegible] Diphtheria [illegible] the homes whence they [illegible]

The number of children excluded from attending the Public Schools [illegible]

Disease	No. of cases.	Average of preceding 10 years.
Measles	[illegible]	1,625
Chicken Pox	[illegible]	127
Whooping-cough	[illegible]	607
Other Diseases	[illegible]	2,180
Total	[illegible]	3,537

* Note: [illegible] Diseases, Scabies, Ophthalmia, Ring[illegible]

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

3,107 examinations were made for the medical profession of the [illegible] sputum from the lungs, and of the blood of patients suspected to be [illegible] Tuberculosis, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever, respectively.

The number is a decrease of 391 on that of the preceding year [illegible] 100 above the decennial average. Of the total examinations, 307 or [illegible] gave positive results.

Diphtheria.—1,213 specimens were examined for Diphtheria, [illegible] or 15 per cent. were found to contain Diphtheria bacilli.

Enteric Fever.—17 specimens of blood were examined, all of [illegible] negative results.

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

925 cases of the notifiable infectious diseases occurred in the Public Elementary Schools of the Borough, of which 579 were Scarlet Fever and 346 Diphtheria.

The number of notifications of the several diseases are given below :—

Disease.	No. of Notifications.	Average of preceding 10 years.	Increase or Decrease.
Small Pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	579	720	— 141
Diphtheria	346	399	— 53
Enteric Fever	—	2	— 2
Other Diseases	—	1	— 1
Total	925	1,122	— 197

Non-Notifiable Diseases.—6,924 cases came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year, viz. : 3,038 cases of Measles, 998 cases of Chicken Pox, 703 of Whooping Cough, and 2,185 of other diseases.

The information respecting these cases was received from the teachers of 60 schools.

Exclusion of Scholars from Schools.—3,600 children were excluded from classrooms of various schools owing to the presence of an infectious disease, chiefly Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, in the houses wherein they lived.

The non-notifiable diseases among children attending the Public Elementary Schools were :—

Disease.	Notifications by Teachers.	Average of preceding 10 years.	Increase or Decrease.
Measles	3,038	1,523	+ 1,515
Chicken Pox	998	757	+ 241
Whooping Cough	703	567	+ 136
*Other Diseases	2,185	2,480	— 295
	6,924	5,327	+ 1,597

* NOTE.—" Other Diseases " include Mumps, Scabies, Ophthalmia, Itch, etc.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

2,307 examinations were made for the medical profession of the sputum, of swabs from the throat, and of the blood of patients suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever, respectively.

The number is a decrease of 261 on that of the preceding year. It is also 906 above the decennial average. Of the total examinations, 307 or 13·3 per cent. gave positive results.

Diphtheria.—1,513 specimens were examined for Diphtheria, or which 180, or 12 per cent., were found to contain Diphtheria bacilli.

Enteric Fever.—17 specimens of blood were examined, all of which gave negative results,

Tuberculosis.—777 specimens of sputum were examined, 127, or 16·3 per cent., of which showed that the patients were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

DIPHTHERIA—PATHOGENICITY TESTS.
1924.

No. Submitted for Examination.	Negative Result. (Bacilli)	Positive Result. (Bacilli)	Non-Virulent.	Virulent.
19	15	4	1	3

Showing the result of the **Bacteriological Examinations** *made for the* **Diagnosis** *of* **Diphtheria, Enteric Fever** *and* **Pulmonary Tuberculosis**, *1914-24.*

Periods.	Diphtheria.			Enteric Fever.			Pulmonary Tuberculosis.			Totals.
	Positive Results.	Negative Results.	Total Examined	Positive Results.	Negative Results.	Total Examined	Positive Results.	Negative Results.	Total Examined	
1914	178	518	696	15	44	59	243	567	810	1,565
1915	123	360	483	16	19	35	198	568	766	1,284
1916	127	277	404	10	12	22	135	390	525	951
1917	100	216	316	12	8	20	165	420	585	921
1918	74	171	245	3	21	24	111	358	469	738
1919	116	352	468	5	15	20	92	348	440	928
1920	261	677	938	3	20	23	83	375	458	1,419
1921	238	969	1,207	3	19	22	127	421	548	1,777
1922	291	953	1,244	—	9	9	139	472	611	1,864
1923	306	1,371	1,677	5	15	20	152	719	871	2,568
Average 10 years ...	181	587	768	7	18	25	144	464	608	1,401
1924	**180**	**1,333**	**1,513**	—	**17**	**17**	**127**	**650**	**777**	**2,307**

VACCINATION.

Of the 6,098 births registered in 1923, the returns of vaccination show that only 3,169 infants were successfully vaccinated, while 20 were found to be insusceptible. There were also 319 who died unvaccinated, and 1,751 statutory declarations of conscientious objection to vaccination were obtained by the parents or guardians; 79 vaccinations were postponed under medical authority, 253 were removed to other districts or places unknown, thus leaving 507 unaccounted for. The return of certificates of exemption, therefore, represents 28·7 per cent. of the registered births.

Years.	Vaccination per 100 births, less infants who died unvaccinated.	Years.	Vaccination per 100 births, less infants who died unvaccinated.
1914	46·8	1919	46·0
1915	49·0	1920	49·3
1916	47·5	1921	44·9
1917	46·7	1922	46·3
1918	46·4	1923	54·8

Certificates of Exemption.—The following tabular statement shows the issue of these certificates, since exemption since 1911 :—

1911	1,841	1916	1,766	1921	2,500
1912	1,610	1917	1,641	1922	2,317
1913	1,047	1918	1,027	1923	1,751
1914	1,754	1919	1,585		
1915	1,770	1920	2,608		

Return showing the **Vaccination Officers** respecting the **Vaccination of Children** in the Sub-Registration **Districts** during the previous year :—

| | | | | |

Certificates of Exemption.—The following tabular statement shows the increase of these certificates, more especially since 1911 :—

1911	1,241	1916	1,796	1921	2,506
1912	1,646	1917	1,341	1922	2,347
1913	1,942	1918	1,027	**1923**	**1,751**
1914	2,124	1919	1,583		
1915	1,710	1920	2,866		

Return *furnished by the* **Vaccination Officers** *respecting the* **Vaccination of Children** *in the* **Sub-Registration Districts** *during the previous year* **1923.**

Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Births registered in 1923	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection.	Died Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removed to other Districts.	Removed to places Unknown.	Number of Children remaining Unvaccinated. or not accounted for (cols. 3 to 9).	Total Number of Certificates of Primary Vaccination at All Ages received during year 1924.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection received during year 1924.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tufnell	570	335	1	—	135	32	8	16	12	31		154
Up. Holloway ...	627	345	5	—	158	39	7	20	19	34	1,664	161
Tollington ...	588	309	1	—	141	29	20	13	17	58		149
Highbury ...	912	446	8	—	279	45	21	5	30	78		270
Lr. Holloway ...	827	394	1	—	212	48	14	4	27	127		197
Barnsbury ...	1224	713	2	—	338	56	4	5	34	72	2,073	314
Islington, S.E.	1350	627	2	—	488	70	5	10	41	107		494
The Borough	6098	3169	20	—	1751	319	79	73	180	507	3,737	1,739

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of Rooms.—1,942 rooms were disinfected, as contrasted with 2,042 in 1923. For this purpose formaldehyde in solution, was employed, although it was sometimes augmented by sulphur dioxide, when it was necessary to kill vermin, for which purpose it has been found most effective. For the extermination of bugs, however, all the architrave mouldings and skirting boards behind which they breed are removed, and the walls washed with hot lime.

The above figures also include the disinfection of houses and rooms after Tuberculosis, *vide* p. 29.

The Cleansing and Spraying of Rooms.—1,555 rooms, as contrasted with 1,525 in 1923, were cleansed and sprayed.

	Rooms Disinfected.		Rooms Sprayed.	
	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.
1st Quarter	381	409	422	373
2nd ,, ...	408	441	417	406
3rd ,, ...	537	564	344	386
4th ,, ...	616	628	372	360
The Year	1,942	2,042	1,555	1,525

Work at the Disinfecting Station.—32,129 large articles of bedding, etc., as detailed below, were disinfected by the steam disinfectors, at the Corporation Disinfecting Station, compared with 36,693 similar articles disinfected during the previous year.

In addition to the above articles, 12,463 second-hand garments, mostly blankets, eiderdowns, jackets, vests and British warms were disinfected for clothing contractors trading in the Borough, who paid the Council for the work, amounting to the sum of £107 15s.

Although 44,592 articles described in the two paragraphs preceding were disinfected, which being the number of large articles disinfected since the disinfecting station was established in 1908, 12,

Summary of the number of Clothing, Bedding, etc., disinfected during the year 1924, compared with the preceding year 1923.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	The Year 1924.
Beds	[illegible]	605	560	2,067
Blankets	[illegible]	1,021	1,208	4,401
Bolsters	[illegible]	208	410	1,248
Carpets	[illegible]	1	2	11
Chair Bed Covers	[illegible]	34	26	77
Mattresses	[illegible]	618	595	1,243
Palliasses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Pillows	[illegible]	1,104	1,254	4,267
Quilts	[illegible]	478	360	1,742
Sheets	[illegible]	607	666	2,[illegible]
Other Articles	[illegible]	2,205	2,592	14,160
Totals	[illegible]	7,737	7,021	32,129

The number of articles of clothing and bedding disinfected is shown below:—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Overcoats ...	[illegible]	1,007	206	2,008
Jackets ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	621	4,120
Blankets ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	12
Trousers ..	[illegible]	124	124	120
British Warms	[illegible]	1,007	—	327
Other Articles	[illegible]	2,205	311	2,274
	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,264	10,858

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

How disposed of.	Carbolic Powder.	Disinfecting Fluid.	Formalin Solution.
	Tons. cwts.	Gallons.	Gallons.
To Householders	1 0	320	[illegible]
Disinfection of Premises	—	—	[illegible]

Cost ... £70 1s. 2d.

Work at the Disinfecting Station.—32,129 large articles of bedding, etc., as detailed below, were disinfected by the steam disinfectors, at the Council's Disinfecting Station, compared with 55,693 similar articles disinfected during the previous year.

In addition to the above articles, 42,453 second-hand garments, mostly blankets, overcoats, jackets, vests and British warms were disinfected for clothing contractors trading in the Borough, who paid the Council for the work, amounting to the sum of £107 13s.

Altogether, 74,582 articles described in the two paragraphs preceding were disinfected, which bring the number of large articles disinfected since the disinfecting station was established to 2,026,072.

Summary of the chief articles of **Clothing, Bedding, etc.,** *disinfected during the year* **1924**, *and also in the preceding year 1923.*

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	The Year 1924	1923
Beds	476	479	563	569	2,087	2,512
Blankets	831	881	1,071	1,268	4,051	4,953
Bolsters	174	260	398	410	1,242	1,890
Carpets , ...	—	4	4	3	11	30
Chair Bed Cushions ...	—	14	33	30	77	259
Mattresses	267	270	318	388	1,243	2,408
Palliasses	2	—	—	2	4	23
Pillows	888	914	1,152	1,255	4,209	5,689
Quilts	399	393	476	501	1,769	2,105
Sheets	740	729	907	900	3,276	3,997
Other Articles	5,487	3,263	2,815	2,595	14,160	31,827
TOTALS	9,264	7,207	7,737	7,921	32,129	55,693

The nature of the articles disinfected for the clothing contractors is shown below :—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Overcoats	3,688	3,607	298	3,098	10,691
Jackets	3,749	5,256	654	4,159	13,818
Blankets	2,312	2,475	—	12	4,799
Trousers	236	129	138	136	639
British Warms	1,231	1,687	—	757	3,675
Other Articles	3,435	2,708	314	2,374	8,831
	14,651	15,862	1,404	10,536	42,453

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

How disposed of.	Carbolic Powder.		Disinfecting Fluid.	Formaldehyde. Solution.
	Tons.	cwts.	Gallons.	Gallons
To Householders	1	0	320	—
Disinfection of Premises	—		—	85

Cost = £76 4s. 2d.

Shelter House.—The Shelter House was occupied by 10 persons during the disinfection of their homes after infectious diseases. Baths were given to 7 verminous persons; also to 5 persons under the Cleansing of Persons Act, whilst their clothing was disinfected. Five midwives also attended for the purpose of disinfection after attendance on cases of Puerperal Fever.

Disinfestation of School Children (Cleansing from lice and other vermin).—During the year 4,614 baths were given to children from the London County Council Schools, who attended the Disinfecting Station, and were cleansed by the nurse whom the Borough Council appointed for the work, while their clothing was undergoing disinfestation. The daily atendance ranged from 2 to 52.

The agreement entered into between the London County Council and the Borough Council from the 1st January, 1921, for the cleansing of verminous children, is a payment at the rate of 2s. for each attendance of each child at Cleansing Station, except when such child is, or is suspected to be, suffering from Scabies, in which case payment by the London County Council will be at the rate of 1s. for each bath given. The minimum payment to be paid to the Borough Council in respect of such cleansing shall be not less than £100 per annum.

The amount paid during the year by the London County Council for the baths given to the children was £423 5s.

Proceedings were instituted by the London County Council under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908, in 99 istances during the year, when fines ranging from 3s. to 10s. were inflicted.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ADMINISTRATION.

The Medical Officer of Health submits the annual report on the manner in which the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, were carried out in his district during the year 1924.

Inspections and Visits.—The inspections and visits made by the three Inspectors were as under:—

Factories, including Factory Laundries	615
Workshops, including Workshop Laundries	968
Workplaces, other than outworkers' homes	419
Bakehouses	324
Restaurant Kitchens	395
Outworkers' premises	1,135
Miscellaneous re-inspection and calls	5,271
Total	9,127

Notices Served —In consequence of the 1,284 sanitary defects discovered as the result of the inspections above; 298 intimations and 24 statutory notices were served. Of these notices 75 were served on the owners of factories, 156 on the owners of the workshops and workplaces, and 49 on the owners of bakehouses and restaurant kitchens. In addition to these nuisances, 96 were discovered on Outworkers' premises, necessitating the service of 42 notices. Most of these defects were remedied so that it was not found necessary to resort to legal proceedings.

Registers.—There were 2,048 workshops on the Register, as contrasted with 1,947 in 1923, while the total number of workrooms were 2,860, as contrasted with 2,766 in the previous year; 220 workshops were added to the Register, while 119 were removed from it.

The various workshops and workplaces are tabulated as below :—

Workshops and Workplaces.	Total Workrooms on Register.	Number added during Year.	Number removed during Year.
	1924.		
Workshops ordinarily worked by Power	1,384	182	75
Workshops ordinarily worked by Hand	740	74	1
Laundries	42	—	—
Bakehouses	245	2	—
Restaurant Kitchens	430	12	—
Totals	2,860	270	76
Outworkers' Premises	—	584	—

Workshops, Workrooms and Home Offices, 1924.

	Factories Employing Persons.				Workshops.			
	Women.	Male Young Persons.	Women.	Male Young Persons.	Women.	Male Young Persons.	Women.	Male Young Persons.
Dressmaking	12	—	34	—	—	—	—	—
Furriers	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Handbags	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Boots	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Winter Apparel	—	—	9	10	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tailors	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial Flowers	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—
Tie making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millinery	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Piece Frames	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Aprons	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Coat hanger	—	—	34	1	—	—	—	—
Dyeing	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bandolier	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cutlery	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Wood Carving	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Clock cases	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Waterproof Clothing	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Piano Keys	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Aluminium Ware	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cabinet Makers	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cycle Makers	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Plated Ware	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Motor Making	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Baby Carriage	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	12	—	214	35	—	—	—	—

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Inspections in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces on Inspections or on Notice.

	Number of Inspections. (2)	Number of Written Notices. (3)	Number of Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	615	75	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	998	122	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	1,158	83	—
Miscellaneous Re-inspections and calls	5,271	—	—
TOTAL	7,992	280	Nil.

The various workshops and workplaces are tabulated as below :—

Workshops and Workplaces.	1924.			
	Total Workshops on Register.	Total Workrooms on Register.	Number added during Year.	Number removed during Year.
Workshops where Men are employed	930	1,384	132	75
Workshops where Women are employed	470	749	74	38
Laundries	17	43	—	1
Bakehouses	236	245	2	2
Restaurant Kitchens	395	439	12	3
TOTAL	2,048	2,860	220	119
Outworkers' Premises	2,811	—	588	343

WORKSHOPS NOTIFIED TO HOME OFFICE, 1924.

TRADE.	Number of Workshops.	PROTECTED EMPLOYED PERSONS.		
		Women.	Male Young Persons.	TOTAL.
Dressmaking	12	54	—	54
Furriers	2	4	—	4
Handbags	2	1	1	2
Boxes	1	7	—	7
Wireless Apparatus	3	9	10	19
Umbrellas	1	1	—	1
Tailor	3	7	—	7
Artificial Flowers	1	50	—	50
Tie making	1	2	—	2
Millinery	3	14	—	14
Photo Frames	1	6	—	6
Mantles	1	4	—	4
Confectionery	4	44	1	45
Dyeing	1	4	—	4
Embroidery	1	3	—	3
Wireworker	1	—	3	3
Wood Carving	1	—	1	1
Clock cases	1	1	1	2
Waterproof Clothing	1	3	—	3
Piano Makers	4	—	6	6
Aluminium Foundry	1	—	2	2
Cabinet Making	1	—	1	1
Cycle Making	1	—	3	3
Patent Flooring	1	—	2	2
Motor Making	2	—	3	3
Baby Carriage Making	1	—	1	1
TOTAL	52	214	35	249

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)	615	75	Nil.
Workshops ... ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	968	122	"
Workplaces ... ... (Other than Outworkers' premises)	1,138	83	"
Miscellaneous Re-Inspections and calls	5,271	—	—
TOTAL	7,992	280	Nil.

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects. Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. (4)	Number of Prosecutions. (5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*				
Want of cleanliness	302	301	Nil.	Nil.
Want of ventilation	16	16	,,	,,
Overcrowding	13	13	,,	,,
Want of drainage of floors	37	36	,,	,,
Other nuisances	459	464	,,	,,
Sanitary Accommodation } insufficient	31	26	,,	,,
Sanitary Accommodation } unsuitable or defective ...	420	419	,,	,,
Sanitary Accommodation } not separate for sexes ...	6	5	,,	,,
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101)	Nil	—	—	—
Other offences ... ... (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)	,,	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,284	1,280	Nil.†	Nil.

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts. † 18 Workshops were also notified H.M. Inspector, of failing to affix Abstract of Factory and Workshop Act, (s. 133).

OUTWORKERS' PREMISES.

	Instances.	Notices Served.	Remedied.	Prosecutions.
Outwork in unwholesome premises (s. 108)	80	42	80	—
Outwork in infected premises (s. 109, 110)	16	—	—	—
TOTAL	96	42	80	—

OUTWORKERS' LISTS (s. 107) :

Lists received from Employers	1,798
Addresses received from Other Councils	2,313
Addresses forwarded to Other Councils	804
Firms failing to send in lists (No. letters sent) ...	455

OTHER MATTERS.

	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133, 1901) ...	18
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901). } Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	10
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901). } Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M Inspector	10
Other (New Factories reported under Home Office Memorandum, 1912) ...	Nil
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year.	82

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH WORKSHOPS, FACTORIES, ETC., IN 1924.

In November a complaint was received regarding a chocolate factory, which was visited the same day. The floor of the factory, which was a large one, was coated with a dirty deposit of fat and chocolate; the tables were also dirty, and dirt could be scraped from underneath them; the boiling pans and the receptacles for the boiled sugar were also very dirty. The tables did not appear to have been thoroughly washed for some time; the moulds were also very dirty. It was stated that the moulds seen were not the ones used, but when the others were asked for they could not be produced. The W.C.s were in an unsatisfactory and dirty condition. Forty-eight women and girls were employed in the factory at the time. In reply to a letter written by the Medical Officer of Health, the proprietor expressed regret and stated that the floor had been cleaned, and he hoped in a few days to have everything in a satisfactory condition. On visitation of the factory five days later, things were found in absolutely the same state. Another visit was paid on the 20th November, and the only change was that a small portion of the floor had been partially scraped. Chocolates were laid out in the yard to cool and were open to contamination from blowflies from stables near the factory. Owing to the Christmas vacation proceedings could not be taken at the moment. The case was, however, heard at the Islington Petty Sessions early in January, 1925, when the Chairman said: "The case, which was a very serious one, had been proved up to the hilt. It was unfortunate that the defendant did not take steps to stop the nuisance, which was a disgrace, and had continued for a long time. They could only fine him £1 and 10 guineas costs." Proceedings in this case had been taken under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, which for the first offence allows only a fine of £1.

DISTRICT INSPECTORS' WORK.

The fourteen district inspectors made a total of 57,967 inspections and calls during the year, an increase of 90 inspections on the corresponding period of 1923; while 13,896 improvements were effected in 6,239 premises; as against 13,175 improvements in 5,762 premises for the preceding year.

Synopsis of Inspectors' Work.—The following statement gives a brief synopsis of the district inspectors' work in 1924:—

House to house inspections	3,110
Other inspections of dwelling houses	5,077
Re-inspections and calls made	45,994
Visits of inquiry *re* notifiable infectious diseases	2,085
Butchers' shops, stalls, etc. (Saturday nights)	49
Ice cream shops and factories	146
Dairies and Milkshops	1,030
Stables and yards	1,712
Manure depots	35
Smoke observations	180

Notices Served.—There were 4,385 intimation notices served by the inspectors with respect to nuisances, of which 316 were delivered personally, and 4,069 by post. In 617 instances it became necessary, as the intimations to owners or occupiers of the properties had been ignored, to report the nuisances to the Public Health Committee, who ordered statutory notices to be served.

Defence of the Realm Act. — Pigs.—Under the provisions of the above Act, and in order to ensure sufficient food supply, the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, respecting the keeping of swine were relaxed somewhat, and keepers of premises which were considered reasonably suitable were permitted to have and keep pigs.

During the year the Sanitary Inspectors have been successful in persuading the owners of pigs to dispose of them, and at the end of the year only one pig was found in existence.

Verminous Premises Bedding and Clothing.—91 premises were found to be in a verminous condition, and were cleansed by the occupiers, or cleansed for them by the Sanitary Inspectors. In 16 instances the premises were cleansed by the Sanitary Inspectors, and clothing to the Disinfecting Station for disinfestation.

Smoke Nuisances.—A number of cases of smoke issuing from factory chimneys during the year under review, and as a result 181 observations were made by the Sanitary Inspectors, and 11 complaints served upon the owners of the premises concerned. In two instances summonses were issued, and in each case to prevent recurrence of the nuisance.

Schools.—[illegible] Verney Road [illegible] County Council [illegible] Lyons that each department had a separate [illegible] with a varied number of [illegible] some particularly so owing to the [illegible] the outlet openings of the [illegible] This was [illegible] to [illegible] the dirty sections by cut away [illegible] the [illegible] fresh air [illegible] good with [illegible] Some of these [illegible] Although the tanks were automatically [illegible] the [illegible] or the [illegible] and after the contents [illegible] The reason given for this was that " [illegible] adjoining the rings [illegible] and the rings of [illegible] the [illegible] The Medical Officer of [illegible] Medical Officer of Health of the County Council [illegible] in order put in hand and the apparatus [illegible] conditions.

REMOVAL OF DUST.

[illegible] applications were received during the year for the removal of dust, [illegible] is 17 above the number received last year.

The applications received for the previous ten years were as follows:—

1914	[illegible]	1919	19
1915	2	1920	26
1916	21	1921	21
1917	20	1922	15
1918	11	1923	16

Dust Receptacles Provided.—During the year 1,167 dust receptacles were provided, while 18 were repaired after the service of sanitary notices.

Defence of the Realm Act. — Pigs.—Under the provisions of the above Act, and in order to ensure sufficient food supply, the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, respecting the keeping of swine were relaxed somewhat, and occupiers of premises which were considered reasonably suitable were permitted to house and breed pigs.

During this year the District Sanitary Inspectors have been successful in persuading the occupiers to dispose of them, and at the end of the year no pigs were housed in Islington.

Verminous Premises—Bedding and Clothing.—91 premises which were found to be in a verminous condition, were cleansed by the owners or occupiers upon receiving the Inspectors' intimations. In 16 instances it was necessary to remove the bedding and clothing to the Disinfecting Station for purification or destruction.

Smoke Nuisances.—29 complaints of smoke issuing from factory chimneys in the Borough were investigated, and as a result 184 observations were made by the Districts Inspectors, and 11 notices served upon the owners of the businesses requiring the abatement of the nuisance. In two instances summonses were issued and resulted in orders being obtained in each case to prevent the recurrence of the nuisance and payment of £2 11s. costs.

Schools.—A complaint was received of a nuisance at Yerbury Road London County Council School, and upon visitation it was found that each department had a separate system of trough closet built in ranges with a varied number of compartments. All the trough closets were foul, some particularly so owing to the quantity of excremental matter fixed hard to the outlet sections of the troughs. This was no doubt due to the lips of all the last sections being cut away to lessen the depth of water retained, the cut places having been made good with cement. Some of these sections were cracked. Although the tanks were automatic, the method of flushing said to be adopted was for the schoolkeeper two or three times a day to open the supply cocks to the several tanks, and after the contents were discharged, shut down the supply. The reason given for this was that "the tanks are not reliable." Two of the independent closets adjoining the ranges in the girls and infants departments were found to be disused, and the traps of each were unsealed and acting as ventilators to the drains. The Medical Officer of Health communicated immediately with the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council, who had the matter at once put in hand and the apparatus put into thorough working condition.

REMOVAL OF DUST.

33 applications were received during the year for the removal of dust, which is 17 above the number recorded last year.

The applications received for the previous ten years were as follows :—

1914	26	1919	19
1915	28	1920	36
1916	21	1921	21
1917	30	1922	15
1918	11	1923	16

Dust Receptacles Provided.—During the year 1,467 dust receptacles were provided, while 18 were repaired after the service of sanitary notices.

Summary of Sanitary Work from Inspectors' Reports for the Year 1924.

	Districts.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total premises improved ...	250	468	508	495	107	371	446	363	567	439	612	693
Total improvements ...	691	982	1070	1048	205	1056	921	712	1193	1185	1667	1094
Total Inspections ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Notices served ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nuisances abated ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rooms Disinfected ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Other improvements, or Nuisances abated ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rooms Disinfected ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Other improvements, or Nuisances abated ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rooms Disinfected ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total improvements ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total premises improved ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Summary of **Sanitary Work** *from* **Inspectors' Reports** *for the year* **1924.**

	Districts.														Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
House to House Inspections ...	170	230	265	220	208	282	178	49	389	242	212	247	185	233	3110
Other premises inspected ...	316	333	329	346	166	331	336	473	474	406	385	520	281	381	5077
Re-inspections, Calls made, etc.	2370	2637	3544	2567	2687	3515	3672	4113	3593	3528	3622	3889	3367	2890	45994
Ice Cream Factories inspected	—	2	42	26	1	21	3	—	21	3	1	5	19	2	146
Dairies and Milkshops ,, ...	48	29	109	110	19	60	142	101	87	38	65	113	64	45	1030
Stables ,, ...	35	1	22	31	138	13	22	3	36	—	—	1	2	17	321
Yards ,, ...	150	53	292	105	205	9	365	13	54	2	13	2	94	34	1391
Manure Depots ,, ...	7	—	1	25	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	35
Vacant land, Passages and Courts inspected	5	2	5	3	10	1	69	8	2	12	1	1	9	12	140
Urinals attached to P.H.'s inspected	1	53	60	39	44	47	80	3	17	6	5	—	25	32	412
Premises (*re* Certificate Customs and Inland Revenue Acts) inspected	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Premises (*re* Water Certificates) inspected	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Visits *re* Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smoke observations	8	7	16	37	6	30	22	3	33	1	6	10	1	—	180
Shops, Stalls and Markets (Saturday evening)	3	4	4	3	5	4	2	5	2	3	3	5	2	4	49
Total Inspections and Calls	3113	3351	4689	3512	3489	4313	4897	4787	4710	4241	4313	4793	4149	3550	57907
Notices Served.															
Intimation { Personally ...	1	1	36	7	2	22	17	23	133	24	13	4	12	21	316
Intimation { By Post	186	295	220	305	106	335	244	314	350	399	385	422	297	211	4069
Statutory { Personally ...	1	3	—	5	3	11	—	1	15	11	—	—	3	6	59
Statutory { By Post	36	44	26	39	11	31	14	28	58	62	51	68	43	47	558
Improvements.															
Drains—															
Constructed	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	7
Re-constructed	5	13	7	7	5	15	4	5	7	18	—	2	13	4	105
Repaired	16	6	15	23	15	50	16	22	28	29	43	23	19	16	321
Ventilated	5	19	6	6	7	18	6	3	3	6	4	1	5	11	100
Gully and other taps fixed ...	26	90	43	38	22	53	26	26	21	39	12	1	14	24	435
Urinals—															
Water supplied, cleansed ...	—	2	4	3	—	2	1	—	2	3	5	—	2	3	27
Cesspools—Abolished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Closet—															
W.C. erected with pan, trap and Water Supply	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	5	3	1	—	1	2	18
Pan and trap only provided ...	12	46	24	23	10	23	17	22	18	47	65	8	17	21	353
Water supply provided ...	20	37	11	27	3	23	29	22	62	26	47	29	26	26	388
Ventilated	—	—	1	—	—	6	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	12
Position altered	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Dust Bins { Provided ...	86	129	96	89	16	78	172	160	78	151	108	147	98	59	1467
Dust Bins { Repaired ...	1	—	1	—	5	3	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	3	18
Areas—Constructed	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8
Yards { Paved	—	1	3	5	4	2	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	22
Yards { Repaved	12	30	13	27	8	24	29	12	21	52	25	20	42	15	330
Sinks—Provided	4	8	4	10	2	7	4	—	1	3	5	1	1	3	53
Domestic Water Supply—															
Cisterns Provided	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Cisterns repaired and cleansed	12	15	23	23	6	22	29	5	31	11	12	6	14	12	221
Water supply provided to dwelling house	—	1	3	8	1	—	3	5	2	2	—	9	—	2	36
Water supply provided to tenement house	1	4	—	10	1	21	1	2	6	4	3	2	1	3	59
Other improvements—															
Rooms cleansed & limewashed	103	137	318	234	86	260	196	145	352	306	533	323	342	200	3535
Walls and passages repaired, cleansed and limewashed ...	49	45	93	93	11	78	55	47	91	118	168	96	107	39	1090
Floor space ventilated ...	3	1	3	2	—	6	1	2	6	7	1	—	1	—	33
Floors repaired	11	21	38	29	9	37	10	12	31	24	36	33	37	26	354
Roofs repaired	58	75	89	94	5	81	96	72	108	133	205	140	145	94	1395
Overcrowding abated	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	3	—	1	2	1	—	12
Illegal use of underground rooms for sleeping discontinued ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	4
Other improvements, or Nuisances abated	72	102	94	150	38	184	131	116	146	137	313	114	134	107	1838
Rooms Disinfected	195	200	181	143	38	32	86	32	168	62	77	135	136	162	1647
Total improvements ...	691	982	1075	1048	295	1036	921	712	1193	1185	1667	1094	1159	838	13896
Total premises improved ...	359	468	505	495	107	371	446	363	567	439	612	593	512	402	6239

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The 1,012 houses which come under the operation of the bye-laws received 216 inspections during the year, followed by 3,164 subsequent re-inspections or calls, so that the total visits amounted to 3,080.

These inspections resulted in 151 intimations being served on the proprietors responsible, which were followed by 75 statutory notices to demand the abatement of the nuisances discovered by the Inspector especially engaged upon this work. Five summonses were taken out for non-compliance with the notices served.

Altogether, 1,931 improvements were effected in 480 premises.

Synopsis of Inspectors' Work:—

Improvements.

Houses	—
Yards	—
Ventilation	33
Water supply	—
Other matters	—
Water closets, ash pits and water supply	1
Drains and traps	14
Other sanitary matters	23
Ventilation	1
Yards	—
Other matters	—
Roofs	93
Floors	—
Walls	—
Ceilings	—
Other matters	—
Cleansing	20
Other matters	—
Cleansing	—
Other matters	—
Cleansing	6
Other matters	3
Cleansing	1
Other matters	—
Cleansing	610
Other matters	154
Cleansing	—
Other matters	65
Other matters	229
Other matters	604
Total Improvements	1,934
Total Inspections	480

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

(9 and 10 Geo. 5, Ch. 72.)

Summary of Work under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act during the years 1920-21:—

	1921	1922	1921
Number of Streets visited	91	644	711	669
Number of Private Houses visited	176	850	1,023	806
Number of Shops and Factories visited	19	712	1,000	1,024
Total Premises inspected	195	1,562	2,023	1,830
Found Rat Infested	61	787	1,331	1,466
Found Mice Infested	1	66	72	55
Defective Drains Reported (Cause of Rat trouble)	60	13	52	45
Number of Complaints received	115	67	177	175

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The 1,012 houses which come under the operation of the bye-laws received 216 inspections during the year, followed by 3,464 subsequent re-inspections and calls, so that the total visits amounted to 3,680.

These inspections resulted in 484 intimations being served on the persons responsible, which were followed by 55 statutory notices to demand the abatement of the nuisances discovered by the inspector especially engaged upon this work. Five summonses were taken out for non-compliance with the notices served.

Altogether, 1,934 improvements were effected in 486 premises.

Synopsis of Inspectors' Work :—

IMPROVEMENTS.

DRAINS :	
Constructed	—
Reconstructed	—
Repaired	33
Ventilated	—
Gully and other traps fixed	—
WATER CLOSETS :	
W.C. erected with pan, trap and water supply	1
Pan and trap only provided	44
Water supply provided	23
Ventilated	1
Position altered	—
DUST BINS :	
Provided	93
Repaired	—
AREAS :	
Constructed	—
YARDS :	
Paved	—
Repaved	29
SINKS :	
Provided	—
DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY :	
Cisterns provided	—
Cisterns repaired and cleansed	5
Water supply provided to dwelling house	3
Water supply provided to tenement house	1
OTHER IMPROVEMENTS :	
Rooms cleansed and limewashed ...	649
Walls and passages repaired, cleansed and limewashed	154
Floor space ventilated	—
Floors repaired	55
Roofs repaired	239
Miscellaneous improvements	604
TOTAL IMPROVEMENTS	1,934
TOTAL PREMISES IMPROVED	486

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

(9 and 10 Geo. 5. Ch. 72.)

Summary of Work under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act during the years 1920-24 :—

	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
Number of Streets visited	91	544	711	669	607
Number of Private Houses visited	176	650	1,023	805	945
Number of Shops and Factories visited	19	712	1,009	1,034	1,326
Total Premises inspected	195	1,362	2,032	1,839	2,271
Found Rat Infested	61	787	1,331	1,406	1,355
Found Mice Infested	1	66	72	55	196
Defective Drains Repaired (Cause of Rat trouble)	60	13	52	45	34
Number of Complaints received	118	67	177	175	172

HOUSING.

Islington Clearance Schemes.

George's Road and Brand Street Areas.

On 31st August, 1923, the Medical Officer of Health of Islington had made a representation to the London County Council, under Section 4 of the 1890 Housing Act, that owing to the closeness, bad arrangement, and bad condition the houses in the George's Road and Brand Street Areas were insanitary, dangerous and injurious to the health of those who inhabited them. The property was old, worn out, and, generally speaking, unfit for human habitation under modern conditions of sanitation. The areas were 4¼ acres in extent and were inhabited by 1,320 people.

A Public Enquiry, made by order of the Ministry of Health, who appointed Mr. W. H. Collins as Inspector, was held at the Town Hall, Islington, on the 3rd December, when the London County Council were represented by Mr. William Allen, Barrister, who stated that the representation of the Medical Officer of Health of Islington had been very carefully considered by the London County Council, and after inspecting the areas the Council resolved on the 27th November, 1923, to prepare a scheme of improvement. The cost of clearing away at once all the insanitary areas of the metropolis would place too great a burden on the rate-payers. It was, therefore, the policy of the London County to deal with the worst spots first.

The witnesses called included Lt.-Col. C. B. Levita, J.P., L.C.C., Dr. Butler, Medical Officer of the London County Council, and the Medical Officer of Health for Islington. Objections were raised regarding particular buildings, but no objection was made to the scheme as a whole.

After hearing the evidence, the objections, and visiting the areas, the Inspector from the Ministry of Health stated that the matter would be considered and the decision of the Ministry made known in due course.

As the result of actual visitation and enumeration in the areas it had been found in the year 1922 that the death-rate in the Brand Street Area was 34·0 per 1,000 inhabitants; in the George's Road Area 22·0 per 1,000. The rate for the whole Borough was 13·8 per 1,000. This was an indication that these areas needed special attention. The attack-rate for infectious disease (not including pulmonary tuberculosis) for the combined areas was 15·51; that of the whole Borough being but 8·37, while attack-rate when pulmonary tuberculosis was added was 18·38, against 10·08 for the whole Borough.

Under the new London County Council Scheme it was proposed to make provision that 900 of the 1,320 inhabitants should be re-housed within the area, and it was proposed to build four blocks of dwellings, each five storeys high, to accommodate that number. The London County Council would provide accommodation elsewhere for the remainder. The cost of the scheme was estimated at £42,700, £40,000 for the acquisition of the land and £2,700 for the making of roads. No single trade predominated among the inhabitants; there were a good many costers, and it might be necessary to make some special provision for sheltering their barrows.

The evidence of the Medical Officer of Health prepared for the Enquiry appended.

Evidence for local enquiry as to the condition of premises referred to in [illegible] memorandum, dated 31st August, 1920, made to the London County Council by Gordon Parsons, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), Medical Officer of Health, the Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

3rd December.

The premises are comprised in an area which may conveniently be divided into four sections, one on either side of Holloway Road, which bounded the examination, the BRAND STREET and GEORGE'S AREAS, the background, the Osborne Road Area, being in two sections, which may be termed HARTNOLL STREET AND HOPE SECTIONS.

All the premises comprised in these areas have, since 1919, been subject of Representations to the Islington Borough Council in regard their insanitary condition, and in progress, the late Medical Officer of Health had a minutes survey made of them at the time. The conditions, therefore, have been previously the subject of inquiry, with the further deterioration of properties.

Brand Street Area.

Many houses are more than a century old and of such construction to render them unsuitable for occupation of a family, according to the present rules of modern sanitation and domestic hygiene, there would entailed upon the landlord such considerable expenditure of money which would be impossible to be recovered from the rents obtained in the locality.

Some attempt was made in 1911 to repair three of the houses in Brand Street, but the service of notices for nuisances in 1913 in respect of the premises had to be continued, the owner bitterly complaining that his property was devoted on to him. Similarly in the same year the owner of Cambridge Cottages (upon receiving the property attempted to improve the conditions in order to comply with the notices served with individual repairs). The neighbourhood has undergone deterioration because of prostitution occupied some of the tenements rooms, but throughout the vigilance of Women's Section of the Metropolitan Police, force this evil was removed. The occupiers are now of the working class. The insanitary conditions of properties probably contributed to the depopulation the area bore, the few respectable people would live there, and subsequently the houses were occupied by people with large families who could ill-afford the rents obtained in better neighbourhoods.

Osborne's Road Area.

Some years previous, in 1910 an attempt was made to improve Brand Street in this area. Back-to-back houses were converted into single houses, damp-proof courses were inserted in the walls, and a large common yard converted into private yards. Unequal settlements of the old walls have the damp-proof courses in places, the old roofs sagged, and gutterings

The evidence of the Medical Officer of Health prepared for the Enquiry is appended.

Evidence for local enquiry as to the condition of premises referred to in official representation, dated 31st August, 1923, made to the London County Council by George Clark Trotter, M.D., F.R.S. (Ed.), Medical Officer of Health of the Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

3rd December, 1924.

The premises are comprised in an area which may conveniently be divided into two sections, one on either side of Holloway Road, which have been named for convenience the BRAND STREET and GEORGE'S ROAD AREAS, the last-named, the George's Road Area, being in two portions, which may be termed HARTNOLL STREET AND HOPE PLACE SECTIONS.

All the premises comprised in these areas have, since 1919, been the subject of Representations to the Islington Borough Council in respect of their serious condition, and my predecessor, the late Medical Officer of Health, had a minute survey made of them at the time. The conditions, however, have progressively become worse with the further deterioration of the properties.

Brand Street Area.

Many houses are more than a century old and of such construction that to render them suitable for occupation of a family, according to the recognised rules of modern sanitation and domestic hygiene, there would be entailed on the owner such considerable expenditure of money which would be impossible to be recovered from the rents obtained in the locality.

Some attempt was made in 1911 to repair three of the houses in Brand Street, but the service of notices for nuisances in 1919 in respect of some of the properties had to be continued, the owner bitterly complaining that the property was carried on at a loss. Similarly in the same year the owner of Osnaburgh Cottages upon acquiring the property attempted to improve their condition in order to comply with the notices served, with indifferent results. The neighbourhood bore a bad reputation because of prostitutes who occupied some of the furnished rooms, but through the vigilence of the Women's Section of the Metropolitan Police Force this evil was removed. The occupiers are now of the working class. The insanitary condition of the properties probably commenced owing to the reputation the area bore, because few respectable people would live there, and subsequently the houses became occupied by people with large families who could ill-afford the rents of houses in better neighbourhoods.

George's Road Area.

Some years previous to 1919 an attempt was made to improve Bratton Street in this area. Back-to-back houses were converted into single houses; damp-proof courses were inserted in the walls, and a large common yard was converted into private yards. Unequal settlements of the old walls fractured the damp-proof courses in places, the old roofs sagged, and gutterings became

defective, with the result that the houses became damp. The fences dividing the yards were maltreated by the tenants, so also was a great deal of the plaster-work of the houses. The portion of Hope Place in this area consists of a row of one storey houses situated in a hollow of the ground. Most of them have two rooms, small and low, and extremely damp. The staircases are inside the rooms, narrow and badly arranged, brickwork defective and wet. Tiny yards, about four feet square, in some cases woodwork dilapidated. Owing to position and proximity of gardens, it is impossible to keep the houses dry. The general appearance of this row had led to the humorous observation, "this might be part of the old village of Islington."

Inhabitants of the Area.

Leaving out the few tradesmen in the district, it may be said that the population is of the lower working class. There are a few mechanics, the males who are employed, or are employable, are generally vanmen, porters, labourers, or costermongers. There, is however, an undue proportion of intermittent workers. A fair number of women go out to work. There is a general tendency to ignore dirt, and although there are some clean houses, most of them are very dirty.

Statistics are given of the increased amount of infectious disease in the district. That it is not more is probably due to the people spending a considerable amount of their time out of their houses. The people cling to the neighbourhood; if they move from one house, which is now exceptional, it is to go to one next door or a few yards away. There are cases of families who have lived 30 or 40 years in the district. The intellectual level is low, and there is not much desire shown for improvement.

From the ineffective attempts that have been made to save the rapidly disintegrating brickwork of these faulty and poorly constructed houses, lacking damp-proof courses, dampness extending in some cases up the walls to three or four feet, with tiny yards, poor ventilation, owing to the height of the walls in comparison with the narrow passageways, deficient light in the back rooms in the ground floors, bad arrangement of staircases, frequently opening out of room, absence of cupboard accommodation and coal storage, bad roofs and bulging walls, internal plaster work in bad condition, broken pavement in yards, etc., all as detailed in the schedules herewith incorporated, it is indeed obvious, considering in addition their faulty lay-out, that the only means of providing healthier accommodation, reducing the infectious and tubercular disease, is their demolition and an improvement scheme on the sites, which is the expressed opinion of my representation.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON.

Housing Statistics for Year Ending 31st December, 1924.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(*a*) Total	9
(*b*) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923 or 1924;	
(i) By the Local Authority	Nil
(ii) By other bodies or persons	9

1921.]

1. Dwelling-houses.

Inspection—

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts) 6,180

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ... ... 3,772*

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ... Nil

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 1,699

2. Remedy of defects without service of formal notice.

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ... Not recorded

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil

Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—

(1) By owners ... ... Nil

(2) By the Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil

(b) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made ... ... Nil

(c) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... Nil

(d) Houses let in lodgings—Public Health Act.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 4,895

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—

(a) By owners 8,001

(b) By the Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil

---

* 2,201 houses (under £10 per annum rental) were however inspected under Public Health Acts, and 8,716 notices were served upon the Owners of these houses which were subsequently rendered fit for human habitation.

1. *Unfit dwelling-houses.*

Inspection—

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 6,489

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 3,779

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ... Nil

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-heading) fonnd not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 1,698

2. *Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers... ... ... Not recorded

3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

(*a*) *Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act.,* 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ... Nil*

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—

(*a*) By owners ... ... Nil*

(*b*) By local authority in default of owners ... Nil*

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... Nil*

(*b*) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 4,808

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—

(*a*) By owners 3,664

(*b*) By local authority in default of owners ... Nil

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*—2,291 houses (under £40 per annum rental) were however inspected under the Public Health Acts, and 1,746 notices were served upon the Owners of these houses, which were subsequently rendered fit for human habitation.

(c) Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	Nil

HOUSES OCCUPIED BY TWO OR MORE FAMILIES. CENSUS 1921

Metropolitan Borough	Number of houses occupied by 2 or more families	Number occupied by 2 or more families		
		2 families.	3 or more families.	Total.
Islington ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,695	20,590
St. Pancras ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,060	14,685
Finsbury ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,807	4,100
Shoreditch ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,144	7,013
Southwark ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,870	10,111
Lambeth ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,716	11,316
Holborn ...	[illegible]	533	574	1,107
Paddington ...	[illegible]	2,060	5,275	8,335
Poplar ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,700	12,278
Bermondsey ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,807	8,114
Hackney ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,252	17,119
Hammersmith ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,170	8,785
Stoke Newington ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,121	4,121
Battersea ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,307	7,000
Bethnal Green ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	12,901
Deptford ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,807	8,728
Camberwell ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,170	10,840
Stepney ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,007	14,406
Lambeth ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,600	20,196
St. Marylebone ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,608	4,024
Chelsea ...	[illegible]	1,007	1,766	2,883
Kensington ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,108	7,130
Westminster ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,878	4,000
Greenwich ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	778	3,500
Hampstead ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,184	4,030
Wandsworth ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,272	15,382
Woolwich ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	780	6,061
Lewisham ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	902	8,120
City of London ...	810	68	72	140
Total (London) ...	562,633	180,379	95,900	276,339

(c) *Proceedings under Sections* 17 *and* 18 *of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act,* 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders ... ... Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ... Nil

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... ... Nil

(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ... Nil

(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ... Nil

HOUSES OCCUPIED BY TWO OR MORE FAMILIES. CENSUS 1921.

Metropolitan Borough	Number of structurally undivided houses and shops.	Number occupied by 2 or more families.			Approximate proportion occupied by 2 or more families.
		2 families.	3 or more families.	Total.	
					Per cent.
Islington	36,759	12,604	14,292	26,896	73·2
St. Pancras	20,273	4,685	10,000	14,685	72·4
Finsbury	6,155	1,389	2,807	4,196	68·2
Shoreditch	11,162	3,869	3,144	7,013	62·8
Southwark	17,194	5,532	4,879	10,411	60·6
Fulham	19,105	9,230	2,315	11,545	60·4
Holborn	1,981	333	834	1,167	58·9
Paddington	14,452	2,609	5,773	8,382	58·0
Poplar	21,400	10,479	1,799	12,278	57·4
Bermonsdey	14,243	6,247	1,867	8,114	57·0
Hackney	30,800	13,154	4,265	17,419	56·6
Hammersmith	15,860	5,307	3,476	8,783	55·4
Stoke Newington ...	7,505	2,921	1,212	4,133	55·1
Bethnal Green	12,940	5,202	1,897	7,099	54·9
Battersea	23,355	10,201	2,600	12,801	54·8
Deptford	15,983	7,519	1,207	8,726	54·6
Camberwell	37,718	15,670	4,170	19,840	52·6
Stepney	27,972	10,798	3,697	14,495	51·8
Lambeth	39,070	13,295	6,901	20,196	51·7
St. Marylebone	9,145	1,398	2,696	4,094	44·8
Chelsea	6,604	1,097	1,786	2,883	43·7
Kensington	17,825	2,728	4,408	7,136	40·0
Westminster	10,758	1,212	2,878	4,090	38·0
Greenwich	15,120	4,812	778	5,590	37·0
Hampstead	11,043	1,881	2,154	4,035	36·5
Wandsworth	50,643	13,110	2,272	15,382	30·4
Woolwich	25,203	5,892	789	6,681	26·5
Lewisham	31,524	7,137	992	8,129	25·8
City of London	840	68	72	140	16·7
Total (London)	**552,632**	**180,379**	**95,960**	**276,339**	**50·0**

POPULATION 1921, living more than—

Metropolitan Borough	2 Per room	3 Per room	4 Per room	5 Per room	6 Per room	7 Per room	8 Per room	9 Per room	10 Per room
City of London	680	114	[illegible]	13	15	13	13	12	13
Battersea	[illegible]	3,250	[illegible]	111	61	—	—	—	—
Bermondsey	27,363	4,800	1,078	207	60	8	—	—	—
Bethnal Green	34,000	6,610	1,171	271	80	32	9	—	—
Camberwell	23,723	3,645	976	380	68	19	19	10	—
Chelsea	[illegible]	1,160	311	60	32	10	11	11	11
Deptford	14,755	2,384	608	175	109	46	30	21	11
Finsbury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	382	106	37	20	11	11
Fulham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	252	79	37	20	20	—
Greenwich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	111	35	10	11	11	11
Hackney	[illegible]	3,608	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	9	—	—
Hammersmith	[illegible]	[illegible]	608	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	—	—	—
Hampstead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	—	—	—	—
Holborn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87	10	11	11	11
Islington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	144	34	10	10	—
Kensington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	114	51	35	35	25
Lambeth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	96	35	18	10	—
Lewisham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	—	—	—	—
Paddington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43	8	—	—	—
Poplar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	32	9	—	—
St. Marylebone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	67	41	32	22
St. Pancras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87	32	31	22	22
Shoreditch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	79	10	—	—	—
Southwark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60	—	—	—	—
Stepney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	130	95	9	—	—
Stoke Newington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	18	10	10	10	—
Wandsworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	14	11	11	11	11
Westminster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	8	—	—	—	—
Woolwich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	72	37	32	13	12	12
Total London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,066	765	316	250	160

STATE OF TENEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH.

There [illegible] the number of [illegible] reported during year for the [illegible] average [illegible], compared with 15,011 in 1925 and [illegible] in 1922.

Appendix [illegible] Chapter [illegible] the Islington Guardians.

Showing the [illegible] of **Paupers in the Borough** during the year 1[illegible]

Quarter.	Under 16 years. Adults and Children.	Adults.	Children under 16.	Totals.	Corresponding period 1925.	Children Boarded out.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1st Quarter	2,028	6,370	4,056	13,304	15,060	51
2nd "	2,847	5,095	3,060	11,002	14,150	50
3rd "	3,747	4,818	3,030	11,231	12,837	49
4th "	2,817	4,025	3,979	10,821	13,003	47
The Year	2,607	5,018	3,007	11,702	13,011	50

Metropolitan Borough.	POPULATION 1921, living more than— 2 per room	3 per room	4 per room	5 per room	6 per room	7 per room	8 per room	9 per room	10 per room	11 per room	12 per room
City of London	689	114	32	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Battersea ...	20,390	3,260	565	144	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermondsey ...	27,064	4,893	973	207	50	8	—	—	—	—	—
Bethnal Green	31,692	6,619	1,171	277	89	33	9	—	—	—	—
Camberwell ...	33,321	5,045	876	235	68	19	19	10	—	—	—
Chelsea ...	7,859	1,469	311	69	33	19	11	11	11	—	—
Deptford ...	14,122	2,486	666	175	109	46	30	21	11	—	—
Finsbury ...	25,350	7,545	1,811	384	106	37	29	11	11	—	—
Fulham ...	20,265	3,643	796	257	79	37	29	20	—	—	—
Greenwich ...	13,008	2,143	410	111	33	19	11	11	11	—	—
Hackney ...	24,859	3,559	521	110	45	17	9	—	—	—	—
Hammersmith	16,868	3,239	659	105	29	8	—	—	—	—	—
Hampstead ...	5,243	993	224	68	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holborn ...	5,977	1,516	430	86	33	19	11	11	11	—	—
Islington ...	62,436	14,980	2,952	637	146	34	10	10	—	—	—
Kensington ...	26,456	8,314	1,953	496	114	51	35	35	25	25	13
Lambeth ...	36,644	6,970	1,396	276	98	35	19	10	—	—	—
Lewisham ...	8,026	1,124	249	72	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paddington ...	20,236	4,932	1,041	167	43	8	—	—	—	—	—
Poplar ...	33,104	6,184	1,174	268	47	33	9	—	—	—	—
St. Marylebone	16,159	4,847	1,119	246	98	57	41	32	22	—	—
St. Pancras ...	43,687	11,907	2,889	625	193	95	31	22	22	—	—
Shoreditch ...	32,452	8,867	1,999	380	89	40	—	—	—	—	—
Southwark ...	41,574	9,302	1,709	273	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stepney ...	68,921	17,176	3,813	698	184	65	9	—	—	—	—
Stoke Newington	4,137	712	121	31	19	19	19	10	—	—	—
Wandsworth ...	21,325	2,396	372	89	18	11	11	11	11	—	—
Westminster ...	11,364	2,066	352	98	15	8	—	—	—	—	—
Woolwich ...	10,270	1,290	321	114	72	37	21	12	12	12	—
Total (London)	**683,498**	**147,591**	**30,904**	**6,711**	**1,968**	**768**	**376**	**250**	**160**	**50**	**26**

STATE OF PAUPERISM IN THE BOROUGH.

There was a marked decrease in the number of paupers relieved during the year for the weekly average was 11,792, compared with 13,914 in 1923 and 14,447 in 1922.

Appended is a statement furnished by the Clerk to the Islington Guardians :—

Showing the State of **Pauperism in the Borough** *during the year* 1924.

Quarters.	Average number Relieved during each week. Indoor Paupers, Adults and Children.	Outdoor Paupers. Adults.	Outdoor Paupers. Children under 16.	Totals.	Totals corresponding periods 1923.	Children Boarded out.	Borough Death rates, 1924.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1st Quarter ...	2,978	5,570	4,656	13,204	15,669	54	17·4
2nd ,, ...	2,857	5,058	3,969	11,884	14,150	50	11·3
3rd ,, ...	2,787	4,818	3,626	11,231	12,837	49	8·9
4th ,, ...	2,847	4,628	3,376	10,851	13,003	47	11·6
The Year ...	2,867	5,018	3,907	11,792	13,914	50	12·3

INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION OF FOOD AND PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

Food—Inspection of.—Inspector Wilkinson reports that during the year he has paid 172 visits to the 11 slaughter Houses now on the register, including one Horse Slaughter House. He has ascertained that 12,252 animals were killed therein, namely, 6,700 cattle and cows, 10 calves, 5,851 sheep and lambs and 5,676 pigs, for human consumption, practically the whole of which was exported. These were mostly of good quality and free from disease, but 4 cases of meat and offal were found to be diseased were destroyed (vide table on page 50).

The total destroyed or otherwise disposed of (chiefly for pigs' food) so as to prevent its use for human food was as follows:—

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.
Diseased meat as a result of inspections from slaughter-houses	—	6	3
Diseased or dead meat, etc., from other premises	—	3	0
Ox liver condemned during year	—	3	0
Corned beef imported by passengers	—	1	0
Fish	—	17	2
Fruit, Vegetables	9	—	—
Unwholesome milk (milk from Jan. Dairy)	—	6	2
Total	10	17	2

The total destroyed or otherwise disposed of (chiefly for pigs' food) so as to prevent its use for human food was as follows:—

INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION OF FOOD AND PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

Food—Inspection of.—Inspector Wilkinson reports that during the year he has paid 778 visits to the 14 SLAUGHTER HOUSES now on the register, including one Horse Slaughter House, and that he has ascertained that 12,262 animals were killed therein, namely, 670 oxen and cows, 60 calves, 5,854 sheep and lambs, and 5,678 horses for human consumption, practically the whole of which were exported. These were mostly of good quality and free from disease, but in 26 cases meat and organs found to be diseased were destroyed (*vide* table on page 51).

The food destroyed or otherwise disposed of (chiefly for pigs' food) so as to prevent its use for human food was as follows :—

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Diseased meat and organs from slaughter-houses	—	5	3	0*
Diseased or unsound meat, etc., from other sources	—	3	0	11
Ox Feet rendered unsound during transit	—	3	0	11
Corned Beef imperfectly preserved	—	1	0	27
Fish	—	17	2	16
Fruit, Vegetables, etc.	9	—	—	8
Unwholesome Fruit Pulp from Jam Factory	—	6	2	17
Total	10	17	2	6

* Of this quantity 3 cwt. 11 lbs. was Tuberculous.

The total amount of unsound or diseased meat, fish, fruit, and other food destroyed was 10 tons 17 cwts. 2 qrs. 6 lbs. The diseases which affected animal food are set out in detail on page **57**.

Shops, etc , Inspection of.—The 636 shops and places where foodstuffs are sold may be approximated for the year as follows :—

Butchers, provision dealers, etc., shops, 230; meat, provisions, rabbits, tinned foods, etc., stalls, 20; food preparation establishments, 12; fish shops, 104; fish stalls, 10; fruit shops, 200; and about 60 fruit, etc., stalls and barrows. To these 18,397 visits were paid, apportioned as follows :—

Butchers, Provision Dealers, etc., Shops ...	7,419	visits.
Food Preparation Establishments	133	,,
Butcher, Provision, etc., Stalls	1,639	,,
Fish Shops	1,315	,,
Fish Stalls	672	,,
Fruit Shops	2,713	,,
Fruit Stalls	4,506	,,
Total	18,397	,,

Restaurant Kitchens.—The work of inspecting restaurant kitchens is tabulated under Workshops. This work is done by two Lady Inspectors. Cleanliness in the preparation of food is of the utmost importance, as any contamination may result in food poisoning, and though undoubtedly many cases of food poisoning are very slight, only resulting apparently in a transient attack of diarrhœa, occasionally public attention is drawn to rapid and fatal cases. It is thus apparent that the inspection of places where food is prepared is work of great importance.

The inspection is made for unsatisfactory storage conditions, dirty utensils, and other nuisances. The following is a tabulated statement of the premises examined, and the results. In each case the unsatisfactory conditions were remedied without having to resort to prosecution. There was, however, a prosecution for lack of cleanliness in a factory (see page 39) :—

	Number Inspected.	Number found Unsatisfactory.
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens ...	79 ...	20
Coffee and Dining Rooms	162 ...	50
Refreshment Rooms	47 ...	14
Provision (Cooked Meats, cooked but not consumed on premises) ...	107 ...	43
	395	127

Prosecutions.—Two summonses were issued against a butcher for exposing for sale, and depositing for the purpose of sale, certain unsound turkeys and 1 goose; the defendant being fined £10 and ordered to pay £3 3s. costs.

Sale of Food Order.—Thirty-five summonses were taken out under the "Sale of Food Order, 1921," during the year, 22 of which were for selling Imported Eggs improperly labelled. 16 convictions were obtained, whilst in 5 other cases costs only were imposed. One summons was withdrawn where two were issued and a convictions obtained on the first. 13 prosecutions for Imported Meat not labelled resulted in 12 convictions, the defendant in the remaining case being ordered to pay costs.

The total amount of fines and costs obtained was £117 17s. 6d.

In addition to above prosecutions numerous warnings, both verbal and by letter, were given. The remarks under heading "Inexperience of Small Shopkeepers—Warnings," annual report, 1923, pages 46 and 47, apply to many who were given another chance.

Cowsheds.—The 4 cowsheds within the Borough received 34 visits, and were found generally satisfactory.

Offensive Trades include 4 tripe dressers, 3 gut scrapers, and the knackers' yard which received a total of 65 visits. The Inspector reports that he found no cause for complaint in the conduct of the business carried on in them.

Removal of Offal.—Three proecutions were taken against one firm. They had been previously warned, but persisted in removing the offensive matter during prohibited hours. At first the excuse was made that their particular transport arrangements had broken down on the day in question, but definite evidence was obtained that they continued to defy the letter and remove this fish offal during prohibited hours. In the matter of the prosecutions the Borough was assisted with evidence from the Police. Ten shillings and sixpence costs were awarded in the first case, and in the remaining two cases fines of £1 1s. and 1 guinea costs were imposed.

Tabulation of meat and organs condemned as found in slaughter-houses during the year 1931:—

No. of Cases	Animal affected	Nature of Disease	Extent of Disease	How disposed of
1	Ox ...	Tuberculosis ...	Head, tongue, lungs and mesenteric glands	Consul's [illegible]
1	Ox ...	Tuberculosis ...	Liver and part diaphragm	,,
1	Ox ...	Tuberculosis ...	Lungs	,,
1	Buffalo ...	Tuberculosis ...	Bronchial glands, head, tongue, liver, lungs & trimmings	,,
6	Ox ...	Parasitic [illegible]	Liver, or part of	,,
11	Ox ...	Abscess ...	Liver, or part of	or on the [illegible] ,,
1	Ox ...	Pyelonephritis ...	Liver	,,
1	Bullock ...	Abscess ...	Non-hilumary plum ...	Burned.

Milkshops and Dairies.—At the close of the year there were 67 milkshops and dairies in the municipality, 1 having been added to it, while 3 were removed. The Deputy Sanitary Inspectors paid 1,030 visits to them, and 10 notices for the carrying out of sanitary improvements and the elimination of dirty utensils.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK.—

Four milks were bacteriologically examined and the tabular statement below shows the results of these examinations:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK, 1932. (Section 57)

PRODUCTION OF ACIDS OF FERMENTATIONS OF MILK.

INVESTIGATIONS OF FERMENTATIONS OF MILK.

No.	Bacillus [illegible]	Acid-fast bacilli in milk	Guinea-pig inoculation results
1.B	[illegible]	Nil.	The organ [illegible] found deposits [illegible] of each sample [illegible]
2.B	[illegible]	Nil.	[illegible] in weeks occurred [illegible] animal from week [illegible] Post-mortem examination of the animal after inoculation [illegible] NEGATIVE for [illegible]
3.B	[illegible]	Nil.	
4.B	[illegible]	Nil.	

Tabulation of meat and organs diseased as found in slaughter-houses during the year 1924 :—

No. of Cases.	Description of Animal Affected.	Nature of Disease.	Extent of Disease.	How disposed of.
1	Ox	Tuberculosis	Head, tongue, lungs and membranes	Council's Destructor.
1	Ox	Tuberculosis	Liver and part diaphragm	,, ,,
1	Ox	Tuberculosis	Lungs	,, ,,
1	Heifer ...	Tuberculosis	Forequarters, head, tongue, liver, lungs & trimmings	,, ,,
6	Oxen ...	Parasitic (Dis Hepatm)	Liver, or part of	,, ,, or on the premises.
14	Oxen ...	Abscess	Liver, or part of	,, ,,
1	Ox	Enlarged & congested	Liver	,, ,,
1	Heifer ...	Abscess	Left Mammary gland ...	Burned.

Milkshops and Dairies.—At the close of the year there were 574 milkshops and dairies on the register, 29 having been added to it, while 85 were removed. The District Sanitary Inspectors paid 1,030 visits to them, and served 40 notices for the carrying out of various sanitary improvements and the cleansing of dirty utensils.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK.

Four milks were bacteriologically examined and the tabular statement given below shows the result of their examination :—

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922. (Section 5.)

PROHIBITION OF SALE OF TUBERCULOUS MILK.

BACTERIOLIGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK.

No.	Gelatin count at room temperature 48 hours.	B. coli.		Acid-fast bacilli in films	Guinea-pig inoculation results.
		absent from	present in		
1.B	4,600,000 organisms per cc.	·0001 cc.	·001 cc.	Nil.	The cream and centrifuged deposits from 10 cc. of each sample were injected intraperitoneally into Guinea-pigs. No loss in weight occurred in any animal from week to week. Post-mortem examination of the animals 5 weeks after innoculation was NEGATIVE for T.B.
2.B	1,000,000 organisms per cc.	·001 cc.	·01 cc.	Nil.	
3.B	11,800,000 organisms per cc.	·0001 cc.	·001 cc.	Nil.	
4.B	4,000,000 organisms per cc.	·001 cc.	·01 cc.	Nil.	

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH TO THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS. 1912 AND 1917.

During the past year (1924), samples of Milk, Cream and Preserved Cream have been obtained to ascertain the extent to which the provisions of the Regulations are being carried out by the vendors.

(1) MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM:

MILK.

Milk	673
Separated Milk	8
Total number of samples of milk examined for the presence of preservatives	681
Number in which preservative was found to be present	Nil

CREAM.

(2) CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM:

Number of which preservative was found to be present	2

CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM:

(*a*) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statement on the label as to preservative were correct—	
Correct statements made	1
Statements incorrect	—
(*b*) Determination of Milk Fat in cream sold as preserved cream—	
Above 35 per cent.	1
(*c*) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream have not been observed	Nil
(*d*) Particulars of each case in which the regulations have not been complied with, and action taken	—

NOTE.—A further 30 informal samples were purchased, but not analysed.

They had the orthodox preservatives label.

The Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, came into operation 1st October, 1923.

The Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923, came into operation 1st May, 1924.

Informal samples were taken of both.

COLOURING MATTER IN MILK.

Three samples of milk were submitted of the Analyst for the detection of colouring matter, of these 2 were found to be coloured with annatto.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922; THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1922-23.

The above Order came into force on 1st January, 1923, whereby Section 3 of The Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922:—

> A person shall not, either by himself or by any servant or agent, sell under and in accordance with a licence granted by the Minister of Agriculture or with his authority under the provisions of an order made by him under this Act—
>
> (a) sell or offer or expose for sale any milk as "certified," "Grade A (Pasteurized)," or under any such other designation as may be in force at the time prescribed by order of the Minister; or
>
> (b) sell or in connection with any sale or offer for sale or proposed sale of any milk, or in any advertisement, circular, or notice relating to any milk, describe or refer to the same as "certified," "Grade A (Pasteurized)," or by any other designation prescribed as aforesaid, or use any description or designation, including or resembling such designation or abbreviation.
>
> (2) A licence may be granted for the purposes of this section for a period and subject to such terms and conditions (including conditions as to the purchase of milk) as may be prescribed by an order made under this Act.

During the years 1922 and 1923, the following applications were made for licences under the provisions of the above Order to enable the persons to specially designated milk:—

LICENCES GRANTED UNDER THE "SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS" ORDER, 1922-23.

Designation.	No. of applications received.			Number granted.		Amount to be received.		
	1922.	1923.		1922.	1923.	1922.		
						£	s.	d.
"Certified"	2	2	2	2	2	0	10	0
"Grade A."	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	0
(Tuberculin tested)								
"Grade A."	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
"Pasteurized"	1	—	—	1	—	0	5	0
(Dealer)								
"Pasteurized"	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	0
(Pasteurizer)								
"Pasteurized"	1	3	1	1	2	0	2	0
(Supplementary)								
	7	9	7	8	8	3	4	0

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 1,265 samples of foods and drugs were submitted for analysis by Mr. Green, the Food and Drugs Inspector, who purchased the samples for submission to our Analyst, Mr. A. Finkelstein, B.Sc. Of the total samples 1,116 were reported to be genuine and 149 adulterated, or 11·6 per cent. This percentage is 5·4 higher than in the previous year, and 3·9 per cent. above the average rate during the preceding 10 years.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922; THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1922-23.

The above Order came into force on 1st January, 1923, whereby Section 3 (1), The Milk and Daries (Amendment) Act, 1922 :—

A person shall not, either by himself or by any servant or agent, except under and in accordance with a licence granted by the Minister of Health, or with his authority under the provisions of an order made by him under this Act—

(*a*) sell or offer or expose for sale any milk as "certified," "Grade A," or "pasteurized," or under such other designation as may be from time to time prescribed by order of the Minister; or

(*b*) on, or in connection with, any sale or offer for sale or proposed sale of any milk, or in any advertisement, circular, or notice relating to any milk, describe or refer to the same as "certified," "Grade A," "pasteurized," or by any other designation prescribed as aforesaid, or use any description or designation, including or resembling any such description or designation.

(2) A licence may be granted for the purposes of this section for such period and subject to such terms and conditions (including conditions as to the payment of fees) as may be prescribed by an order made under this Act.

During the years 1923 and 1924, the following applications were made for licences under the provisions of the above Order to enable the persons to sell Specially Designated Milk :—

LICENCES GRANTED UNDER MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1922-23.

Designation.	No. of applications.		Number granted.		Amount of Fees received.	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
"Certified"	2	2	2	2	0 10 0	0 10 0
"Grade A." ... ... (Tuberculin tested)	1	1	1	1	0 5 0	0 5 0
"Grade A."	—	1	—	1	– – –	0 5 0
"Pasteurized" ... ... (Dealer)	1	—	1	—	0 5 0	– – –
"Pasteurized" ... ... (Pasteurizer)	2	3	2	3	2 2 0	2 9 0
"Pasteurized" ... ... (Supplementary)	1	2	1	2	0 2 0	0 4 0
	7	9	7	9	3 4 0	3 13 0

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 1,255 samples of foods and drugs were submitted for analysis by Mr. Green, the Food and Drugs Inspector, who purchased the samples for submission to our Analyst, Mr. A. Pinchin, B.Sc. Of the total samples 1,109 were reported to be genuine and 146 adulterated, or 11·6 per cent. This percentage is 5·4 higher than in the previous year, and 3·9 per cent. above the average rate during the preceding 10 years.

The greatest amount of detected adulteration occurred in the fourth quarter of the year, as shown by the figures given in the statement below, when it was as high as 23·3 per cent. and amounted with 7·6, 8·7 and 8·3 per cent. respectively, in the first, second and third quarters.

Examined.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Per cent.
1st Quarter ... 381	305 ...	36 ...	7·6
2nd ... 300	274 ...	26 ...	8·7
3rd ... 276	253 ...	23 ...	8·3
4th ... 284	219 ...	67 ...	23·4
The Year ... 1,250	1,109 ...	146 ...	11·6

Prosecutions.—[illegible] were issued under the "Sale of Food and Drugs Act," of which 60 were successfully prosecuted. Altogether penalties to the amount of £100 [illegible] were obtained. Four prosecutions were taken under the "Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922," resulting in convictions in each case with penalties and costs amounting to £11 [illegible]. One summons was taken out under the "Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1917 to 1917," the defendant being ordered to pay £1 1s. costs. There were no infractions of the Rules during which warnings were given.

Informal Sampling.—[illegible] samples of Dried and 8 of Condensed Milk.

DISPENSING OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

As in [illegible] and 1923) tests were made in regard to the care shown by Pharmacists in the dispensing of medicines. A number of prescriptions for mixtures containing Potassium Sulphate, Ammonium Bromide, Hydrobromic Acid, were delivered at Public chemists, trading in various parts of the Borough. [illegible] were taken.

No. 1 showed a deficiency of 41 per cent. in the prescribed amount of the medicine of Quinine.

The defendant's counsel could offer no explanation except that perhaps a wrong weight had been put in the scales.

No. 2 was in 35 per cent. more Quinine than the doctor required.

No. 3 was 35 per cent. deficient in Quinine.

Each was fined £5 with £2 2s. costs.

No. 4 was 21 per cent. deficient in Quinine, 19 per cent. deficient in Ammonium Bromide, and had added 0.5 per cent. Phosphoric Acid which was not ordered.

The name of another person was on the label affixed to the bottle. It transpired that defendant, the proprietor of the shop, was not a qualified Pharmacist. The Solicitor volunteered the statement "that he did not often make up prescriptions, although from long experience, provided that they did not contain anything dangerous, he was capable of doing so." He regretted that the prescription was

The greatest amount of detected adulteration occurred in the fouth quarter of the year, as shown by the figures given in the statement below, when it was so high as 23·4 per cent. and contrasted with 7·6, 8·7 and 8·3 per cent., respectively, in the first, second and third quarters.

	Examined.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Per cent.
1st Quarter ...	393 ...	363 ...	30 ...	7·6
2nd ,, ...	300 ...	274 ...	26 ...	8·7
3rd ,, ...	276 ...	253 ...	23 ...	8·3
4th ,, ...	286 ...	219 ...	67 ...	23·4
The Year ...	1,255 ...	1,109 ...	146 ...	11·6

Prosecutions.—55 summonses were issued under the "Sale of Food and Drugs Acts," of which 50 were successfully prosecuted. Altogether penalties and costs to the amount of £109 12s. were obtained. Four prosecutions were also taken under the "Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922," resulting in convictions in each case with penalties and costs amounting to £11 11s. One other summons was taken out under the "Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912 and 1917," the defendant being ordered to pay £1 1s. costs. There were other infractions of a minor nature in which warnings were given.

Informal Sampling.—This included 8 samples of Dried and 8 of Condensed Milk.

DISPENSING OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

As in former years (See Reports for 1923 and 1922.) tests were made in regard to the care displayed by Pharmacists in the dispensing of medicines. A simple prescription for neuralgia, containing Quinine Sulphate, Ammonium Bromide and Hydrobromic Acid, was dispensed by twelve chemists, trading in various parts of the Borough—four were far from accurate, and prosecutions were taken.

No. 1 showed a deficiency of 45 per cent. in the prescribed amount of Sulphate of Quinine.

The defendant's Counsel could offer no explanation except that perhaps the wrong weight had been put in the scales.

No. 2 put in 25 per cent. more Quinine than the doctor required.

No. 3 was 27 per cent. deficient in Quinine.

Each was fined £5 with £2 2s. costs.

No. 4 was 23 per cent. deficient in Quinine, 19 per cent. deficient in Ammonium Bromide, and had added 0.5 per cent. Phosphoric Acid, which was not ordered.

The name of another person was on the label affixed to the bottle. It transpired that defendant, the proprietor of the shop, was not a qualified Pharmacist. His Solicitor volunteeered the statement "that he did not often make up prescripions, although from long experience, provided that they did not contain anything dangerous, he was capable of doing so. He regretted that the prescription was

not accurately dispensed. It is supposed that when the Inspector's m[illegible] presented the prescription his assistant, who was a qualified chemist, was [illegible] the shop."

The Chairman of the Petty Sessions said that "this case was a unc[illegible] serious one that those previous and the Bench had decided to inflict a fine [illegible] and £2 2s. 6d. costs. They [illegible] with considerable alarm the amount o[illegible] making up that seemed to take place in regard to prescriptions. It there was [illegible] tradesman to whom the public looked for reliability it was the chemist, and [illegible] hoped that [illegible] would be taken in the dispensing of prescriptions."

Milk.—The preliminary results of the analyses of the Milk samples [illegible] have now been published for [illegible], are as follows:—

	Fat.		Total
Milk on sale at Sunday [illegible]	8·72	... 3·42	... 12·10
Milk purchased on week-days [illegible]	8·78	... 3·38	... 12·20
Milk purchased in transit [illegible]			
Kingsway Tube Station [illegible]	8·67	... 3·65	... 12·32
Official Standard	**8·50**	... **3·00**	... **11·50**

Sophistication of Milk.—[illegible] inquiry as to the proportions of [illegible] of the samples purchased on Sundays, Week-days, [illegible] Kingsway Tube Station, stands as follows:—

	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Per Cent. Adulterated.
On Sundays [illegible]	214	9	... 4·1
On Week-days [illegible]	381	18	... 4·7
At Kingsway Station [illegible]	181	8	... 4·4
(Previous) Milk [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	610	35	... 5·1

Giving the particulars of the Milks delivered during each quarter of **1921**, [illegible] Sundays, Week-days, and at the Railway Stations:—

1921 Quarters	Taken. Genuine. Sundays	Week-days	Railway Stations	Total	Adulterated. Sundays	Week-days	Railway Stations	Total	Per Cent. Adulterated. Sundays	Week-days	Railway Stations	Total
1st Quarter ...	30	123	36	189	25	110	34	179	2	7	1	10
2nd " ...	30	107	34	171	30	101	18	179	—	6	6	12
3rd " ...	30	122	42	194	27	115	41	183	3	4	1	8
4th " ...	30	47	41	118	29	46	31	106	4	1	—	5
The Year ...	120	299	153	672	111	381	124	616	9	18	8	35

1921 Quarters	Per Cent. Adulterated. Sundays	Week-days	Railway Stations	Total
1st Quarter ...	6·7	8·1	2·9	5·6
2nd " ...	—	5·6	33·3	6·7
3rd " ...	10·0	2·4	2·4	4·1
4th " ...	—	2·1	18·2	4·7
The Year ...	7·5	4·7	5·2	5·1

The number of samples of milk purchased was 681, of which 616 were genuine and 35, or 5·1 per cent., were adulterated.

not accurately dispensed. It so happened that when the Inspector's messenger presented the prescription his assistant, who was a qualified chemist, was not in the shop."

The Chairman of the Petty Sessions said that "this case was a much more serious one that those previous, and the Bench had decided to inflict a fine of £7 and £2 2s. 0d. costs. They viewed with considerable alarm the amount of wrong making up that seemed to take place in regard to prescriptions. If there was one tradesman to whom the public looked for reliability it was the chemist, and they hoped that more care would be taken in the dispensing of prescriptions."

Milk.—The qualitative results of the Analyses of the Milk samples, which have now been published for many years, are as follows :—

	No. of Samples.	Solids not Fat.	Fat.	Total Solids.
Milk purchased on Sundays...	120	8·74	3·42	12·16
Milk purchased on week-days	399	8·78	3·48	12·26
Milk procured in transit at Finsbury Park Station...	162	8·87	3·65	12·52
Official Standard ...	—	**8·50**	**3·00**	**11·50**

Sophistication of Milk.—The particulars as to the genuineness or otherwise of the samples procured or purchased on Sundays, Week-days, and at Finsbury Park Railway Station are as follows :—

	Number taken.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
On Sundays	120	111	9	7·5
On Week-days... ...	399	381	18	4·5
At Railway Stations ..	162	154	8	4·9
(Farmers' Milks)	—	—	—	—
	681	646	35	5·1

Giving the particulars of the **Milks** *taken during each quarter of* **1924** *on Sundays Week-days, and at the Railway Stations.*

1924.	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... ...	30	123	35	188	28	116	34	178	2	7	1	10	6·6	5·7	3·0	5·3
2nd "	30	107	54	191	30	101	48	179	—	6	6	12	—	5·6	11·1	6·0
3rd "	30	122	42	194	27	118	41	186	3	4	1	8	10·0	3·3	2·4	4·1
4th "	30	47	31	108	26	46	31	103	4	1	—	5	13·3	2·1	—	4·6
The Year	120	399	162	681	111	381	154	646	9	18	8	35	7·5	4·5	4·9	5·1

The number of samples of milk purchased was 681, of which 646 were genuine and 35, or 5·1 per cent., were adulterated.

Showing the samples of milk reported as genuine or adulterated during the past 10 years, and in 1924:—

MILK ADULTERATION

	Samples Analysed.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Per cent. Adulterated.
1914	[illegible]	530	55	9·4
1915	[illegible]	521	74	12·2
1916	[illegible]	508	93	15·5
1917	[illegible]	552	66	11·1
1918	[illegible]	457	87	15·5
1919	[illegible]	575	50	9·2
1920	[illegible]	607	57	8·7
1921	[illegible]	[illegible]	35	6·0
1922	[illegible]	573	38	6·7
1923	[illegible]	614	32	4·7
Total for 10 yrs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	618	6·7
1924	[illegible]	856	56	6·1

Showing the samples of milk reported as genuine or adulterated during the past 10 years and in 1924 :—

MILK ADULTERATION.

	Samples Analysed.	Genuine.	Adulterated	Per cent. Adulterated.
1914	595	539	56	9·4
1915	605	531	74	12·2
1916	599	506	93	15·5
1917	592	526	66	11·1
1918	634	537	97	15·3
1919	638	579	59	9·2
1920	642	605	37	5·7
1921	644	605	39	6·0
1922	638	576	62	9·7
1923	676	644	32	4·7
Totals 10 yrs.	6,263	5,648	615	9·7
1924	**681**	**646**	**35**	**5·1**

Showing the analysis of 6,944 milks examined in Islington during the 10 years 1914-23 and 1924, and distinguishing those purchased on Sundays, on Week-days, and procured at the Railway Stations whilst 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.
1914	155	8·60	3·42	320	8·71	3·52	120	8·88	3·78
1915	165	8·64	3·43	320	8·76	3·49	120	8·86	3·67
1916	160	8·60	3·53	319	8·56	3·43	120	8·83	3·63
1917	150	8·63	3·45	322	8·60	3·41	120	8·84	3·59
1918	136	8·39	3·60	377	8·44	3·53	121	8·61	3·65
1919	166	8·56	3·56	331	8·56	3·61	141	8·67	3·68
1920	162	8·71	3·42	338	8·76	3·52	142	8·86	3·66
1921	151	8·83	3·34	371	8·79	3·37	122	8·91	3·73
1922	120	8·78	3·39	356	8·76	3·34	162	8·75	3·60
1923	120	8·82	3·55	388	9·08	3·63	168	8·90	3·63
Total samples and average constituents (10 years)	1,485	8·66	3·47	3,442	8·70	3·48	1,336	8·81	3·66
1924	120	8·74	3·42	399	8·78	3·48	162	8·87	3·65

The Public Analyst, in the quarterly reports during the year, reported on the genuineness of the articles examined as follows :—

Showing the **Samples of Foods and Drugs** *submitted to the* **Public Analyst** *during the year* **1924**.

Description.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total Samples.	Genuine. 1st Qr.	Genuine. 2nd Qr.	Genuine. 3rd Qr.	Genuine. 4th Qr.	Genuine. Totals.	Adulterated. 1st Qr.	Adulterated. 2nd Qr.	Adulterated. 3rd Qr.	Adulterated. 4th Qr.	Adulterated. Totals.
Milk	181	191	194	107	673	171*a*	179*a*	186*a*	102*a*	638	10	12	8*a*	5*a*	35
Milk (separated)	7	—	—	1	8	7*a*	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	45	34	28	45	152	43	32	25	38	138	2	2	3	7	14
Lard	20	7	3	1	31	20	7	3	1	31	—	—	—	—	—
Dripping	9	4	2	1	16	9	4	2	1	16	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese	19	13	3	1	36	19	13	3	1	36	—	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	29	8	7	2	46	29	8	7	2	46	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	9	2	3	1	15	9	2	3	1	15	—	—	—	—	—
Self-Raising Flour ...	12	6	1	—	19	12*b*	6*b*	1	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper	9	1	5	1	16	9	1	5	1	16	—	—	—	—	—
Custard Powder	7	2	2	1	12	7*b*	2*b*	2*b*	1*b*	12	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot...	6	1	2	1	10	6	1	2	1	10	—	—	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Rice	4	1	3	1	9	4*c*	1*c*	3*c*	1*c*	9	—	—	—	—	—
Raspberry Jam	3	—	—	—	3	3*d*	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Black Currant Jam ...	3	—	1	—	4	3*d*	—	1*f*	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Strawberry Jam	2	—	1	—	3	2*d*	—	1*f*	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Curry Powder	2	1	—	—	3	2*e*	1*e*	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Crushed Linseed	2	1	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Whisky	1	1	—	7	9	1	1	—	4	6	—	—	—	3	3
Suet	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar	—	10	—	39	49	—	7	—	17	24	—	3	—	22	25
Vinegar	—	5	3	24	32	—	5	3	24	32	—	—	—	—	—
Apricot Jam	—	1	—	—	1	—	1*f*	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wheat Flour	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mustard	—	1	2	12	15	—	1	2	11	14	—	—	—	1	1
Honey	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	2*a*	1*g*	3	—	—	—	—	—
Ground Cinnamon ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tapioca	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Brandy	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Butterette	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Friar's Balsam	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Prescription	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	4	4
	375	291	264	262	1,192	363	274	253	219	1,109	12	17	11	43	83
Margarine	18	9	12	24	63	—	—	—	—	—	18	9	12	24	63
TOTALS	393	300	276	286	1,255	363	274	253	219	1,109	30	26	23	67	146

(*a*) Free from Boric Acid and Formalin.

(*b*) Conformed to the Local Government Board's requirements with regard to Arsenic and Sulphate of Lime.

(*c*) do. do. with regard to extraneous mineral matter.

(*d*) Free from Salicylic Acid, Sulphates and Arsenic except in the case of 639*g* Raspberry Jam which contained a trace (0·01 % of Sulphur Dioxide.

(*e*) Free from Lead and Arsenic

(*f*) Free from Arsenic and Preservatives.

(*g*) Preservatives absent.

Prosecutions.

The number of prosecutions showed that during the year 23 prosecutions were undertaken, which number 14 were successful, and 5 were dismissed or withdrawn.

Summary of **Prosecutions during year 1924.**

	Successful.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.
Public health (Acts, 1875–1923)	25	2	4
Vermin	—	—	—
Nuisances	26	1	1
Food and drugs	21	—	—
Shops Act	1	—	—
Milk	—	—	—
Factories	4	—	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses	1	—	—
Dairies	2	—	—
Cowsheds	1	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Total	79	3	6

MEETING SESSIONS.

The Public Health Committee held seven meetings during the year, approximately one meeting every month, which gave rise to a congestion of cases for consideration at the meetings. The exceptionally instances of what had happened in the previous year, when, owing to the time of the, what was a adjournment, the Committee passed the eligibility of the preceding North Lambeth County Council, which was practically the year of the Borough assumed portfolio as Clerk to the.

The matter was referred to the Law and General Purposes Committee after discussion, at which it was decided to support the establishment of Sessional Court in the Town Hall, which would deal with the legal proceedings taken by the Public Health Department, which would in the ordinary course to Clerkenwell Police Court. The Court was established at the Town Hall, Islington, sitting at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on alternate Fridays, the 20th June, 1924.

Paper Wrappings — Sale of Food — The Borough Council, at its March, 1924, on the motion of Councillor Ricketts, pursuant to notice—

(a) That in view of the very great danger to public health from papers which may have been in sick rooms where there are infectious diseases, being used for wrapping up food sold for consumption, the Council are of opinion that all foodstuffs for consumption should be wrapped in grease-proof or similar paper, from printer's ink, which affects the moisture of the food above the paper, and that all papers for wrapping up food of all kinds should be kept in the shops quite apart from any living rooms for inspection; and that H.M. Government be asked to produce legislation to this effect.

Milk Prosecutions.

The summary of prosecutions showed that during the year 23 prosecutions were taken, of which number 16 were successful, and 5 were dismissed, while 2 were withdrawn.

Summary of **Prosecutions** *during year* **1924**.

	Total Prosecutions.	Successful.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Amount of Penalties Received.
					£ s. d.
"Public Health (London) Act, 1891"	39	33	2	4	69 17 6
"Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-99"	29	24	4	1	64 17 0
"Margarine Act, 1887"	26	26	—	—	44 15 0
"Sale of Food Order, 1921" ...	35	34	—	1	104 14 6
"Milk & Cream Regulations, 1912-17"	1	1	—	—	1 1 0
"Milk & Dairies Amendment Act, 1922"	4	4	—	—	11 11 0
"Metropolis Local Management Act 1855"	1	1	—	—	1 1 0
"L.C.C. General Powers Act, 1902"	2	2	—	—	4 1 0
"L.C.C. By-Laws"	4	4	—	—	8 8 0
Totals	141	129	6	6	310 6 0

PETTY SESSIONS.

The Public Health Committee had before them during the year representations from the Medical Officer of Health in regard to a congestion of cases at the Clerkenwell Police Court. He gave specific instances of what had happened in the previous year, and how so much of the time of the staff was wasted by adjournments at this Court, and compared the rapidity of the procedure at the North London Police Court, which serves practically the rest of the Borough, only a small portion going to Old Street.

The matter was referred to the Law and General Purposes Committee, and after due consideration steps were taken to support the establishment of a Petty Sessional Court at the Town Hall which would deal with the legal proceedings taken by the Public Health Department which would in the ordinary course go to Clerkenwell Police Court. The Court was established at the Town Hall, Islington, sitting at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on alternate Fridays from the 20th June, 1924.

Paper Wrappings — Sale of Food.—The Borough Council resolved, 21st March, on the motion of Councillor Ricketts, pursuant to notice—

(*a*) That in view of the very great danger to public health from newspapers, which may have been in sick rooms where there are cases of infectious disease, being used for wrapping up food sold for human consumption, the Council are of opinion that all foodstuffs for human consumption should be wrapped in grease-proof or similar paper, free from printer's ink, which often the moisture of the food absorbs from the paper, and that all papers for wrapping up food of any kind should be kept in the shops quite apart from any living room, and open for inspection; and that H.M. Government be asked to introduce legislation to this effect.

(b) That copies of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the 4 [illegible] of Parliament for Islington, asking their support for such legisl[illegible] when introduced, and that the other Metropolitan Borough Co[illegible] be asked to take similar action.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The staff of the Medical Officer of Health is constituted as follows :—

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and Superintendent.—George James Bridel.†

*Sanitary Inspectors.—[illegible], H. J. Bicknell, A. Bagshaw, [illegible] Morris, [illegible] Fortune, [illegible] Metcalf, T. H. Hancock, C. E. H[illegible] [illegible], L. G. Holmes, R. J. Netley, F. H. Chater, H. H. [illegible] C. W. Lewis (Houses let in Lodgings), H. Dewhurst.

*Senior Sanitary Inspector, Inspector of Workshops and Bakeh[illegible] H. [illegible] Watson.

*Inspectors of Workshops, etc., in which Females are Employed.—[illegible] [illegible] Bicknell, Miss S. [illegible].

*Inspector of Shops [illegible].—[illegible] Wilkinson.

*Inspector of Food and [illegible].—G. S. Green.

Disinfecting Station.—[illegible] (Engineer), W. G. Jolly (Hand[illegible] Shelter [illegible] House [illegible] Station Attendant), Mrs. Lewis [illegible] [illegible] Shelter House [illegible] (Motor Driver).

Disinfectors.—[illegible] Webb, [illegible], W. Hardwick, W. Woodley, A.[illegible]

Mortuary Keeper.—S. [illegible].

Clerical Staff.—G. H. King (Chief Clerk), H. Angel, A. E. Abbott, W[illegible] Waite, W. G. Bunting, [illegible] Winrick, *G. M. Wheble, A. E. [illegible] W. R. [illegible], *C. [illegible] Garland, L. W. Ellis. Milk Grants.—*[illegible] Green, *[illegible] Vanstone, *[illegible] Francis.

*Health Visitors.—Mrs. [illegible] Looker, Miss V. A. Lainton, R. [illegible] L. [illegible], F. Foot, A. Taylor, E. Neale.

*Assistant to Medical Officer of Health.—Beatrice Garvie, L.R.C.P. & [illegible] (Edin.), D.P.H.§

§ Dr. Garvie resigned 21st March, 1924.

† Mr. Bridel appointed Superintendent 10th September, 1924.

Those marked with an asterisk indicates contribution was expected [illegible] under the Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants.

(*b*) That copies of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the Members of Parliament for Islington, asking their support for such legislation when introduced, and that the other Metropolitan Borough Councils be asked to take similar action.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The staff of the Medical Officer of Health is constituted as follows :—

**Chief Sanitary Inspector and Superintendent.*—George James Bridel.†

**Sanitary Inspectors.*—T. W. Agar, H. J. Bicknell, A. Bagshaw, S. P. Marks, E. I. Fortune, J. Metcalf, T. H. Hancock, C. E. Horsman, A. E. Wood, E. G. Holmes, E. J. Nether, F. H. Chuter, H. H. Uren, C. W. Lewis. (Houses let in Lodgings), H. Dewhurst.

**Senior Sanitary Inspector. Inspector of Workshops and Bakehouses.*—H. J. J. Watson.

**Inspectors of Workshops, etc., in which Females are Employed.*—Eleanor H. Daniell, Mrs. S. Undery.

**Inspector of Meat, etc.*—H. Wilkinson.

**Inspector of Food and Drugs, etc.*—G. S. Green.

Disinfecting Station.—A. Lewis (Engineer), W. G. Jollie (Handyman—Stoker), Mrs. Horne (Cleansing Station Attendant), Mrs. Lewis (Caretaker, Shelter House), G. Cooper (Motor Driver).

Disinfectors.—F. Webb, J. Brown, W. Hardwick, W. Woodley, A. Taylor.

Mortuary Keeper.—S. Maxwell.

Clerical Staff.—G. H. King (First Clerk), H. Angel, A. E. Abbott, W. J. Wolfe, W. G. Bunch, A. R. Wittrick, *C. M. Wheble, A. E. Booker, W. R. Causton, *C. J. Cridland, L. W. Edis. *Milk Grants.*—*F. C. Green, *A. E. Vanstone, *Daisy Francis.

**Health Visitors.*—Mrs. F. Looker, Miss V. A. Lainton, R. Palmer, L. Flower, E. Foot, A. Taylor, E. Neale.

**Assistant to Medical Officer of Health.*—Beatrice Garvie, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), D.P.H.§

§ Dr. Garvie resigned 21st March, 1924.

† Mr. Bridel appointed Superintendent 19th September, 1924.

Those marked with an asterisk indicates contribution was expected either under the Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants.

The following Tables appeared in the Annual Report for 1921. Reference is made here to them as they have not been reprinted to save space this year for other matter :—

	PAGE
Illegitimate births in the Borough since 1851	3
Deaths of inhabitants in local institutions and in institutions outside the Borough, deaths of non-inhabitants in local institutions from 1911	11
Births and birth-rates (Islington) 1841 to 1920	46
Illegitimate births (Islington) 1841 to 1920	46
Deaths and death-rate (Islington) 1841 to 1920	47
Infantile mortality returns, 1841 to 1920	47
Cases of infectious disease (Islington) in quinquennial periods, 1891 to 1920	48

The Medical Officer of Health expresses his thanks to the Town Clerk, C. G. E. Fletcher, Esq., C.B.E.; the Solicitor, Arthur M. Bramall, Esq.; the Borough Engineer, J. P. Barber, Esq.; the Public Analyst, A. E. Pinchin, Esq., B.Sc., and to the Heads of other Departments, for their courtesy and assistance in various matters. He takes this opportunity of expressing his indebtedness to the staff for the efficient work and thorough co-operation which has meant so much in attaining the results reported on.

APPENDIX.

—o—

Vital and Sanitary Statistics,

1924.

TOGETHER WITH THE

PRESCRIBED RETURN OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX.

Showing the **Deaths from all Causes** *in Islington during the Year 1924.*

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

Deaths in Institutions within Borough.	DISEASES.	AGES 0–	1–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	Under 5	Over 5	DISTRICTS. Tuf.	U.H.	Toll.	L.H.	H.	B.	S.E.	Males.	Females	Totals.
	Small Pox																									
	(a) Vaccinated ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Unvaccinated ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) No Statement ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Measles	24	78	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	1	9	6	9	13	6	34	26	54	49	103
1	Scarlet Fever	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	2	—	—	1	1	5	1	4	6	10
	Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Epidemic Influenza ...	5	6	1	2	3	7	7	10	12	19	16	14	2	11	93	10	10	7	14	24	12	27	57	47	104
5	Whooping Cough ...	20	35	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	2	5	6	9	12	5	15	5	19	38	57
2	Diphtheria	—	23	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	10	4	3	1	3	6	12	4	17	16	33
1	Enteric Fever	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	3	1	4
	Asiatic Cholera ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diarrhœa, Dysentery..	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	12	2	2	1	1	—	2	1	7	10	4	14
	Epidemic Enteritis ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	4	6
1	*Other Allied Diseases...*	*2	*1	—	—	—	*1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	2	5
	Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
	Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cow Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Syphilis	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	4	6
2	Gonorrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	3
	Phagedæna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	9	1	2	3	—	1	2	1	4	6	10
2	Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	3	1	1	3	—	8	8
1	Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	2	3	—	2	5	7
3	Infective Endocarditis	—	2	1	—	1	4	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	13	—	1	2	4	1	5	2	8	7	15
1	*Other Allied Diseases...*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	1	4
	Malarial Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	4
	Rheumatism of Heart.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4	4
9	Tuberculosis of Brain .	5	15	3	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	9	6	2	2	1	7	3	8	17	12	29
	Tuberculosis of Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
108	Phthisis	3	13	—	4	25	40	77	68	57	37	12	2	—	16	322	36	34	30	33	58	64	83	193	145	338
3	Abdominal Tuberculosis	1	1	3	1	3	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	13	—	3	1	1	2	4	4	9	6	15
1	General Tuberculosis .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	4	—	4
4	Other forms Tuberculosis	—	—	2	1	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	1	—	4	1	1	2	7	4	11
	Other Infective Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Thrush	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Actinomycosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
	Hydatid Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Diseases due to Altered Food ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Acute Alcoholism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Chronic Alcoholism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	2
	Chronic Industrial Poisonings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Chronic Poisonings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Osteo arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	3	6	5	2	—	20	1	—	2	1	5	5	6	5	15	20
	Gout	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	3
128	Cancer	—	1	1	—	—	4	9	38	77	131	149	52	8	1	469	51	61	38	61	90	66	103	214	256	470
	Diabetes Mellitus ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	3	6	9	3	—	—	27	4	4	3	3	4	3	6	15	12	27
	Purpura Hæmorrhagica	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
	Hæmophilia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Anæmia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	2	4	1	—	—	13	1	2	2	1	1	2	4	6	7	13
	Lymphadenoma ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	3
	Premature Birth ...	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	—	7	8	9	13	12	13	15	46	31	77
	Injury at Birth ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	3
	Debility at Birth ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3
	Atelectasis	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	1	2	—	4	2	2	1	10	2	12
	Congenital Defects ...	36	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	2	5	3	5	8	8	9	28	12	40
	Want of Breast Milk ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	33	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	7	4	1	8	2	6	8	21	15	36

* Cerebro-Spinal Fever (4).

Continued.

Deaths in Institutions within Borough.	DISEASES.	AGES. 0-	1-	5-	10	15	20-	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	Under 5	Over 5	DISTRICTS. Tuf.	U.H.	Toll.	L.H.	H.	B.	S.E.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
	Dentition	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	3
	Rickets	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Old Age, Senile Decay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	43	140	80	—	264	33	35	24	31	51	39	51	92	172	264
	Convulsions	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	1	2	1	3	1	5	4	9
	Meningitis	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	—	5	5	10
	Encephalitis	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	3	5
	Apoplexy	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	16	30	57	36	4	4	145	6	11	13	16	38	27	38	69	80	149
	Softening of Brain ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	5	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	4	1	5
	Hemiplegia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	2	2	—	14	1	2	—	2	5	2	2	6	8	14
1	General Paralysis of the Insane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	2	—	1	—	—	17	5	—	3	1	2	5	1	16	1	17
	Other forms of Insanity	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	9	—	1	—	1	4	1	2	4	5	9
	Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cerebral Tumour ...	—	1	3	—	—	—	4	2	3	—	1	—	—	1	13	—	1	—	2	2	3	6	7	7	14
	Epilepsy	1	—	—	3	1	3	4	2	3	2	2	1	—	1	21	4	3	1	3	3	3	5	8	14	22
	Laryngismus Stridulus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Locomotor Ataxy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	7	1	8
	Paraplegia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	3	1	—	—	13	—	1	2	1	5	3	1	5	8	13
	Other forms, Brain Diseases	—	‡1	†1	§1	—	—	†2	†4	2	†3	1	—	—	1	14	2	4	1	1	—	3	4	7	8	15
	Otitis	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	4	7	3	—	1	1	1	3	2	6	5	11
	Disease of Nose, Epistaxis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2
	Disease of Eye ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
9	Endocarditis	—	—	—	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	—	20	2	4	2	2	—	2	8	11	9	20
	Hypertrophy of Heart.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Angina Pectoris ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	4	—	—	—	11	2	1	—	1	2	1	4	8	3	11
1	Aneurism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	3	3	6
1	Senile Gangrene ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	—	—	10	—	2	—	1	2	2	3	1	9	10
31	Embolism, Thrombosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	12	22	16	1	1	61	7	4	8	9	8	9	17	27	35	62
5	Phlebitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	4	4
	Varicose Veins ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
213	*Other Diseases, Heart and Vessels* ...	5	3	5	5	7	5	19	35	67	144	220	167	25	8	699	82	89	65	70	121	126	154	337	370	707
1	Laryngitis	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	3
	Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Diseases, Larynx and Trachea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Acute Bronchitis ...	19	2	—	—	1	—	3	2	4	13	26	28	8	21	85	14	14	9	16	18	17	18	37	69	106
61	Chronic Bronchitis ...	16	5	1	1	—	—	1	9	22	39	93	72	18	21	256	23	38	21	38	43	65	69	129	148	277
16	Lobar Pneumonia ...	5	4	1	1	2	3	3	7	11	13	22	8	—	9	71	8	12	10	11	10	12	17	44	36	80
68	Lobular Pneumonia ..	62	63	4	—	1	3	2	8	9	14	37	18	4	125	100	17	12	28	34	33	50	51	104	121	225
4	Pneumonia	10	4	—	1	1	1	1	4	7	8	7	5	1	14	36	2	12	3	7	10	3	13	25	25	50
5	Emphysema, Asthma .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	6	6	3	—	—	20	1	5	2	1	4	1	6	7	13	20
4	Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	5	3	2	2	—	19	3	2	1	1	6	3	3	11	8	19
2	*Other Diseases, Respiratory System* ...	—	2	1	—	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1	—	2	15	2	3	—	4	2	1	5	15	2	17
	Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	4
	Diseases of Pharynx ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2
	Diseases of Œsophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
1	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	12	11	6	2	—	—	40	8	3	4	3	11	4	7	27	13	40
18	Other Diseases of the Stomach	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	2	5	7
6	Enteritis	28	6	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	34	6	2	3	3	9	6	11	6	24	16	40
	Appendicitis	1	2	1	3	2	3	6	1	4	3	1	—	—	3	24	3	1	2	4	9	3	15	16	11	27
	Obstruction of Intestines...	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	3	5	5	4	—	3	21	1	1	2	4	5	5	5	9	15	24
2	Other Diseases of Intestines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	3	—	—	—	11	—	1	3	2	2	1	2	5	6	11
	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	5	1	—	—	13	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	8	5	13
1	Other Diseases of Liver	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	2	3	5
	Peritonitis	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	2	2	—	1	—	—	11	1	—	1	2	1	—	6	4	7	11
	Other Diseases, Digestive System	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	3
	Diseases, Lymphatic System and Glands ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	1	3	—	3	2	6	8
1	Acute Nephritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	4
20	Bright's Disease ...	3	—	—	1	1	1	5	6	15	20	17	10	1	3	77	12	8	5	5	18	13	19	45	35	80
	Calculus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	4	5
	Diseases of Bladder and Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	15	7	4	—	30	6	2	5	1	6	5	5	27	3	30
	Other Diseases, Urinary System	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	1	6	3	—	—	17	5	—	1	2	3	4	2	9	8	17
	Diseases of Testis and Penis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Diseases of Ovaries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	3
1	Diseases of Uterus and Appendages	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	3
	Diseases of Vagina and External Genitals ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diseases of Breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Abortion, Miscarriage.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2
	Puerperal Mania ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Puerperal Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Placenta Prævia, Flooding	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	4	4

† Encephalitis Lethargica (4). ‡ Acute Polioencephalitis (1). § Acute Poliomyelitis (1).

Continued.

Deaths in Institutions within Borough.	DISEASES.	AGES. 0–	1–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35	45	55	65	75	85	Under 5	Over 5	DISTRICTS. Tur.	U.H.	Toll.	L.H.	H.	B.	S.E.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
	Puerperal Thrombosis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Other Diseases, Pregnancy and Childbirth	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
	Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
	Other Diseases, Osseous System	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	4	6	—	4	2	1	—	2	1	7	3	10
	Ulcer, Bedsore ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	Eczema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pemphigus	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	2
	Other Diseases, Integumentary System ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	3
	Accidents and Negligence.																									
	In Mines and Quarries.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	In Vehicular Traffic ...	—	3	3	7	4	1	2	3	3	5	2	8	—	3	38	6	5	5	4	8	4	9	32	9	41
1	On Railways	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2		—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	3
	On Ships, Boats, etc. (not drowning) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	In Building Operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	6	—	6
	By Machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	3
	By Weapons and Implements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Burns and Scalds ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	4	4	—	—	4	1	1	1	1	2	6	8
	Poisons, Poisonous Vapours	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
1	Surgical Narcosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
	Effects of Electric Shock	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Corrosions by Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Drowning	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	3
	Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	—	5	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	3	2	5
1	Suffocation, Otherwise	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	5	5	—	2		2	1	—	5	7	3	10
14	Falls, not specified ...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	8	7	5	3	26	3	3	2	5	4	3	9	16	13	29
	Weather Agencies ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Otherwise, not stated .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	1	4
	Homicide	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
	Suicide.																									
5	By Poison	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	7	5	—	—	—	22	—	3	—	5	4	1	9	18	4	22
	By Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	By Hanging and Strangulation	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	4	1	5
	By Drowning... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	3
	By Shooting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
1	By Cut or Stab ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
1	By Precipitation from Elevated Places ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	4
	By Crushing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2
	By other and unspecified methods. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Execution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sudden Death, cause not ascertained ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ill-defined and unspecified causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Males...	**261**	**165**	**26**	**29**	**42**	**54**	**86**	**145**	**239**	**326**	**421**	**258**	**44**	**426**	**1670**	**214**	**227**	**187**	**260**	**362**	**373**	**473**	—	—	**2096**
	Females	**186**	**146**	**25**	**16**	**31**	**46**	**102**	**146**	**177**	**295**	**447**	**382**	**127**	**332**	**1794**	**221**	**223**	**185**	**270**	**381**	**371**	**475**	—	—	**2126**
853	TOTAL DEATHS	**447**	**311**	**51**	**45**	**73**	**100**	**188**	**291**	**416**	**621**	**868**	**610**	**171**	**758**	**3464**	**135**	**450**	**372**	**530**	**743**	**744**	**948**	**2096**	**2126**	**4222**

Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1924.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residence" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 65 yrs.	65 and upwards	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes Certified ...	4109	438	170	135	93	164	462	1010	1637	1512
Uncertified	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	4	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	3
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	101	24	52	24	1	—	—	—	—	33
Scarlet Fever	10	1	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough ...	57	20	23	12	2	—	—	—	—	12
Diphtheria and Croup ...	32	—	7	15	9	1	—	—	—	9
Influenza	103	5	3	3	3	10	17	30	32	31
Erysipelas	8	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	2	4
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	328	3	6	7	4	63	139	92	14	201
Tuberculosis Meningitis	30	5	5	10	6	3	1	—	—	9
Other Tuberculous Diseases	28	2	—	1	7	6	8	4	—	15
Cancer, malignant disease	460	—	1	—	1	5	46	203	204	212
Rheumatic Fever ...	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1
Meningitis	12	6*	2	2	1	1*	—	—	—	2
Organic Heart Disease	652	3	3	—	10	16	52	197	371	294
Bronchitis	376	34	4	4	1	2	14	76	241	151
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	342	76	46	24	5	10	23	60	98	150
Other diseases of respiratory organs ...	56	—	2	2	1	3	15	16	17	19
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	59	46	3	2	—	2	1	2	3	24
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	26	1	—	2	4	4	7	7	1	13
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	6	6
Alcoholism	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	74	4	—	—	1	2	12	31	24	30
Puerperal Fever ...	8	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	3
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	12	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	3
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	155	148	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	13
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	113	16	1	6	12	6	10	28	34	64
Suicide	37	—	—	—	—	1	8	19	9	13
Other Defined Diseases	1003	44	5	10†	21§‖	25	87‖	234‖	577	195
Diseases Ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	4109	438	170	135	93	164	462	1010	1637	1512
Sub-Entries.—Included in above figures :										
*Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
†Acute Polioencephalitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
‖Encephalitis Lethargica	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
§Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL RETURN.

Borough of Islington.

PROCEEDINGS DURING 1924.

Premises.	Number of Registered at end of 1923.	Number of Registered during 1924.	Number of Removed during 1924.	Number of Registered at end of 1924.	Number of Inspections 1924.	Number of Notices Issued 1924.
	Number of Lodgers.					
Milk Premises	690	80	374	1,020		40
Cowsheds	4	—	—	4	24	—
Slaughter-Houses	17	3	14	17	176	—
Other Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	17	2	17*	2	65	—
Ice Cream Premises	242	4	28	218	140	10
Registered Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lodgings	1,012	—	1,012	3,060		230

* Including 1 Slaughter's Yard.

Total number of intimation notices issued for all purposes ...

Statutory Inspections.

Number issued under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 ...

Number of premises examined under Section 10, Part 3, of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1894 ...

Housing of the Working Classes.

Number of formal inspections ...

Number of representations by sanitary officers ...

Number of representations by house holders ...

Number of representations by Medical Officer ...

Number of houses included in such representations ...

Number of houses demolished without Closing Order ...

Number of Closing Orders ...

Number of Closing Orders suspended ...

Number of Closing Orders determined ...

Number of houses demolished (in pursuance of Orders ...

(or voluntarily) ...

Obstructive buildings.

Number of representations under Section 38 of the Housing Act, 1890 ...

Number of representations still under consideration ...

Number of buildings demolished ...

Number of Orders for repairs under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1923 ...

Number of houses repaired by local authorities ...

Number of houses closed on notice by owner that they could not be made fit ...

Total number of houses in the Borough ... about 14,

Number of houses for the working classes—

(a) Erected during year (Flats) ...

(b) In course of erection (Flats) ...

Number of houses occupied by the working classes ... about 2,

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL RETURN.

Borough of Islington.

PROCEEDINGS DURING 1924.

Premises.	Number of Places.				Number of Inspections 1924	Number of Notices 1924	Number oi Prosecutions 1924
	On Register at end of 1923	Added in 1924	Removed in 1924	On Register at end of 1924			
Milk Premises ...	630	29	85	574	1,030	40	Nil
Cowsheds	4	—	—	4	34	—	,,
Slaughter-Houses	17	—	3	14	778	—	,,
Other Offensive Trade Premises	17	—	—	17*	65	—	,,
Ice Cream Premises ...	242	1	5	238	146	19	1
Registered Houses Let in Lodgings	1,012	—	—	1,012	3,680	539	5

* Including the Knacker's Yard.

Total number of intimation notices served for all purposes 5,167

Insanitary houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 ... Nil

Number of premises cleansed under Section 10, Part 3, of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1904 91

Housing of the Working Clauses—

Number of houses inspected 2,291

Number of representations by householders ... ... Nil

Number of representations by Medical Officer ... ... Nil

Number of houses included in such representations ... ... Nil

Number of houses remedied without Closing Orders ... ... Nil

Number of Demolition Orders ... ... Nil

Number of houses dealt with under Section 15 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909 ... ... Nil

Number of Closing Orders ... ... Nil

Number of houses included in such Closing Orders ... ... Nil

Number of Closing Orders determined ... ... Nil

Number of houses demolished—(*a*) in pursuance of Orders ... ... Nil

(*b*) voluntarily ... ... Nil

Obstructive buildings—

Number of representations under Section 38 of the Housing Act, 1890 Nil

Number of representations still under consideration ... ... Nil

Number of buildings demolished ... ... Nil

Number of Orders for repairs issued under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1919 ... ... Nil

Number of houses repaired by local authorities 3

Number of houses closed on notice by owner that they could not be made fit ... ... Nil

Total number of houses in the Borough ... ... about 43,000

Number of houses for the working classes—

(*a*) Erected during year (Flats) ... ... Nil

(*b*) In course of erection (Flats) ... ... Nil

Number of houses occupied by the working classes ... ... about 27,000

Smoke nuisances—

Number of observations	180
Number of warnings (letters sent)	8
Number of notices	11
Number of nuisances and complaints	29
Number of summonses	2

Underground Rooms—

Number illegally occupied	6
Number closed or illegal occupation discontinued	6
Prosecutions	4

Overcrowding—

Number of rooms overcrowded	13
Number remedied	13
Prosecutions	Nil

Cleansing—

Number of adults cleansed	10
Number of children cleansed	4,614

Cleansing—

Number of rooms or premises cleansed (L.C.C. General Powers Act, 1922)	91

Water supply to tenement houses—

Premises supplied	60
Prosecutions	Nil

Sale of Food—

Number of premises used other than ice cream premises, milk shops and cowsheds	636
Number of inspections	18,397

Ophthalmia neonatorum regulations—

Number of Notifications received during the year from certified midwives	6

Sanitary officers—

Number of Sanitary Inspectors (Whole time)	Male, 19	Female	2
,, ,, (Part time)	Male, Nil	Female	Nil
Number of Health Visitors ... ... Whole time, 7		Part time	Nil

Disinfection Shelter provided under Sec. 60 (4) *of the Public Health (London) Act,* 1891—

Number of persons accommodated during the year	Nil

Revenue Acts—

Number of houses for which application were received during year ...	3
Number of tenements comprised therein	17
Number of tenements for which certificates were (*a*) granted ...	2
(*b*) refused ...	15
(*c*) deferred ...	—

Number of prosecutions under By-laws under Public Health Act, 1891—

(*a*) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, etc.	Nil
(*b*) For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory ,etc.	Nil
(*c*) For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health	Nil
(*d*) As to paving of yards, etc., of dwelling houses	Nil
(*e*) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc. ...	8
(*f*) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, etc.	Nil
(*g*) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc. ...	Nil
(*h*) With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc.	Nil
(*i*) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets...	Nil
(*j*) With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, Section 202)	Nil
(*k*) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899)	Nil

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed	294
Total number of infectious bodies removed	2

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