

Report on the sanitary condition of the Limehouse District (comprising the Parishes of Limehouse, Shadwell, and Wapping, and the Hamlet of Ratcliff) for the year 1899.

Contributors

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REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Condition of the Limehouse District

(Comprising the Parishes of Limehouse, Shadwell, and Wapping,
and the Hamlet of Ratcliff),

FOR THE YEAR 1899.

BY

DANIEL LEWIS THOMAS,

Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst.

1900,

Offices of the Board:

WHITE HORSE STREET, COMMERCIAL ROAD EAST, E.



TO THE
BOARD OF WORKS
FOR THE
LIMEHOUSE DISTRICT.

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the Health of the District, during the year 1899.

POPULATION.—The population estimated to the middle of 1899 was 58,807 distributed as follows:—

Limehouse	...	...	...	...	33,390
Ratcliff	...	...	...	...	14,966
Shadwell and Wapping	...	...	...	...	10,451

BIRTHS.—The births registered during the year numbered 1,933 of which:—

1144	were registered in	Limehouse,	or at the rate of	34.2	per 1,000.
463	"	Ratcliff	"	30.9	"
326	"	Shadwell and Wapping	"	31.1	"

This corresponds to a birth rate of 32.8 per 1,000 of the population for the year for the whole district; the average for the last ten years being 33.5 per 1000.

The birth rate is 3.5 per 1,000 more than that of London as a whole. The birth rate for 1899 was a trifle higher than that for 1898; otherwise it has been regularly declining since 1895.

In 1895 the birth rate was 35.5 per 1,000 of the population.

„ 1896	„	34.6	„	„
„ 1897	„	34.1	„	„
„ 1898	„	32.5	„	„
„ 1899	„	32.8	„	„

MARRIAGES.—The marriages during the year numbered 422. The annual average for the last ten years was 410. The proportion of persons married was 14.5 per 1,000 of the population. The proportion of persons married in the whole of London was 18.4 per 1,000.

DEATHS.—The registered deaths exclusive of those non-residents which occurred in the Public Institutions situated in the District, but inclusive of those residents which occurred in outlying Institutions, numbered 1,500. This corresponds to a death rate of 25.5 per 1,000, or exactly the same as the average for the last ten years. The death rate for the whole of London was 19.7 per 1,000 of the population.

These deaths were distributed over the District as follows:—

Limehouse	...	...	...	...	...	532
Ratcliff	...	...	...	...	...	238
Shadwell and Wapping	...	...	...	...	...	170
East London Children's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	253
						1193
Deaths occurring outside the District among persons						
belonging thereto	...	...	...	...	...	491
						1684
Deduct deaths occurring within the District among						
persons not belonging thereto	...	...	...	...	...	184
						1500

The death rate in the various parishes after adding those who died in outlying Institutions were:—

Limehouse	23.7	per 1,000 of the population.
Ratcliff	28.5	„ „
Shadwell and Wapping	26.0	„ „

Compared with 1898, the causes of death were:—

	1898.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Scarlet Fever	5	1	—	4
Diphtheria	25	30	5	—
Membranous Croup ...	1	—	—	1
Enteric Fever	8	21	13	—
Continued Fever	1	—	—	1
Measles	57	53	—	4
Whooping Cough	62	24	—	38
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	90	54	—	36
Cholera Infantum	1	—	—	1
Rheumatic Fever	2	3	1	—
Phthisis	136	135	—	1
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy	219	284	65	—
Heart Disease	96	105	9	—
Influenza	19	18	—	1
Injuries	70	84	14	—
All other Diseases	598	688	90	—
	<u>1390</u>	<u>1500</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>87</u>

The excess of births over deaths was 433.

The following is a list of the outlying Institutions and other places where residents of the Limehouse District died during the year:—

Sick Asylum	202
Caterham Asylum	1
Stepney Workhouse	108
London Hospital	76
St. Anne's House, Stoke Newington	4
Middlesex Hospital	1
Dying in the Street outside the District	8
Leavesden Asylum	5
St. George's Hospital	1

Regent's Canal	...	...	...	...	...	1
South Eastern Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	13
Homerton Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	11
Park Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brook Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ilford Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	6
Seamen's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
River Thames	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poplar Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	5
South Western Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
North Western Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hanwell Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	6
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
St. George's Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	3
City of London Chest Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	4
Colney Hatch Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	7
Claybury Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	1
West London Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cane Hill Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Charing Cross Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Millwall Docks	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mothers' Home, Commercial Road, E.	...	...	...	...	...	2
Banstead Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	3
Islington Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hospital for Women, Soho	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Luke's House	...	...	...	...	...	1
Metropolitan Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bethnal House Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Guy's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mile End Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	2
East London Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	69

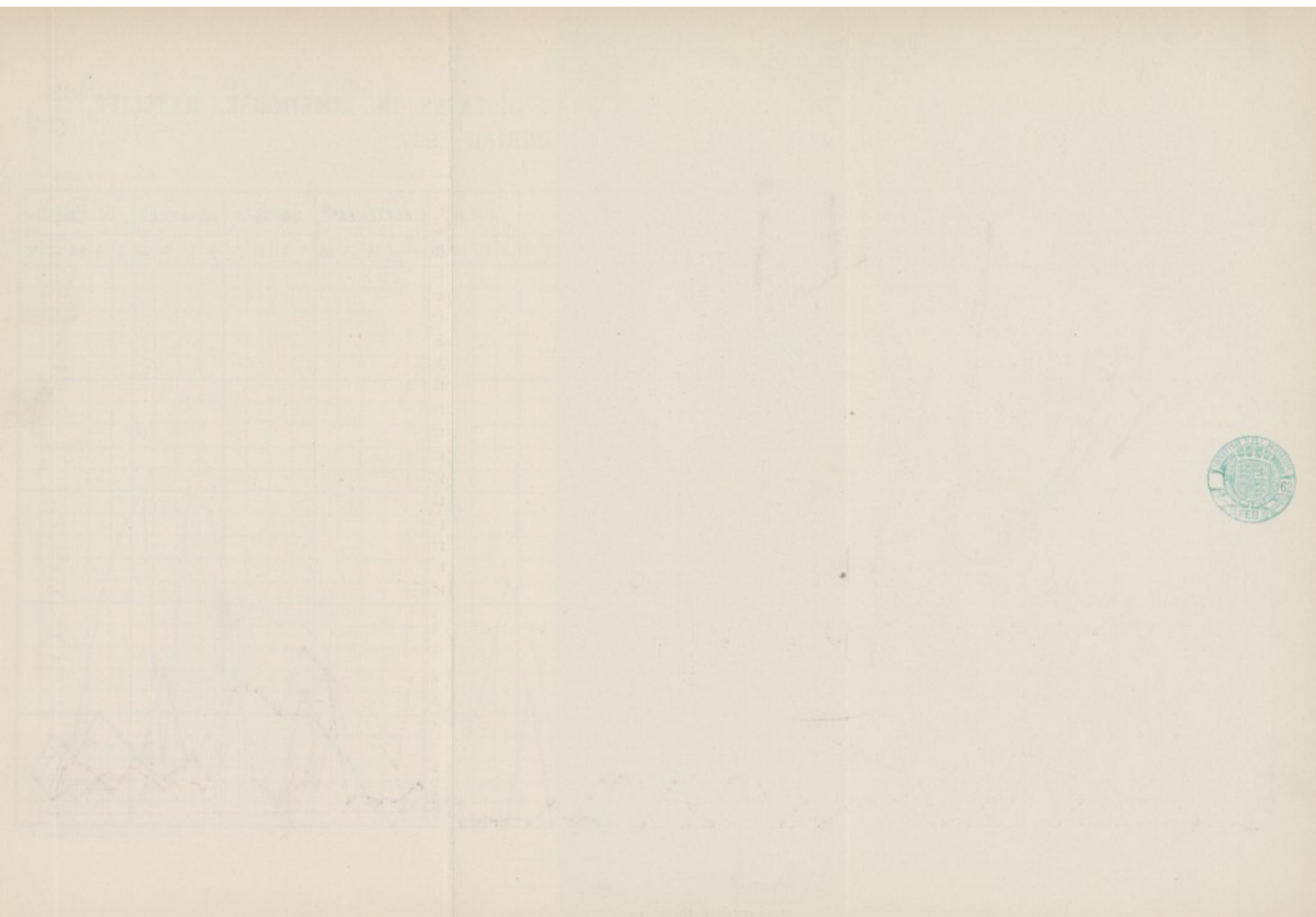
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SMALL POX.—No case of Small Pox has occurred in the District during the year. Two children suffering from Scarlet Fever were removed from this District to the Homerton Fever Hospital; about five weeks afterwards, they contracted Small Pox from a case that was accidentally admitted into the ward. The children were removed from the Fever Hospital to the Small Pox Hospital Ship. This district has been entirely free from Small Pox for the last four years.

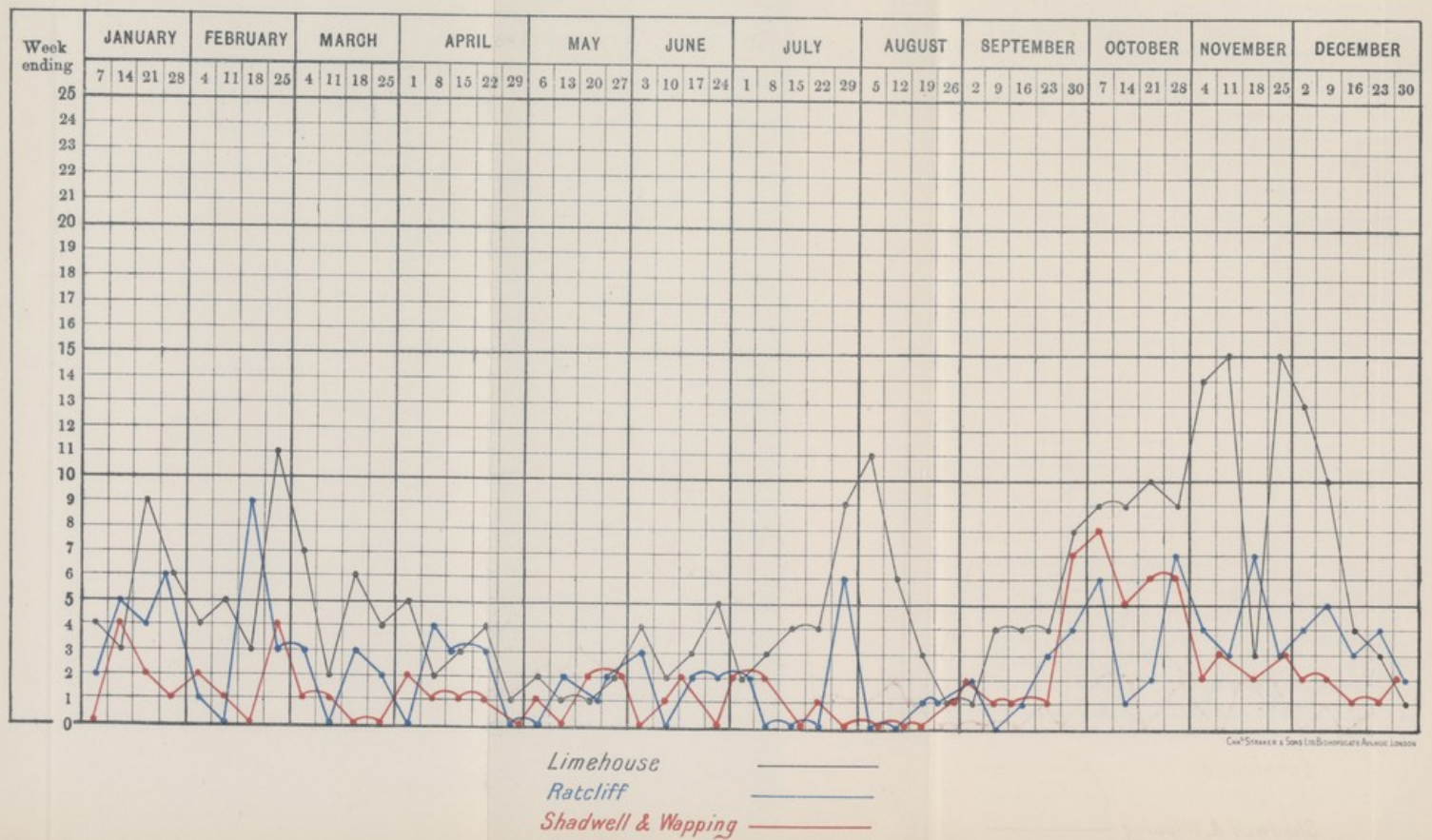
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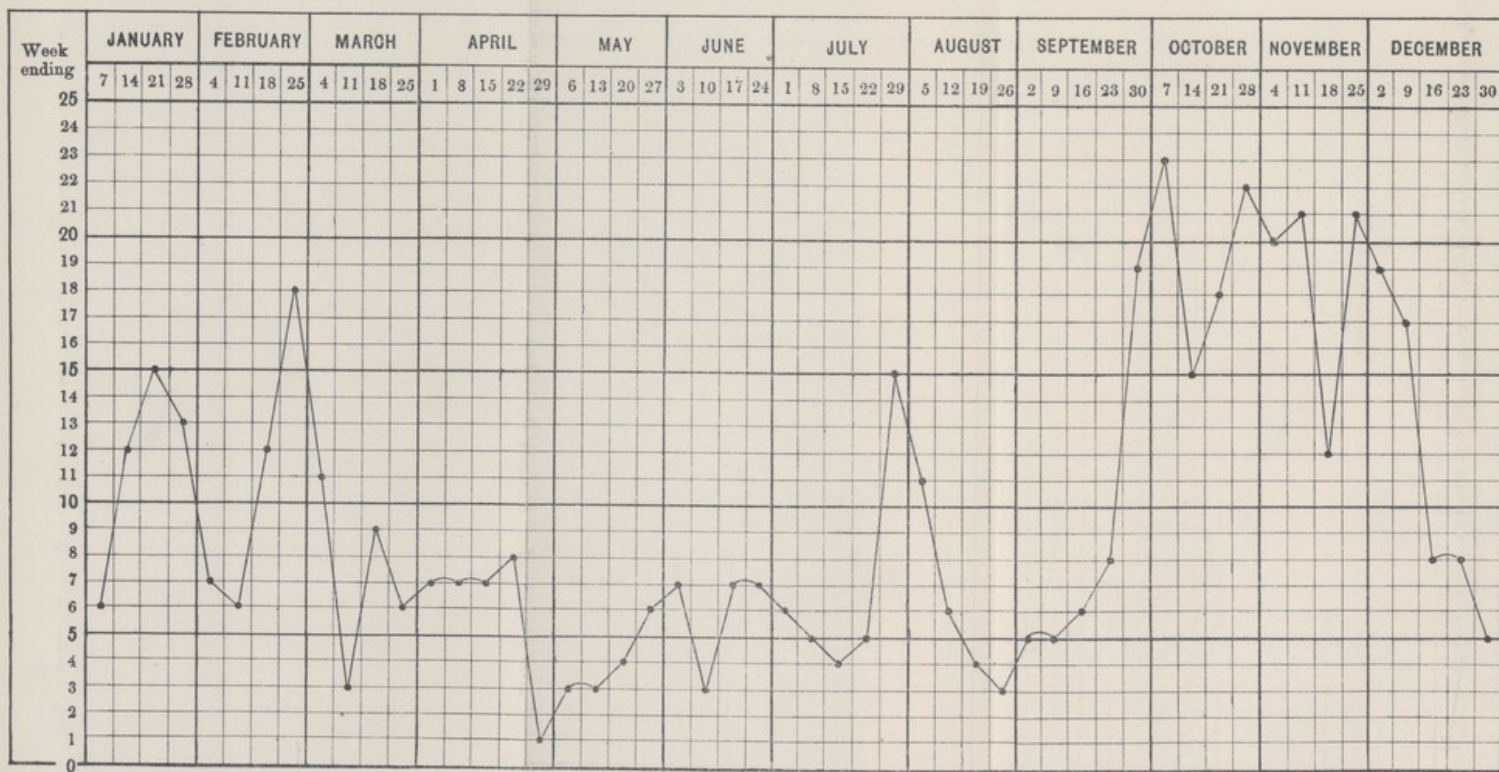




CURVE SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN LIMEHOUSE, RATCLIFF, SHADWELL AND WAPPING, DURING 1899.



CURVE SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS CASES NOTIFIED WEEK BY WEEK
DURING 1899.



SCARLET FEVER.—The corrected number of deaths was 1. The annual average for the last 10 years was 19.4. 161 cases were reported during the year, of which 118 were removed to Hospital. This is a decrease of 30 from the number reported in 1898, and 259 from that in 1897.

96 occurred in Limehouse, 37 in Ratcliff and 28 in Shadwell and Wapping. The death rate was .01 per 1,000 of the population. The death rate for the whole of London from Scarlet Fever was .09 per 1,000.

DIPHTHERIA.—The corrected number of deaths was 30, the annual average for the last 10 years being 34. 125 cases were notified and 99 were removed to Hospital; this is a decrease of 9 from the previous year and 55 from that in 1897. 68 occurred in Limehouse, 47 in Ratcliff and 10 in Shadwell and Wapping. The death rate was .51 per 1,000, that for the whole of London being .43 per 1,000 of the population.

MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—Two cases were reported, one having occurred in Ratcliff and the other in Shadwell. Neither proved fatal.

TYPHUS FEVER.—No case was reported during the year.

ERYSIPELAS.—There were no deaths from Erysipelas. 78 cases were reported and 15 were removed to different Hospitals and Infirmarys. 34 occurred in Limehouse, 23 in Ratcliff and 21 in Shadwell and Wapping.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—3 cases were reported but none proved fatal. 2 occurred in Limehouse and one in Shadwell.

ENTERIC FEVER.—The corrected number of deaths was 21, the average annual number for the last 10 years was 8. 130 cases were reported and 109 were removed to Hospital. 78 occurred in Limehouse, 23 in Ratcliff, and 29 in Shadwell and Wapping. The mortality was 16.1 per cent. of those attacked, that is, out of every 100 that suffered from Enteric Fever, 16 died. In all cases where it was possible, the source of the

infection was traced, but on account of the long incubation period and the insidious onset of the illness, this has in the majority of cases been impossible. By referring to the Charts, you will observe that:—

21	occurred in the first quarter of the year.
4	second quarter
24	third quarter
81	fourth quarter

According to the returns of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Typhoid Fever is not common under 10; nearly 50 per cent. of the cases occur between 15 and 25 years of age.

In our District:—

27.7	per cent. of the persons attacked were under 10 years of age.
22.2	“ “ “ were between 10 and 15 “
32.3	“ “ “ were between 15 and 25 “
17.7	“ “ “ were over 25 “ “

The disease is supposed to be far more fatal amongst children and old people, than amongst strong, healthy young people. Here again it differed in our District. The mortality in persons up to 15 years of age was at the rate of 6.1 per cent. From 15 to 30 years of age it was at the rate of 26.4 per cent. and from 30 to 45 years of age it was at the rate of 27.2 per cent. No person over 45 years of age was attacked with Typhoid Fever during the year.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—The corrected number of deaths was 24. The average number of deaths for the last 10 years was 48.1. The death rate was .4 per 1,000 of the population. The death rate for the whole of London was .47 per 1,000.

DIARRHŒA.—The corrected number of deaths was 54. The annual average for the last 10 years was 49.3 per 1,000. This is a great improvement, taking into consideration the very warm summer we had. The warmer the summer, the higher is the mortality from Diarrhœa. The death rate was .91 per 1,000 of the population, that for the whole of London being .92 per 1,000.

MEASLES.—The corrected number of deaths was 53, but in addition to this, there were 9 cases of Broncho-Pneumonia, which were sequelæ to Measles. The annual average for the last 10 years was 52.7 ~~per 1,000~~. The death rate was .9 per 1,000. The death rate for the whole of London was .47 per 1,000.

The deaths from Zymotic diseases numbered 182, and correspond to a death rate of 3 per 1,000 of the population. The Zymotic death rate for the whole of London was 2.46 per 1,000. Such deaths include Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Puerperal Fever, Enteric and Simple Continued Fevers, and Diarrhœa.

The number of deaths from Inflammatory Affections of the Lungs was 284, and corresponds to a death rate of 4.8 per 1,000 of the population.

135 deaths were due to Phthisis, which is equal to a death rate of 2.2 per 1,000. The death rate for the whole of London was 1.82 per 1,000. In addition there were 63 deaths from other Tubercular diseases. The death rate for diseases of a Tubercular nature was 3.3 per 1,000; so that 9 per cent. of all the deaths were due to the Tubercle Bacillus. As you know a Society has been formed within the last two years for the purpose of trying to diminish the deaths from this terrible disease, and several districts have had instructions printed in a pamphlet form and distributed amongst consumptive patients through their Medical attendants. A similar thing was carried out by this Board in 1894, when 50 pamphlets were sent to each medical practitioner in the district, requesting them to give them to those persons where they considered it would be beneficial. The medical men were informed that further copies could be had if they required them, but no one applied for a second lot.

78 deaths were due to old age. This corresponds to a death rate of 1.3 per 1,000 of the population.

37 deaths were those of persons found drowned.

During the year 501 notifications were received, of which 161 referred to Scarlet Fever, 125 to Diphtheria, 2 to Membranous Croup, 130 to Typhoid Fever, 3 to Puerperal Fever, 78 to Erysipelas, and 2 to Small Pox, which, as previously mentioned, did not really occur in the district. This number on account of the increase in the Typhoid Fever, exceeds that of 1898, but it is very much less than in any other year since notification of Infectious Disease has been made compulsory.

In 1892	the number of notifications was	771
„ 1893	„ „ „	1298
„ 1894	„ „ „	719
„ 1895	„ „ „	755
„ 1896	„ „ „	764
„ 1897	„ „ „	754
„ 1898	„ „ „	461
„ 1899	„ „ „	501

At the request of the Board I have made arrangements with the Bacteriologist of the London Hospital, to have all doubtful cases of Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever, bacteriologically examined. During the two months that the arrangements have been in force, swabs from the throats of 3 doubtful cases of Diphtheria were examined, with positive results in 2, and a negative result in 1 case. Widal's test was tried in 3 doubtful cases of Typhoid Fever with a positive result in 1 and negative results in 2 cases.

INFANT MORTALITY.—During the year 418 infants died before they were a twelvemonth old, and 642 before they were 5 years of age. The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age was 216 per 1,000 births, the number being 166 in the whole of London.

In my last Annual Report, I gave the results of a special inquiry which I made during the year, of the deaths of all children under 2 years of age who died during the year 1898.

To reduce the high Infant Mortality in the district, I recommended the Board to employ a nurse who would also be a qualified Sanitary Inspector, to visit the homes and give instructions where necessary in the care and management of children. This has been done in many Provincial Towns with great success.

The Board referred the matter to a Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee recommended the Board to adopt the following which was subsequently done :—

1. That a Lady Sanitary Inspector be appointed for twelve months, to visit homes where there are infants, to give instructions when necessary, in the feeding, care and nurture of infants, and to act generally for this purpose, under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.
2. That copies of the instructions to mothers on the management of children be furnished to the Local Registrars for distribution by them whenever infants births are registered, and in addition, copies be also supplied to persons holding Mothers Meetings, and that the medical men in the district be asked if they will undertake to distribute copies in suitable cases.
3. That the other District Boards and Vestries in the Metropolis be informed of the action taken by the Board, and that a copy of the notes referred to, be forwarded to each of them.

Unfortunately, the Registrar General refused to sanction the distribution of the Instructions by the local registrars, as it would be quite outside their province.

The following correspondence took place between this Board and the Local Government Board on the subject :—

Board's Offices,
White Horse Street,
Commercial Road East, E.

28th July, 1899.

Sir,

I am directed to state that the Board of Works for the Limehouse District proposes to appoint a female Sanitary Inspector for the District, for a period of twelve months, and I am to apply for the approval of the Local Government Board thereto.

The District Board has for some time past given special attention to the question of the adoption of means to reduce the present high rate of infant mortality existing in

the District, and it is proposed that some portion of the time of the female Sanitary Inspector should be devoted to visiting homes where there are children and giving instruction, when necessary, in the feeding, care and nurture of infants. It is intended to pay a salary of about £100 per annum, and the officer would be required to devote her whole time to the services of the Board.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

S. G. RATCLIFF.

Clerk to the Board.

The Secretary,
Local Government Board.

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.
12th September, 1899.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to your letter of the 28th July, with reference to the proposal of the Limehouse District Board of Works to appoint a female Sanitary Inspector, with the duty of visiting homes where there are children and giving instruction, when necessary, in the feeding, care and nurture of infants.

In reply, I am to state that the Board have had this proposal under consideration, and that while they sympathise with the desire of the District Board of Works to take steps to reduce the high rate of infant mortality existing in the District, they must point out that the particular work which it is proposed to give to the female Sanitary Inspector, is not among the duties assigned to such an Inspector by the Sanitary Officers (London) Order, 1891, and therefore no part of the salary paid for that work, could be repaid out of the County Fund.

The District Board of Works might perhaps appoint an additional Sanitary Inspector, part only of whose time would be devoted to the duties of that office, and the remainder to those referred to in your letter. In that case, separate salaries should be assigned to each set of duties, and the time to be allotted to each should be broadly indicated. If the District Board of Works decide to adopt this course, the Board will be ready to consider any proposal that may be made to them on the subject.

The Board think it right to point out, however, that the work of visiting the homes of parents for the purpose of giving instructions to mothers in the feeding, care and nurture of infants, is not only a work of a delicate nature, but it is one which requires special training of a high order, if it is to be carried out with any advantage. Such a training does not come within the experience which a Sanitary Inspector is necessarily required to obtain, and the possession of the certificate which the Sanitary Institute grants to Sanitary Inspectors is no evidence that its possessor has had any such training.

The Board would observe, further, that if a duly qualified person is found to undertake the duty, it should be under the direct control of the Medical Officer of Health.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN LITHIBY,

Assistant Secretary.

The Clerk to the
Limehouse District Board of Works.

As the proposal could not be carried out in the manner specified in the Board's resolution upon the subject, it was decided not to appoint the Health Visitor, but to distribute the following instructions as decided previously; which has been done.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS AND OTHERS HAVING THE CUSTODY OR CARE OF CHILDREN.

1.—*Cleanliness*.—Wash the infant all over with warm water daily.

2.—*Clothing*.—Keep the child warm. Let the clothing be of some warm material such as flannel (not flannelette). The garment should not fit tightly but should come well up to the neck, and the sleeves should reach to the wrists. Stockings should cover the knees, and a flannel belly binder should be worn until the child is able to wear knickerbockers or flannel drawers. Even in warm summer weather, infants should not be exposed to chances of chill with bare arms and necks, etc. During the year 1898, in the Limehouse District, there were 65 deaths of infants from Bronchitis and Inflammation of the Lungs, which were probably due to improper or insufficient clothing.

Nourishment under seven months.—In 1898 in this District alone, the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age was 388. Of these, 145 or nearly one-half were due to diseases of the digestive organs, so that it is most important to give infants the proper nourishment.

3.—The mother's milk is the natural and proper food for infants. She should therefore suckle her child, if she has plenty of milk, and give it *no other food whatever*, until it is at least seven months old.

4. It must be suckled every two hours during the first month, and the interval gradually increased until at the end of three months the child is suckled every three hours during the day, and every four hours during the night. Too frequent suckling is a common cause of vomiting in infants, therefore do not give the child the breast at odd hours merely for the sake of keeping it quiet.

5.—If the mother has only a little milk, let the child have it, and in addition, cow's milk, and water as directed in paragraphs 12 and 13. It is a good plan if the mother has only a little breast milk, for her to drink a cupful of cow's milk half an hour before suckling the baby.

6.—Except when ordered for special reasons by a doctor, *do not on any account* give the child oatmeal, arrowroot, baked flour, corn flour, nursery biscuits, tops and bottoms, or any so called "infant's food" before it is seven months old.

7.—The infant should sleep by itself in a cot or cradle by the side of the parent's bed, and on no account to sleep with the parents or other children.

In 1898 in the Limehouse District alone, 17 inquests were held on children that had died from overlaying.

8.—The breast to be given the child before placing it in a cot and in the night the child should be returned to the cot each time after taking the breast.

9.—The child should be put to rest as early in the evening as convenient, and never be kept up until the parents retire to rest.

10.—The infant should not be handed over to the care of a young child, but always kept under the care of the mother, or some other responsible person.

How to bring up entirely by hand.—11.—If the child must be brought up by hand, it should be fed out of a bottle with cow's milk warmed and diluted with water, or better still, barley water. Get the milk fresh from the dairy twice a day. Always boil the milk before using it.

12.—At birth and for the first month, the milk must be diluted with twice as much water, or better still, give equal parts of fresh cow's milk, lime water and barley water. A small quantity of white sugar must be added to each bottle.

13.—As the child grows older, begin to use more milk and less water until it is given:—

At six weeks old, equal parts of cow's milk and barley water.

At three months old, 2 parts of cow's milk and 1 part of barley water.

At six months old, 3 parts of cow's milk and 1 part of barley water.

14.—On no account must the milk that remains after the child has finished, be used again. A fresh quantity must be prepared for each time of feeding.

15.—The best kind of bottle is the old fashioned straight one, with an india-rubber teat and without any tube at all. It is quite impossible to prevent corks and tubes from becoming foul and turning the milk sour. When the child has finished its meal, the bottle must be rinsed and placed in clean water, with a little soda in it until required again. Once a day it should be carefully cleansed with hot water in which a little soda has been added.

16.—The child should have its milk at regular hours—every two hours for the first two months, and every three hours afterwards.

17.—If cow's milk cannot be digested after a fair trial, then condensed milk may be given—one teaspoonful to four or five tablespoonfuls of water that has been boiled. Do not continue to give condensed milk for long, but after a month or two, try cow's milk again. Read carefully the label on the tin of condensed milk, and if it states that it is condensed "separated or skimmed" milk, do not give it to the child, as it is quite unsuitable; only use condensed "whole" milk. If the tin is "blown" throw it away, as the contents will be injurious to the child.

18.—*Food when seven months old, and after.*—When *seven months* old, the child may have one or two meals a day, slightly thickened with Robinson's groats, Chapman's entire wheaten flour, rusks, or one of the other of the following malted foods, viz.:—Allen and Hanbury's, Mellins, Savory and Moore's or Squires. Which-ever is used, the pap should be thin enough to go easily through the bottle. The other meals should still be of milk and barley water only. As the child grows older, the pap may be used oftener and thicker.

19.—At *eight months* old, give the child one meal a day of broth or beef tea in addition to the milk.

Weaning.—20.—Wean the child gradually from the breast when it is nine months old, and remove it entirely when it is eleven months old.

21.—At twelve months give an egg lightly boiled, or beaten up, or a little milk pudding.

22.—At eighteen months give a little very finely minced or scraped beef, or a little mashed potato with gravy.

Ventilation.—23.—Open the windows at least twice a day, and send the children out whenever the weather is fine.

Improper food.—24.—Beer, wine, spirits, tea, cheese, pastry and other food, such as grown up people take are very bad for young children, and should *never* be given to them.

25.—Sleeping draughts, cordials, or any other kind of medicine should never be administered without medical advice.

Recipes.—*To make Barley Water.*—Put two teaspoonfuls of pearl barley into a pint of cold water, and boil down to two-thirds of a pint, and strain through muslin. Keep this in a cool place. Make it twice a day, as it will not keep.

To make Beef Tea.—Take one pound of beef, remove all fat and gristle, cut up into small pieces and place in a jar or stew pan with one pint of cold water, and half a teaspoonful of salt; allow the jar to stand in a saucepan full of water, which must simmer (but not boil) for at least four hours, and then strain.

UN SOUND FOOD.

Several seizures were made during the year:—

1.—February 2nd, accompanied by the Inspector for the No. 3 District, I seized a large number of tinned goods, lying at No. 3, Sage Street, Shadwell. Knowing that the owner, who was a wholesale merchant, had been previously prosecuted by a neighbouring Vestry, but had, unfortunately, been discharged, I decided that I should carefully sort each individual tin before proceeding before the magistrate to have them condemned. My plan was this: to divide a parcel of goods into four, allot one parcel to each of the three Sanitary Inspectors, and to sort the fourth myself. Then I carefully examined each tin that had been rejected by the Inspectors so that I could inform the magistrate that each tin which I had seized had been examined by me personally. They included 3,971 tins of Milk, Salmon, Sardines, Soup, Rabbits, Compressed Beef, Vegetables, etc. It was proved conclusively at the Police Court that he was in

the habit of buying rejected canned goods from importers, etc., for the purpose of feeding pigs. In fact, the invoices that were produced were marked "pigs' food," but he failed to show that he had ever sold a tin in his life for pigs' food. The tins, when the contents are bad, become bulged or blown from the formation of the gas produced during putrefaction. These tins were pricked to let out the gas, resoldered, and fresh labels pasted over. The result was that the tins would appear good, and would remain apparently good for two or three weeks. When I made the seizure, several men were employed putting on these labels. The case lasted five days, and Mr. Dickenson having found him guilty, sentenced him to five months hard labour. It was a very severe sentence, but not too severe, considering the amount of injury the man could do, and has undoubtedly done.

2.—March 20th, accompanied by the Inspector for the No. 2 District, I seized about a hundredweight of meat belonging to a butcher in White Horse Street. It was exposed for sale and was unsound and quite unfit for human consumption. It was condemned by the magistrate and the owner was fined £5 and costs.

3.—July 17th the Sanitary Inspector for the No. 3 District saw two vans containing 117 tubs of strawberries, in Devonport Street, Ratcliff. He thought they appeared suspicious and detained them until I arrived. After examining and finding them unsound and quite unfit for human consumption, I seized them and took them before the magistrate at the Thames Police Court to have them condemned. The magistrate refused to grant an order for their destruction, as no evidence was produced that they were exposed for sale at the time of the seizure, though they had been offered for sale and refused by a jam manufacturer in Ratcliff half an hour previously. The owner admitted that they were unsound, and afterwards made an application for them to be destroyed as trade refuse. They were accordingly destroyed at the owner's expense. Section 47 of the Act, under which I made the seizure is as follows:—(1) Any Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector may at all reasonable times enter any premises, and inspect and examine (b) any article, whether solid or liquid, intended for the food of man, and sold, or exposed for sale, or deposited in any place for the purpose of sale or preparation of sale, the proof that the same was not exposed or deposited for any such purpose, or was not intended for the food of man, resting with

the person charged ; and if any such article appears to such Medical Officer or Sanitary Inspector to be diseased, unsound or unwholesome or unfit for the food of man, he may seize and carry away the same himself, or by an assistant in order to have the same dealt with by a justice. (2) If it appears to a justice that any article which has been seized, or is liable to be seized under this section, is diseased, or unsound or unwholesome, or unfit for the food of man, he shall condemn the same and order it to be destroyed. As most London magistrates take a different view of the law on the subject, the Board resolved that an application be made to the Court for a mandamus, to compel the magistrate to state a case. The case was heard before a Divisional Court towards the end of the year.

Mr. H. Sutton who showed cause, contended that the magistrate was justified in finding that at the time the strawberries were seized, they were not intended for the food of man.

Mr. Muir, who appeared for the Board, said that a condemnation order was a condition precedent to taking out a summons against the owner of the article, and contended that all the magistrate had to do upon the application for a condemnation order was to satisfy himself that the article in question was unfit for the food of man, and that it was not until a summons had been issued that he had jurisdiction to enquire whether the article was intended for the food of man or not. This was a point of law and the magistrate was bound to state a case for the opinion of the High Court upon it. The court was of this opinion, and gave judgment in favour of this contention. The magistrate will therefore have to state a case to be argued before the High Court.

MORTUARY.—The number of bodies deposited in the Mortuary during the year was 261. 189 were removed to the Mortuary by the Coroner's orders. 49 by the Police, 14 by the Medical Officer of Health, 7 by Relieving Officers, 2 by friends for the sake of convenience. 9 bodies were deposited in the part of the Mortuary set apart for Infectious Cases ; 6 of the deaths were due to Diphtheria, 3 from Typhoid Fever.

241 Inquests were held and 32 post mortem examinations

were made. The deaths of the above were due to the following causes :—

Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Diseases of the Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Improper feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Premature births	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Still born	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Suffocation while in bed with the parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Died under an Anaesthetic whilst being operated upon	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Cerebral Haemorrhage, Effusions, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Violence, Accidents, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Collapse of the Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rupture of aneurism of Aorta	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inanition	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cut throats	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Carbolic Acid poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
And other causes unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
							261

SHELTER.—10 families occupied the Shelter during the year, while their homes were disinfected. The families consisted of 30 children and 18 adults.

INCINERATOR.—The following articles were destroyed in the Incinerator :—

1 Sheep
184 Sacks of Paper
30 Beds
18 Pillows
45 Mattresses
Clothing etc., from the Mortuary.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

A Sale of Food and Drugs' Act was passed during the year which amends and supplements the previous Act in the following particulars :—

Section 1.—Imposes penalties on importers of margarine, margarine cheese, adulterated or impoverished butter, milk or cream, condensed, separated or skimmed milk, unless the same be imported in packages or receptacles conspicuously marked with the name or description indicating the nature of the contents.

Sections 2 and 3.—Give power to the Local Government Board or Board of Agriculture to appoint officers to procure samples of food for analysis, and to act in default of Local Authority.

Section 4.—Gives power to the Board of Agriculture to make regulations as to the standards for the analysis of milk, cream, butter or cheese.

Section 5.—Extends the provision of the Margarine Act, to Margarine Cheese.

Section 6.—Provides that packages of margarine and margarine cheese should be suitably labelled and not solely by a ticket or label attached thereto. The article must be delivered in a wrapper marked margarine or margarine cheese, and no other printed matter is to appear on the wrapper.

Section 7.—Provides that manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in margarine and margarine cheese are to be registered, and they must also keep a register showing the quantity imported and sold by them.

Section 8.—Makes it illegal to make or sell mixtures containing more than 10 per cent. of butter.

Section 9.—Provides that every person must have his name and address on every vehicle, can, or other receptacle where he sells milk or cream from.

Section 10.—Gives directions as to division of samples taken in the course of delivery.

Section 11.—Provides that every tin of condensed milk from which cream has been abstracted, must bear a label with the words "Machine Skimmed Milk" or "Skimmed Milk" as the case may require, printed in large and legible type.

Section 12.—Directs that notice of mixtures must be legibly printed on the labels and must not be obscured by any other matter.

Section 13.—Provides that when an article is bought for analysis it must be divided into 3 parts, one part to be delivered to the Public Analyst, one part to be retained by the Inspector for future comparison, one part to be given to the vendor if he asks for it.

Section 14.—Provides that samples of articles may be taken in the course of delivery, at the request of or consent of the purchaser or consignee.

Section 16.—Any person wilfully obstructing an Inspector in the execution of his duty, is liable to heavy penalties.

Section 17.—Gives a list of the penalties which are very much heavier than in the 1875 Act.

Section 26.—Food shall include every article used for food or drink by man, other than drugs or water, and any article which ordinarily enters into or is used in the composition or preparation of human food; and shall also include flavouring matters and condiments.

The total number of articles analysed during the year was 147; of which 144 were submitted by the Board's Inspectors and 3 by the Ratcliff Workhouse. This number consisted of 90 milks, 16 butters, 8 coffees, 8 mustards, 7 peppers, 2 gins, 1 whisky, 2 porters, 5 breads, 3 flours, 4 oatmeals, and 1 cocoa.

Of these, 71 milks, 14 butters, 6 coffees, the mustards, peppers, gins, whisky, porters, breads, flours, oatmeals and cocoa were genuine. 48 milks were taken on Sundays, and these were more adulterated than the others.

Article.	Extent of Adulteration.	Result.
Milk ..	Contained at least 17 per cent. of added water ..	Fined 5s. and 23s. costs.
Milk ..	Contained at least 9 per cent. of added water ..	Fined 20s. and 23s. costs.
Milk ..	At least 35 per cent. of cream abstracted ..	Fined £2 10s. and 23s. costs.
Milk ..	At least 10 per cent. of cream abstracted ..	Vendor cautioned.
Milk ..	At least 11 per cent. of cream abstracted ..	Vendor cautioned.
Milk ..	Contained at least 4 per cent. of added water ..	Vendor cautioned.
Milk ..	Contained at least 4 per cent. of added water ..	Vendor cautioned.
Milk ..	Contained at least 3 per cent. of added water ..	Vendor cautioned.
Milk ..	Contained at least 4·3 per cent. of added water ..	Vendor cautioned.
Milk ..	Contained at least 4·7 per cent. of added water ..	Vendor cautioned.
Milk ..	Contained at least 22 per cent. of added water ..	Fined 30s. and costs.
Milk ..	Contained at least 47 per cent. of added water ..	Fined £3 and costs.
Milk ..	Contained 5 per cent. of added water	Vendor cautioned.
Milk ..	Contained 5 per cent. of added water	Vendor cautioned.
Coffee ..	Contained 25 per cent. of chicory	Fined 30s. and costs.

Article.	Extent of Adulteration.	Result.
Coffee ..	Contained 25 per cent. of chicory	Informality of purchase.
Milk ..	Contained 37 per cent. of added water	Vendor gave wrong address, and could not afterwards be found.
Milk ..	Contained 32 per cent. of added water	Fined £1 and no costs.
Milk ..	Contained 12 per cent. of added water, and had 18 per cent. of cream abstracted	Fined £1 1s. and 23s. costs.
Milk ..	Contained 10 per cent. of added water	Fined £1 and 23s. costs.
Milk ..	At least 10 per cent. of cream abstracted ..	Vendor cautioned.
Butter ..	Contained at least 87 per cent. of foreign fat ..	Fined £3 and 23s. costs.

Total of Penalties and Costs, £30 18s.

The Inspectors have performed their duties to my satisfaction, and I have to express my thanks to them for the manner in which they have assisted me in carrying out the duties of my office.

I have the honour to remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,

D. L. THOMAS,

*Medical Officer of Health and
Public Analyst.*

BOARD'S OFFICES:—

WHITE HORSE STREET,

May 4th, 1900.

TABLE I.

Table shewing the Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths for the Year 1899, and 10 years preceding.

The Year.	Estimated Population.	Marriages.	Registered Births.	Corrected No. of Deaths.			Deaths in Public Institutions.
				Total all Ages.	Under One Year.	Under Five Years.	
1899	58,807	427	1933	1500	418	642	253
1898	58,728	419	1912	1390	388	649	355
1897	58,508	459	1997	142	386	715	342
1896	58,300	419	2012	1385	368	663	262
1895	57,600	378	2050	1575	456	736	255
1894	..	382	1911	1396	327	616	..
1893	..	402	1954	1597	394	610	..
1892	..	417	1940	1468	366	674	..
1891	..	387	1998	1500	349	564	..
1890	..	411	1851	1609	387	785	..
1889	..	411	2109	1363	336	582	..
Average of 10 yrs. 1889-98	..	408	1973	1474	375	662	..

TABLE II.

Table shewing the Annual Birth and Death Rates, Death Rates of Children in a Thousand Deaths for the Year 1899, and 10 Years preceding.

In the Year.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Deaths of Children under 1 year; per 1,000 of Registered Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 year; per 1,000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths of Children under 5 years; per 1,000 of Total Deaths.
1899	32·8	25·5	216	278	428
1898	32·5	23·7	208	280	438
1897	34·1	25·1	193	264	420
1896	34·6	23·7	182	265	478
1895	35·3	27·3	222	289	466
1894	33·1	24·2	161	234	441
1893	33·9	27·7	201	247	400
1892	33·6	25·5	188	249	459
1891	34·6	26·0	174	232	376
1890	30·8	26·8	209	240	445
1889	35·0	22·7	159	246	427
Average of 10 years, 1889-98.	33·7	25·7	189	254	435

TABLE III.

Shewing the number of Deaths at all ages in 1899, from certain groups of Diseases, and proportions to 1000 of Population, and to 1000 Deaths from all causes; also the number of Deaths of Infants under one year of age from other groups of Diseases, and proportions to 1000 Births and to 1000 Deaths from all causes under one year.

DIVISION I. (ADULTS).	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population at all ages.	Deaths per 1000 of total deaths at all ages.
1. Principal Zymotic Diseases ..	182	3	121·3
2. Pulmonary Diseases	284	4·8	189·4
3. Principal Tubercular Diseases	198	3·3	132
DIVISION II. (Infants under One Year).	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of Births.	Deaths per 1000 of total deaths under one year.
4. Wasting Diseases	113	58	270
5. Convulsive Diseases	67	34	81

NOTICE.

1. Includes Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Typhus, Puerperal, Enteric (or Typhoid), and Simple Continued Fevers, and Diarrhœa; 37 of the deaths occurred in Hospitals situated beyond the limits of the District.
3. Includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Tuberculosis, and Tabes.
4. Includes Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, Want of Breast Milk, and Premature Birth.
5. Includes Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, and Teething.

TABLE IV.

Table shewing the Number of Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases, in 10 years, 1889 to 1898, and in the year 1899.

DISEASE.	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	Annual Average of 10 years, 1889—1898.	Total Deaths in 1899.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths in 1899.
Small Pox..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	..	..	·9	..	..
Measles ..	20	92	14	63	16	72	81	49	63	57	52·7	53	35·3
Scarlet Fever	27	15	5	27	31	41	17	14	12	5	19·4	1	·6
Diphtheria	41	25	15	28	62	42	41	35	26	25	34·0	30	20·0
Membranous Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	·6	..	..
Whooping Cough	23	70	59	59	49	28	42	52	37	62	48·1	24	16
Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	19	2·9	18	12
Fever.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	·2	..	..
	13	14	6	..	16	6	10	3	4	8	8·0	21	14
	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	·8	·	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	·2	..	..
Diarrhœa ..	47	52	49	27	56	22	49	40	61	90	49·3	54	36
Totals ..	173	268	148	210	238	212	241	201	212	268	217·1	201	133·9

SPECIAL RETURNS

REQUIRED BY THE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

AREA OF DISTRICT	...	...	...	562 Acres.
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POPULATION in 1891	...	...	...	...	57,599
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„	Enumerated in 1896	...	...	...	58,305
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„	Estimated to middle of 1899	...	...	...	58,807
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TABLE V.—TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1899, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Limehouse, classified according to DISEASES, AGES and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics: public institutions being shown as separate localities. (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																						
	At all ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	Small Pox.	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Meningitis Group	Typhus	Erysipelas	Typhoid	Cardinal	Relapsing	Purpura	Cholera.	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Diphtheria	Rheumatic Fever	Phthisis	Measles	Heart Disease	Influenza	Injuries	All Other Diseases	Total.
Limehouse	532	198	87	18	12	152	65	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	12	18	..	3	40	2	1	16	161	285
Ratcliff	238	84	36	5	8	77	28	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	17	..	..	30	2	..	2	55	120
Shadwell and Wapping ..	170	68	24	5	7	54	12	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	13	11	2	5	30	78
East London Children's Hospital	253	117	109	27	..	..	..	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	27	..	..	75	2	..	7	104	226
Totals	1193	467	256	55	27	283	105	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	1	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	40	20	66	..	4	172	7	1	26	571	723

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto	560	68	77	26	35	249	165	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	12	..	5	24	1	..	7	66	144
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto	184	80	85	19	..	..	..	Under 5 5 upwds.	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	15	..	..	61	1	..	3	77	165



TABLE VI.—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1899, in the Limehouse District; classified according to DISEASES, AGES and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics: public institutions being shown as separate localities	Population at all Ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sicknes in each Locality coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.											Number of such Cases Removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospitals.										
	Last Census.	Estimated to middle of 1899.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Small Pox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Typhus	FEVER.				Cholera	Erysipelas	Small Pox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Typhus	FEVER.				Cholera	Erysipelas
										Enteric or Typhoid	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal								Enteric or Typhoid	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)																						
Limehouse	32917	33390	1144	Under 5 5 upwds.	.. *1	35 61	32 36	.. ..	.. ..	5 73	.. ..	.. ..	.. 2	.. ..	2 32	.. 1	23 44	24 28	.. ..	.. ..	5 62	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
Ratcliff	14954	14966	463	Under 5 5 upwds.	.. ..	15 22	20 27	1 ..	.. ..	.. 23	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 18	.. ..	13 16	15 22	1 ..	.. ..	.. 18	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
Shadwell and Wapping	10434	10451	326	Under 5 5 upwds.	.. *1	6 22	5 5	1 ..	.. ..	.. 29	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..	2 19	.. 1	6 16	5 5	1 ..	.. ..	.. 24	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..	
Totals	58305	58807	1933	Under 5 5 upwds.	.. *2	56 105	57 68	2 ..	.. ..	5 125	.. ..	.. ..	.. 3	.. ..	9 69	.. 2	42 76	44 55	2 ..	.. ..	5 104	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 13	

* These two did not contract the Disease in the District, but in the Eastern Fever Hospital, where they had been for over a month, and were recovering from Scarlet Fever for which they had been removed.



BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE LIMEHOUSE DISTRICT,
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TO DR. D. L. THOMAS,
Medical Officer of Health,
and Public Analyst.

SIR,

We have much pleasure in submitting our tabulated statement showing the amount of work performed by us during the past year, the details of which came under your notice and supervision.

Diligent attention has been given throughout the year to the Meat, Fruit and Vegetables exposed for sale in the Shops and thoroughfares in the District.

The cases of Infectious Disease have had our immediate attention, occasionally calling us out at night, and frequently on Sundays.

We are,

Yours obediently,

JOHN WILLIAM JOHNSON,
GEORGE OSBORNE PAVITT,
EDWIN THOMAS CROOK.

INSPECTORS' REPORT OF THE SANITARY WORK, &c.

Completed in the year ending December 31st, 1899.

SANITARY WORK, &c.	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	TOTAL.
Houses, Premises, &c., inspected	1149	1203	1094	*3446
Orders issued for amendments	2148	1940	1654	5742
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	127	204	205	536
Rooms disinfected, stripped and cleansed	84	67	69	220
Drains repaired, cleansed and trapped	441	224	240	905
Drains new and reconstructed	115	124	115	354
Yards paved, and paving repaired	187	267	175	629
Water closets cleansed and repaired	332	207	315	854
Closets and urinals supplied with water	51	158	70	279
New closets supplied	16	53	2	71
Water supply laid on	27	82	20	129
Cisterns cleansed and covered, and defective water fittings	203	138	150	491
Waste and stack pipes disconnected from drains	51	15	25	91
Dust-pails supplied	461	554	291	1306
Dust removal complaints attended to	17	15	14	46
Removal of accumulations, &c.	7	9	3	19
Dead bodies removed to mortuary	1	6	5	12
Canal boats inspected	25	..	..	25
Flooring, stairs, window sashes and eaves gutters provided, and roofs repaired	439	420	200	1059
Overcrowding abated	1	9	20	30
Notices to schools	113	182	71	366
Factory Inspections	5	1	120	126

Factory nuisances abated	5	1	10	16
Bake-houses inspected	40	28	26	94
Licensed Slaughter-houses inspected	8	2	..	10
Legal Proceedings, <i>i.e.</i> , Summonses	8	38	25	71
Houses closed, unfit for habitation	..	11	5	16
Houses demolished	..	4	1	5
Notices given to London County Council of dangerous and dilapidated premises	20	52	15	87
Drain test used	768	678	388	1834
Improved ventilation in houses	52	13	30	95
Basements discontinued to be used as dwellings	..	4	3	7
Drinking water supplies separate from the w.c.'s	2	..	1	3
Animals removed	..	7	..	7
Cesspools abolished	1	1	..	2
Free Shelters inspected	8	10	6	24
New dung pits provided	4	..	2	6
Water closets discharging into the river Thames	..	..	8	8
Notices to provide crossings, area gratings, flaps and trap doors in footways	3	5	9	17
Samples taken under Sale of Food and Drugs' Act	48	52	48	148
Dust-bins defective	..	2	..	2
Licensed Cow-sheds inspected	6	3	6	15
Smoke nuisances abated	2	..	10	12

* This does not include re-inspection to premises to ascertain works in progress; such, if added would probably treble the number.

In addition to this, we have had destroyed, as unfit for human food, during the year, the following articles, viz. :—1 cwt. Meat, 1 Sheep, quantity of Oranges.

JOHN WILLIAM JOHNSON,
GEORGE OSBORNE PAVITT,
EDWIN THOMAS CROOK.

LIST OF ARTICLES DISINFECTED IN THE APPARATUS,

From January 1st to December 31st, 1899.

ARTICLES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Beds	20	34	70	29	28	16	36	29	56	69	105	71	563
Sheets	26	34	47	34	30	35	30	22	65	74	65	67	529
Blankets	29	38	32	26	32	23	45	40	80	61	92	62	560
Bolsters	12	27	65	20	16	12	29	17	71	53	60	40	422
Pillows	41	70	88	36	42	30	60	51	63	90	170	82	823
Quilts	14	18	40	10	22	9	19	11	20	45	74	53	335
Mattresses	10	20	62	19	46	26	47	27	80	87	53	98	575
Sundries	200	350	412	206	112	204	165	502	216	507	703	310	3887
Total	352	591	816	380	328	355	431	699	651	986	1322	783	7694

TABLE VII.

Showing the Localities in which certain Diseases of a Zymotic character occurred during the year 1899, with total number of deaths from all causes.

LOCALITY.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Total No. of Cases.	Total No. of Deaths from all Causes.
Abbott's-cottages ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Acland-street ..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	1
Agnes-street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Albert-street ..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5	10
Albert-square ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	3
Ann-street ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	9
Amoy-place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Albert-terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Albany-street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Arno-place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Aston-street ..	..	2	1	2	1	..	6	13
Barnes-street ..	..	*	..	1	..	..	1	12
Balls-buildings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Batson-street ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Belgrave-street ..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	19
Beachcroft-buildings ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	4
Ben Jonson-road ..	..	1	..	6	..	..	7	10
Bewley Street-buildings ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	5
Beccles-street ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Birchfield-street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Blount-street ..	..	2	1	1	4	..	8	18
Black Bull-court ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bower-street ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Brenton-street ..	..	1	..	6	..	..	7	19
Bromley-street ..	..	3	..	4	..	..	7	14
Broad-street ¹ ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	9
Brook-street ..	..	2	2	1	3	..	8	34
Brunswick-place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brunton-place ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Burdett-road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

TABLE VII.—Continued.

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TABLE VII.—*Continued.*

LOCALITY.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Total No. of Cases.	Total No. of Deaths from all Causes.
Dr. Barnardo's Home	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Drews-buildings	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	2
Drewton-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dupont-street	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	11
Dundee-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Durham-row..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	6
Eastfield-street	..	3	..	2	6	5	..	16
East India Dock-road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
East London Hospital	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	7
Ebenezer-place	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Elbow-lane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Elsa-street	..	6	..	..	2	4	..	1
Emanuel's Almshouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Endive-street	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	40
East-pier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Farrance-street	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	1
Galt-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Gill-place	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Gill-street	..	4	..	1	1	4	..	10
Glasshouse Fields	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Glamis-road	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
George-street	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
Gloucester-court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Gould's-hill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Grove-court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Grenade-street	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
Georgina-place	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gun-square	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Grocers-court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Giles-place	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2

TABLE VII.—*Continued.*

LOCALITY.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Total No. of Cases.	Total No. of Deaths from all Causes.
Halley-street	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	10
Harding-street	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	2
Havering-street	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	13
High-street, Shadwell ..	..	1	..	5	2	..	13	40
High-street, Stepney ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
High-street, Wapping ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	7
Hilton-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Hope-place	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Holkar-place	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Harads-place	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	5
Island-row	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
James-place	..	2	..	1	1	2	6	11
James-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jamaica-passage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Juniper-street	..	2	..	1	7	3	14	27
Johnson's-buildings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
King David-lane	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	4
Kirks-place	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5
King John's-court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lance-street	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
Lee-street	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3
Limehouse Causeway ..	..	1	..	2	1	2	6	12
Little John-street	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Locksley-street	..	..	2	9	..	1	12	10
Lockside	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
London-street	..	7	..	1	1	..	10	31
Love-lane	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	13
Love-lane-square	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lowell-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Lydbrook-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE VII.—*Continued.*

LOCALITY.			Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Total No. of Cases.	Total No. of Deaths from all Causes.
London Docks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lowood-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Manning-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Manor-court..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Market-hill ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	4
Market-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Market-buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Mays-cottages	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	3
Maroon-street	..	..	3	..	..	6	3	..	12	32
Matlock-street	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	3
Medland-street	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	13
Medland-hall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mercer-street	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Middle Shadwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Milk-yard ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Monza-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4
Marchant's-row	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Narrow-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
New Gravel-lane	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	9
Neptune-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Nesbits-rents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Newtons-rents	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Nightingale-lane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Northey-street	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	5	19
Notgrove-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Oak-lane ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Park-street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Parnham-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Painters-rents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Peabody-buildings	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	5	20

TABLE VII.—*Continued.*

LOCALITY.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Total No. of Cases.	Total No. of Deaths from all Causes.
Pelling-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Periwinkle-street	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	8
Phœbe-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pigott-street	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	11
Pixley-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pope's-hill	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	3
Portland-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Princes-place	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Prosperous-place	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Prospect-place	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Queen's Head-alley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Railway-place	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	1
Ratcliff Workhouse	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	25
Red Lion-street	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	9
Reform-place	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Regents-place	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Repton-street	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	8
Rhodeswell-road	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	26
Rich-street	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	4
Ronald-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Robert-street	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
Raby-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ropemakers-fields	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	11
Rose-lane	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	5
Rugg-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rectory-buildings	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sage-street	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	7
Samuel-street	2	..	2	2	5	..	11	14
Salmon-lane	1	..	1	4	1	..	7	25
Salter-street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Sun Tavern-place	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sarah-street	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3

TABLE VII.—*Continued.*

LOCALITY.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Total No. of Cases.	Total No. of Deaths from all Causes.
Selsey-street.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Settles-cottages ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Shadwell-green ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
South-street ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5
Silver-street ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Spencer-street ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Spenlow-street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Spring Garden-place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Anne's-row ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
St. Anne's-street ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	10
St. George's-street ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4
St. Paul's-road ..	..	3	..	2	1	..	6	3
Stainsby-road ..	..	1	..	3	..	..	4	10
Streatfield-street ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2
Stepney Causeway ..	..	5	..	1	4	1	11	15
Stepney Causeway-court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Spring-gardens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Taylor's-place ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	4
Tenbury-place ..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	2
Three Colt-street ..	..	1	..	..	3	..	4	14
Thirza-street ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	3
Thomas-street, Ratcliff ..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	8
Thomas-street, Limehouse ..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	12
Tower-buildings ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1
Tomlin-terrace ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	7
Turners-road ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	15
Tile-yard ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Twine-court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Thomas-rents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Upper Well-alley ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Union-terrace ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Upper East Smithfield ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

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BAKEHOUSES.

LIMEHOUSE.

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
Mr. J. Rickert,	22, Gill-street
„ C. Baldwin,	821, Commercial-road
„ Toms,	341, Burdett-road
„ J. Draude,	31, Repton-street
„ M. Donaldson,	3, Repton-street
„ Schwarz,	137, Eastfield-street
(empty)	21, Halley-street
„ W. Living,	12, Parnham-street
„ P. Fiehl,	45, Thomas-street
„ H. Zimmermann,	84, Locksley-street
„ J. Few,	132, Rhodeswell-road
„ W. Pearce,	131, Salmon-lane
„ H. Bretz,	145, Salmon-lane
„ J. Faber,	181, Salmon-lane
„ Miller,	209, Salmon-lane
„ C. Smeith.	71, Salmon-lane
Messrs H. & E. Wagner,	7, Limehouse-causeway
Mr. H. Haust,	40, Limehouse-causeway
„ Kuntz,	68, Limehouse-causeway
„ J. W. Domm,	146, White Horse-street
(not used)	51, Three Colt-street
„ W. H. Pearce,	77, Three Colt-street
„ T. Slawson,	87, Three Colt-street
„ J. A. Siebert,	93, Three Colt-street
Mrs. Hannus,	29, West India Dock-road
Mr. Marks,	36, Three Colt-street

RATCLIFF.

Mr. Prummer,	105, White Horse-street
„ A. S. Harding,	42, White Horse-street
„ Bader,	147, White Horse-street
Mrs. Lee,	631, Commercial-road

BAKEHOUSES—*Continued.*

RATCLIFF.

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
—	—
Mr. Weimer,	119, Broad-street
„ J. W. Newman,	27, Hardinge-street
„ C. Siebert,	415, Cable-street
(not used)	59, Brook-street
„ Schwenk,	91, Brook-street
„ Schneider,	85, Brook-street
„ M. Rosenberg,	436, Commercial-road
„ W. Herbert,	508, Commercial-road
„ Hahn,	13, Devonport-street

SHADWELL.

Mrs. Bock,	84, High-street
Miss Green.	161, High-street
Mr. Westrick,	47, High-street
„ Menzler,	5, King David-lane
„ G. D. Cannon,	278, Cable-street

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LICENSED COW HOUSES.

LIMEHOUSE.

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
—	—
Messrs. Abbott Bros.,	Batson-street
Mr. J. Harris,	15, Maroon-street
„ J. Knight,	162, Rhodeswell-road
„ David Thomas,	42 & 44, Ropemaker's fields

LICENSED COW HOUSES—*Continued.*

RATCLIFF.

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
Mr. Charles Warman,	Railway Arch, Drewton-street
„ Charles Toms,	63, Brook-street
„ James Allcock,	12, Hilton-street
Messrs. J. & W. Morris,	37, White Horse-street

SHADWELL.

Mr. Thomas Williams,	Sage-street
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SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

LIMEHOUSE.

Mr. W. Knightbridge,	26, Three Colt-street
„ W. H. Phillips,	160, White Horse-street

