[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Islington, Metropolitan Borough of].

Contributors

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1923.

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SIXTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & 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: WILKINSON BROS., LID., 37-43, Green Lanes, Stoke Newington, N. 16.



WAR ... COUNCILLOR TICE

Thee Chairman ...

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

ii

142.185

(November, 1923, to November, 1924.)

Mayor.

SIDNEY CHARLES HARPER, J.P.

Aldermen.

FREDERICK EDWARD BRADSHAW

FREDERICK MONTAGUE, M.P.

Councillors.

Nard		Ward	
2. 2. 3. 3. 4. 4.	WILLIAM H. GALE HENRY PENN EDWARD TOMKINS WALTER FREDERICK NOKES WILLIAM THOMAS SMITH JAMES T. HOARE HERBERT S. JORDAN FREDERICK COPPING	6. 6. 7. 8. 10.	FRANK E. WIDDOWSON WILLIAM T. RICKETTS ABRAHAM LEVISON JAMES SKINNER, J.P. WILLIAM J. MITCHELL SARAH JOHNSON HENRY JOHNSON

Chairman Vice-Chairman ..

COUNCILLOR JORDAN COUNCILLOR SMITH

MEMBERS OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

(November, 1923, to November, 1924.)

Aldermen.

RICHARD MONTFORD, J.P.

HENRY B. VORLEY, J.P.

Councillors.

Ward

Ward

- 1. WM. HERBERT GALE
- WM. HERBERT UNER
 HERBERT TICE
 SIDNEY E. RAMSAY
 GRACE WATSON
 VINCENT P. CATTERMOLE
 ALBERT E. PETTET

- 6. REGINALD FRANKLIN 6. KATE SHARP, J.P.
 7. JAMES SKINNER, J.P.
 8. WILLIAM J. MITCHELL
 10. SARAH JOHNSON
 11. HENRY JOHNSON

Members appointed by the Council from outside their own body.

LADY ANDREWES, 1, North Grove, Highgate, N. 6 DR. ALICE VANCE KNOX, 15, South Grove, N. 6 MRS. COLEMAN, 76, Plimsoll Road, N. 4 MRS. MATILDA SOUTHGATE, J.P., 507, Caledonian Road, N. 7 MRS WATT, 60, Highbury New Park, N. 5 MRS. VORLEY, "Fern Bank," Holly Park, Crouch Hill, N. 4 DR. KATE PLATT, 59, Queen Anne Street, W. 1

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

of Vital Statistics in the Registration Year 1923.

SUMMARY

of Vital Statistics in the Registration Year 1923.

Population (Enumerated at Census, 192	1)	330,737 persons
" Estimated Mid-Year 1923		336,600 persons
Increase on Census population, 1921		5,863 persons
Mean Population, ten years (1913-1922)		318,529 persons
Area		··· ·· ·· 3,092 acres
Density (Mid-year 1923)		··· ·· 109 persons per acre
Births		Males 3,493 Females 3,607 persons 7,100
Birth rate		21.10 per 1,000 inhabitants
Deaths from All Causes		Males 1,978) Females 1,924 persons 3,902
Death rate		11.60 per 1,000 inhabitants
Deaths from Principal Epidemic D	isease	Males 62 Females 66 128 persons
Death rate		0.38 per 1,000 inhabitants
Deaths from All Tuberculosis		Males 234 Females 155 389 persons
Death rate		··· 1.16 per 1,000 inhabitants
Deaths from Respiratory Tubercu	losis	·· Males 203 337 persons
Death rate		1'00 per 1,000 inhabitants
Infantile deaths under 1 year		Males 255 Total 473
Infantile mortality rate		66 per 1,000 births
Excess of Births over Deaths		3,198
Rateable value of Borough of Islington		£1,886,328
Sum represented by a penny rate		

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

Municipal Offices

Tyndale Place, >

Medical Officer of Health,

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

Municipal Offices,

Tyndale Place, N. 1.

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

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough for the year 1923.

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

The draft Report was submitted to the Public Health Committee in June, 1924. The death rate for 1923 was 11.6, the lowest recorded in the Borough records, which date from 1841.

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

Towards the close of the year a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider possible extension of the Municipal activities.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Con Strottes

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

L. Health View - he of the rate and fields makers of

2. Smoke Maintaneo, etc. Of a minute to the number of 215 were to Juring the year, and presents swere areas has with in Court, pages 38-38.

3. Rats and Mior (Dastriction) Ast, 1919. A monity of the adjection work of the Kat (here a light a start of the second sta

 Meat, Food and Druga in Chammation by East page 13. (c) Labelling of Man and args (Food trace, 1923), page 44. (c) Caranat Food page (d) Preservatives and treasuring Matter in Food, page 45-46. (c) Incepations of Small Shopherpers. page 48. (f) Scientification of Mith, page 43... (c) Disposite Prescriptions, page 43... (f)

5. Health Visitation.-SubCommittee re-possible extension of Mun. Work page 11.

Indax to Report -1 age 61-63.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1923.

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 8.

2. **Smoke Nuisance, etc.**—Observations to the number of 215 were taken during the year, and two cases were proceeded with in Court, pages 38-39.

3. **Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.**—A summary of the supervisory work of the Rat Officer will be found on page 40.

4. Meat, Food and Drugs.—(a) Contamination by Dust, page 43. (b) The Labelling of Meat and Eggs (Food Order, 1921), page 44. (c) Unsound Food, page 42. (d) Preservatives and Colouring Matter in Fcod, page 45-46. (e) Inexperience of many Small Shopkcepers, page 46. (f) Sophistication of Milk, page 49. (g) Dispensing of Prescriptions, page 47.

5. **Health Visitation.**—Sub-Committee *re* possible extension of Municipal Work, page 11.

6. Index to Report.—Pages 61-63.

NOLDA DAR

The population of the Borow, edit has estimated by the Registrar-Gener 336,600 persons, abachem 157,530 werke mains and 179,070 females. Thus it is there was a total memory of 2,700 graves a compared with those of the preceding In the following tables will be town of rmation respecting the sex, age an mated populations of the several and a relation districts and wards, together particulars of the several decidence

Shaming the firms Dansities in Estimated Populations of the E registration Districts at the more than 1923, also the Population

Showing the Arcos, Donaldies of Evilmated Populations of the Wards, the 'midn's free of 1920, when the Populations of the Geneue, 192

Mowing the Estimated Number of Persons Army & Islington a My

179,070			

1923

1923]

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough in 1923, estimated by the Registrar-General, was 336,600 persons, of whom 157,530 were males and 179,070 females. Thus it is shown there was a total increase of 2,700 persons as compared with those of the preceding year.

In the following tables will be found information respecting the sex, age and estimated populations 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 Subregistration Districts at the middle of the year 1923, 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 1923.	Enumerated Population at Census 1921.	Increase or Decrease on Census.
Tufnell Upper Holloway Tollington Lower Holloway Highbury Barnsbury South East Islington	$\begin{array}{r} 411\\ 299\\ 315\\ 406\\ 749\\ 316\\ 596\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0\cdot0120\\ 0\cdot0089\\ 0\cdot0101\\ 0\cdot0037\\ 0\cdot0123\\ 0\cdot0057\\ 0\cdot0074\end{array}$	83 111 99 102 81 175 135	34.143 33.268 31.225 41.522 60.825 55.333 80,284	33,750 35,721 30,832 40,139 58,850 53,859 77,586	$\begin{array}{r} + & 393 \\ - & 2,453 \\ + & 393 \\ + & 1,383 \\ + & 1,975 \\ + & 1,474 \\ + & 2,698 \end{array}$
The Borough	3,092	0.0092	109	336,600	330,737	+ 5,863

Showing the Areas, Densities and Estimated Populations of the Wards at the middle of the year, 1923, also the Populations at the Census, 1921.

WARDS.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Persons to an Acre or Density of Population.	Estimated Population Mid-year 1923.	Enumerated Population Census, 1921	Increase or Decrease on Census.
No. 1—Tuínell 2—Upper Holloway 3—Tollington 4—Lower Holloway 5—Highbury 6—Mildmay 7—Thornhill 8—Barnsbury 9—St. Mary's 10—Canonbury 11—St. Peter's	411 299 315 406 417 332 178 138 150 290 156	83 111 99 102 78 85 174 177 121 110 194	$\begin{array}{r} 34,143\\ 33,268\\ 31,225\\ 41,522\\ 32,736\\ 28,089\\ 30,913\\ 24,420\\ 18,164\\ 31,888\\ 30,232\\ \end{array}$	33,750 35,721 30,832 40,139 33,417 25,433 31,301 22,558 17,363 29,997 30,226	$\begin{array}{r} + & 393 \\ - & 2,453 \\ + & 393 \\ + & 1,383 \\ - & 681 \\ + & 2,656 \\ - & 388 \\ + & 1,862 \\ + & 801 \\ + & 1,891 \\ + & 6 \end{array}$
The Borough	3,092	109	336,600	330,737	+ 5,863

Showing the Estimated Number of Persons living in Islington at Mid-year, 1923, at Nine Age Periods, distinguishing Males and Females.

	Age	s.		Males.	Females.	Persons
0-5				 14,812	14,473	29,285
5-15				 30,967	30,293	
15 - 25				 25,918	31,641	61,260
25 - 35				 24,908	30,293	57,559
35-45				 21,542	25,918	55,201 47,460
45-55				 18,850	20,532	39,382
55 - 65				 12,118	13,801	25,919
65-75				 6,396	8,416	14,812
75 and up	owards		••••	 2,019	3,703	5,722
All a	ges			 157,530	179,070	336,600

1711.41ES.

Marriages, 2,764; Marriago Apte, 16'4.—The number of permarried was 5,528 as contrasted with 5,751 m firs preceding year, which is a decrease 226. The marriage second 16'4 per the conduct advantants, as compared with 17.2 in 190

The following commit shows with area for the previous (on years 1913-22)

		Shertness .	

There were a set of the regist of a set of the set of t

Showing the Births and Finishing and the model and Birth rates of Line in 1923, and the same and the court of London in Great Towns mean Bornes

* These include 1 are write which even a second rate of an individuot, etc., colside the Borocyl, S.B.— The total consistent in the data of the list in the Calcader year 1923 will found at the total of a side on part.

Morring the Birtheden Mathematican Conversion Birth rates in each quere

	Femilios	dina esim						

061

MARRIAGES.

Marriages, 2,764; Marriage Rate, 16'4.—The number of persons married was 5,528, as contrasted with 5,754 in the preceding year, which is a decrease of 226. The marriage rate was 16'4 per thousand inhabitants, as compared with 17'2 in 1922.

Years.	Marriages.	Marriage Rate.	Years.	Marriages.	Marriage Rate.
1913	2,984	$17 \cdot 98$	1918	2,971	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 51 \\ 19 \cdot 28 \\ 20 \cdot 05 \\ 18 \cdot 86 \\ 17 \cdot 23 \\ \end{array} $
1914	3,188	$19 \cdot 63$	1919	3,306	
1915	4,252	$26 \cdot 12$	1920	3,370	
1916	3,080	$18 \cdot 30$	1921	3,141	
1917	2,689	$16 \cdot 23$	1922	2,877	

The following statement shows the figures for the previous ten years 1913-22.

BIRTHS.

There were 7,100 births registered, of which 3,493 were boys, and 3,607 girls. Of this number, however, 1,024 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 21.1 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a mean birth rate of 22.1 in the preceding ten years.

Showing the Births (distinguishing Males and Females) and Birth-rates of Islington in 1923, 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 1922; together with the mean Borough Birth-rates for the 10 years 1913-1922.

					BIRTH R	ATES.	
Quarter.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Islington, 1923.	Islington, 1913-22.	London, 1923.	105 Great Towns, 1923.
First Second Third Fourth	935 968 851 739	934 945 889 839	1,869 1,913 1,740 1,578	$22 \cdot 2$ $22 \cdot 7$ $20 \cdot 7$ $18 \cdot 7$	$22 \cdot 7$ $22 \cdot 6$ $21 \cdot 4$ $21 \cdot 3$	$21 \cdot 4$ $21 \cdot 7$ $20 \cdot 4$ $18 \cdot 7$	$21 \cdot 2$ $21 \cdot 4$ $20 \cdot 5$ $18 \cdot 9$
The Year 1923	3,493	3,607	*7,100	21 · 1	$22 \cdot 1$	20.2	$20 \cdot 4$
1922	3,788	3,718	7,506	22.5	21.1	21.0	21.4
Increase or decrease	- 295	- 111	- 406	- 1.4	+ 1.0	- 0.8	- 1.0

* These include 1,024 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 1923 will be found at the foot of table on p. 8.

Showing the Births	of Males an	id Females and	the Birth-rates in	each quarter
and for the ye	ear 1923, a	and in the several	Sub Registration	Districts.

		Tu	fnell.		Up	oper 1	Hollo	way.		Tol	lingto	n.	L	ower]	Hollov	vay.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Birth rates,		Females	Total.	Birth rates.	Males.	Females	Total.	Birth rates.	Males.	Females	Total.	Birth rates.
1st Quarter 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	91 98 59 59	89 93 91 89	180 191 150 148	$21 \cdot 1$ $22 \cdot 4$ $17 \cdot 6$ $17 \cdot 3$	100 88	96 §0 112 71	180 190 200 158	$21 \cdot 6$ $22 \cdot 8$ $24 \cdot 0$ $19 \cdot 0$	86	76 95 83 74	162 181 176 147	$20 \cdot 7$ $23 \cdot 2$ $22 \cdot 5$ $18 \cdot 8$	127 105	130 116 123 109	258 243 228 193	24 · 8 23 · 4 22 · 0 18 · 6
YEAP	307	362	669	19.6	359	369	728	21.9	338	328	666	21.3	444	478	922	22.3

and for the year 1923, and a contained and for the Birth-rates in each

Illegitimate Eirema (313) Il conter a deglimate birtha 219, show increase of 8 on the control of the state of 8-100 registered birthet is the locate of state of 8-

Motification of Dirtins Act, 1927, 5 233 builts were added, exclusi-132 still hom, as Set per tank of the end of the was registered doing the They were notice?

The deaths unitarial 0.902, when the state was equal to 116 per 1,000 o population, or 2 2 4 and 201 and 10 0 1 2 court year (1,08), and year 3.7 less the average of the ann 200, 10 years and of a manife lower rate bound at Borough records the test of the

The Deaths are Death-rates and All Causes as Mr Sub Registralia,

8361

		Hig	hbury			Bar	nsbury	7.	Islin	ngton	South	-East.		The I	Boroug	h.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Birth rates.	Males.	Females	Total.	Birth rates.	and a	Females	Total.	Birth rates.	-	Females	Total.	Birth
1st Quarter 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	162 162 129 118	139 145 133 135	307 262	i9·8 20·2 17·2 16·6	175 178 183 141	182 201 156 170	379 339	$25 \cdot 8$ $27 \cdot 4$ $24 \cdot 5$ $22 \cdot 5$	209 217 194 177	222 205 19. 191		$21 \cdot 5$ $21 \cdot 0$ $19 \cdot 2$ $18 \cdot 3$	935 968 851 739	945 889	1,869 1,913 1,740 1,578	$22 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 7$
YEAR	571	552	1,123	18.4	677	709	1,386	25.0	797	809	1,606	20.0	3,493	3,607	7,100	21 · 1

Showing the Births of Males and Females and the Birth-rates in each quarter and for the year 1923, and in the several Sub-Registration Districts.—contd.

Illegitimate Births (219).—The number of illegitimate births, 219, shows an increase of 8 on the return of the year 1922. They were equal to a rate of $3 \cdot 1$ per 100 registered births. A table for former decennial periods was given in the Report for 1921.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.—5,493 births were notified, exclusive of 132 still born, or 77.3 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 :	Doct	ors.	Midw	vives.	Parents a Perso		Tot	al.
	Alive.	Still born	Alive.	Still born.	Alive.	Still born.	Alive.	Still born.
1923. 1st Quarter 2nd ., 3rd ., 4th .,	$ \begin{array}{r} 158 \\ 233 \\ 251 \\ 326 \end{array} $	5 8 4 10	721 730 662 677	21 13 18 20	550 527 370 285	10 9 8 6	1,432 1,490 1,283 1,288	36 30 30 36
Year	968	27	2,793	72	1,732	33	5,493	132

DEATHS.

The deaths numbered 3,902, while the death-rate was equal to 11.6 per 1,000 of the population, or 2.2 lower than that of the preceding year (13.8), and was 3.7 less than the average of the previous 10 years. Indeed it was the lowest rate to be found in the Borough records since 1841.

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

C.L.D.L.L.L	1996			QUAI	RTERS.					
Sub-Districts.	1	I		2	:	3		4	Ine	Year.
	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates
Tufnell	99	11.6	89	10.4	66	7.7	105	12.3	359	10.5
Upper Holloway	128	$15 \cdot 4$	87	10.4	75	9.0	96	11.5	386	11.6
Tollington	117	15.0	89	11.4	84	10.8	102	13.1	392	12.5
Lower Holloway	140	13.5	128	12.3	102	9.8	123	11.8	493	11.9
Highbury	174	11.4	162	10.7	130	8.5	179	11.8	645	10.6
Barnsbury Islington (South-	178	12.9	151	10.9	149	$10 \cdot 8$	168	12.1	646	11.7
East)	277	13.8	216	$10 \cdot 8$	221	11.0	267	13.3	981	$12 \cdot 2$
THE BOROUGH	1,113	$13 \cdot 2$	922	10.9	827	9.8	1,040	12.4	3,902	11.6

Supering the Density and Density Robins of gradient in 1923, and in the four q of the year pair, of our County of harden and the Great Towns during the same the mean Boreage Denth Rates for an 1000 and 1913-22, and the denths and dent in the year 1922.

Causes of Death Classifield, in following (able shows the deaths of in dasses of Dia.

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Showing the **Deaths** and **Death Rates** of Islington in **1923**, 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 1913-22, and the deaths and death-rates in the year 1922.

					DEATH 1	RATES.	
Quarter.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Islington, 1923.	Islington, 1913–22.	London, 1923.	105 Grea Towns, 1923.
First Second Third Fourth	565 476 421 516	$548 \\ 446 \\ 406 \\ 524$	1,113 922 827 1,040	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$12 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 1$	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \end{array} $
The Year 1923	1,978	1,924	3,902	11.6	15.3	11.2	11.6
1922	2,334	2,280	4,614	13.8	11.6	13.4	13.0
Increase or Decrease	- 356	- 356	- 712	2.2	- 3.7	- 2.2	- 1.4

Causes of Death (**Classified**).—The following table shows the deaths arranged in classes of Disease from All Causes during the ten years 1913-22, and in 1923.

Classified Causes of Death.					Ye	ars.					Mean 10		Di	ffer.
onusineu cuures or pourni	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922		1923	eı	ce.
I. SPECIFIC OR FEBRILE CAUSES	448	572	618	380	391	1361	579	552	464	639	600	273	-	327
1. Miasmatic Diseases 2. Diarrhœal ,, 3. Malarial ,,	284 99	299 174 1	451 94	268 56	293 56	1258 51 2	466 36 2	437 28 2	301 85	546 29	460 71 1	155 40		305 31 1
4. Zoogenous ,, 5. Venereal ,, 6. Septic ,,	4 19 42		23 50	3 15 38	2 15 25	15 35	$\begin{array}{c}1\\13\\61\end{array}$	2 13 70	$1 \\ 17 \\ 60$		1 17 50	20 58	-+++	1 3 8
II. PARASITIC DISEASES	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	1	1		-
III. Dietetic	17	11	36	3	3	4	2	2	4	7	9	2	-	7
IV. Constitutional Diseases	1032	1056	1132	1095	1114	1101	973	918	985	935	1034	945	-	89
V. DEVELOPMENTAL	468	512	554	522	486	520	657	556	486	477	524	377	-	147
VI. LOCAL	2718	2488	2847	2457	2344	2596	2177	2172	2203	2362	2436	2106	-	330
 Diseases of Nervous System ,, Organs of Special 	376	363	418	339	351	330	322	341	345	330	351	294	-	57
Sense 3. ,, Circulatory System 4. ,, Respiratory ,, 5. ,, Digestive ,,	20 733 958 362 10	896 304	17 722 1147 319 9	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 669 \\ 1006 \\ 233 \\ 16 \end{array} $	14 681 887 243 9	10 691 1156 246	11 654 770 215	20 592 822 224	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 651 \\ 717 \\ 260 \\ 14 \end{array} $	9 734 903 204	14 679 926 261	16 745 598 259	++	2 66 328 2
 6. ,, Lymphatic ,, 7. ,, Urinary ,, 8. ,, Reproductive ,, 9. ,, Bones and Joints 10. ,, Integumentary System 	213 26 6	193 193 18 10 15	9 182 18 8 7		9 130 18 5 6	3 137 8 9 6	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 151 \\ 17 \\ 12 \\ 14 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 129 \\ 20 \\ 5 \\ 9 \end{array} $	14 168 13 3 19	11 134 20 8 9	11 159 18 7 10	11 157 10 8 8	+	2 8 1 2
VII. VIOLENCE	195	201	234	183	159	156	162	179	142	137	175	151	_	24
1. Accident or Negligence 2. Homicide 3. Suicide 4. Execution	157 3 34 1	165 3 33	194 3 37	156 4 23	122 1 11 	115 3 27	132 28 	140 2 37	99 3 40	94 3 39 1	137 3 31	105 8 38	-+++	22 5 7
5. By Bombs (Enemy Air- craft)	-	-	-		25	11	-	-	-	-	4	_	-	4
VIII. ILL-DEFINED CAUSES	149	98	125	111	102	103	89	95	84	54	101	47	_	54

STATE DEATH.

Infant Doorne 173: Northing Pate 68 finite were 173 death infantsmine two over a 35 MTA state of the 201 Balon Balon Barasa and they represe 1 is family the second of the proceeding ten years 26 per 1.000 barts the state of the second of the proceeding ten years is the lowest fails

In the quarters the nortality and a second and a four 1 000 backs in this first qua-46 in the second. M is one fund, and second is fourth.

In the all a second and a second second and a second by way as follows :

In London the actant mortailes was 60 per 1,000 births, while in the six is encircling Tellacton it was 63.

The rate for England and Wales was 69 per 1,000 births.

1923

AGES AT DEATH.

Ages.	Number of Deaths, 1923.	Mean Deaths (10 years), 1913-22.	Increase or Decrease on mean.
0-1 year 1-5 years	473 186	674 427	$-201 \\ -241$
Under 5 years	659	1,101	442
5-15 years	108	187	- 79
15-25 ,,	147	196	- 49
25-35 "	197	276	- 79
35-45 ,,	279	364	- 85
45-55 ,,	461	539	- 78
55-65 ,,	593	645	- 52
65-75 ,,	709	803	- 94
75-85 ,,	602	603	- 1
85 upwards	147	166	- 19
	3,902	4,880	-978

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

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Infant Deaths, 473; Mortality Rate, 66.—There were 473 deaths among infants under twelve months old during the year, or 201 below the decennial average (674) and they represented an infant mortality rate of 66 per 1,000 infants born. This rate is 26 per 1,000 births below the mean annual record of the preceding ten years, and it is the lowest infant mortality rate hitherto recorded in Islington.

In the quarters the mortality ranged from 73 per 1,000 births in the first quarter, 46 in the second, 72 in the third, and 78 in the fourth.

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

Sub Dis	trict.		Infant Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 Births
Tufnell		 	31	46
Upper Holloway		 	47	64
Tollington		 	37	55
Lower Holloway		 	37 75	81
Highbury		 	69	61
Barnsbury		 	69 82	59
Islington South E	ast	 	132	82

In London the infant mortality was 60 per 1,000 births, while in the six boroughs encircling Islington it was 63.

The rate for England and Wales was 69 per 1,000 births.

Infantile Mortality during each of the Ten Years 1913.

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Denti					
000					
					1 Hell

Infantile	Mortality	during	each	of	the	Ten	en Years	1913-22,
			nd 192					

			WEEKS				Mon	THS.		Total Deaths	Deaths
Years.	Under one week.	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total under four weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 mths.	3-6	6–9	9-12	under one year.	per 1,000 Births.
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922	195 179 155 129 93 123 158 142 131 125	49 40 49 32 38 31 32 54 34 37	47 39 35 27 23 19 22 37 35 29	29 33 31 21 7 14 21 22 22 22	320 291 270 209 161 187 233 255 222 213	$187 \\ 159 \\ 142 \\ 128 \\ 106 \\ 87 \\ 95 \\ 141 \\ 104 \\ 80$	178 181 152 116 108 112 92 120 148 97	111 118 125 99 99 78 60 79 96 96	102 100 116 89 91 107 45 81 71 93	898 849 805 634 565 571 525 676 641 579	107 104 107 87 97 110 83 72 81 77
Mean 10 years	143	40	31	22	236	123	130	95	90	674	92
1923	128	35	20	11	194	72	104	54	49	473	66
Increase or decrease on mean	- 15	- 5	-11	-11	- 42	- 51	- 26	- 41	- 41	-201	- 26

Deaths at various ages under One Year of Age.

Showing the Deaths among Infants per 1,000 Births during the Year 1923 and also the mortality rates for the Years 1913-1922.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Mean 10 years	1923	Increase or decrease on mean
Tufnell	108	93	65	84	99	93	50	41	53	83	77	46	- 31
Up. Holloway	119	86	118	67	68	83	79	69	76	59	82	61	-18
Tollington	104	92	135	93	102	135	98	58	83	.58	96	55	-41
Lr. Holloway	121	134	118	107	121	130	101	66	93	81	107	81	-26
Highbury	89	93	109	74	83	99	83	67	93	64	85	61	- 24
Barnsbury	128	119	107	103	114	122	91	89	87	86	105	59	-46
Islington, S.E	98	105	108	91	89	107	81	79	77	88	92	82	-10
The Borough	107	104	107	87	97	110	83	72	81	77	92	66	-26

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 1913-22 and in 1923, from certain specified causes.

Causes of death.		1923. Rate per 1,000 Births.	Mean rate 10 years 1913-22 per 1,000 Births.	Difference.
Premature Birth and Congenital 1	Defects	 18.87	20.73	- 1.86
CARDERERO DELEGE A MEDICALE CALLER		 9.72	18.81	- 9.09
Atrophy and Marasmus		 5.07	12.49	- 7.42
		 4.93	6.31	-1.38
		 1.41	1.65	-0.24 -0.47 -2.74
Wheening Count		 3.10	3.57	
feedlas		0.28	3.02	
Diphthesis		0.28	0.41	- 0.13
Dhithiais		 0.42	0.41	+ 0.01
Other forms of Tubenalasia		 0.99	1.78	- 0.79
Total of above		 45.07	69.18	-24.11
All other causes		 21.53	23.34	- 1.81
Total		 66.60	92.52	-25.82

Mannedding forengh of Islington.

MORTAL MORTAL TO DURMO THE CALENDAR VEAR 19

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REPORT ON THE M. C. AND AND AND WITH ARE WORKER.

Commencing on the Octobert States and a locatory with arranged for a 4 The first lecture are in the helt extension 10. Inserton Park, opposite the Sort Welfare Centre, and was given by Dr. octors in Lewin. The attendance was good, subject, " Prevention of a Common Cold," evolved especial interest, judging by the of questions which were asked.

by the functions of the Public Universes Committee, a facture by the Machine of Health was included in the series arranged at the Central Library. This, like well attended.

Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1923.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at Various Ages under One Year of Age.

		WEE	KS.		Total		Mont	MONTHS.					
CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2	2-3	3-4	4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3-6	6-9	9-12	Death under 1 year			
ALL CAUSES. Certified	128	35	<u>21</u> —	<u>11</u>	195	72	105	54	<u>49</u>	475			
Small-pox		_	_	-	_	-	_	_	_				
Chicken-pox	-			-	- 1					-			
Measles			_		-	-			2	2			
Scarlet Fever				-		-							
Whooping Cough			-	-		2	9	5	6	22			
Diphtheria, Croup							_	_	2	2			
Erysipelas			_	_			1		1	2			
(Tuberculous Men-													
	_			_	_	1	2	1	2	6			
Abdominal Tuber-			100				-	1	-	0			
									1	1			
culosis				-					1	1			
Other Tuberculous	10000								2				
Discases	-					-	-	1	2	3			
Meningitis (not Tu-	1000000												
berculous)			1		1	1	2 2	3*		7			
Convulsions	3	3	1		7	2		1	1	11			
Laryngitis					-					-			
Bronchitis		-		-	- 1	4	. 5	2	1	12			
Pneumonia (all	100000000				1000	1.							
forms)	1.	5	2		8	11	20	13	6	58			
(Diarrhœa		2		2	4	9	10	7	6	36			
Enteritis		1	2		3	10	30	9	7	59			
Gastritis	1	1			2	3	2		5	12			
Syphilis	2				2	2	_	2	1	7			
Rickets							1		_	i			
Suffocation, over-					1.					-			
					-	3	1			4			
W . I	3	1			4	_	_	_	_	4			
11.1.1.1.	5	-		-	5	_	_		1993	5			
	0	1.	1000		1 3				_	0			
Congenital Malfor-	07		0	0	0.5	-	0	0					
mations	27	4	2	2	35	7	6	2	-	50			
Premature birth	64	9	2	3	78	3	2	1		84			
Atrophy, Debility													
and Marasmus	13	2	6	4	25	10	6	3	2	46			
Other Causes	9	7‡	5	-	21	4	8†	4	4	41			
Totals	128	35	21	11	195	72	105	54	49	475			

Nett Births
in the year[legitimate ... 6,838]
(illegitimate ... 279)Nett Deaths in
the year of[legitimate infants ... 441
(illegitimate infants ... 34]* Cerebro-Spinal Fever (4).† Acute Polio-encephalitis (1).‡ Ophthalmia Neonatorum (1).

REPORT ON THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

EDUCATION PROPAGANDA.—Work on this was co-ordinated with the efforts as in former years designated "Health and Baby Week."

Commencing on 2nd October, 1923, a series of lectures was arranged for in Islington. The first lecture was held in the hall adjoining 10, Drayton Park, opposite the East Islington Welfare Centre, and was given by Dr. Octavia Lewin. The attendance was good, and the subject, "Prevention of a Common Cold," evoked especial interest, judging by the number of questions which were asked.

By the kindness of the Public Libraries Committee, a lecture by the Medical Officer of Health was included in the series arranged at the Central Library. This, likewise, was well attended. A Gmema lecture at the Holy Triour, HH, Richmond Rond, arranged by the Islington Welfare Centre, was a great access there being no vacant seats. A lec "The Sub-conscient Minut." by Dr. Pesle Campbell Maxwell, was given at the Islington Welfare Centre, and the Centre was open for inspection.

Dr. Nankredt Medical Officer of Health for Homsey, at the invitation of the Islington Centres as a lecture as a Corphane Road, N., on the 9th October, 19large and approximite addience for the second of miteresting lecture entitled " Bovesterday and Corpore was

There is no could be educated in routh matters, that is on the preventivhas made for second encourter of the second to be been been been and in hand with the concruter or question, but in the most recent times a d advancement till and main in memory of question, but in the most recent times a d children. Invite address constants at the second of the promition given by the press to matter of a fact the time of the barries of the promitions, and recent not by any most ways on the second of the barries of the promitions, and recent from the barries of the second of the second time, and recent the second time, and recent not by any most ways on the second of the promitions, and recent is, in

It is not the order of Heating Week's to do more than by lectures, addresse

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Cases notation by a superior of the second s

Of the 90 case was agained, bein of the attants reper wave afterned to 0 whilst in 13 the many - was involved arread and a 10 the left.

TREATMENTS - 14 of 66 Decimination Normatorium cases were admictive. St. Margaret's Hospital

9 of 66 Ophibilities Mechanics on the ward treated at hume by private Died

17 cases of informatory division of a time' ages were nored by the North 4 Natsing Association in the Connell at the case of (22.3c) (In 1922, 63 cases were) a at the cost of 253 real). As skilled actention decreases the presibility get parts complete blinderes, the cost incurred was very esemitial.

RESULTS .- Of the 66 Ophthalana Neonatorum cases :

63 meetromitately clear.

a cases partial impairment of the right eye.

DEATHS-One death was certified as due to Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

A Cinema lecture at the Holy Trinity Hall, Richmond Road, arranged by the West Islington Welfare Centre, was a great success, there being no vacant seats. A lecture on "The Sub-conscious Mind," by Dr. Jessie Campbell Maxwell, was given at the North Islington Welfare Centre, and the Centre was open for inspection.

Dr. Nankivell, Medical Officer of Health for Hornsey, at the invitation of the South Islington Centre, gave a lecture at 6, Clephane Road, N., on the 9th October, 1923. A large and appreciative audience listened to a very interesting lecture entitled "Babies of yesterday and to-morrow."

There is no doubt that education in health matters, that is, on the preventive side, has made for great improvement in recent years. Not only has this education gone hand in hand with the improvement in sanitation, but in the most recent times a decided advancement has been made in reducing the number of deaths among infants and young children. In this respect, considerable credit is due to the prominence given by the public press to matters of health, to the work done by voluntary associations, and agencies, and not by any means least, to the active interest now taken by local authorities, including Borough Councils, in these matters.

It is not the object of "Health Week" to do more than by lectures, addresses, and exhibits, to put people on the right lines to help themselves.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND OPHTHALMIA.

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

66 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified as against 116 in 1922.

24 cases of Ophthalmia were reported (62 in 1922) by the London County Council.

22 out of the 66 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 . Cases notified by Certified	7	6	10	4	5	11	18	61
Midwives Cases reported by L.C.C	$\frac{1}{3}$	1 1	Ξ	1	2		<u></u>	5 24

Of the 90 cases investigated, both of the infants' eyes were affected in 67 instances, whilst in 13 the right eye was involved and in 10 the left.

TREATMENT. --- 14 of 66 Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases were admitted to St. Margaret's Hospital.

19 of 66 Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases were treated at home by private Doctors.

17 cases of inflammatory disease of infants' eyes were nursed by the North London Nursing Association for the Council at the cost of $\pounds 22$ 3s. (In 1922, 63 cases were nursed at the cost of $\pounds 53$ 10s.). As skilled attention decreases the possibility of partial or complete blindness, the cost incurred was very essential.

RESULTS .- Of the 66 Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases :

63 cases completely clear.

3 cases partial impairment of the right eye.

DEATHS .- One death was certified as due to Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

TILL FRALL FLEVER

Distribution of Pareport Constant Press and Definition of Pareport Press and Septication in the acute inflammation in the state of the first sector of the state of the sector of the se

22 cause were non-out in 1924 and to be entropy to previous year, bong in the perof 3 10 per 1,000 determs. The non-interest even 1 below the average (23) of the pu-10 years, and showed white rease of 0 terms risk reaction of attacks to 1,000 births.

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Of the 22 role as a reason of the second of the second with reading the second with reading the second second

DEATHS - And there are seen and the second distance for the part of a size of a however, were not second and an out an electron of the same given in above tabular of mary

The scheme for the distribution of this was alloted by resolution of the Contheir meeting on an ability lober, the s

EXTENSION OF MENTALIZET WORK --The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee 12th December appropriate Sub-Committee to consider and report as to the work Health Visitors and points easity (if any) of increasing the staff in the Maternity and Welfare section of the Public Health Department.

1923

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*.

22 cases were notified in 1923, and 20 during the previous year, being in the proportion of 3.10 per 1,000 births. The notifications were 1 below the average (23) of the preceding 10 years, and showed a decrease of 0.06 in the proportion of attacks to 1,000 births.

Cases of PUERPERAL FEVER notified and inquired into during the year 1923.

	Tufnell.	Upper Hollo- way.	Toll- ington.	Lower Hollo- way.	High- bury.	Barns- bury,	South East	The Borough
Cases notified	1		3	4	5	7	2	22
Private Practitioners' Cases			3	3	3	2	1	13
Hospital Cases	1		-	1	1	2	1	6
Certified Midwives' Cases .	-					3	_	3
Cases inquired into	1	-	3	4	5	7	2	22
Cases treated in Hospital	1		1	4	4	6	2	18
Cases treated at Home	-		2	-	1	1	_	4

Of the 22 notified cases, 18 were treated in Hospitals. 11 cases were removed to Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals; and 7 cases were removed to other London Hospitals.

DEATHS.—Nine deaths were registered as being due to Puerperal Fever. Six of these, however, were not notified, and are not included in the cases given in above tabular summary.

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

The sum expended during the year 1923 in the provision of fresh and dried milk for necessitous expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age amounted to $\pm 3,581$ 10s. 11d., as against $\pm 2,729$ 3s. 7d. in 1922. The total amount expended since the Order came into operation is $\pm 36,527$ 14s. 4d.

The scheme for the distribution of milk was altered by resolution of the Council at their meeting on the 26th October, 1922.

The scale is given below :

Ne. fami		Free			Half-cost						
1	13/-	after deduction o	f rent	. 15/- after	15/- after deduction of rent						
					12/6 per head after deduction of re-						
	8/6	,,	,,	10/-	,,	,,					
4	7/6	,,	,,	8/6	,,	,,					
5	7/-		17	8/-	,,	,,					
6	6/6	,,,	"	7/6	,,	,,					

EXTENSION OF MUNICIPAL WORK.—The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee on the 12th December appointed a Sub-Committee to consider and report as to the work of the Health Visitors and the necessity (if any) of increasing the staff in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the Public Health Department.

			-			
				4.75		
					1 5	

	Totat.	336,600 29,285 up to 5 years old.		7,506	ntre," and " Above 16,563	7 Totals.	745 5,858 200 2,101
	Wards 7, 8, and Part of 4.	88,680		2,452 (Approximate) 2,308 (Approximate)	: marked " Attending Cel 923.	5 6	1,254 878 303 87
					e of Record Cards ORS, YEAR 19	4	849 I
POPULATION.	EAST. Ward 5, and Parts of 4 and 6.	53,050	BIRTHS.) 1,167 (Approximate) 1,123 (Approximate)	visited. Exclusiv EALTH VISIT	0 10	729 769 527
POPUL	SOUTH. Wards 9, 10, 11, and Part of 6.	96,240	BIR	1,792 (Approximate) 1,606 (Approximate)	4, i.e., Record Cards of Children to be visited. Exclusive of Record Cards ma and "Visits not necessary"	1	634 325 40
	NORTH. Wards 1, 2, 3.	aate) 98,630		2,095 (Actual) 2,063 (Actual)	Number on Books 1st April, 1924, <i>i.e.</i> , Record Cards of Children to be visited. Exclusive of Record Cards marked "Attending Centre," and "Above Standard," "Visits declined," and "Visits not necessary"	DISTRICT	BIRTHS, FIRST VISITS, Infants under 1 Year BIRTHS RE-VISITS, Infants under 1 Year
		1923 (ApproximateEstimate)		1922 1923	Number on Books Standard," " Vis		I. Births, First V. II. Births Re-Visty

TOTALS.	5,858 2,101 1,632 1,632 1,41 74 221 221 221	11,905	219 350 3,989	16,653
2	745 745 245 112 20 16 16 16 16	1,357	37 33 21 451	1,899
9	878 87 87 147 249 16 11 2 10 10	1,401	13 46 497	1,961
ın	1,254 303 375 375 33 13 	2,384	43 23 566	3,028
4	849 191 214 19 19 19 46 46 46	1,583	41 48 41 664	2,377
8	769 527 305 305 14 1 5 5	2,102	46 23 492	2,745
¢1	729 468 468 189 10 10 32 32 32 32	1,651	23 79 50 774	2,577
1	634 325 325 154 14 14 31 31 1	1,427	16 40 545	2,066
DISTRICT	 BIRTHS, FIRST VISITS, Infants under 1 Year BIRTHS, RE-VISITS, Infants under 1 Year BIRTHS, RE-VISITS, Infants under 1 Year VIII. VISITS TO CHILDREN, between 1st and 2ndYears VIII. VISITS TO CHILDREN, between 2nd and 5th Years VIII. VISITS to CHILDREN, between 2nd and 5th Years VIII. DEATHS, VISITS, te Infants under 1 Year VIII. DEATHS, VISITS, te Children 1 to 5 Years VIII. ANTE-NATAL, HOME VISITS VIII. AVERPERAL FEVER, HOME VISITS 	TOTALS	X. ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRE*	GRAND TOTAL OF VISITS

[1923

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c1	35		0	11	20	3	18	1	1		26	3	51	5	1,478	1651	*onle	1,376
1	13	1	7	7	8	1	5	1	1	1	17	8	32		1,327	1 427		1,196
DISTRICT	a) Ophthalmia Neonatorum		c) Other Digestive Diseases			f) Measles and German Measles			t) Convulsions			 Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus 	All other investigations (** Specify)	. and not i	cluded in (a) to (m)	***TOTALS (a) to (n)		TOTAL FAMILIES VISITED
						-								-				

TOTALS.	173	2	34	34	72	10	55	3	4		182	33	497	10,811	11,905	9,417
7	11	1	14	10	19	1	1	1	1	1	28	01	149	1,127	1,357	1,181
9	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	62	1,276	1,401	1,052
5	37	1	c1	11	19	1	12	1	3	1	39	11	59	2,190	2,384	1,758
4	14	1	1	1	1	1	2	01	1	1	20	cı	76	1,463	1,583	1,252
3	15	1	9	1	0	1	14	1	1	1	38	9	68	1,950	2,102	1,602
2	35	1	0	111	20	00	18	1	1	1	26	3	51	1,478	1,651	1,376
1	13	1	2	7	00	1	5	1	1	1	17	8	32	1,327	1,427	1,196

[†] These totals include 153 first visits to Ante Natal Cases, and 9 first visits to Puerperal Fever,

*Specify nature of work-e.g., M.O. Consultation, Weighing babies, Dressings, Temperature taking, Selling of Dried Milk. Talk to Mothers, subject dealt with and time occupied.

e.g.-Infectious Diseases other than Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhea, Polio-myelitis, etc. Syphilis, Rheumatism, N.N.B., Illegit, etc *****TOTALS (a) to (n) should correspond with TOTALS I. to IX.

ERORT OF WORK-REDUNTARY CENTRES

Particulars of the activities of the four forington Voluntary Infant Welfare Ciwere received from their Conjoint Committentia

Among these point from the conversional rensultations for mothers and children efforts which show as hearinnised communication propagaida, comprising clubs for t holidays, home-hearing and central transform

Individual coordenationaly varies where the methods. For instance, one has a fit for mothers and collegent, while some brick of committees of fathers, motor parents, provide feature which as well in the contract and at which opportunities are part for questions and chickes are used.

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			Houte Vinniso. Number of visits react	
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The various deployments of the first advances formed with the attenditions for remay be summing a first

*Two chnics one week rone following week = 11 weekly.

REPORT OF WORK-VOLUNTARY CENTRES.

Particulars of the activities of the four Islington Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres were received from their Conjoint Committee.

Among these, 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 work of the centres 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.

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 four voluntary Centre	s, with the attendances for 1923,
may be summarised thus :		

		North.	South.	EAST.	West.	TOTAL.
1.	ANTE-NATAL CLINICS AND AILING MOTHER CLINICS. Number held weekly Number of attendances	3 1,561	$\frac{11}{616}^{*}$	1 373	1 657	61 3,207
2.	Consultation for Children up to 5 Years of Age. Number held weekly Number of attendances	10 14,396	8 13,796	6 10,857	7 13,528	31 52,577
3.	Home Visiting. Number of visits made	14,401	9,198	6,935	9,821	40,355
4.	DENTAL CLINICS. Number attending Number of attendances or	393	145	33	53	624
	arrangements made for attendances	1,155	270	76	112	1,613
5.	MORNING CALLERS. Number of attendances	1,178	538	-	982	2,698
6.	MASSAGE CLINICS. Number of cases given massage or sent for massage	98	 79	85	{}}	302
7.	WARDS. Number of beds Number of patients received	18 166	-	=	8 101	26 267
8.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN ON BOOKS	1,743	1,387	1,066	1,022	5,218

*Two clinics one week; one following week = $1\frac{1}{2}$ weekly.

It will be evident so the represent the centres show, that the work must equinination in a velocie of infantile conference a sent improvement in the physical of the children who are of, and the mass of much hopeless ignorance of young , which ignorance its for the past from the course of many avaidable mistakeshaving fatal result on a divent so create part and if health in the offspring.

The whole-to area and sustance of the many ladits who give so much time to the bring and shild must be approxime to the bring of the bring of the second state of the

This way a second from an addition of the second of the minister before the intrioblid, and the issue and the second of the second of the second of the second of the Lington Villand of the second Wester and the second of the

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Of the 1.218 detailed in the second second in the form the formation function, it the falington function, it which the figure formation is a second for a second formation is a second formation for the figure formation and the second formation is a second formation in the figure formation in the figure formation is a second formation in the figure formation is a second formation in the figure formation in the figure formation is a second formation in the figure formation is a second formation in the figure formation in the figure formation is a second formation in the figure formation in the figure formation is a second formation in the figure formation in the figure formation is a second formation in the figure formation in

Without the Borough. Showing a present belonging to Isington registered as which as a fair of the first of th

These 706 double represented 18 h prevent of all the double registered in the

Within and Wishout the Berrough. Die deaths of Islingtomens to 1.924 and were reput to \$7.3 per cost of the total deaths registered duringelys.

Fatal Accidents or Sudden Deaths outside the Borow 91 inhabitants died from accidental deaths, or suddenly, in places outside falington

During the powers ware (1922) the total dentie in Local Institutions mini-term being 1.344 inital stants of Islington in Local Institutions, plus 631 non-initial in Islington in Local Institutions, the number in Islington Infirmary being 977 (b) 14

It will be evident, as the reports of the centres show, that the work must have its culmination in a reduced infantile death rate, a vast improvement in the physical condition of the children who attend, and the removal of much hopeless ignorance of young mothers, which ignorance has in the past been the cause of many avoidable mistakes—too often having fatal results or producing mal-development and ill-health in the offspring.

The whole-hearted and sustained efforts of the many ladies who give so much of their time to the betterment of conditions affecting the mother and child must be appreciated by all.

This work of supervision, advice and guidance of the mother before the birth of her child, and the health supervision from birth to five years of age, as carried out by the Islington Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres, with the aim of establishing on a sound basis the health of the coming generation, makes a very special appeal for sympathy and com mendation from the Borough Council.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Within the Borough.—1772 persons died in the Public Institutions located in Islington, of whom 1,218 belonged to this Borough, the remaining 554 having come here for treatment or relief. Of these, 382 died in the Archway House and 103 in the Royal Northern Central Hospital.

Of the 1,218 deaths of inhabitants, 831 occurred in the Islington Infirmary, 219 in the Islington Institution, and 132 in the Royal Northern Central Hospital. The proportion which the 1,218 deaths in these Public Institutions bore to the Borough mortality was 31.2 per cent.

Without the Borough.—706 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, 20 in the North-Western Fever Hospital, 37 in the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, 110 in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 39 in the Colney Hatch Asylum, 66 in the Royal Free Hospital, 40 in the University College Hospital, 33 in the North-Eastern Fever Hospital, 24 in the Metropolitan Hospital, and 32 in the Middlesex Hospital.

These 706 deaths represented 18.1 per cent. of all the deaths registered in the year.

Within and Without the Borough.—The deaths of Islingtonians numbered 1,924 and were equal to 49.3 per cent. of the total deaths registered during the year.

Fatal Accidents or Sudden Deaths outside the Borough. — 91 inhabitants died from accidental deaths, or suddenly, in places outside Islington.

During the previous year (1922) the total deaths in Local Institutions numbered 1,975, being 1,344 inhabitants of Islington in Local Institutions, plus 631 non-inhabitants of Islington in Local Institutions, the number in Islington Infirmary being 977, the number
in the Royal Northern Hospital 116 Trhaleaths of inhabitants of Islington in Jass outside the Boroken were 8171 the tobald withs in all Institutions, 2,161; and portion per 100 deaths from all cars on death

Transferable Deaths.— Course the year 57 deaths that had occurred in Institutions and other places oner the formugh were transferred by the R General to Islands.

Small in a stand in the standard Brite Brite Standard Sta

During the second PS persons the second the second discovery the death-rate being in the bill of the second second

The dentilitation of the per this second at a population was the lowest rate recorded in Library recorded

In London Locale to minimum the second of diseases was that, while many six he second in the second of the second

Locally the sector in the Suit Sectorized Dischart and Wards were as follo-

Snowing the Deaths from and a superson of Epidemic Disonses in the pr Wards on Sub Registration Districts during the Year 1983

				Tulneil Up, Hollowey Tolihagton Le, Holloway Highbury Highbury Barmbury South East South East South East
40 0.12	38 0·11			Total Death Rates

in the Royal Northern Hospital 116. The deaths of inhabitants of Islington in Institutions outside the Borough were 817; the total deaths in all Institutions, 2,161; and the proportion per 100 deaths from all causes, 46.8.

Transferable Deaths.—During the year 57 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 Diarrhæal Diseases.

During the year 128 persons died from these diseases, the death-rate being 0.38 per 1,000 inhabitants, as contrasted with 1.05 in the corresponding period last year, and a decennial average mortality of 325 and a death-rate of 1.02 per 1,000.

The death-rate of 0.38 per 1,000 of the population was the lowest rate hitherto recorded in Islington.

In London the death-rate from the epidemic diseases was 0.54, while in the six Boroughs encircling Islington the death-rate was 0.37.

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

SUB- REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	WARDS.	Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles	let	Whoop- ing Cough.	Diph-	Diar- thœa.	Totals.
DISTRICTS.		Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths
Tufnell	Tufnell	-	_	-	1	1	2	2	6
Up. Holloway	Up Holloway	-	-	-	3	6	2	3	14
Tollington	Tollington	-	-	4	1	12	3	2	22
Lr. Holloway	Lr.Holloway	-	-	2	2	5	1	9	19
Highbury {	Highbury	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	5
	Mildmay	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
Barnsbury {	Thornhill	-	-	1	1	2	6	3	13
	Barnsbury	-	-	1	2	5		4	12
Islington	St. Mary's	-	-	2	1	1	3	2	9
South East	Canonbury	-	-	6	1	2	1	2	12
[St. Peter's	-		-	-	2	-	10	12
	THE BOROUGH	-	-	16	13	38	21	40	128
Total Death Rate	ts	-	-	0.02	0.04	0.11	0.06	0.12	0.38

Showing the Deaths from each of the principal Epidemic Diseases in the several Wards and Sub-Registration Districts during the Year 1923.

Disease descent in the set ways 1913-22 and for the Year 1923.

STATISTICS IN A LOTAN

Morning the Doubles from Description Distances are the more classes

INFEDENZA:

for the year 1921 and 137 below the grange of the preceding ten years 1913 death-rate was equal to 917 per 1,000 inhabitants.

5361

	1	913	19	914	1	915	1	916	1	917	19	918
	Deaths.	Peath Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Denth Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates,
Enteric Fever Small Pox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria	$ \begin{array}{c c} 4 \\ - \\ 101 \\ 19 \\ 62 \\ 37 \\ \end{array} $	0.01 	14 97 23 83 44	0.04 0.30 0.07 0.26 0.13	5 	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 01 \\ \\ 0 \cdot 48 \\ 0 \cdot 12 \\ 0 \cdot 32 \\ 0 \cdot 18 \end{array}$	9 	0.03 0.26 0.06 0.19 0.14	$\begin{array}{r} 4\\-\\149\\4\\45\\33\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.01 \\ \\ 0.50 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.15 \\ 0.11 \end{array}$	7 114 8 147 45	0.02 0.39 0.03 0.51 0.16
Diarrhœa and Enter- itis (under 2 years)	210 {	25 · 12 per 1,000 births	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
	19)19	19	20	15	921	19	22		ean years	1	1923
	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.
Enteric Fever	5* 1	$0.02 \\ 0.00 \\ 0.04$	3* 	0.01 0.27	1 - 27	0.00 	 134	 0.40	5 	0.02 0.30		0.05
Small Pox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria	12 14 17 51	$0.04 \\ 0.05 \\ 0.16$	$ \begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 70 \\ 135 \end{array} $	$0.04 \\ 0.21 \\ 0.40$	19 43 110	$0.06 \\ 0.13 \\ 0.33$	29 98 59	$0.09 \\ 0.29 \\ 0.18$	18 73 62	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 06 \\ 0 \cdot 23 \\ 0 \cdot 19 \end{array} $	13 38 21	0.04 0.11 0.06

Showing the De	eaths and	Death Rates	from the	Principal	Epidemic
Diseases	during the	ten wears 1913-	22 and for	the Vear	1923

*Including 2 Malarial Fever.

1,000

births

1,000

births

1,000

births

1,000 127

births

births

1 000

births

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.	

	1st	Quar	rter.	2nd	l Qua	rter.	3rd	l Qua	rter.	4th	Qua	rter.	The Year.		
Ages.	Diarrhea.	Enteritis, &c.	Totals.	Diarrhera.	Enteritis, &c.	Totals.	Diarrhea	Enteritis, &c.	Totals.	Diarrhea.	Enteritis, &c.	Totals.	Diarrhea.	Enteritis, &c.	Totals.
Under 1 year 1 to 5 years Over 5 years	5 1 	12 1 3	$\begin{array}{c} 17\\2\\3\end{array}$	4	6 1 3	10 1 3	19 3 1	16 3 3	$35 \\ 6 \\ 4$	7	27 2 4	34 2 4	35 4 1	61 7 13	96 11 14
TOTALS	6	16	22	4	10	14	23	22	45	7	33	40	40	81	121

INFLUENZA.

During the year Influenza caused 58 deaths, which is a decrease of 163 on the return for the year 1922; and 137 below the average of the preceding ten years 1913-22. The death-rate was equal to 0.17 per 1,000 inhabitants.

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The following references in the second s

almenter to a south requiring any for some only of the to the first fight subscript and

Erysipelan for the set of the set

Puerparal Theorem Inc. concrete l'actional France Separation Separation in Intexication and There is the second concrete concrete Advants, which is 4 above the concrete second 1922, and one has the transformer of the ten years 1913-22. The death-concrete second to 1-27 per 1.000 tends.

Confider. - There were \$72 denote from the malignant disease during the year and with \$21 in 1922, and with an average of \$14 in the previous decembrish. (The present a death rate & 1.40 per 1.000 and a cred population and is 0.10 above the s Re (1.30) of the last tan years; 204 deaths occurred among males and 268 among the

YEARS.		Quart	ERS.		Terrer	
I BARS.	FIRST.	Second.	THIRD.	Fourth.	Totals.	
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922	25 17 52 9 22 14 294 56 33 200	$ 18 \\ 5 \\ 11 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 35 \\ 43 \\ 17 \\ 10 $	5 3 2 1 60 6 7 2 3	$10 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 18 \\ 5 \\ 849 \\ 21 \\ 12 \\ 41 \\ 8$	$58 \\ 30 \\ 71 \\ 36 \\ 36 \\ 931 \\ 356 \\ 118 \\ 93 \\ 221$	
Average	72	16	9	98	195	
1923	21	22	7	8	58	
ncrease or Decrease	- 51	+ 6	- 2	- 90	- 137	

Showing the	Deaths from	Influenza	in the	Quarters	of the	Year	1923, 1	ogether
	with the avera	ges of the con	respond	ling period	ls, 191	13-22.		

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 1923 :

Ages.	1	913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Mean 10 yrs	1923	Diffe	rence
0-5		5	1	3		1	106	19	10	5	22	17	5		12
5-10			1		-		52	5	3		1	6	_	_	6
10-15				-	-	-	32	8	3	1	_	4	2		2
15-25		2	1	5	-	-	141	48	12	5	11	23		-	23
25-35		4	1	-4		2	252	82	21	9	14	39	6		33
35-45		8	6	7	1	2	109	47	18	15	18	23	4		19
45-55		17	5	15	6	7	93	48	17	18	42	27	12		15
55-65		5	7	12	6	8	69	42	17	13	37	22	5		17
65-75		7	7	11	10	10	50	36	13	14	43	20	16	_	4
75&upwa	rds	10	1	14	13	6	27	21	4	13	33	14	8	-	6
All Ages		58	30	71	36	36	931	356	118	93	221	195	58	-	137

SEPTIC DISEASES.

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

Erysipelas.—5 deaths were returned from this disease, or 4 less than in the year 1922, and 5 below the average of the preceding ten years, 1913-22.

Puerperal Diseases.—These comprise Puerperal Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Septic Intoxication and Puerperal Fever, and they caused 9 deaths, which is 4 above the return of 1922, and one less than the average of the ten years 1913-22. The death-rate was equal to 1.27 per 1,000 births.

CANCER.

Cancer.—There were 472 deaths from this malignant disease during the year, compared with 421 in 1922, and with an average of 414 in the previous decennium. The deaths represent a death-rate of 1.40 per 1,000 of the civil population and is 0.10 above the average rate (1.30) of the last ten years; 204 deaths occurred among males and 268 among females.

file following waterparts shows the selfs of death of the persons attacked during

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Tuberculosis for the first river river for the first river and the destination of the des

81

1923]

The following statement shows the ages at death of the persons attacked during the past ten years, and the return for the year 1923 :

Ages.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Mean 10 yrs	1923	Differ	rence
0-5 5-15	1				22	_	2	3	2	_	1	1	_	- 1
5-15	7	2	2	-	5	_	4	1	i	4	3	6	+	3
25-35	13	11	7	4	8	8	5	10	10	8	8	10	+	2
35-45	31	37	24	30	31	27	36	32	34	34	32	27	-	5
45-55	83	69	75	86	73	75	101	74	98	88	82	88	+	6
55-65	99	121	120	124	131	99	120	110	140	124	119	138	+	19
65-75	115	96	105	114	120	126	123	124	131	110	116	125	+	9
75-85	49	40	39	48	55	52	39	43	52	47	47	68	+	21
85&upwards	6	6	4	3	5	6	7	5	6	6	5	9	+	4
	404	384	377	412	432	393	438	402	475	421	414	472	+	58

Showing the Deaths from Cancer	or Malignant Disease in the several
Sub-Districts during the	Quarters and the Year 1923.

Quarters.		Tufnell.	Upper Hollo- way.	Tolling- ton.	Lower Hollo- way.	High- bury.	Barns- bury.	Isling- ton, South East.	The Borough	
First Second Third Fourth	···· ···	12 9 10 18	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \end{array} $	9 12 14 10	18 13 13 11	23 23 24 24	17 19 18 14	33 25 33 28	124 110 122 116	
The Year		49	42	45	55	94	68	119	472	

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis caused 389 deaths, which were 132 below the average of the last decennium, and were 44 less than the number registered in 1922. The death-rate resulting from them was equal to 1.16 per 1,000 of the civil population, and represented 9.9 per cent. of the deaths from all causes during the year.

Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System (Phthisis is Pulmonary Tuberculosis) caused 337 deaths, as contrasted with the decennial average of 431, while the death-rate was 1.00 per 1,000 of the civil population, as against the decennial rate of 1.35 per 1,000. There was a decrease of 94 on the ten years' average number of deaths, and of 0.35 on the mean death-rate.

TUBERCUL	osis (Respiratory	y System).	Proportion of Deaths	Death rates	
Years.	Deaths.	Death rates per 1,000 inhabitants.	from Tuberculosis per 100 Deaths from All Causes.	from All Causes per 1,000 inhabitants.	
1913	420	1.26	8.35	15.1	
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	
Average 10 years	431	1.35	8.83	15.3	
1923	337	1.00	8.64	11.6	

18

[1923]

The following mean gives the dentity as and age period :

	15 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

Mounty the Dealers and Tuberchloris of Respiratory System in

Sap Distances and a second sec

	- 41 - 11 - 11 - 11				

alle anna is the real of the 1823.

DEATHS FROM THE DISCLESS OF THE RESPERTICES.

These diseases, which include Covern and Acute Eronchins, Fredmonia, Please of Asthma, caused 533 for this, or 308 more than in 1922. They were equal to a dealer F1-78 per 1,000 of the tivel population, and represented 15-3 per cent. of the total of gestered in the Borougn.

Acute Bronchitis, -There were 80 deaths as compared with 130 in the procare 32 occurred among males, and 48 among females. The deaths of 7 infants of 2 months were registered.

Age P	eriods.		Males.	Females.	Total.
0-5 5-15 15-25 25-35 35-45 45-55 65 upwards	···· ··· ···	···· ··· ···		$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 5 \\ 39 \\ 29 \\ 22 \\ 17 \\ 11 \\ 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 9 \\ 65 \\ 70 \\ 68 \\ 70 \\ 30 \\ 13 \\ \end{array} $
Tor	AL		203	134	337

The following return gives the deaths at each age period :

Showing the Deaths from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System in the Sub-Districts during the Four Quarters of the Year 1923.

	Quarters.	Tufnell.	Upper Hollo- way.	Tolling- ton.	Lower Hollo- way.	High- bury.	Barns- bury.	Isling- ton, South East.	The Borough.
First Second Third Fourth		 6 9 2 6	13 4 9 10	5 6 6 9	$15 \\ 13 \\ 6 \\ 11$	13 16 16 12	19 14 10 15	24 14 29 25	95 76 78 88
	The Year	 23	36	26	45	57	58	92	337

Showing the Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1923.

Ľ	ORM.			Ages	5.	Se	x.			D	istric	ts.			ths.
r	OKM.		0-1	1-5	ovec 5	М	F.	Tuf.	U.H.	Toll.	L.H.	H.	B.	S.E.	Total Deaths.
Respiratory Meningeal Abdominal General Other forms	···· ··· ···	···· ····	 3 6 1 	9 11 5 	325 11 8 3 7	$203 \\ 15 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 6$	$ \begin{array}{r} 134 \\ 13 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} $	23 2 1 —		$\begin{array}{c}23\\3\\1\\-1\end{array}$	45 4 1 	57 5 4 2	58 3 3 1 1	92 7 4 	337 28 14 3 7
All Tuber	culosis		 10	25	354	234	155	26	42	31	51	68	66	105	389

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 598 deaths, or 308 more than in 1922. They were equal to a death-rate of 1.78 per 1,000 of the civil population, and represented 15.3 per cent. of the total deaths registered in the Borough.

Acute Bronchitis.—There were 80 deaths as compared with 130 in the previous year. 32 occurred among males, and 48 among females. The deaths of 7 infants under 12 months were registered.

1923]

Chronic Bronchitis. 185 deaths were ascribed to it, 92 being males females. This return is 92 less than that for 1922.

Pneumonia 648 forms) - 262 for alls were registered, of which 148 were ni 131 femnics. They are 160 less than the number who died in 1922. It caused 5a to infants under a year old, while between the ages of 1 and 5 years 36 died Above 5 years of are the deathe quarkered 127.

82 Deaths of careed in Public of conversions, cheffy the Workhouse Infirmarie

Pleurisy for the disease to construct were registered. 3 deaths occurred in Institutions.

Asthma and Loophyseme four on deaths were recorded from these o

Other Diseases of the Secondary System. - Twenty-two deale

SHENGER DISEASES.

these 14-were managements and the first of the part of the first ding the part of the part of the part of the part of the first ding the part of the first ding the part of the p

The annual reasons and the second of an end of the second of during the years from them an groups of ages has been a follow a new 1 year, 10 hardes, 1-5 years, 1 death, at 5 years, 6 death, on a region we can be to the second of more annual

The manner of the second of the second of the second for the form house the second for the secon

Tin dealls are repaired for a contract the stand of the inhalition of

 Eight of these desires were as a populate to subject, while the two remaining, were homicidal

Of the 10 double Stream makes and a female, the ages ranging from 13 to 61

During the year second fragments were reade and reports familiad to the Mini-Health on deaths from the cause

COLDENTAL DEATHS.

The deaths due to incident monthered 105. Of this nomber 31 deaths were a vehicular traffic, a regulared 32 in the previous year. The number of deaths hop cause is constantly before the public mind, for in London the regulation of streets still permits the passage of vehicles on the near side while passengers are alighting the irranears and buses. In other large cities there are special by-laws, and the re action of drivers in dashing past standing public vehicles can be summarily dealt w

1923

Chronic Bronchitis.—185 deaths were ascribed to it, 92 being males and 93 females. This return is 92 less than that for 1922.

Pneumonia (All forms).—282 deaths were registered, of which 148 were males and 134 females. They are 160 less than the number who died in 1922. It caused 58 deaths to infants under a year old, while between the ages of 1 and 5 years 36 died from it. Above 5 years of age the deaths numbered 127.

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

Pleurisy—Of this disease 15 deaths were registered. 3 deaths occurred in Public Institutions.

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

Other Diseases of the Respiratory System.—Twenty-two deaths were registered, as contrasted with 25 in 1922.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Twenty deaths were ascribed to these diseases, as compared with 17 in 1922. Of these 14 were males and 6 females. The mean deaths of the preceding ten years 1913-22, were also 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, 10 deaths, 1-5 years, 1 death, and over 5 years, 6 deaths, making an average total of 17 per annum.

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

DEATHS FROM COAL-GAS POISONING.

 $T \in n$ deaths were registered from asphyxia caused by the inhalation of carbon monoxide gas.

Eight of these deaths were attributable to suicide, while the two remaining deaths were homicidal.

Of the 10 deaths, 9 were males and 1 female, the ages ranging from 13 to 61 years.

During the year special inquiries were made and reports furnished to the Mini try of Health on deaths from this cause.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

The deaths due to accident numbered 105. Of this number 31 deaths were due to vehicular traffic, as against 32 in the previous year. The number of deaths from this cause is constantly before the public mind, for in London the regulation of street traffic still permits the passage of vehicles on the near side while passengers are alighting from the tramcars and 'buses. In other large cities there are special by-laws, and the ruthless action of drivers in dashing past standing public vehicles can be summarily dealt with.

INQUESTS AND MORTUARY.

During the year 288 hodies were received into the Mortuary, as compared we average of 458 in the presence ing 10

No infections body is a received of a second of a second way 0.8 as compared with 0.9 In 279 cases as much were held.

1913 22.

ATION, Les Las Las Land a la company las vez de can antede la la company de la company de la company de la company The Person of Deriver's facture :

Prevent Cardina Conference

There were 2.000 ones of these decises which are noticable under the Public 11 (London) Act. 1804 This minds? decision findude other communicable allocates are now notifiable. The complete list of adjections discusses which are notifiable in fair are enumerated on page 25.

The total cases notified are 691 less than those of the previous year (2,787) and below the average (2,312) of the preceding ten years. The only increase when controwith the decennial averages is to be found in the return from Diphtheria, which s

INQUESTS AND MORTUARY.

During the year 288 bodies were received into the Mortuary, as compared with an average of 458 in the preceding 10 years.

No infectious body was received during the year.

The daily average number of bodies received was 0.8 as compared with 0.9 in 1922.

In 279 cases inquests were held, as contrasted with an average of 357 in the ten years 1913.22.

	Boo	lies recei	ved		
	inte	o Mortua	ry.	I	nquests.
1913	 	575			384
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
10.00	 				
Average	 	458			357
1923		288			279

The following Table gives a return of the bodies received into the Mortuary and the inquests held by the Coroner during the years 1923 and 1922.

1923	No. of bodies received.	Daily Average.	No. of Inquests held.	1922	No. of bodies received.	Daily Average.	No. of Inquests held.
1st Quarter 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	75 57 81 75	0.8 0.6 0.9 0.8	86 59 65 69	1st Quarter 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \\ 81 \\ 69 \\ 63 \end{array} $	1·1 0·9 0·7 0·7	83 83 53 88
Total for year	288	0.8	279	Total for year	316	0.9	307

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 were 2,096 cases of these 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 25.

The total cases notified are 691 less than those of the previous year (2,787) and 216 below the average (2,312) of the preceding ten years. The only increase when contrasted with the decennial averages is to be found in the return from Diphtheria, which shows

1923

(4) cases in excess, while the other discusses all validit a decrease, Scarlet Fever account, for 176 cases, here pelie 99 cases, and Entering Fover 14 cases.

the store managequat to an attack entry of 8.2 per 1,000 of the civil pop-

The fortures for the preceding the Seale are given in the following statement

In London in the second s

or 14 percent on the theory of the first second birst on point 1913 22. The attack rate equal to 3.21 per block of the first second second by which is a decrease of 173 1,000 of the mean circle of 1910 of the second second by the London the attack-rate 2.22 per 1,000 of the state copulation with a the Eccircling Borougheit was 2.21

Enteric Fever. - Only 16 data was notified, a decrease of 14 on the average that obtained during the ten years 1913-22. The attack-rate was 0.05 per 1,000 annual 0.04 per 1,000 below the toean rate (0.9) of the last ten years.

In London the rate was 0.07, and in the Encircling Boroughs 0.06 per 1,000 o civil population.

74 cases in excess, while the other diseases all exhibit a decrease, Scarlet Fever accounting for 176 cases, Erysipelas 99 cases, and Enteric Fever 14 cases.

The 2,096 cases were equal to an attack-rate of 6.2 per 1,000 of the civil population.

00

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

		Atta	ck-rates per 1,00
	Cases.		vil population.
	2,171		6.54
	2,947		9.08
	2,210		6.98
			4.65
			4.21
			3.93
	1,993		6.05
			8.49
	4,344		13.05
	2,787		8.34
average	2,312		7.26
	2,096		6.22
	 average	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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

				Total	cases notified.
Tufnell	••••				104
Upper Holloway	•••				214
Tollington	•••				161
Lower Holloway	•••				363
Highbury	•••				309
Barnsbury			•••	•••	466
Islington South-H	last	••••			479
		Total			2,096

Small Pox.—No case was notified in the Borough during the year. The average number of cases during the preceding ten years was only 0.4.

Diphtheria was responsible for 891 cases of illness, which were 74 above the average (817) of the preceding ten years. The attack-rate was equal to 2.64 per 1,000 of the civil population annually, and was 0.09 above the mean rate (2.55) of the decennial period.

In London the attack-rate was 2.28 per 1,000, and the Encircling Boroughs 2.51.

Scarlet Fever.—1,080 cases were notified, and they showed a decrease of 176 or 14 per cent. on the average (1,256) of the ten years 1913-22. The attack-rate was equal to 3.21 per 1,000 of the civil population annually, which is a decrease of 0.73 per 1,000 of the mean rate (3.94) of the preceding ten years. In London the attack-rate was 2.22 per 1,000 of the civil population, while in the Encircling Boroughs it was 2.24.

Enteric Fever.—Only 16 cases were notified, a decrease of 14 on the average (30) that obtained during the ten years 1913-22. The attack-rate was 0.05 per 1,000 annually, or 0.04 per 1,000 below the mean rate (0.9) of the last ten years.

In London the rate was 0.07, and in the Encircling Boroughs 0.06 per 1,000 of the civil population.

Typhus Fever.--No case was notified

Puerpers! Fayer.-Seepage 10 and 17.

Erysipeing, or cases were notified, or 99 below the average 186 of the priced verse, these test verses, these tests are being 0.25 per 1.000 of the civil population.

ATALIAN CROM THE BUREL PRINCIPAL NOTIFIABLE INTERTOR DISEASES.

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Hospital Isolation - Charles and the second infections theory and the second side 1.5

The following mind catation is seen and shows and manker of state meaned in the

	1,051 881 12 35 17	1,030 881 16 87 87 22	Scarlet Fever Diphtheria Enteric Fever Frysipelas Puerperal Fever
95+2	1,996		

Typhus Fever.—No case was notified.

Puerperal Fever.—See pages 10 and 17.

Erysipelas.—87 cases were notified, or 99 below the average 186 of the preceding ten years, the attack-rate being 0.26 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 2,096 cases notified, 48 deaths occurred, or 2.3 per cent., which contrasts with an average percentage of 4.4 in the preceding ten years 1913.22.

Years.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality	
1913	2,171	76	3.5	
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	
Mean	2,312	103	4 · 4	
1923	2,096	48	2.3	

Hospital Isolation.—Of the 2,096 cases of infectious diseases notified, 1,996 were isolated in hospital, or a percentage of 95.2, while only 4.8 per cent. of the patients, therefore, were nursed at home. This is the highest number on record.

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

	Cases treated in	Percentage of
Year.	Hospital.	cases treated.
1913	 1,866	 85.9
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

DISEASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Diseas	ie.		Total cases.	Cases isolated.	Percentage of known cases.
Starlet Fever Diphtheria Enteric Fever Erysipelas Puerperal Fever			1,080 891 16 87 22	1,051 881 12 35 17	$97.3 \\ 98.9 \\ 75.0 \\ 40.2 \\ 77.3$
		-	2,096	1,996	95.2

19231

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Cases protections Bickness and Cheaths arising therefrom, distinguishes Cases protect of Home and in Hospitals; and showing the percentages of nor Cases removed to thuseholds, together with the Fatality among Cases treate Home and in Hospitals during the Year 1923.

Diseases with a sub- state state and the second of the second for 1923.

1923]

Summary of Infectious Sickness and of Deaths arising therefrom, distinguishing the Cases treated at Home and in Hospitals; and showing the percentages of notified Cases removed to Hospitals, together with the Fatality among Cases treated at Home and in Hospitals during the Year 1923.

	Notified	Cases Tr	eated.	Percenta Notified Treat	Cases	Death	s Occurr	ing.	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	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	_	_	_		
Fever	1,051	29	1,080	97.3	2.7	13	-	13	1.2	-	1.2	
Diph- theria Enteric		10	801	98.8	1.2	20	1	21	2.3	10.0	2.3	
(Typhoid Fever) Typhus		4	16	75.0	$25 \cdot 0$		-		-	-	-	
Fever	-	-		_		_						
Erysipelas Puerperal		52	87	$40 \cdot 2$	59.8	5	-	5	$14 \cdot 3$	-	5.7	
Fever		5	22	77.3	22.7	8	1	9	$47 \cdot 0$	$20 \cdot 0$	40.9	
Fever Relapsing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fever	Ξ	_	-	-	_	=	-	-	_		-	
Total	1,996	100	2,096	95.2	4.8	46	2	48	2.3	2.0	2.3	

Showing the number of Cases and Attack-Rates of the several Notifiable Infectious Diseases which occurred during each of the Ten Years 1913-22 and in 1923.

DISEASES.					YE	ARS.					Average number	1923	Increase or Decrease
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	of cases, 1913-22		
Membranous Croup { Cases Croup { Cases Rate Enteric Fever { Cases Rate Continued { Cases Rate Continued { Cases Rate Fever* { Cases Rate	$\begin{array}{c}$	$\begin{array}{c} - \\ 651 \\ 2 \cdot 01 \\ 8 \\ 0 \cdot 02 \\ 1853 \\ 5 \cdot 71 \\ 76 \\ 0 \cdot 23 \\ - \\ 25 \\ 3 \cdot 10 \\ 334 \\ 1 \cdot 03 \\ \hline 2947 \\ 9 \cdot 08 \end{array}$	2210		$\begin{array}{c} - \\ 556 \\ 1 \cdot 87 \\ 5 \\ 0 \cdot 02 \\ 478 \\ 1 \cdot 61 \\ 23 \\ 0 \cdot 08 \\ - \\ 16 \\ 2 \cdot 74 \\ 173 \\ 0 \cdot 58 \\ 1251 \\ 4 \cdot 21 \end{array}$	1.51 30 0.10 - 4 0.77 141 0.49 1127	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 0\cdot 00\\ 645\\ 1\cdot 96\\ 4\\ 0\cdot 01\\ 1084\\ 3\cdot 29\\ 16\\ 0\cdot 05\\ 1\\ 0\cdot 00\\ 29\\ 0\cdot 46\\ 212\\ 0\cdot 64\\ \end{array}$	2853	$5 \\ 0.02 \\ 2622 \\ 7.87 \\ 10 \\ 0.03 \\ \\ \\ 34$		186 0 · 58 2312	$\begin{array}{c} - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - $	$\begin{array}{c} - \\ + & 77 \\ + 0 \cdot 09 \\ - & 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 02 \\ - & 176 \\ - & 0 \cdot 73 \\ - & 14 \\ - & 0 \cdot 04 \\ - \\ - & 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 06 \\ - & 99 \\ - & 0 \cdot 32 \\ \hline - & 216 \\ - & 1 \cdot 04 \end{array}$

Tufneil D. Hollowry Talington Br. Hallowry

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tion and the second state of the second second with none in 1922, but

CEDERAL CORRECT-SEIKAL MENINGERS.

1913-22, the cases a twented, or hypercases more than in 1922. During the real

ne	gistration DI	stric	its an	ia ine	AN S	trus	auru	ng ine	rea	rL. 1	920.		
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.
Tufnell Up. Holloway . Tollington Lr. Holloway Highbury { Barnsbury { Islington, S.E. {	Tufnell Up. Holloway Tollington Lr. Holloway Highbury Mildmay Thornhill Barnsbury St. Mary's Canonbury St. Peter's		$\begin{array}{c} 56\\ 101\\ 70\\ 241\\ 180\\ 29\\ 85\\ 98\\ 64\\ 76\\ 80\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 39\\ 99\\ 77\\ 108\\ 49\\ 29\\ 176\\ 83\\ 72\\ 55\\ 102 \end{array}$	2	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} $	1111111111	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 11 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 12 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -3 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{array} $	1111111111			$\begin{array}{c} 104\\ 214\\ 161\\ 363\\ 244\\ 65\\ 274\\ 192\\ 143\\ 145\\ 191 \end{array}$
	Totals	-	1080	889	2	16		87	22	-	_	-	2096
	Attack-Rates per 1,000 popula- tion	_	3.21	2.64	0.00	0.05	_	0.26	0.06	-	-	-	6.22

Showing the Cases of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases notified in the Sub-Registration Districts and the Wards during the Year 1923.

OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The diseases which are notifiable in Islington include those which have since been added by Order, and the complete list is as follows: Small Pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the diseases 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, Acute Encephalitis Lethargica, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, 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.

Only one case was notified during the year, as compared with none in 1922, and 3 cases in 1921.

			1	923	19	922
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths
1st q	uarter	 	 Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2nd 3rd 4th	**	 	 **	**	17	**
ard	. 11	 •••	 "	*)	**	97
ath		 •••	 1	. 19	**	**
			1	Nil	Nil	Nil

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Eight cases were notified, or five cases more than in 1922. During the ten years 1913-22, the cases averaged 18 per annum.

A return of attacking the disease and relief past ten years is given in the follo-

The deaths divises the year non-level and was repaired by the very high tate he

Punte Hadro (Erice and Marson Clear the Steaman, Ere), Ruguranoss, 1915

the following energy mere to find our means the rest of markets the Medical Different of Heart

ACUTE EASIMATE ASTANA A COMPACT POLICE FOR EDIALTS.

These discusses is and being the second state of the Local Government Bought the 1st January, The and a ming the second state Local Government Bought were notified, 5 or a ball second first for the second first for the Local bacephalities was the in the Borought of the not-state construction of the second first deck

OFRITHALMIA NEOS AVOID 1. FRINKING (1999) A STAR EVER OF DERIVED OF Children Sen

Alacentran I

During the year 622 creat of Tate where in its different forms were notified attack-rate was equal to 200 per 1.60 of the 2.00 population. This number show decrease of 35 on the rational the previous year, and of 0.12 per 1,000 on the attack-r It was also 89 below the mucher in 1921.

Respiratory (Fulmonary) Tehereulonia -542 notifications were menof which 232 referred to males and 180 to females, and represented an attackof 16 per 1,000. The return was a decrease of 28 on that of 1922, and 110 on 1921.

19.23

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A return of	attacks of the	e disease	during	the pa	st ten	years i	is given	in the	following
statement :									

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Average 10 yrs. 1913-22	1923	Total Deaths, 1913-23.
1st quarter 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1 3 1	2 3 2	12 13 11 4	7 17 8 7	15 11 1 3	7 4 1 4	8 7 1	5522	$\frac{3}{3}$	1 2 —	6 7 3 2	$\frac{3}{2}$	40 52 10 9
Year	6	7	40	39	30	16	16	14	7	3	18	8	111

The deaths during the year numbered 7, and were equal to the very high rate of 87 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 5 years the following cases were notified by medical practitioners to the Medical Officer of Health :

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

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 10 cases of Acute Encephalitis Lethargica were notified, 5 of which proved fatal. One case of Acute Polio-Encephalitis was known in the Borough. The patient was an infant aged 5 months which died.

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

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 672 cases of Tuberculosis in its different forms were notified. The attack-rate was equal to 2.00 per 1,000 of the civil population. This number shows a decrease of 35 on the return of the previous year, and of 0.12 per 1,000 on the attack-rate. It was also 89 below the number in 1921.

Respiratory (Pulmonary) Tuberculosis.—542 notifications were received, of which 282 referred to males and 260 to females, and represented an attack-rate of 1.6 per 1,000. The return was a decrease of 28 on that of 1922, and 110 on 1921.

all all a signifi	

The actual marker of cases or descin service berein as coming to the knowle

From the address of the number of the number of the disease attacked people ions ages, yes In every hundred cases 0 5 were under 1 year of age.

Registration Sub-Districts.	Wards.	Pulmonary Phthisis.				ner Forms uberculos	Grand Totals	Tuber- culosis Rate per 1,000 of	
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Popula- tion.
Tufnell Up. Holloway Tollington Lr. Holloway Highbury Barnsbury Islington, S.E.	Tufnell Up. Holloway Tollington Lr. Holloway Highbury Mildmay Thornhill Barnsbury St. Mary's Canonbury St. Peter's	25 28 29 24 26 20 19 25 18 30 38	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 24 \\ 21 \\ 25 \\ 28 \\ 23 \\ 31 \\ 19 \\ 21 \\ 20 \\ 31 \\ 31 \end{array} $	$42 \\ 52 \\ 50 \\ 49 \\ 54 \\ 43 \\ 50 \\ 44 \\ 39 \\ 50 \\ 69$	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 12 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 8 \end{array} $	66463883476	$12 \\ 18 \\ 9 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 18 \\ 5 \\ 9 \\ 11 \\ 14$	54 70 59 62 64 54 68 49 48 61 83	1.58 2.10 1.89 1.49 1.95 1.92 2.20 2.01 2.64 1.91 2.74
	Totals	282	2 0	542	69	61	130	672	2.00

Showing the Notified Cases of Tuberculosis in the Wards during 1923.

The actual number of cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health in each year since 1913, has been as follows :

Year.	Cases.	Year.		Cases.	
1913	 1,303	1918		1,006	
1914	 960	1919		759	
1915	 780	1920		663	
1916	 672	1921		652	
1917	 897	1922		570	
		Average, 10 y	ears	826 =	2-6 per 1,000 inhabitants.
1923	 542 cas	es = 1.6 per 1.0	00 inl	habitants.	

THE PERIOD OF LIFE AT WHICH TUBERCULOSIS ATTACKED THE PERSONS. NOTIFIED DURING 1923.

			CASI	es Not	IFIED IN	WHOL	E DISTR	RICT.			
			At Ages—Years.								
Tubercular Diseases.	Sex.	At all ages.	Under 1	to 5	5 to 15		25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up- wards		
Phthisis (including Tuberculosis of Larynx) {	M F.	282 260		5 2	15 17	45 70	137 114	69 48	11 8		
Tubercular Meningitis {	M. F.	1 2		2		_	=	=	=		
Tabes Mesenterica {	M. F.	7 12	_	$\frac{2}{3}$	4 3	1		1	=		
General Tuberculosis {	M. F.	1	=	=	-	=	1	-	-		
Other forms of Tuberculosis {	M. F.	60 46	2 1	5 2	22 16	$\begin{array}{c} 12\\14\end{array}$	9 10	10 3	=		
All Tubercular Diseases {	M. F.	351 321	2 2	12 9	42 36	57 85	147 130	80 51	11 8		
Totals		672	4	21	78	142	277	131	19		
Percentages at each life period to total cases		-	0.5	3 · 1	11.6	21.1	41.2	19.5	3.0		

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

	In every	hundred cases	0.5	were under 1 year of age.
	,,	"	3.1	were aged 1 to 5 years.
	-77	22	11.6	were aged 5 to 15 years.
Prime	ſ "	,,	$21 \cdot 1$	
of	1 ,,	"		81.8 were aged 25 to 45 years
Life	("	"	19.5	9
	"	"	3.0	were aged 65 and upwards.

Manuer Mr. Nouned Cases Descroulosis in the Quarters during 1

Disinfection is it is constant freedom in the first of the fallo wing actioners provided in the sector of the sect

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Samplers of a Governments destroyed a row of the Marshold of Low States, 1922, a

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	1st	Quai	rter.	2nd	Qua	rter.	3rd	Qua	rter.	4th	Qua	rter.	T	he Y	ear.
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Phthisis Tubercular Meningitis Tabes Mesenterica General Tuberculosis Other forms of Tuberculosis	$ \begin{array}{c} 72 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \\ 20 \end{array} $	$\frac{72}{1}$ $\frac{1}{16}$	$ \begin{array}{r}144\\1\\3\\-\\36\end{array} $		58 2 6 	$ \begin{array}{r} 134 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ - \\ 21 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 66\\ \hline 2\\ \hline 13 \end{array}$		138 	68 	58 	126 	$282 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 60$	$260 \\ 2 \\ 12 \\ 1 \\ 46$	542 3 19 2 106
Totals	95	89	184	91	75	166	81	84	165	84	73	157	351	321	672

Showing the Notified Cases of Tuberculosis in the Quarters during 1923.

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

			•		Houses.	Rooms.
1st q	uarter	 	 		 114	 151
2nd	,,	 	 		 108	 152
3rd	,,	 	 		 117	 160
4th	23	 	 		 97	 148
			Tot	al	 436	 611

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 31st December, 1922, to the 29th December, 1923, in the Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

					No	otifica	ations	on I	form	А.			
			1	vumł	oer o	f Pri	mary	Not	ificat	ions.			Total
Age-periods	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 Notifi- cations	Notifi- cations on Form A
Pulmonary Males ,, Females Non-pulmonary Males ,, Females	1 1	5 2 7 7	8 7 11 11	7 9 11 7	16 27 6 7	29 42 6 8	70 64 7 13	67 50 3 3	46 36 8 2	23 12 3 1	11 8 —	$282 \\ 258 \\ 64 \\ 60$	396 338 77 55

		No	tificati	ons on Form	В.	Number of on F	Notification: 'orm C.
	1	Numbe Not	er of i	Primary ons.	Total		
Age-periods	Un- der 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications	Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions	Sanatoria.
Pulmonary Males , Females Non-pulmonary Males , , Females.	111				 7 3	72 64 6 3	$230 \\ 140 \\ 48 \\ 49$

TUBERCOLDER DISPENSARIES.

The work of the Tuberculosis

deen very satisfactorily perior

Dr. McFarland, the Taberaulows Officer, of the viscon former parties of Islington Dr. Comyra the Toberaulows Officer, of the socialitien portion, have been construtouch with the Poly of Island by the second coordination has thus been satisfactorily maintained. I have to the second coordination has thus been fully contosist for the second could be to the second coordination of the dical (

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1,373 1,181 1,269		

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 1,283 persons were examined by the Tuberculosis Officers, and the patients made 10,826 attendances.

At the Northern Dispensary there were 721 new cases, and at the Southern 562, while the attendances at the former were 4,001 and at the latter 6,825. The examination of contacts with tuberculous cases showed that 42 were suffering from tuberculosis, 36 were suspect, and 532 were not suffering. The nurse at the Northern Dispensary paid 1,312 visits, and the nurse at the Southern 2,582, to the homes of the patients, while the Tuberculosis Officer of the Northern Dispensary made 214 visits, and of the Southern 401 visits to the patients' homes for the purpose of examining them.

Finsen Light Treatment.—Five patients received beneficial treatment by Finsen Light at the London Hospital, at a cost to the Council of ± 49 15s. 0d.

Pneumothorax Treatment was also administered to one patient at a cost of 10s. 6d.

The number of persons in attendance at the Dispensaries in each year is as follows: TUBERCULOSIS.

	19	18	19	19	19	20	19	21	19	22	19	23
	North Dispy	South Dispy										
New Cases Actual number of Attendances	635 3798	872 6511	585 4057	756 6782	655 3921	760 6895	615 3212	758 7030	600 3297	581 6659	721 4001	562 6815
Totals	4433	7383	4642	7538	4576	7655	3327	7788	3897	7240	4722	7387

A summary is given for the following years :

	Cases.	Attendances.		Cases,	Attendances
1918 1919 1920	1,507 1,341 1,415	10,309 10,839 10,816	1921 1922 1923	1,373 1,181 1,233	10,242 9,956 10,826
			Totals	8,100	62,988

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1923]

Date. Dispensary Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. June. July. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Year. TOTAL. Northern Attendances 4,001 10,826 Southern 6,825 New Cases Northern Including Contacts 1,283 Southern CONTACTS. Northern Tuberculosis Southern Northern Suspects Southern Northern Non-Tuberculous Southern Northern Nurses' Visits ... 1,312 3,894 Southern 2,582 Tuberculosis Northern Officers' Visits Southern

Table showing the number of **Tuberculous Persons** attending the Borough Tuberculosis Dispensaries and the New Cases during 1923.

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. 1,028 cases of the notifiable infectious diseases occurred in the Public Elementary Schools of the Borough, of which 639 were Scarlet Fever, and 386 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 Diphtheria Enteric Fever Other Diseases	 	639 386 3 —	732 386 2 1	-93 + 1 - 1
Total	 	1,028	1,121 88	- 93 121,1

Non Notifiable Diseases.—3,401 cases came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year, viz.: 507 cases of Measles, 759 cases of Chicken Pox, 429 of Whooping Cough, and 1,706 of other diseases.

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

Exclusion of Scholars from Schools.—3,751 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 Chicken Pox Whooping Cough †Other Diseases	 		507 759 429 1,706	1,514 755 582 2,584	$ \begin{array}{r} -1,007 \\ + 4 \\ - 153 \\ - 878 \\ \end{array} $
			3,401	5,435	- 2,034

† NOTE .- " Other Diseases" include Mumps, Scabies, Ophthalmia, Itch etc.



BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

2.568 examinations were made for the predical profession of the sputum, of sw the throat and of the blood of present an event to be suffering from Phthisis, D and Entorie Fourier respectively.

This number is its 'noreneeds' out on wall of the proceeding year, It is also 1,2 the decended a reaser, Of the total communications, 463 or 18 per cent, gave positiv

Diphthere, - for specifies we see an field for Diphtheria, of which 30 per cent, were found to contain which an an

Enterlo Ferme 20 sponters i food een eximited, 5 of which gave

Phthisis. 21 sentences equipered 152 of 174 par cents, showed that the same been sents,

Showing the production Sachar constant Examinations were for the Du

ACCINATION.

infants were encounted in graterial in 1964, the returns of varcination show that in infants were encounted, vaccination, rebain J7 were found to be insusceptible. The also 338 who died unter constent, and 2.347 statutory declarations of conscientions of to vaccination were obtained by the parents or guardians; 35 vaccinations were of

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

2,568 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 Phthisis, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever, respectively.

This number is an increase of 704 on that of the preceding year. It is also 1,287 above the decennial average. Of the total examinations, 463 or 18 per cent. gave positive results.

Diphtheria.—1,677 specimens were examined for Diphtheria, of which 306, or 18.2 per cent., were found to contain Diphtheria bacilli.

Enteric Fever.—20 specimens of blood were examined, 5 of which gave positive results.

Phthisis.—871 specimens of sputum were examined, 152, or 17^{.4} per cent., of which showed that the patients were suffering from this disease.

DIPHTHERIA—Pathogenicity Tests.

1923.

No. Submitted for Examination.	Negative Result. (Bacilli).	Positive Result. (Bacilli),	Non-Virulent.	VIRULENT.
49	40	9	5	4

Showing the result of the Bacteriological Examinations made for the Diagnosis of Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Phthisis, 1913-23.

		DIPHTHERIA.			ENTI	ERIC FE	VER.	I			
Periods.		Positive Results.			Positive Results.	Nega- tive Results.	Total Ex- amined	Positive Results.		Total Ex- amined	Totals
1913		163	418	581	24	28	52	183	546	729	1,362
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	1207	3	19	22	127	421	548	1,777
1922		291	953	1,244	-	9	9	139	472	611	1,864
Average 10 years		167	491	658	9	20	29	148	446	594	1,281
1923		306	1,371	1,677	5	15	20	152	719	871	2,568

VACCINATION.

Of the 6,599 births registered in 1922, the returns of vaccination show that only 2,902 infants were successfully vaccinated, while 17 were found to be insusceptible. There were also 338 who died unvaccinated, and 2,347 statutory declarations of conscientious objection to vaccination were obtained by the parents or guardians; 35 vaccinations were postponed
r duelled authority. 273 were removed to other districts or places unk

IN PROPING

Disinfection of Rooms, a led coms were disinfected, as contrasted whin 1922. For this purpose formuldebride, either in a gaseous form or in soluti employed, although it was sometimes sugmented by sulphur dioxide, when

923]

1923]

under medical authority, 273 were removed to other districts or places unknown, thus leaving 687 unaccounted for. The return of certificates of exemption, therefore, represents 35.6 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.
1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915	$\begin{array}{c} 72 \cdot 4 \\ 70 \cdot 7 \\ 66 \cdot 7 \\ 62 \cdot 3 \\ 54 \cdot 1 \\ 51 \cdot 1 \\ 46 \cdot 8 \\ 49 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922	$\begin{array}{r} 47 \cdot 5 \\ 46 \cdot 7 \\ 46 \cdot 4 \\ 46 \cdot 0 \\ 49 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 9 \\ 46 \cdot 3 \end{array}$

Certificates of Exemption.—The following tabular statement shows the increase of these certificates, more especially since 1906:

1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911	$123 \\ 259 \\ 588 \\ 824 \\ 1,080 \\ 1,241$	1912 1913 1914 1915 1916	1,646 1,942 2,124 1,710 1,796	1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922	1,341 1,027 1,583 2,866 2,5_6 2,347
--	--	--------------------------------------	---	--	--

Return furnished by the Vaccination Officers respecting the Vaccination of Children in the Sub-Registration Districts during the previous year 1922.

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS,	Number of Births registered in 1922.	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 (Defaulters).	Total Number of Certifi- cates of Successful Primary Vaccination at All Ages received during year 1923.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection received during year 1923.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tufnell Up. Holloway Tollington Highbury Lr. Holloway Barnsbury	589 676 609 1002 925 1255	273 327 249 435 385 617	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{array} $		176 221 214 374 307		2	$25 \\ 19 \\ 15 \\ 2 \\ 2$	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 20 \\ 13 \\ 36 \\ 29 \end{array} $	55 53 102 112 147	2,137	138 169 145 290 228
Islington, S.E	1543	616	4	_	422 633	66 93	$\frac{8}{22}$	4 11	45 39	$93 \\ 125$	} 2,534	$\begin{array}{c} 334 \\ 500 \end{array}$
The Borough.	6599	2902	17	-	2,347	338	35	78	185	6.57	4,721	1,804

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of Rooms.—2,042 rooms were disinfected, as contrasted with 2,694 in 1922. For this purpose formaldehyde, either in a gaseous form or in solution, was employed, although it was sometimes augmented by sulphur dioxide, when it was

necessary to kill votum, for which putpare it has been found most effective, extermination of bracs, however, all the architrave mouldings and skirting behind which they beed are removed, and the walls washed with hot lime.

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The Oleoneine and Spracing of Rooms. 1,525 rooms, as contras

detailed below, we shall blein feeting Starton. Start thige different molding, station comparts and institution a second molecule the Connell's Den Station comparts with 21,148 should be detailed theinfooted disking the pirvious y

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which brune its mitters and the second of the second states of the preseding were dist-

Summary of the source of the source should be boulding, etc. then beer during

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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 Phthisis, vide p. 28.

The Cleansing and Spraying of Rooms.—1,525 rooms, as contrasted with 1,474 in 1922, were cleansed and sprayed.

		Rooms 1 1923.	Disinfected. 1922.	Rooms Sprayed. 1923. 1922.		
1st Quart 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	er	 409 441 564	813 730 589 562	373 403 386	423 404 258 389	
	 Year	 628 2,042	562 2,694	360	258 389 1,474	

Work at the Disinfecting Station.—55,693 large articles of bedding, etc., as detailed below, were disinfected by the steam disinfectors, at the Council's Disinfecting Station, compared with 71,148 similar articles disinfected during the previous year.

In addition to the above articles 47,956 second-hand garments and bed blankets were disinfected for clothing contractors trading in the borough, who paid the Council for the work, amounting to the sum of £119 14s. 0d.

Altogether, 103,649 articles described in the two paragraphs preceding were disinfected, which bring the number of large articles disinfected since the disinfecting station was established to 1,951,490.

Summary of the chief articles of Clothing, Bedding, etc., disinfected during the year

			1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	The Year 1923	1922
Beds			 525	5 06	728	753	2,512	3,055
Blankets			 1,092	1,117	1,459	1,285	4,953	5,822
Bolsters			 478	451	614	347	1,890	2,674
Carpets			 14	4	4	8	30	18
Chair Bed	Cushi	ons.	 73	52	75	59	259	318
Mattresses			 556	489	785	578	2,408	3,005
Palliasses			 -		4	19	23	25
Pillows			 938	1,316	1,922	1,513	5,689	6,463
Quilts			 469	408	586	642	2,105	2,823
Sheets			 815	784	1,179	1,219	3,997	5,203
Other Artic	les		 7,781	6,227	8,578	9,241	31,827	41,742
Tot	ALS		 12,741	11,354	15,934	15,664	55,693	71,148

1923, and also in the preceding year 1922.

The nature of the acticles distrifceded for the clothing contractors is shown below

Disinfectation and the set of the district statement give fullowing statement give quintity of district a set of the set of the set of district of the set of the set

30		Disinfection of exce

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Vorminous Second Children d and the year 4,856 baths wree given thildren from the local of an interview of and were channed by the neuropean of the bisinfrouting Second while their clother we chained the day attendence ranged at to Su.

The agreements are blacked and the limit of the limit of

The amount viele darking the verte by use London County Council for the bath to the children wise \$119 14s.

Proceedings wave jestituted by the London County Council under Section 1, the Children Act, 1994, in 51 instances during the year, when fines ranging from 2 10s. were inflicted, the total amount being [2] 11s. 6d.

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

				1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Overcoats				2,355	1,530	6,070	5,850	15,865
Jackets				842	1,074	2,523	1,550	5,989
Blankets	••••			1,780	5,716	14,550	1,950	23,996
Trousers	•••		••••	-		36	150	186
Tunics						880	2	882
Other Artic	cles			265	509	172	92	1,038
		Totals		5,242	8,889	24,231	9,594	47,956

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

	Carbolic	Disinfecting	Formaldehyde.			
How disposed of.	Powder.	Fluid.	Powder.	Solution.		
To Householders Disinfection of Premises	Tons. cwts. 1 10	Gallons. 150	cwt. qr. lbs. — — 28	Gallons.		

Cost = £79 15s. 0d.

Shelter House.—The Shelter House was occupied by 3 persons during the disinfection of their homes after infectious diseases. Baths were given to 13 verminous persons, also to 11 men 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.

Verminous School Children.—During the year 4,886 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 disinfection. The daily attendance ranged from 4 to 50.

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 \pounds 100 per annum.

The amount paid during the year by the London County Council for the baths given to the children was \pounds 419 14s.

Proceedings were instituted by the London County Council under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908, in 51 instances during the year, when fines ranging from 3s. to 10s. were inflicted, the total amount being $\pounds 21$ 11s. 6d.

EACTORY AND WORKSHOP ADMINISTRATION

The Medical Officer of Health submits the annual report on the manner in whic provisions of the Farlery and Workshops Act, 1901, were carried out in his district d

routs and visits made by the three Ins.

Notices Served reads of the instant of the served server and 20 situation nations were s of these notices if we is a server of the server of the server of we and werkplace of 20 not service of 20 not the quistance is we have server of the server with the readilities of the quistance is we have server of the service for a significant on pay n of the quistance is we have server of the service of the readilities

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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 1923.

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

Factories, including Fact	ory La	undries			 	624
Workshops, including W	orksho	p Laun	dries		 	954
Workplaces, other than o	outwor	kers' ho	omes		 	396
Bakehouses					 	333
Restaurant Kitchens					 	423
Outworkers' premises					 	1,235
Miscellaneous re-inspecti	ons an	d calls			 	5,324
				Total	 	9,289

Notices Served.—In consequence of the 1,147 sanitary defects discovered as the result of the inspections above; 278 intimations and 20 statutory notices were served. Of these notices 73 were served on the owners of factories, 139 on the owners of workshops and workplaces, and 57 on the owners of bakehouses and restaurant kitchens. In addition to these nuisances, 156 were discovered on Outworkers' premises, necessitating the service of 29 notices. A summons was taken out in one instance with the result that upon the nuisance having been subsequently abated, the case was withdrawn on payment of \pounds 1 1s. costs.

Registers.—There were 1,947 workshops on the Register, as contrasted with 1,831 in 1922, while the total number of workrooms was 2,766 as contrasted with 2,621 in the previous year; 237 workshops were added to the Register, while 121 were removed from it.

The various workshops and workplaces are tabulated as below:

	1923.						
Workshops and Workplaces.	Total Workshops on Register.	Total Workrooms on Register.	Number added during Year.	Number removed during Year.			
Workshops where Men are employed Workshops where Women are em-	873	1,305	156	71			
ployed	434	739	53	40			
Laundries	18	46	-	-			
Bakehouses	236	245	1	5			
Restaurant Kitchens	386	431	27	5			
Total	1,947	2,766	237	121			
Outworkers' Premises	2,404	_	583	421			

WOLLSHOPS NOTIFIER TO HOME OFFICE, 1923.

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Andrenies Manualites Manualites Mattendid			
Jutworkers' Fromires			
Total 9,289 298	298		

Workshops Notified to Home Office, 1923.

TRAD	Е.			Number of Workshops.	Women.	Male Young Persons.	TOTAL.
Blouses				2	6		6
Millinery				8	14	- States	14
Furrier				7	13		13
Tailoring				5	9		9
Dressmaking				. 7	36		36
Mantles				3	8		8
Costumes				1	8		8
Christmas Cracker				1	2		
Underclothing				9			
Rag Sorting					2 7		2 2 7
Confectionery		••••		1	3	2	5
Cabinet Making		••••		1	2	0	1
Leather Goods				1	5	0	7
Lamp Shades				1	1	-	1
Take Ornamont M.		••••		1	1		6
Cake Ornament Ma Handbags		••••		1	0		
87	•••	•••	•••	1	4		4
Weaving		••••		1	1		1
Pleating and Hems	stitchi	ng		1	5	-	5
Art Florist		•••	•••	1	6	_	- 6
Waterproof Making	g	•••	•••	1	2		2
Heel Grips			•••	1	4	2	.6
Raffia Dyeing				1	3		3
				1	4		4
Wax Products				1	3		3
Bedstead Making				1		3	3
Baker				1	-	2	2
Printer				1	-	1	1
French Polishing				1		1	1
Upholsterer				1	-	1	1
Motor Repairs				1		1	1
Pianoforte Making				1		3	3
The star & K I . I				1	-	3	3
TOTAL				60	154	23	177

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Number of			
(1)		Inspections. (2)	WrittenNotices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories	 	624	73	· · · · · · ·
Workshops	 	954	110	1
Workplaces	 	396	29	-
Restaurant Kitchens	 	423	30	_
Bakchouses	 	333	27	_
utworkers' Premises	 	1,235	29	
discellaneous Re-Inspections and calls	 	5,324	-	-
Total	 	9,289	298	1

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

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Matters notified & 1 1 append a second and the second and the second and a second a second and the second and the second as the second as

DISTRICT INSPECTORS' WORK.

The fourteen district inspectors while a total of 57,817 inspections and call the year, a decrease of 3,525 inspections on the corresponding period of 1922; whi improvements were effected in 5,762 promises; as against 14,173 improvements premises for the preceding year.

	Nu	mber of Defe	cts.	Number
Particulars. (1)	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	of Prosecu- tions. (5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*— Want of cleanliness Want of ventilation Overcrowding Want of drainage of floors Insufficient Insufficient Want separate for sexes Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act— Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) Breach of Special sanitary requirements for bake- houses (ss. 97 to 100) Want of ther offences <th>254 16 5 21 362 32 449 5 - 2 1</th> <th>273 15 5 21 369 35 438 7 - 2 1</th> <th></th> <th></th>	254 16 5 21 362 32 449 5 - 2 1	273 15 5 21 369 35 438 7 - 2 1		
Total	1,147	1,166+		1

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts. †Defects found left over from previous year are also included in this total.

OUTWORKERS' PREMISES.

	Instances.	Notices Served.	Remedied.	Prosecutions.
Outwork in unwholesome premises (s. 108) Outwork in infected premises (s. 109, 110)	114	<u>39</u>	135 21	=
Total	156	39	156	-
OUTWORKERS' LISTS (s. 107): Lists received from Employe Addresses received from Oth Addresses forwarded to Othe Firms failing to send in lists	er Councils	 .t)	1,832 2,164 922 327	

OTHER MATTERS.

	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories : Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133, 1901) Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Notified by H.M. Inspector Inspector as remediable under the	16 17
Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901). Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector Other (New Factories reported under Home Office Memorandum, 1912) Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year	17 nil 84

DISTRICT INSPECTORS' WORK.

The fourteen district inspectors made a total of 57,817 inspections and calls during the year, a decrease of 3,525 inspections on the corresponding period of 1922; while 13,175 improvements were effected in 5,762 premises; as against 14,173 improvements in 5,866 premises for the preceding year.

Synopsis of Inspectors' Work.-Tol Bollowing statement gives a brief syn

Notices Served, we were served with a descention and extended by the inspectory to an a served by the inspectory because to an a served by the inspectory because it holds a server is in a server in the properties of the properti

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The conditions of a finite second field for the finite second of the attention is rent, as it did not second in the finite control of the second of the sec

about con application where the restrict the time year for the removal of dust,

Dust Receptuoles Provided.—During the year 1,309 dust receptacles provided, while 8 were repaired after the service of sanitary notices.

38

Synopsis of Inspectors' Work.—The following statement gives a brief synopsis of the district inspectors' work in 1923 :

House to house inspecti									2,535
Other inspections of dw Re-inspections and calls	relling I	nouses	•••						5,284
Visits of inquiry re noti	fable i	nfaction							46,789
Butchers' shops, stalls,	etc. (S:	aturday	is dise	ases		•••		••••	2,096
Ice cream shops and fac	ctories	····			••••				47
Dairies and Milkshops					•••	•••			83
Stables and yards			••••	••••	•••	•••			823
Manure denote				•••	••••	•••	•••		1,316
Smoke observations				•••	•••				47
emone costrations									215

Notices Served.—There were 3,489 intimation notices served by the inspectors with respect to nuisances, of which 341 were delivered personally, and 3,148 by post. In 584 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.

Verminous Premises—Bedding and Clothing.—122 premises which were found to be in a verminous condition, were cleansed by the owners or occupiers upon receiving the Inspectors' intimations. In 18 instances it was necessary to remove the bedding and clothing to the Disinfecting Station for purification or destruction.

Smoke Nuisances.—32 complaints of smoke issuing from factory chimneys in the borough were investigated, and as a result of the Inspectors' observations 32 warnings were given and 13 intimations and 5 statutory notices served upon the owners of the businesses requiring the abatement of the nuisance. Two summonses were taken out, and orders were made for the defendants to prevent the recurrence of the nuisance, and pay costs amounting to $\pounds 2$ 11s.

SCHOOLS.

Attention was drawn to the condition of Gifford Street School in consequence of several cases of Diphtheria in the district. The Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council was communicated with and the particulars as far as could be ascertained were laid before him, the conditions being considered to be such as required immediate and thorough attention. As a result, the whole of the school premises were thoroughly cleansed, and the whole of the drainage system tested, when several sections were found to be defective, and these were repaired.

The conditions at St. Jude's (C.E.) Schools also called for attention from my department, as it did not appear that the London County Council's regulations with regard to the cleanliness of schools was being carried out in its entirety.

Other minor items which came to our notice in regard to schools were also dealt with during the year.

REMOVAL OF DUST.

Sixteen applications were received during the year for the removal of dust, which is 1 above the number recorded last year.

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

1014			
1914	26	1919	19
1915	28		
		1920	36
1916	21	1921	21
1917	30		
		1922	15
1918	11	a state and the second	

Dust Receptacles Provided.—During the year 1,309 dust receptacles were provided, while 8 were repaired after the service of sanitary notices.

	ain			stri	ct J	Insp	oot	'aro		

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Showing the summary of Sanitary Work from District Inspectors' Reports for the year 1923.

the year 1	1923.
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[1923

$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $				for i	ne y	car	192	3.	_									
House to House Inspections 106 233 152 187 170 150 64 437 137 150 213 111 17 213 213 213 111 17 13 151 122 22 29 18 27 1 10 382 236 10 284 185 11 135 1 236 130 0 133 1 133 1 133 1 133 1 133 1 133 1 133 1 133 1 133 1 133 1 133 1 133 1 133 1 133 1 133 1 133 1 133 1							I	DISTR	ICTS.							TALS		
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Other premises inspected} & $		1	2	3	4	5*	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	To		
Tec Cram Tactories inspected $31 - 12$ $27 - 14$ $4 - 22$ $21 - 15$ $13 - 25$ 25 44 45 25 44 45 25 25 44 45 25 25 25 25 25 </td <td>Other premises inspected</td> <td>424</td> <td>368</td> <td>317</td> <td>506</td> <td>-</td> <td>474</td> <td>334</td> <td>404</td> <td>410</td> <td>289</td> <td>399</td> <td>536</td> <td>483</td> <td>340</td> <td>5284</td>	Other premises inspected	424	368	317	506	-	474	334	404	410	289	399	536	483	340	5284		
Stable Stable	Ice Cream Factories inspected	1		12	27	-	4	-	-	21		5	13		-	83		
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ctables	7										47	- 26					
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Yards "	E()	10)	298			10	246	12		48	20	6	-44	45			
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Vacant land, Passages and	1	1	- 3			2	39	1		35	1	_	16	10			
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Urinals attached to P.H.'s in spected		63	76	48	-	16	100	6	25	12	7	6	16	45	423		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	toms and Inland Revenu Acts) inspected	e	-	-	8	_	2	-	4	14	_	-	-	-	41	69		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	inspected		-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	48	63		
urday evening) 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 - 2 3 5 5 3 3 2 3 4 Total Inspections and Calls 3399.3694 4653 4215 - 4672 5270 4686 4933 4100 4292 4866 4512 4475 57817 Intimation { Personally 5 1 28 12 - 231 14 10 136 2 62 9 12 27 341 Statutory { Personally 24 21 25 53 - 53 35 21 36 - 11 27 341 Drains—	Drugs Acts Smoke observations	: =		-3	40	=	32		_		5	-9	-5	-2	-1	215		
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $. 4	4	4	4	_	2	3	5	5	5	3	3	2	3	47		
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Total Inspections and Calls	3399	3694	4653	4215	-	4672	5270	4686	4983	4100	4292	4866	4512	4475	57817		
Statutory Personally 24 21 25 30 - 19 5 2 23 9 18 9 4 7 133 Drains- Constructed	Notices Served.			00	10		0.0		10	100	0	00	0	10	07	241		
Statutory (By Post 24 21 25 53 35 35 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 <th 3"3<="" colspan="2" td=""><td>Intimation Personally By Post</td><td>1.00</td><td></td><td>172</td><td>372</td><td></td><td>231</td><td>246</td><td>253</td><td>291</td><td>1</td><td>232</td><td>399</td><td>256</td><td>249</td><td>3148</td></th>	<td>Intimation Personally By Post</td> <td>1.00</td> <td></td> <td>172</td> <td>372</td> <td></td> <td>231</td> <td>246</td> <td>253</td> <td>291</td> <td>1</td> <td>232</td> <td>399</td> <td>256</td> <td>249</td> <td>3148</td>		Intimation Personally By Post	1.00		172	372		231	246	253	291	1	232	399	256	249	3148
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		0.0									9							
Reconstructed 18 9 11 9 18 18 18 6 6 7 3 21 1 3 8 132 Repared 11 22 28 30 39 24 17 24 7 30 15 11 22 23 12 1 5 27 137 Gully and other traps fixed 7 3 14 2 12 42 477 Water supplied, cleansed							2											
Repaired	December 1	10	-		1	_	2		-6	37	-3	-21	-1	-3	- 8			
Guily and other traps fixed1005539405847253491421247Water supplied, cleansed1713417 </td <td>Repaired</td> <td>. 11</td> <td>22</td> <td>8</td> <td>30</td> <td></td> <td>39</td> <td>29</td> <td>17</td> <td></td> <td>7</td> <td>30</td> <td></td> <td>11</td> <td>22</td> <td>265</td>	Repaired	. 11	22	8	30		39	29	17		7	30		11	22	265		
Water supplied, cleansed<	Gully and other traps fixed																	
Water Closet— W.C. erected with pan, trap and water supply provided 34 31 19 33 - 2 2 1 7 - 3 - 1 - 25 Pan and trap only provided 34 31 19 33 - 41 19 23 18 7 59 9 16 47 356 Water supply provided1 2 1 35 1 1 1 - 1 42 Position altered 7 - 1 1 - 1 35 1 1 1 4 24 Position altered 7 1 1 - 1	Water supplied, cleansed		-	_1	_7	-	_1	_3	-	3	_	=	_	_4	_1	20		
Pan and trap only provided343119231875991647366Water supply provided3391114119231875991647366Ventilated11																		

1923]

HOUSES HHT IN LODGINGS.

1923, 510 inspections were made durant the year, followed by 8,200 suitre-inspections and calls, so that the total value amounted to 8,710.

These mapserions resulted in 536 intimations being served on the persons respewhich were followed to 33 statutory periods to domand the abatement of the nudiscovered by the two impectors consists engaged upon this work. Five sume were taken out we representation and the archive served

Autogenation and any internet and a matted in 755 premises

Synopsis of fatencors' West

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GIGI TOA (NOTIONTRUCTION) ACT. 1919

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

the destruction of rate and mice.

15th June, 1923.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There were 1,012 houses under the operation of the bye-laws at the end of the year 1923; 510 inspections were made during the year, followed by 8,200 subsequent re-inspections and calls, so that the total visits amounted to 8,710.

These inspections resulted in 531 intimations being served on the persons responsible, which were followed by 83 statutory notices to demand the abatement of the nuisances discovered by the two inspectors especially engaged upon this work. Five summonses were taken out for non-compliance with the notices served.

Altogether, 4,103 improvements were effected in 755 premises.

Improv	EMENTS.				Dist	ricts.	Total.
					North.	South.	Iotal.
DRAINS :					5		-
Constructed					_	_	
Reconstructed					_	5	5
Repaired					10	19	29
Ventilated					_	_	
Gully and other t					16	4	20
WATER CLOSETS :	aps mea						-0
W.C. erected with	pan, tran	and w	vater si	vlage	1	1	2
Pan and trap only	provide	d			15	30	45
Water supply pro	vided				10	00	40
Ventilated					2	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	2
Position altered .					-		-
DUST BINS :						Carlos and the second	Margins Same
Drowidad					100	96	196
Depaired	•••	••••			100	90	190
AREAS :							
Constructed							
YARDS :			••••				
Daniel						and the second	
Deneural					07		
Sinks :		••••			27	63 ,	90
Provided					10	0	10
DOMESTIC WATER SUL					10	2	12
Cisterns provided				••••			-
Cisterns repaired a	and cleans	sed		•••	17	12	29
Water supply pro-	vided to c	iwellin	g hous	e	1		1
Water supply pro-	vided to t	eneme	ent hou	ise	17	1	18
OTHER IMPROVEMENTS							Ball Providence
Rooms cleansed as					581	639	1,220
Walls and passag	es repair	ed, cl	eansed	and			
limewashed					98	188	286
Floor space ventil	ated					-	-
Floors repaired					55	74	129
Roofs repaired					142	156	298
discellaneous improves	nents				928	793	1,721
TOTAL IMPROVEM	INTS				2,020	2,083	4,103
TOTAL PREMISES	IMPROVED	D			387	368	755

Synopsis of Inspectors' Work :-

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

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

This Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1920, to make further provision for the destruction of rats and mice.

The appointment of the temporary Rat Officer was terminated by the Council on 15th June, 1923.

The following statement shows the work performed by the Rat Officer since he was appointed :

SUMMARY OF WORK FROM RAT OFFICER'S REPORTS DURING THE YEARS 1920-23.

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

HOUSING, INSPECTIONS, ETC.

On the 31st August, 1923, the Medical Officer of Health made representation to the London County Council on the George's Road and Brand Street Areas, which have been the subject of much investigation, the results of various inquiries having been before the Public Health and Housing Committees of the Borough Council.

The representation was as follows :

31st August, 1923.

SIR,—I beg to represent pursuant to the provisions of the Housing Acts 1890 to 1923, that within the areas in the Metropolitan Borough of Islington shewn by a pink tint on the plan annexed hereto houses courts or alleys are unfit for human habitation and/or the narrowness closeness and bad arrangement or the bad condition of the streets and houses or groups of houses within such areas or the want of light air ventilation or proper conveniences or any other sanitary defects or one or more of such causes are dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants either of the buildings in the said areas or of the neighbouring buildings and that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the evils connected with such houses courts or alleys and the sanitary defects in such areas is an improvement scheme for the rearrangement and re-construction of the streets and houses within such areas or of some of such streets or houses.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant, G. CLARK TROTTER, Medical Officer of Health, Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

Sir James Bird,

Clerk to the London County Council, The County Hall, S.E. 1.

A special table will be found on page 58. See also the statemen	t of Sanitary
Inspectors' work, page 39.	
Special House to House Inspections	2,535
Insanitary Houses—	
No. of premises cleansed (Sect. 20, L.C.C. (General Powers)	
Act, 1904.)	122
No. of orders issued for repairs under Section 28 by Housing	
Committee	Nil.
No. of closing orders	Nil.

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ever 1925 Shibben Shibben Sub Sub Sub Sub Sub Sub Sub Sub Sub Sub	
Standard Chaidren The const The cons	

consumption the wrote brains and a set a state. These were mistly of good on the table of parts of good of the table on page 14.

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on this quantity 9 cort 2 qr. 16 lbs. was Tuberculous.

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HOUSING, INSPECTIONS, ETC .- contd.

Housing of Working Classes-		
Houses-		
(a) Inspected (under £40 per annum rental))	 3,952
(b) Erected during year (flats)		Nil.
(c) In course of erection (flat tenements)		 Nil.
Revenue Acts— Certificates granted (sanitary requirements)		 8
Water Supply to Tenement Houses- Premises supplied		58
Water certificates to new premises		
(† Relating to 61 dwellings.)		 10†

STATE OF PAUPERISM IN THE BOROUGH.

During the year there was a slight decrease in Pauperism, the number of paupers relieved weekly averaged 13,914, as contrasted with 14,447 in 1922, whilst in 1921 the number was 11,108.

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

			r Paupers.		g each week.		Borough Death
Quarters.	Indoor Paupers, Adults and Children. 2	Adults.	Children under 16. 4	Totals. 5	correspond- ing periods 1922. 6	Children Boarded out. 7	rates, 1923. 8
1st Quarter 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	2,874 2,836 2,811 2,881	6,697 6,035 5,446 5,512	6,098 5,249 4,580 4,610	15,669 14,150 12,837 13,003	14,514 15,113 13,567 14,595	67 66 60 58	$13 \cdot 2$ $10 \cdot 9$ $9 \cdot 8$ $12 \cdot 4$
The Year	2,850	5,930	5,134	13,914	14,447	63	11.6

Showing the State of Pauperism in the Borough during the year 1923.

Food—**Inspection of.**—Inspector Wilkinson reports that during the year he has paid 907 visits to the 17 SLAUGHTER HOUSES now on the register, including one Horse Slaughter House, and that he has ascertained that 12,200 animals were killed therein, namely, 1,005 oxen and cows, 64 calves, 7,110 sheep and lambs, and 4,021 horses for human consumption, 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 44).

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 sl	laugh	ter-hou	ses	 	_	11	1	5
Diseased or unsound meat,	, etc., f	rom o	other so	ources	 		6	0	8
Fish					 	-	14	0	24
Fruit, Vegetables, etc.					 	4	11	1	27
Tomatoes					 	3	10	0	2
23 Turkeys and 1 Goose					 	-	1	0	1
Unsound Condensed Milk					 		2	0	12
	Total				 	9	16	0	23

* Of this quantity 9 cwt. 2 qr. 26 lbs. was Tuberculous.

The total ambum of anaound or diseases most, fish, fruit, and other food destr was 9 tons (B (wiss 0 qrv, 23 fbs.) The disease s which affected animal food are set o detail on page 14.

Shops, etc., Inspection of .- The total 632 shops and places where foodstusold may be abreated for the same as follows:

Butchers', porticion Maleis', etc. 2000 meat, provisions, rabbits, tinned etc., stalls, 25, 2001 etc. atation etc. 20, 2001 frait shops, 103 : fish stall frait shops, 2000 at the set of truly are stally and horrows. To these 17,655 visit paid, arrorttone

Contamination by Dort. There has seen an merchang produce of recruof exposing weat school associate prevents from day and files. Not only has been the vestors of the restance of the scopleraper, where the street line of of it and he has a rest of relation of the scopleraper, the street line of of a stall in from, exp. The scopleraper has being has tree (reported y by the reof a stall in from exp. The scope of the rest of the body of the street of the re-

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The keep congression when one mater expone the food to the gaze and handli these marketing, use sold to make it approxize for the other trader, whe would will have his food adequately protected, a set ormutate his energetic and thoughtless neighbor.

The extent to which this food equate is carried on makes it absolutely necthat legislation should be promoted, if a notil it is compulsory on all to protect the efood liable to contamination, it seems practically impossible for the majority of the tto comply with what should be a public domand, namely, the adequate protection food from dust and thes. There should be an education of the public conscience tfrom the careful trudes The total amount of unsound or diseased meat, fish, fruit, and other food destroyed was 9 tons 16 cwts. 0 qrs. 23 lbs. The diseases which affected animal food are set out in detail on page 44.

Shops, etc., Inspection of.—The total 632 shops and places where foodstuffs are sold may be approximated for the year as follows:

Butchers', provision dealers', etc., shops, 215; meat, provisions, rabbits, tinned foods, etc., stalls, 25; food preparation establishments, 18; fish shops, 103; fish stalls, 11; fruit shops, 200; and about 60 fruit, etc., stalls and barrows. To these 17,655 visits were paid, apportioned as follows:

Butchers, Pr	rovisi	on Dea	alers, etc	., Sho	ps	 	7,363	visits.
Food Prepar	ation	Estab	olishmen	ts		 	162	,,
Butchers', P	rovis	ion, et	c., Stalls			 	1,502	,,
Fish Shops						 	1,276	,,
Fish Stalls						 	656	,,,
Fruit Shops						 	2,559	,,
Fruit Stalls							4,137	,,
			Total				17,655	

Contamination by Dust.—There has been an increasing practice of recent years of exposing meat without adequate protection from dust and flies. Not only has this been the custom of the street trader, but the shopkeeper, where the street line permits of it and he has a right to the space in front of his shop, has very frequently by the erection of a stall in front, exposed the cuts of meat he has for sale.

A striking ocular demonstration of how such exposed meat is contaminated was provided by a tradesman who called upon the Medical Officer of Health with some pork chops which showed curious spotting. There was a centre black speck surrounded by a ring of dark brown. On going into the matter the cause was traced. The road had been recently tarred and, as a result of weather conditions and the constant traffic, a certain amount of tar dust was formed. Each spot on the fat of the pork represented a small, invisible speck of tar which had been deposited on the pork and dissolved by the fat. The moral was pointed out to the tradesman, who seemed to realise if this could happen with tar it was also happening, although not seen, with other matter with which the street is polluted.

The keen competition where one trader exposes the food to the gaze and handling of those marketing, was said to make it impossible for the other trader, who would willingly have his food adequately protected, not to imitate his energetic and thoughtless neighbour.

The extent to which this food exposure is carried on makes it absolutely necessary that legislation should be promoted, for until it is compulsory on all to protect the class of food liable to contamination, it seems practically impossible for the majority of the traders to comply with what should be a public demand, namely, the adequate protection of the food from dust and flies. There should be an education of the public conscience to buy from the careful trader.

Restaurent Elternans. The work's interesting restaurant litchens is in unlet Watking I the work is done becaut hey impectors. The following is a tastatement of the member examined and 'interacuity. In each case the unsativconditions were reported without he merceles ('security to presention :

Prosecutions. - Some second and a second of an industry costermonger for exfor sele unward had and this are the forther with the owners of the fruit were (2 and (5 to b)).

Twenty why some converse were the same if the sale of food Onles, 1921, for a set of sole important and were chose the necessity labels. Of this number of fores, to be a set of the table of table of the table of the table of table

The other at a male we are a second for said imported eggs, two of these were taken and the second test of test of

in The fine due calls is the second of the second first the fill respectively.

Cowshed. - I a solution of the first first of a solved 35 visits and veta

Offensive Tradis attracts are associed with the second sec

Tabulation of most one ingoin descent is found in singliter houses during your 1023 :

1923]

Restaurant Kitchens.—The work of inspecting restaurant kitchens is tabulated under Workshops. This work is done by two Lady Inspectors. 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 :

			Number Inspected.	nber found atisfactory.
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens			66	 16
Coffee and Dining Rooms			204	 70
Refreshment Rooms			69	 19
Provisions (Cooked Meats, cooked	ed but	t not		
consumed on premises)			106	 40
			445	145

Prosecutions.—Summonses were taken out against a costermonger for exposing for sale unsound black currants, and he together with the owners of the fruit were fined $\pounds 2$ and $\pounds 5$ respectively.

Twenty-nine summonses were taken under the Sale of Food Order, 1921, for exposing for sale imported meat and eggs without the necessary labels. Of this number, eight referred to imported meat, one summons, however, being withdrawn owing to death of defendant. The total fines in the remaining seven cases amounted to $\pounds 14$ 15s. with $\pounds 3$ 5s. costs.

The other 21 summonses were for exposing for sale imported eggs, two of these cases were taken upon information received from the Metropolitan Police, but one of the summonses was not served owing to defendant absconding.

The fines and costs in these cases were £17 4s. and £13 17s. 6d. respectively.

Cowsheds.—The 4 cowsheds within the Borough received 35 visits, and were found generally satisfactory.

Offensive Trades include 4 tripe dressers, 3 gut scrapers, and the knackers' yard which received a total of 52 visits. The Inspector reports that he found the conduct of the business carried on in them satisfactory.

Tabulation of meat and organs diseased as found in slaughter-houses during the year 1923 :

No. of Cases.	Description of Animal Affected.	Nature of Disease.	Extent of Disease.	How disposed of.	
1 1 1	Ox Ox Cow	Tuberculosis Tuberculosis Tuberculosis	Lungs and Costal Pleura Carcase and all Organs Head, Tongue, Lungs, Tripe and Spleen	Council's Destructor	
1	Ox	Tuberculosis	Lungs, Liver, Tripe and Spleen		
1	Ox	Pseudo-Tuberculosis	Lungs		
11	Oxen		Liver (whole or part)	Council's Destructor or on the premises	
8	Oxen	Parasitic (Dis. Hep.)	Liver (whole or part)		
2	Sheep		Liver	Destroyed on premise	

Milkanora and Dairlead his ab close of the year there were 630 mill

for the evention of currons sendary, one covernments and the deansing of dirty

REPORT OF LIPE MEDICAL COTALL, OF MEALTH TO THE MINI-HEALTH UNDER CHE PURCE DE LIPE MILE AND CREAD RECU

During the provident (200) complex of Mills, Gram and Preserved Co been obtained to second the reason reserved the providents of the Regulations, carried out by reasoning the second second second control of the Regulations.

Milkshops and Dairies.—At the close of the year there were 630 milkshops and dairies on the register, 25 having been added to it, while 18 were removed.

They received 823 visits from the District Sanitary Inspectors, who served 42 notices for the execution of various sanitary improvements and the cleansing of dirty utensils.

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 (1923), 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									3
Total number of	samples	of milk	exar	nined	for the	presen	ice of	pre-	
servatives									676
Number in which	preserva	tive was	foun	d to b	e presen	t			1

CREAM.

(2)	CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM:		
	Number of which preservative was found to be present	 	 Nil

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						
	Statements incorrect						Nil
	(b) Determination of Milk Fat in cream						
	Above 35 per cent						2
	(c) Instances where (apart from analysi	is) the	require	ments	as to l	abel-	
	ling or declaration of preserved crean	n have i	not bee	n obser	ved.		Nil
	(d) Particulars of each case in which	the re	gulatio	ns hav	e not	been	
	complied with, and action taken						Nil
has	NOTEA further 10 informal samples	were pu	irchase				

analysed. They had the orthodox preservatives label.

Taking account of these 10 informal samples, and referring to the official samples, it will be seen that 12 creams were taken. Of these 12 creams, 4 were submitted for analysis; two of those analysed appear in the above summary as these were official samples.



Prosecutions with seven summaries were issued under the "Sile of For Drocs Acts," and 47-61400 were severe nilly presented. The total amount of pe and costs received were (256-122) for Theoretics cases were heard under the Public 1 (MfR and Creans) Regulations, resulting in the defendants being fined 10s g1 for costs.

Inexperience of Small Shopkcapers, Warnings, A large property people warnels are small shopkcapers who have started business without some experience, while a propertion are also provented. This propertion who are pro-

COLOURING MATTER.

46

1ST QUARTER.

Mustard coloured with Turmeric (43% Wheat Flour).	 	 £1 1s. costs.
Mustard coloured with Turmeric (25% Wheat Flour).	 	 Summons withdrawn.
Mustard coloured with Turmeric (7% Wheat Flour)	 	 No prosecution.

2ND QUARTER.

Nil.

3rd Quarter.

Milk (5% added water) 3.3 grains per pint Boric Acid ... Fined 10s. and 5s. costs.

4TH QUARTER.

Nil.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the first two quarters of the year the analysis of samples of food and drugs was performed by our Analyst, Dr. F. L. Teed, in conjunction with Mr. E. A. Pinchin, B.Sc., the additional analyst. Dr. Teed resigned his appointment at the end of this period, after 35 years' service.

Mr. Ernest A. Pinchin, B.Sc., was subsequently appointed to fill the post of Public Analyst.

Of a total of 1,223 samples submitted during the year, 1,147 were reported genuine, and 76 adulterated, or $6 \cdot 2$ per cent.

				Examined.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Per Cent.	
lst Qu 2nd 3rd 4th	iarter ""	···· ···	 	 322 279 301 321	297 263 284 303	25 16 17 18	$7 \cdot 7$ $5 \cdot 7$ $5 \cdot 6$ $5 \cdot 6$	
	The	Year	 	 1,223	1,147	76	6.2	

The percentage of adulteration in the four quarters of the year was as follows :

Prosecutions—Fifty-seven summonses were issued under the "Sale of Food and Drugs Acts," and 47 of these were successfully prosecuted. The total amount of penalties and costs received was $\pounds 156\ 12s.\ 6d.$ Two other cases were heard under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, resulting in the defendants being fined 10s. with $\pounds 1\ 6s.\ costs.$

Inexperience of Small Shopkeepers—**Warnings.**—A large proportion of people warned are small shopkeepers who have started business without sufficient experience, while a proportion are also prosecuted. This proportion who are prosecuted

1923]

baye effort been previously warned or literationce is considered to have been deliof tree serious a classifier to enable the Paidak Health Committee to refrain from section.

There is an applicable change in the propriatorship of small businesses. The on of the sale of the sale of the second fragmanic of the first requiring his been pointed out that a customer operator of the same business of the first frequently been pointed out people the risk like same in the second of the second they do not understand, and they that their mills back to empiric the second of the second shopkeepers in the macases have any transmission of them, and they do not under the Butter and M

very numerous that watchings as weak or to this class of trader during the year

PENSIA IN THE PRESERVENTIONS.

A common backwest have been backwere the second of the that it was found necessary to to a the sampling for a particulation of the second backwere that it was found necessary to to a two of these been that a second second because a backwere the second at the and 5-2 per cost makes and waters and well at a second to be a second. The per second at the was 10 8 per cost makes and waters are the second second best at the results of the the of the year, the second second to the second best at the results of the the two dispertices in the second second to the second best at the results of the two dispertices if the second second to the second best at the results of the two to emission at the second second best and the results of the two dispertices if the second second second best at the results of the two to emission at the indices of the second second best at the results of the two dispertices is a second second second second second best at the results of the second second to emission of the present the second second second second second second second dispertices is a second second second second second second second second second to emission the course of the second second second second second second second second the present the second second second second second second second second second the present the second second second second second second second second second the present the second the present the second sec

The Medical Color of Hedith Rises at callen to the matter in "The Lance' point when 17 pars on the matter is "The Lance' in number of these factors for a start, had been taken, a number of these factors for a start, and been taken, a by a Sanday news on the sector of the matter is the lancet "was of the public part.

Attention had conversity been been and the rate dispensing through the racarried out by the "report the of the rate of the body of the dispensing through the form Stephey - The Pill is "the rest of the rate had stated to the form that from Januar September, 1922, he make at 15 presentations, and certained 15 m. "adulterated.

The Public Harden terminite motion of the Majical Officer of Health to off Pharmaceutical Second dealities (a new support of the cases decided by the Courts, attitude taken by the press was unfortunate, at the public might have applied the stritherein to all chemistic and although the provention of maccuracies was a large one not quite fair that every chemist should be ' miloried.'

The press propagands brought one to expression of opinion from one Analyse it deficiency was roundle in the more coverage of days, but this has not been our experient in Islington, where the arrors seem to be more of the nature of carelessness indistration Viewed from the requirements of the food and Drugs Acts, it was rather disconcert

have either been previously warned or the offence is considered to have been deliberate or of too serious a character to enable the Public Health Committee to refrain from bringing action.

There is an unceasing change in the proprietorship of small businesses. The taking on of the sale of milk—very frequently only a few pints are sold daily—is with the idea that a customer may buy something else. It has frequently been pointed out to these people the risk they run in taking on a business they do not understand, and they are told that their milk may be sampled at any time. The small shopkcepers in the majority of cases have not familiarised themselves with their duty under the Butter and Margarine Acts.

Very numerous first warnings were given to this class of trader during the year.

DISPENSING OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

A commencement had been made with the sampling of prescriptions towards the close of the previous year (1922) and the results were such that it was found necessary to continue the sampling. Four prescriptions had been sampled, as stated, towards the end of the year, two of these being found inaccurate, one being deficient $11 \cdot 2$ per cent. in bromide of potash and $5 \cdot 2$ per cent. in spirit of sal volatile, and the other, a simple solution of sodium salicylate, was $10 \cdot 8$ per cent. deficient. The same prescriptions were utilised again at the beginning of the year, the object being to gain some general idea as to the relative care taken in dispensing an ordinary prescription. The reason of the results obtained, whether due to striking a series of shops where dispensing was generally done indifferently, or to the particular prescription being entrusted by the proprietor to apparently careless assistants, cannot of course be definitely ascertained. The relatively large number of cases in which the prescription was inaccurately dispensed was certainly no mere accident.

The Medical Officer of Health drew attention to the matter in "The Lancet" at the point when 17 prescriptions, including those of the previous year, had been taken, a large number of these having fallen short of accuracy. This letter in "The Lancet" was quoted by a Sunday newspaper, and resulted in the matter receiving very considerable attention from the public press.

Attention had previously been drawn to inaccurate dispensing through the analyses carried out by the Corporation of the City of London and the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney. The Public Analyst of Stepney had stated to the press that from January to September, 1922, he analysed 35 prescriptions, and certified 15 as "adulterated."

The Public Health Committee authorised the Medical Officer of Health to offer the Pharmaceutical Society facilities for investigating the cases decided by the Courts. The attitude taken by the press was unfortunate, as the public might have applied the strictures therein to all chemists, and although the proportion of inaccuracies was a large one, it was not quite fair that every chemist should be "pilloried."

The press propaganda brought out an expression of opinion from one Analyst that the deficiency was usually in the more expensive drugs, but this has not been our experience in Islington, where the errors seem to be more of the nature of carelessness in dispensing. Viewed from the requirements of the Food and Drugs Acts, it was rather disconcerting to

and that the excrements of a first and the variation in size of medicine bottle preservation is increase or so offen and the increment of its consistent with the tradthe examination of the firmum of the strength of the solution the rarr, whatever are a partity or the birth of the strength of the solution the Standard. We measure the firmum of the track of the newspapers, the well in a leader institute. The firmum of the track, which is take the liberty of q are used because particle. The firm is a character which is take the liberty of q car used because particles in the start of the track of the track of q

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main his living as easily as possified a more threadispensing oberniar ration when and, on the other hand, it gives beams.

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province of an arrest as a presence of the most of these errors result from he sense bits an real standard and the second standard in the line of the line of the first second in a m vitally affected an and main real standard and the first and mainteen that in a m can odmit such arriver and the second standard members of a highly respond immered kind of a second real standard in the standard form of profiteering, it is surely the because the standard member of the public and possibly check it. It may be sections crime

". Yet the words of an experience be staff of the Public Analyst for the Loadon cannot be discussed too lightly. "When there is anything wrong," be is usually intentional." The average dispenser is well trained, or he would not able to satisfy the tests of blic Planmacentical Society.

." There is therefore, a case to be met, and we cannot see that it is met by ment that 'a chemist, filte other employees, is dependent on his employees, and

find that the excuse was so often laid on the variation in size of medicine bottles. If a prescription is dispensed properly, in such a manner as is consistent with the training for the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society, the strength of the solution should not vary, whatever the capacity of the bottle. One of the newspapers, the "Evening Standard," Wednesday, 20th February, 1923, certainly summed up public opinion very well in a leader headed "The Human Chemist," which I take the liberty of quoting *in extenso*, because personally I believe it possible that much of the inaccuracy is due to the carelessness of assistants.

"The public is apt to forget that there is a great deal of human nature in man, and that solemn men, like the average chemist, are not immune from ordinary weaknesses. Hence the shock caused by the assertions of a very wide ' limit of error ' in prescriptions, and the suggestion that one prescription out of every three made up in this country is incorrect.

"The suggestion is hotly repudiated, as might be expected, by the Pharmaceutical Society, which represents the interests of chemists. Errors, it is admitted, do occur, but they are hardly avoidable. The chemists are not to blame. It is the medicine bottles, which are not uniform in size. To the layman this seems a singular explanation, since it might be imagined that a mixture remains the same mixture, in its ingredients and its proportions, whether it is put in an eight-ounce bottle or a soup tureen. Indeed, this defence is really an admission. It confesses that in making up a doctor's prescription the chemist aims only at approximate correctness. It is 'not easy to go about things in the leisurely way of a laboratory,' and therefore ' not practicable always to secure strict accuracy in making up the mixture in a measure and then transferring it to a bottle.'

"In other words, the chemist wants to make his living as easily as possible. There are, no doubt, excuses for him. The public treats the dispensing chemist rather badly. It will not pay the price of professional service, and, on the other hand, it gives as little patronage as possible to the chemist as a tradesman.

"But when all allowances are made, it must be said that it is disquieting to read of a prescription made up by one chemist showing a deficiency of 8 per cent. in a single ingredient, while the same prescription made up by another chemist showed an excess of 9 per cent. in the same ingredient. It is still more disturbing to learn that errors of deficiency generally relate to the more expensive drugs.

"' I am afraid,' says one expert critic, ' that most of these errors result from deliberate profiteering.' The charge is so serious that it behoves the Pharmaceutical Society to offer something more than a denial in general terms. We hesitate to believe that in a matter so vitally affecting health, and perhaps even life itself, members of a highly responsible craft can admit such considerations. If there is such a form of profiteering, it is surely the most immoral kind of profiteering conceivable. Not only is it a fraud on the public, the worse because the average member of the public cannot possibly check it. It may be easily a serious crime.

"Yet the words of an expert on the staff of the Public Analyst for the County of London cannot be dismissed too lightly. 'When there is anything wrong,' he says, 'it is usually intentional.' The average dispenser is well trained, or he would not have been able to satisfy the tests of the Pharmaceutical Society.

"There is, therefore, a case to be met, and we cannot see that it is met by the statement that 'a chemist, like other employers, is dependent on his employees ' and that ' it is impossible for him personally to supervise every operation in his shop." He certainly be in a position to depend both on the knowledge and the conscientiousn assistance, and the electron should not be too hig or too inefficiently organised for ha assistance of the granist possible care in a matter so vitally important to the public."

The press propagation utilishes arrestonate for the faultless chemists, certain attention drawn to the marter, caused more care to be taken in dispensing in 1 for the time being at any rate, and it is to be hoped the improvement will be per-

With a view to be to be the question of the unqualified assistant, a private sent round to operate on the question of the unqualified assistant, a private was sent round to operate on a sent of the private to a private set of the question was not entrusted to a a sain only two resources of the cases of the question of the none of the cases where the tables has to be a set of the question of the withese box of cross-example been tables are the tables of the tables of the private the possibility is apparently ally a set of the possibility is apparently ally a set of the tables of tables of the tables of tables of the tables of the tables of tables of the tables of the tables of tables of the tables of tables of tables of the tables of tables of

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Mille I would be a manager made as of the Milk samples, which

 Mile on set is sandars
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 Mile on set is sandars
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 Mile on set is sandars
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 Cifield
 8.80
 8.90
 14

The particulars as to the genuineness or otherwise of the samples procured or on Sundays, Week-days, and at Frashury Park Railway Station are as follows:

		644			

is impossible for him personally to supervise every operation in his shop.' He should certainly be in a position to depend both on the knowledge and the conscientiousness of his assistants, and his shop should not be too big or too inefficiently organised for him to be assured of the greatest possible care in a matter so vitally important to the public."

The press propaganda, although unfortunate for the faultless chemists, certainly by the attention drawn to the matter, caused more care to be taken in dispensing in Islington, for the time being at any rate, and it is to be hoped the improvement will be permanent.

With a view to bringing out the question of the unqualified assistant, a prescription was sent round for dispensing containing a poison. There was a marked difference in the results. Apparently it would seem as if this prescription was not entrusted to assistants, as in only two cases out of 20 was there inaccuracy, but not to such an extent as to warrant prosecution. The chemists concerned were warned. In none of the cases which have been taken has there ever been an opportunity in the witness box of cross-examining the responsible assistant. It has been noted that this possibility is apparently always very carefully avoided by the defence.

The fifteen prescriptions, without the poisonous ingredient, which were taken in the earlier part of the year resulted in a startling proportion of inaccuracies. When the totals altogether are taken for the year, adding on the others tested, of course the relative proportion is markedly diminished, but as stated, there were two different methods adopted for testing the accuracy of dispensing. In the first method (the simple prescription) 15 chemists were tested; seven were inaccurate. Four prosecutions were instituted, and three of these were successful, while one summons was dismissed upon the merits of the case; it had been taken under Section 6 (Food and Drugs Act, 1875), which requires proof of prejudice. In addition to these four prosecutions that were taken, three chemists were tested, and the dispensing was good on the whole; two chemists were warned. The fines and costs awarded the Council amounted to $\frac{1}{27}$ 8s.

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

No. e	of Samp	les. So	olids not	Fat.	Fat.	otal Solids.	
Milk purchased on Sundays .	120		8.82		3.55		12.37
Milk purchased on week-days	388		9.08		3.63		12.71
Milk procured in transit at							
Finsbury Park Station	168		8.90		3.63		12.53
Official Standard	-		8.20		3.00		11.50

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 :

	Nu	mber t	aken.	Genuine.	Adı	ulterated.	ercentage lulterated.
On Sundays		120		116		4	 3.3
On Week-days		388		371		17	 4.4
At Railway Stations . (Farmers' Milks)		168		157		11	 6.5
(tamers mins)		676		644		32	 4.7
/ 1923 on Sun h	bound the particulars of the Wilks rules during each quarter						
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Adulterated. Adul												

32. or 4.7 or a 7 or and a second second second was 676, of which 644 were go

10 rears of adulterated during

A DESCRIPTION OF LEERATION.

adas 1922 and advise the second second of Subleyton adving the 10 years 15 miles and free starts, and free the first second second

Giving the	particulars	of the	Milks	taken	during	each	quarter	of	1923	on	Sundays,
							Stations.				

1923			No	. of S Tak	Sampl	es	Genuine.			Adulterated.					Per cent. Adulterated.			
Quar	ters.		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 Quarte 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	r 	···· ··· ···	30 50 30 30	88 97 113 90	31 45 46 46	149 172 189 166	30 27 29 30	84 93 107 87	31 41 39 46	145 161 175 163		4 4 6 3	4 7	4 11 14 3				
The Year			120	388	168	676	116	371	157	644	4	17	11	32	3.3	4.4	6.5	4.7

The number of samples of milk purchased was 676, of which 644 were genuine and 32, or 4.7 per cent. were adulterated.

Showing the samples of milk reported as genuine or adulterated during the past 10 years and in 1923.

	Samples Analysed.	Genuine.	Adul- terated	Per cent. Adul- terated.
1913	600	555	45	7.5
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
Totals 10 yrs.)	6,187	5,559	628	10.1
1923	676	644	32	4.7

MILK ADULTERATION.

Showing the analyses of 6,187 milks examined in Islington during the 10 years 1913-1922 and 1923 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.

	· S	unday Mi	lks.	I We	eek-day N	lilks.	Railway	Milks (I	armers).	
V		Per cent			Per cent		Per cent.			
Years.	No. of Samples	of non- fatty solids.	Per cent of fat.	No. of Samples	of non- fatty solids.		No. of Samples		Per cent of fat.	
1913		8.74	3.56	318	8.72	3 52	120	8.92	3.80	
1914		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	8.55	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		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	
Total samples and iverage constituent 10 years).		8.65	3 · 47	3,372	8.67	3.47	1,288	8.81	3.68	
1923	120	8.82	3.55	388	9.08	3.63	168	8.90	3 63	

The Public Analysis, in the quar-

bile aboo 7 to said

The Public Analysts, 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 Analysts during the year 1923

					the yea	. 10	20.								
and the second second	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	10000		(Genuin	ie.			Ad	ulterat	ted.	
Description.	Qr.	Qr.	Qr.		Totals.	lst Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Totals.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Totals
MilkMilk (separated)ButterLardDrippingCoffeePepperMustardMalt VinegarMalt VinegarSelf-Raising FlourGround GingerGround GingerGround CinnamonCustard PowderCustard PowderLemonade Powd rEgg Powder SubstituteSherbertSherbertBitter AleBitter AleBrandyGreengage JamRaspberry JamPlum JamCitrate of Magnesia	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 165\\1\\39\\11\\2\\5\\15\\6\\1\\2\\18\\1\\7\\6\\1\\-\\-3\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\20\\-\\\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 673\\ 3\\ 215\\ 25\\ 10\\ 15\\ 37\\ 26\\ 19\\ 12\\ 36\\ 5\\ 18\\ 14\\ 9\\ 5\\ 4\\ 2\\ 8\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 3\\ 5\\ 1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} & \\ 144a \\ 1a \\ 59 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 15 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ 8 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ 8 \\ - \\ -$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} & & \\ & & \\ 174a & \\ 1a & \\ 53 & 5 & \\ & \\ 5 & \\ & \\ 3 & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ &$	$\begin{array}{c c} & & & \\ \hline \\ \hline$	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	$ \begin{array}{c} $	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =		$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 1a\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\$	31 1a 3 3 3 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 9 9
Margarine	 314 8	274 5	298 3	311 10	1,197 26	297	263	284	303	1,147	17 8	11 5	14 3	8 10	50 26
TOTAIS	 322	279	301	321	1,223	297	263	284	303	1,147	25	16	17	18	76

All samples free from Boric Acid and Formalin. a

b

Conformed with the Local Government Board's recommendations as to Arsenic and Calcium Sulphate. All samples conformed to the Local Government Board's requirements for extraneous mineral matters. C

d Free from Lead and Arsenic.

e Free from Formulin (1).f Free from Arsenic and Preservative.

MILK PROSECUTIONS.

The summary of prosecutions showed that during the year 130 prosecutions were taken, of which number 117 were successful, and 7 were dismissed, while 6 were withdrawn.

Summary of Prosecutions during year 1928.

	Total Prosecutions.	Successful.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Amount of Penalties Received.
"Public Health (London) Act, 1891" "Sale of Food and Drugs Acts,	42	40	_	2	£ s. d. 75 18 3
1875-99 " "Margarine Act, 1887 " "Public Health Milk and Cream	42 15	32 15	7	3	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Regulations, 1912-1917 " "Sale of Food Order, 1921 "	2 29	$\frac{2}{28}$	=		$\begin{array}{rrrr}1&16&0\\49&1&6\end{array}$
TOTALS	130	117	7	6	283 8 3

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The stair of the Medical Other and Indefit is christituted as follows :

Marting Inter-T. W. Const. 1944 Hickordtr.A. Bagshaw, G. J. I Marts, h. t. Formins, J. Scouls, F. H. H. madds, G. E. Horsman, F. G. Robrids, E. J. Mahar, F. H. H. Chaer, H. H. Uvan (H

A Weishiops and Bakehouses.-IL. J

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

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

*Sanitary Inspectors .- T. W. Agar, H. J. Bicknell, A. Bagshaw, G. J. Bridel, 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 (Houses let in Lodgings), C. W. Lewis.

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

*Instectors 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.

Rat Officer (Temporary)-A. Butlin. (Appointment terminated June 30th, 1923).

Disinfecting Station .-- A. Lewis (Engineer), C. Sadgrove (Stoker), Mrs. Horne (Cleansing Station Attendant), Mrs. Lewis (Caretaker, Shelter House).

Disinfectors .- F. Webb, J. Brown, W. Hardwick, W. Woodley, A. Taylor.

Motor Van Driver-G. Cooper.

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.

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 Analysts, Dr. F. L. Teed† and 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.

† Resigned June 30th, 1923.



APPENDIX.

VITAL AND SANITARY STATISTICS,

0-

1923.

TOGETHER WITH THE

PRESCRIBED RETURNS OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.



STATISTICAL APPENDIX.

54

Showing the Deaths from all Causes in Islington during the Year 1923.

Deaths of Non-Residents in Hospitals are excluded. Deaths of Residents in Public Institutions are distributed.

hs in tion- tion- ach.								AGES						TO	10	w			DI	STRI	CTS.		-	Γ.		1
Deaths in Institutions within Berough,	DISEASES.	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	23	35	45	55	65-	75	85	Under	Over	Taf.	U.H.	Toll.	L.H.	н.	в,	S.E.	Males.	Females.	Totals,
	Small Pox	1	1		1			1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1		T	T	T	1		i	1	-
	(a) Vaccinated (b) Unvaccinated		-	-			-	-	1 +						-	-		-		-	-	++		-		
	(c) No Statement	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-			-		-	-	1-	-		-	100
	Measles	2	13	1		-	1	-	En	12	12	100	-	12	15	1	1	1		1 0		1.4	-	-		
	Scarlet Fever		8	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	12	12		1	8	15	17	3	1	22	1	23	82	5 8	11	16
7	Typhus Fever Epidemic Influenza	-			-	-	-	-		-	-				-		-1		1.		1	-	-	2	5	13
7	Who:ping Crugh	222	3	-	2		-	6	4	12	5	16	7	1	5	53	6	6	7	10	8	5	16	33	25	58
1	Diphtheria	2	12	5	2	-	-	1	1	17	III	12	E	12	38	7	1 2	62	12	5	2	7	5	15	23	38
	Enteric Fever	-					-	-	-	-		12	1	125	1.4	-	-	-	3	1	3	6	4	12	9	21
5	Asiatic Cholera Diarrhœa, Dysentery	10	2	-									1-		-		1.11		-		1			12		-
13	Epidemic Enteritis	13 22	2	-	-	-		1	120	1	1		+	-	15	-	1	2	2	3			7	6	9	15
2	Other Allted Disenses	*+5	*1	*1		•1		14	1	21	12	1	1×	1	24	1 3		1		6	3	7	7	16	9	25
Rest	Hydrophobia Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-			1	-	-		1	-	-		1	1	12	3	1	1	3	6	9
12.0493	Tetania	-	-	-	1 mar 1	-	-	-				-	-	-					-	-		-		-	12	10
	Anthrax	-	_		-	=	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
	Cow Pox	-	-		-	-	-	-	-			12	12	12	-	-	175	-	-				-		-	-
6 5	Syphilis	8	1	-		-		14	22		1	1		4	9	2		1	ā	4	2		3	5	6	11
	Phasedman	-	-	-			-		-	1	1	5	1	1	1.4	9	2	2	1	1	+	2	1	9		9
1	Erysipelas	2	2	-		=		-	-	T	17		-	1	1 7	-		-	-		-		-		-	-
5	Fuerperal Fever	-	-	-			3	4	2	-		T	1		1	1 9	-	-	2	13		1	1	3	2	5
78	Pyæmia Infective Endocarditis	1		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	-	1	11	1	14	1	2	2	1	1	5	3	9	9 6	9 15
1	Other Allied Discases	1	-		2	4	-	4	7	2	-	1	-	1-	12	20	4	2	2	4	2	3	4	11	10	21
1000	Malarial Fever	_	-			-	1	-		4	1	-1	-	1	1 1	7	1	-	+	1	1	2	.3	2	6	8
2200	Rheumatic Fever	-		2	1	1		14	1	1	-	-	1		1	5	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	
3	Rheamatism of Heart. Tuberculosis of Brain .	-	1	3	3	1	1	1000	1	1	-	1	-	2	11	9	1	-	ĩ	2	2	2	2	4	6	5 10
	Tuberculosis of Larynx	6	11	4	3	3			111	1	-		-	-	17	11	2	4	3	-4	5	3	7	15	13	28
105	Phthisis	3	9	2	7	28	37	70	68	69	30	12	T	1	170	1			-	1				1		1
5	Abdominal Tubercu-							10		00	00	14		1	12	324	23	36	26	44	57	58	92	202	134	336
	General Tuberculosis .	1	5	-	-	-		2	1	1	3	1	1	-	16	8	1		1	1	4	3	4	8	6	14
2	Other forms Tubercu-	-		1	-	-		1	-	**	1	-	-	-	-	3		2	-		-	1	-	2	Ĩ	3
1. Sec. 1	losis	-	-		1	-	1	12	1	de.	22	1	1	1	1	7			1	1						
1.1.1.1	Other Infective Diseases Thrush		-	-	-	-		-			-	-	-			-	1	_	-	-	2	-	2	6	-	7
	Actinomuconia	=	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-			-			-		-	-			_	-	_
	Hydatid Diseases	-	-		=	-		-	-		1	-	-			1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
	Scurvy	-			-	_		-				-	-	1	-	-	I	-	-	-		-	-	-		
	Other Diseases due to Altered Food											315		1000					171		-	-		-	-	-
	Acute Alcoholism	-		-	-			-				-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
	Chronic Alcoholism	_	_	-	-	-		-	-	1		-	-			1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
A	Chronic Industrial Pois-									-				-			-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
	Other Chronic Poison-	-	-		-	-		-	-				-			-	**	-	-		-	-	-	- 1		
0.000	ings							1	2			1.00		Sec										1	-	
	Osteo-arthritis	-	-		1		=	T	1	3	1	5	-5			16	-2	2			1.5		1	1	-	1
121	Gcut	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		2	1	-		-	3			-	1	0	2	3	7	9	16
134	Cancer		1	-	-	2	4	10	27		138	125	68	9	1	471	49	42	45	55	94	68 1		3 204 2	68	3 472
	Purpura Hæmorrhagi-		-	-1	-	-	-	2	2	5	11	9	3			32	8	2	5	3	4	3	7			32
	ca	1		-	-	-	-	_	-	_			_	_	1			100		See.		and the				
	Hæmophilia		-			-		-	-	-		-			-	_	T	_		-	1			-1	=	1
	Anæmia Lymphadenoma		-	2	-		-	1	2	-	2	3	2		-	12	2	_	3	-	2	4	1	6	6	12
	Premature Birth	84	-	=		-	=	=	1	=	-	-		-	-	1	-	-		-	-	1		-	1	1
	Injury at Birth	4		-		-	-	-	=				-	-	84 4	-	6	6	12	10	13		22			84
3.3.4.7	Debility at Birth	10	-	-		-	-	-	-				_	=	10	-		1	1	2	2	1	4	27	23	10
	Atelectosis Congenital Defects	5	-	-			-	-		-		10.000	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	i	1	il	3	2	10 5
	Want of Desert Mill	50	2	=		-	-		-	-	-		-	-	52	-1	3	6	4	7	8*	5	19			52
	Atrophy, Debility, Mar-					-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-			-
	98mus	36		-	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	36	-	3	4	3	2	5	6	13	19	17	36
															1000		92.0	1	1198			.,		10	11	30

* Cerebro-Spinal Fever (7).

† Ophthalmia Neonatorum (1)

\$ Leprosy (1).



[1923

Continued.

55

			-		-		1	GES		-			-		10	2	-		DIS	STRI	CTS.	-		1	4	1
this ituti ituti ithin ougl	DISEASES.		1												der	Over 5			-		1			Males.	Females	Fotals,
Deaths in Institution within Borough.	Distrats.	0-	1-	5 -	10-	15-	20-	25	35-	45	55	65	75	85	Unde	0	Tuf.	U.H.	Toll.	L.H.	Н.	В.	S.F	X	Fer	To
	Dentition	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	3
	Rickets Old Age, Senile Decay	1	3	-	-		-	-		-	-	31	140	560	4	232	14	34	1 21	1 23	51	1 39	1 50	3 91	141	12:2
	Convulsions	10	1	-			17	-	-	-	-		-		-11	-	3	-		2	1	1	4	7	4	1.1
	Encephalitis	3	8	-	2	2	1	4	1	1	-	2	-		11 2	9	2	3	22	2	1	7	3	92	11 6	20
	Apoplexy Softening of Brain	1	-	1	-	1		2	1	17	28	39	-39	15	1	141	11	22	13	2)	21	15	40	60	82	142
	Hemiplegia	-	1-	-	-	1		1	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	29	2	1	-	2	2	-	2	1	8	2 9
	General Paralysis of the Insane	-	_	_	_	_	1	1	6	7	1	4	1			23	_	4	3	5	2	5	4	15	8	3
	Other forms of Insanity	-	-	-	-	1	17	1		3	i	i	4	1	- 1	12	1	3	1	3	2	1	i	3	9	12
	Cerebral Tumour	-	-	-	-	-	」	1	5	3	-	1		1	1	n	1	1	1		1	3	4	6	5	ii
	Epilepsy Laryngismus Stridulus	2	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	-	2	14	2	2	-	3	1	5	I	6 2	8	14
	Locomotor Ataxy	-	-	-	-	E.	11	-	Ŧ	1	2	6	-	I.		9	-	2	1	1	1	1	3	7	2	2 9
	Paraplegia Other for ns, Brain Dis-	1	-	-	-	-	+	T	3	2	5	5		-	1	15	2	1	3	2	2	2	4	7	9	16
	eases	§3	111	-		-	-	13	24.0	13	12	11	-	-	4	11	4	2	1	1	2	3	2	6	9	15
	Disease of Nose, Epis-	-	3				2	5	-		T	T		-	3	12	1	T	1	1	5	3	4	9	6	15
	taxis Disease of Eye	-	-		-	-	+	-	1	+	-	T	1	-	+	1	1	Í		1	-	1	-	-	1	1
3	Pericarditis	1	-	1	-	-	1	1		1	4	-	-	+	1	8	-	-	-	1	4	1	3	5	4	9
2	Hypertrophy of Heart.	-	-	-	-	-	II	2	T	5		-	1	I	-	8		2	1			-	3	5	3	8
2	Angina Pectoris Aneurism	-	-	-	-	Ξ	t	1	-	13	5 9	42	2	-1	-	12 16	$\frac{1}{3}$	12	- 2	13	2		5	12 10	6	12
1	Senile Gangrene Embolism, Thrombosis					-	(I)		+		- 1	2	4	1	-	8	2	1	2		1	-	2	-	8	8
13	Phlebitis	-	-	-	1	_	II	1	4	5	5	11	10	1	-	35	1	5	2	5	6	8	8 2	15 1	20 1	35 3
199	Varicose Veins Other Diseases, Heart	-	-		-	-	+	-	+		-	-		-		-	-	+			-	-	-	-	-	-
	and Vessels	-	1	2	3	3	3	24	42	70	136	193	149	28		053	75	63	.82	77	101	91	10 C C C C		348	(51
	Croup	-	1	-	-	-	T	T	1	-	T	T	T	-	1	I	T	1		-	I	-	-	1	-	1
	Other Diseases, Larynx and Trachea		_			_																				
16	Acute Bronchitis	7	4	-	-	=	1 I	2	3	8	13	14	22	7	11	69	5	9	11:	11	12	15	17	32	48	81
38 23	Chronic Bronchitis Lobar Pneumonia	43	37	1 3	-	3	E	4	3 11	22 14	28 17	62 15	47	14	7	178	18	14	201	22 13	34	33	44 26	92 49	93 36	185
57 2	Lobular Pneumonia	52 3	26 3	4	1	-	1	4	7	14	12	21 5	14 6	2	78	80	12	11	12	19	20	42	42	79	79	158
2	Emphysema, Asthma .	-	-		-	-	1	1	3	2	7	3	3	-	6	33 14	4 2	1	25	4	9 2	7	12 3	20 8	19 6	30
35	Pleurisy Other Diseases, Respir-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	TI	4	2	4	-		1	14	3	1	1	-	2_	2	6	10	5	15
	atory System Diseases of Mouth and	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	5	1	6	4		-	2	19	2	3	1-	3,	3	5	4	15	6	21
	Annexa	1	1	-	-	2	-		1	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	4	-	2	3	-		3	2	5
	Diseases of Pharynx Diseases of Œsophagus	=	-	-	-	-	T	-	1	-	E	1	1	-	-	22	-	1	-		-	1	1	1	1 2	2 2
1	Ulcer of Stomach and								2	6	-	2		1	12										140	110
	Other Diseases of the			1		200	3	3	5		1	1	2	1	1	34	2	3	2	1	1	10	9	28	6	34
39	Stomach Enteritis	6 61	17	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	53	1	4	11	7 68	13 13	3	57	$\frac{1}{3}$	5	3	$\frac{1}{21}$	19	13 42	39	20 81
6	Appendicitis Obstruction of Intes-	-	4	7	3	1	4	2	2	1	4	3			4	27	5	i	1	5	5	7	7	17	14	31
1000	tines	4	5	1	3	1	120	1	2	1	6	7	4		9	26	7-	4	4	1	7	9	7	20	15	35
	Other Diseases of In- testincs	1	-	_	_	1	Le	_	2	1	1	3		-	1	6	1			4	1	1	_	4	3	7
3	Cirrhosis of Liver Other Diseases of Liver	-	-	-	-	-	1	$\frac{2}{1}$	23	62	4	4		1.1	-	19	3	1	4	1	4	4	2	11	84	9
	Peritonitis	1	-		1	-	E	1	1	ĩ	-			-	1	4	-	-	1	2	-	3	2	2121	3	5
12.25	Other Diseases, Diges- tive System	1	-	-	-		1		1	2	1	2		1	1	8	1	3		_	3	1	1	3	6	9
	Diseases, Lymphatic System and Glands		_	_	1				5	3						11				3				-	4	11
2	Acute Nephritis	1	-	-	i	-	F	H	1	2	1	-		-	ī	3	-		2	1	2	-	î	í	3	4
42	Bright's Disease Calculus	-		1	-	1	1	4	12	14	$\frac{32}{2}$	29	20 3	E	-	113	14	13	9	16	13	19	29	64 2	49	113 6
1	Diseases of Bladder and									2	7	10				1.1	188						18			
	Other Diseases, Urinary		-	-	-	-		1	1	-	1	10	9	-	-	2.9	1	1	3	5	4	6	9	26	3	29
1993	System Diseases of Testis and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1		4	-		5	1		-	1.	-	2	1	4	1	5
	Penis Diseases of Ovaries	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Diseases of Uterus and	-		-	-	-	-		1	-	-			-	-	1	-	-		-	-	-	1		1	1
	Appendages Diseases of Vagina and	-	-	-		-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1		-	3	1		-	-	-	-	2	-	3	3
	External Genitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Diseases of Breast Abortion, Miscarriage.	-	-	-		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		+=	1	-	=	-	-	-		1	- 1	1	ī
	Poerperal Mania Poerperal Convulsion	-	-	-	-	-	-		=		-	-	-	=	1	=			-	-	-	-		-	-	-
	Placenta Prævia, Flood-															12.00			-		-	-				
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		10.00		-			-	-			210	1	1.1	-				-	-	-		-	-	-	-	

§ Acute Polio-encephalitis (1). || Encephalitis Lethargica (5).

¶ 1 Female 101 years.



Continued.

tion tion	The second	-						AG	ES.		1				10	10			DIS	TRIC	TS.				s.	-
Deaths in Institution within Borcugh,	DISEASES.	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	2.5	- 35	45	5 53	6.5	75	85	Under	Over	Tut.	U.H.	Toll.	L.H.	Н,	В,	S.E.	Wales.	Females.	Totals.
	Puerper-1 Thrombosis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	11_		-	-	-
	Other Diseases, Preg- nancy and Childbirth		-	-	-		1	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	1	-		-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-1
	Arthritis, Ostitis, Peri- ostitis		-	-		1				-	-			-		1										
	Other Diseases, Osseous			138	1				1.0	138	1.6	1		120				17	100	-	1	-	-			-
	System	-	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	1-	18-	-	-	2	6	1		2	1	3	1	-	- 5	3	8
	Eczema	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I I	-	-	1-	-	-	-	-	-
1.22.00	Pemphigus	3	-	-		-	-	-		1-	-	21	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	2	4
	Mentary System Accidents and Negligence.	1	-	-		-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-1	3	4
7	In Mines and Quarries. In Vehicular Traffic	-		-7	2	-3	-	3	2		-			-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	=
	On Railways	-	3	1-	-	-	-	-	-	i	22	7	1	1-	3	28 3	4	1	4	6	3	6	7	18	13	31
1992	On Ships, Boats, etc.		1.00			-			1														1			
2	In Building Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	4	1		-	1	-	1	2	4	-	4
	By Machinery By Weapons and Im-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1000	1	-	-	1	-	2	-		-	-	-	1	ĩ	-2	-	2
	plements	-	-		-		-		-		-	-	-		-			-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
5 1	Burns and Scalds Poisons, Poisonous Va- pours	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	E -	9	2	-	3	3	2	-	-1	1.	7	4	11
	Surgical Narcosis Effects of Electric	-	-	-	-	-		1		-	1	-	1			2	-	-		-	-	-	2	-1	1	2
	Shock	-	-	-	-			1	-	1-	-		-	-		1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		1
	cals Drowning	1	-	1	-	1		2	-	-	1	1	-	1	12	5	-	1	-	-	-	-2	-2		Ĩ.	5
	Suffication, Overlaid	1	_				-		1		1.10			-	Ι.											
	Suffocation, Otherwise	6	-	-		-	-	-	i	1-		1-	1	-	6	2	ī	1	2	1	2	12	2	5	2	5 8
11	Falls, not specified Weather Agencies	2	1	-	:	-	-	-	1	4	2	6	3	1	3	18	1	1	5	2	3	1 3	8	15	2 6	21
2	Otherwise, not stated .	-	-	2	-	-			2	18i	1-	1-	1-	12	-	5	i	1	-	-	1	2	1	3	23	5
3 10 1	Homicide Suicile.	3	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	1	18-	100	150	-	3	5	-	1	2	1	- 1	-	3	3	5	8
1	By Poison	-	-	-		1		2	3	6	3	2	1-	300		17	-	2	2	1-	-4	5	-4	42	5	17
	By Asphyxia By Hanging and Stran-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	gulation	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1-	-	-	200	4	-1	-	-	-	2	-	-1	2	2	4
	By Drowning By Shooting	-	=	=	-	-	2	1-	1	1	E	2	-	1		5	-	T	-	12		2	2	4	1	5
1	By Cut or Stab By Precipitation from	-	-		-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	- 1	-1	1	-	-4	-	4
	Elevated Places	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		1		1	-	-	1	-1	- 1	2
	By Crushing By other and unspeci-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	81	-		-	4	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	i	4
	fied methods	-	1	-	-	-	-		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-1	-	_	1	-	-	12	-		-1	1
	Execution Sudden Death, cause	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
	not ascertained	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1-	-	-	-
	Ill-defined and unspeci- fied causes	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Males	255	99	26	26	34	32	102	16)	270	351	345	235	43	354	1624	181	181	190	251	320	346	509	-	122	1978
	Females	218	87	32	24	38										1619							1	125	225	1924
809	TOTAL DEATHS	473	186	58	50	72	75	197	279	461	593	709	602	147	659	3243	359	386	392	493	615	646	981	1978	1924	3902

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEALER DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1

				1
				14
			1.	

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1923.

	1	Nett De	aths at occur	the subj ring with	oined A in or wi	ges of " thout th	Residen e Distric	ce" whe	ether	
Causes of Death.		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 yrs.		under 45 yrs.	45 and under 65 yrs.	65 and up- wards	Total Deaths whether of "Resi- dents" or "Non- residents" in Institutions in the
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	3685 Nil	475	94	93	101	142	457	1034	1469	1393
Enteric Fever Small Pox	_	_	-	_	-			_	-	-
Measles	18	2	8	7	1		_	=	=	5
Scarlet Fever	13		1	7	4			1	-	1
Whooping Congh	38	22	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Diptheria and Cramp Influenza	22 58	$\frac{2}{2}$	6 1	82	5 2	_	10	18	1 23	4
Erysipelas	6	2	1	1	-	_		10	1	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tu-										
	326	3	4	5	8	64	130	99	13	167
Tuberculous Meningitis Other Tuberculous Dis-	28	6	5	6	7	3	-	1	-	4
eases	23	1	3	2	2	1	3	7	4	10
Cancer, malignant disease	471	-		1		5	38	222	205	221
Rheumatic Fever	5		-	-	3	1		1	-	
Meningitis Organic Heart Disease	24 636	*7	3	*6	*2 7	*2	4 56	208	358	5 271
	260	12	4	3	í		9	67	164	126
	282	58	23	14	7	6	30	72	72	121
Other diseases of respira-										
tory organs	51	1	-	2	-	3	13	18	14	14
Diarrhœa and Enteritis Appendicitis and Typhlitis	117 31	95	8	$\frac{1}{3}$	1 10	1 5	35	4	43	70
Cirrhosis of Liver	17	_	-	_		-	5	9	3	6
Alcoholism	-	-		-	-	-		-		-
Nephritis and Bright's						0	00		10	
Ducemental Found	117 9	1	_	_	1	23	23 6	41	49	72 6
Other accidents and dis-	0		1.1.1			0	0		C. Contractor	0
eases of Pregnancy and									1.25	
Parturition	8	-	-	. —	-	1	6	1	-	2
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ-										
	182	180	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Violent Deaths, excluding										
	108	16	4	7	15	6	12	22	26	51
Suicide Other Defined Diseases	32 983	§ 65	12	†9	25	3 30	10 †94	14 †224	5 †524	181
Diseases ill-defined or un-		31100		10	20	00	104	1 and	lond	101
known	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Totals	3865	475	94	93	101	142	457	1034	1469	1393
SUB-ENTRIES.—Included in above figures : Cerebro-spinal Meningitis Polio-Encephalitis Encephalitis Lethargica Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7 1 4	*4 †1 §1	111	•1 †1	*1	*1	$-\frac{1}{t^1}$		$-\frac{1}{\dagger^1}$	3

1923]

ONDON COUNCE COUNCIL RETURN.

PROMENDIVESTIMINING 1923.

Total number of article figures, sived for all purposes i and

usanitary access

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL RETURN.

Borough of Islington.

PROCEEDINGS DURING 1923.

	1	NUMBER C	OF PLACES		Number	Number	Number
PREMISES.	On Register at end of 1922	Added in 1923	Re- moved in 1923	On Register at end of 1923	of Inspections 1923	of Notices 1923	of Prosecutions 1923
Milk Premises Cowsheds Slaughter-Houses Other Offensive Trade Prem-	623 4 18		$\frac{18}{1}$	630 4 17	823 35 907	42	Nil
ises Ice Cream Premises Registered Houses Let in	7 242	-	=	- 7 242	52 83	22	=
Lodgings	1,012	-	-	1,012	8,710	6!4	5
Total number of intimatio	n notices	served	for all p	100000			4,298
	n nonees	Scived	ior an pr	nposes			1,200
Insanitary houses— Number closed under Number of premises c						al Power	Nil rs)
Act, 1904							122
Housing of the Working Cl	asses—						
Number of houses ins	pected						3,952
Number of representa	tions by	househo	olders				Nil
Number of representa	tions by	Medical	Officer				1
Number of houses inc	luded in a	such rep	resentati	ions			192
Number of houses ren		thout Cl	losing Or	ders			Nil
Number of Demolition							N ¹
Number of houses deal	lt with ur	ider Sect	tion 15 of	f the Hou	ising, Town	Plannin	g,
etc., Act, 1909							Nil
Number of Closing Or							Nil
Number of houses inc			~				Nil
Number of Closing Or							Nil
Number of houses der	nolished-				ers		Nil
		(b) volu	untarily				Nil
Ol structive buildings—							
Number of representa	A		an 20 af	the TIerr	cing Act 1		
							Nil
Number of representa	tions still	under o	considera	tion			Nil
Number of representa Number of buildings of	tions still lemolishe	under o d	considera	ition	·		Nil Nil
Number of representa Number of buildings of Number of Orders for	tions still lemolishe r repairs	d d issued u	considera ınder Se	tion ction 28	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 using Ac	Nil Nil t,
Number of representa Number of buildings of Number of Orders for 1919	tions still lemolishe r repairs 	d under o d issued u 	considera ınder Se 	tion ction 28 	 of the Ho	 using Ac	Nil Nil t, Nil
Number of representa Number of buildings of Number of Orders for 1919 Number of houses rep	tions still lemolishe r repairs aired by	d under o d issued u local aut	considera inder Se thorities	tion ction 28 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 using Ac	Nil Nil t, Nil Nil
Number of representa Number of buildings of Number of Orders for 1919 Number of houses rep Number of houses close	tions still lemolishe r repairs aired by ed on noti	d under o d issued u local aut ce by ow	considera inder Se thorities vner that	tion ction 28 they cou	 of the Ho Id not be m	 using Ac ade fit .	Nil Nil t, Nil Nil Nil
Number of representa Number of buildings of Number of Orders for 1919 Number of houses rep Number of houses close Total number of houses	tions still lemolishe r repairs aired by ed on noti es in the	d under o d issued u local aut ce by ow Borough	under Se thorities vner that	tion ction 28 	 of the Ho Id not be m	 using Ac ade fit .	Nil Nil t, Nil Nil
Number of representation Number of buildings of Number of Orders for 1919 Number of houses rep Number of houses close Total number of houses for	tions still lemolishe repairs aired by ed on noti es in the the work	d under of d issued u local aut ce by ow Borough ing class	considera inder Se thorities mer that ses—	tion ction 28 they cou	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 using Ac ade fit .	Nil Nil t, Nil Nil Nil 42,633
Number of representa Number of buildings of Number of Orders for 1919 Number of houses rep Number of houses close Total number of houses	tions still lemolishe r repairs aired by ed on noti es in the the work g year (F	d under o d issued u local aut ce by ow Borough ing class 'lats)	considera inder Se thorities vner that ses— 	tion ction 28 they cou	of the Ho Id not be m 	 using Ac ade fit .	Nil Nil t, Nil Nil Nil



Section and the section of the		59					[1923
Smoke nuisances—								
Number of observations								215
Number of warnings (letters sent)							32
Number of notices								18
Number of nuisances and compla	ints							32
Number of summonses								2
Underground Rooms-								c
Number illegally occupied								6 6
Number closed or illegal occupat	ion dis	contun	ued					0
Overcrowding-								
Number of rooms overcrowded								17
Number remedied								17
Prosecutions								Nil
Cleansing—								
Number of adults cleansed				••				24
Number of children cleansed								4.886
Cleansing								
Number of rooms or premises cle	eansed							4 693
Water supply to tenement houses-								
Premises supplied							••••	58
Prosecutions								Nil
Sale of Food -								
Number of premises used other	than	ice cr	cam p	remises	, milk	shops	and	
cowsheds								632
Number of inspections								17,655
Ophthalmia Neonatorum regulations-								-
Number of Notifications received	during	; the ye	ar fron	n certin	ed mid	wives		5
Sanitary officers—								
Number of Sanitary Inspectors (Whole	time)		1	Male, 1	8 Fe	male	2
,, ,, (Part t	ime)			Male, N	Vil Fe	maie	Nil
Number of Health Visitors				Whole	time,	7 Par	t time	Nil
Disinfection Shelter provided under Sec	GO (4)	of the I	Dublic	Haalih (London) Act 19	201	
Disinfection Shelter provided under Sec. Number of persons accommodat								3
Number of persons accommodat	eu uni	ing the	year					0
Revenue Acts-								
Number of houses for which app	licatio	ns were	e receiv	ved dur	ing yea	аг		4
Number of tenements comprised	therei	in						32
Number of tenements for which	certifie	cates w						8
				refused				-
			(c)	deferre	ed			24
Number of prosecutions under By-law	es und	er Pub	lic Hea	alth Ac	t, 1891	_		
(a) For prevention of nuisance :								Nil
(b) For prevention of nuisance	arisin	g from	offensi	ive mat	ter run	ning ou		
any manufactory, etc.	••••		••••	•••			•••	Nil



1923]	60			
(c)	For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a mann	er as	to be	
12	injurious to health	•••		Nil
<i>(d)</i>	As to paving of yards, etc., of dwelling houses			Nil
(e)	In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc.			Nil
(1)	As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, etc.			Nil
(g)	For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc			Nil
(<i>h</i>)	With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc			Nil
(<i>i</i>)	With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets			Nil
(j)	With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, See	ction 2	202)	1
(k)	With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropo			
	ment Acts Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899)			Nil
Number	of prosecutions under L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1907-			
(<i>i</i>)	With respect to water supply to tenement houses			Nil
Mortuari	ies—			
Tota	al number of bodies removed			288
Tota	al number of infectious bodies removed			Nil



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